

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of
Himachal Energy Private Limited.

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Himachal energy Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2019, and the statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the 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, 2019, its profit/loss and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Adoption of Ind AS 115 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers As described in Note 2(H) to the Ind AS financial statements, the Company has adopted Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers ('Ind AS 115') which is the new revenue accounting standard. The application	Principal Audit Procedures Our audit procedures on adoption of Ind AS 115, Revenue from contracts with Customers ('Ind AS 115'), which is the new revenue accounting standard, include – Evaluated the design and



and transition to this accounting standard is complex and is an area of focus in the audit.

The revenue standard establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. This involves certain key judgments relating to identification of distinct performance obligations, determination of transaction price of identified performance obligation, the appropriateness of the basis used to measure revenue recognized over a period. Additionally, the standard mandates robust disclosures in respect of revenue and periods over which the remaining performance obligations will be satisfied subsequent to the balance sheet date.

The Company adopted Ind AS 115 and applied the available exemption provided therein, to not restate the comparative periods.

implementation of the processes and internal controls relating to implementation of the new revenue accounting standard;

- Evaluated the detailed analysis performed by management on revenue streams by selecting samples for the existing contracts with customers and considered revenue recognition policy in the current period in respect of those revenue streams;
- Evaluated the changes made to IT systems to reflect the changes required in revenue recognition as per the new accounting standard;
- Evaluated the cumulative effect adjustments as at 1 April 2018 for compliance with the new revenue standard; and
- Evaluated the appropriateness of the disclosures provided under the new revenue standard and assessed the completeness and mathematical accuracy of the relevant disclosures.

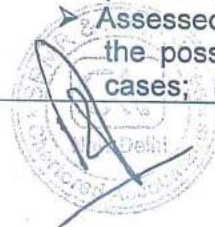
Evaluation of uncertain tax positions

The Company operates in single jurisdiction and is subject to periodic challenges by local tax authorities on a range of tax matters during the normal course of business including indirect tax matters. These involve significant management judgment to determine the possible outcome of the uncertain tax positions, consequently having an impact on related accounting and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

Principal Audit Procedures

Our audit procedures include the following substantive procedures:

- Obtained understanding of key uncertain tax positions; and
- We along with our internal tax experts -
 - Read and analyzed select key correspondences, external legal opinions / consultations by management for key uncertain tax positions;
 - Discussed with appropriate senior management and evaluated management's underlying key assumptions in estimating the tax provisions; and
 - Assessed management's estimate of the possible outcome of the disputed cases;



Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Ind AS Financial Statements

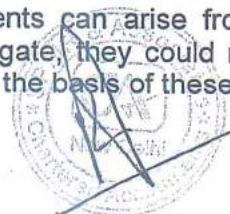
The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS 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.



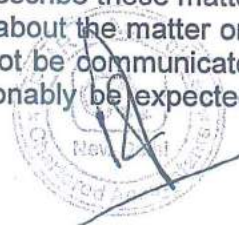
As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the 'Annexure A', a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the 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 and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure B'.

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

- i. The Company has disclosed pending litigations and the impact on its financial position - refer note 39 to the Ind AS Financial Statements.
- ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
- iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For SPMR & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN 07578N



Ajay Kumar Mittal

Partner

M.No. 095273

Place : Noida

Date : 20-05-2019

Himachal Energy Pvt. Ltd.

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT as at 31st March 2019

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

- (1) In respect of the Company's fixed assets:
 - a) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
 - b) The fixed assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a regular program of verification which, on our opinion, provides physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us and based on the examination of the conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land and buildings which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
- (2) As explained to us, the inventories were physical verified during the year by the management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (3) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firm, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (4) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.
- (5) The company has not accepted any deposits during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2019 and therefore, the provision of the clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (6) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148 of the Act for any product/services rendered by the Company and therefore, the provision of the clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.



SPMR & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

A-121, First Floor, Vikas Marg, Shakarpur,
New Delhi-110092

Phone: 011-22437491, 9810520651

Mail: akmittalca1972@gmail.com

- (7) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
- (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Value Added Tax, Goods and service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.
- (b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Value Added Tax, Goods and Service tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrear as at 31st March, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management and records of the Company examined by us, the particulars of dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax and Excise Duty as at 31st March, 2019 which have not been deposited on account of dispute, are given below:

Nature of the statue	Nature of dues	Financial year to which the matter pertains	Forum where the Dispute is pending	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
PF	PF Demand	2011-16	EPF Appellate Tribunal	3.02

- (8) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loan or borrowing to banks. The Company does not have any loans or borrowing from financial institutions or government and has not issued any debentures.
- (9) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the monies taken by way of term loan have been applied for the purposes for which they were obtained.
- (10) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (11) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company has paid / provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provision of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.



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- (12) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (13) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (14) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debenture and hence reporting under clause 3(XIV) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (15) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected to its Directors as referred to in Section 192 of the Act.
- (16) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

**For SPMR & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 07578N**



**Ajay Kumar Mittal
Partner
M.No. 095273**

Place: Noida
Date: 20-05-2019

SPMR & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

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Himachal Energy Private Limited.

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT as at 31st March 2019

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the members of Himachal Energy Private Limited of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Himachal Energy Private Limited**. ('the Company') as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statement of the company for the year then ended and as on that date.

Management's Responsibility for the Internal Financial Controls

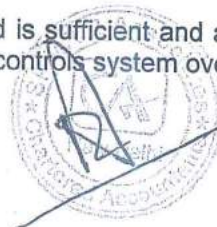
The Board of Directors of the company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the 'Guidance Note'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, 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.

Auditor's 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) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note required that we comply with the ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about 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 of the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, 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.



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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial controls 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 purpose in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls 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 statement in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisation of the management and directors of the company, and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal financial controls 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 Control Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountant of India.

**For SPMR & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 07578N**



**Ajay Kumar Mittal
Partner
M.No. 095273**

Place: Noida

Date: 20-05-2019

HIMACHAL ENERGY PVT LTD
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	4,228.44	3,375.22
Financial assets			
i. Loans	4	7.05	7.06
Deferred tax assets (Net)	5	1,820.38	1,906.94
Other non-current assets	6	100.00	100.00
Total non-current assets		6,155.87	5,389.22
Current Assets			
Inventories	7	1,742.20	2,747.56
Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	8	3,474.46	6,139.00
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	9	420.56	32.53
iii. Bank balances other than (ii) above	10	558.77	871.23
iv. Other financial assets	11	196.62	377.19
Current tax assets (Net)	12	0.50	0.06
Other current assets	6	222.43	321.75
Total current assets		6,615.54	10,489.32
Total assets		12,771.41	15,878.54
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	1,544.00	1,544.00
Other equity	14	3,775.83	3,132.56
Total equity		5,319.83	4,676.56
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	15	2,278.59	1,375.00
Provisions	16	37.95	33.87
Total non-current liabilities		2,316.54	1,408.87
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	15	1,987.38	3,467.55
ii. Trade payables	17		
a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		264.23	239.32
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,287.55	5,060.71
iii. Other financial liabilities	18	370.90	90.85
Other current liabilities	19	193.43	918.68
Provisions	16	31.55	16.00
Total current liabilities		5,135.04	9,793.11
Total liabilities		7,451.58	11,201.98
Total equity and liabilities		12,771.41	15,878.54

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE APPENDED TO THE BALANCE SHEET

For SPMR & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. : 009578N)

(Ajay Kumar Mittal)
(Partner)
(M. No. 095273)
Place : Noida
Date : 20.05.2019



For and on behalf of Board

Lalit Seth
Lalit Seth
Director
DIN-00312007

Sudershan Dev Pradeep
Sudershan Dev Pradeep
Company Secretary
M No. A6630

Rishi Seth
Rishi Seth
Director
DIN-00203469
Neeraj Kumar
Neeraj Kumar
Chief Financial Officer
M No. 508653

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		Notes	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Income:				
I.	Revenue from operations (Gross)	20	10,518.83	10,245.67
II.	Other income	21	61.39	60.90
III.	Total income (I + II)		10,580.22	10,306.57
IV. Expenses:				
	Cost of materials consumed	22	7,216.11	7,907.86
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress	23	560.21	(382.31)
	Excise duty		-	179.59
	Employee Benefits Expense	24	512.43	616.55
	Finance Cost	25	538.46	486.05
	Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	26	217.01	142.00
	Other Expenses	27	592.12	563.63
	Total expenses		9,636.34	9,513.37
V.	Profit before tax (III-IV)		943.88	793.20
VI. Income tax expense:				
	(1) Current tax	28	214.64	201.14
	(2) Deferred tax	28	86.36	69.46
VII.	Profit for the year (VI-VII)		642.88	522.60
Other comprehensive income				
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>				
	Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations		0.59	(0.43)
	Income tax relating to these items		(0.20)	0.15
	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		0.39	(0.28)
VIII.	Total comprehensive income for the year		643.27	522.31
IX. Earnings per equity share of ₹10/- each:				
	(1) Basic	29	4.16	3.38
	(2) Diluted		4.16	3.38

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE APPENDED TO THE BALANCE SHEET

For SPMR & Associates

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration No. : 007578N)

(Ajay Kumar Mittal)

(Partner)

(M. No. 095273)

FRN : 007578N

Place : Noida

Date : 20.05.2019



For and on behalf of Board

Lalit Seth

Lalit Seth
Director
DIN-00312007

Sudershan Dev Pradeep
Sudershan Dev Pradeep
Company Secretary
M No. A6630

Rishi Seth

Rishi Seth
Director
DIN-00203469

Neeraj Kumar
Neeraj Kumar
Chief Financial Officer
M No. 508653

HIMACHAL ENERGY PVT LTD

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March 2019

I) Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)		
Particulars	Notes	Amounts
Balance as at 1st April 2017		1,544.00
Changes during the year	13	-
Balance as at 31st March 2018		1,544.00
Changes during the year	13	-
Balance as at 31st March 2019		1,544.00

II) Other equity

(₹ in Lakhs)				
Particulars	Notes	General reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1st April 2017	14	1,217.00	1,393.24	2,610.24
Profit for the year			522.60	522.60
Other comprehensive income			(0.28)	(0.28)
Total comprehensive income		-	522.32	522.32
Balance as at 31st March 2018		1,217.00	1,915.56	3,132.56
Profit for the year			642.88	642.88
Other comprehensive income			0.39	0.39
Total comprehensive income		-	643.27	643.27
Balance as at 31st March 2019		1,217.00	2,558.83	3,775.83

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE APPENDED TO THE BALANCE SHEET

For SPMR & Associates
Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration No. : 007578N)

(Ajay Kumar Mittal)

(Partner)

(M. No. 095273)

Place : Noida

Date : 20.05.2019



For and on behalf of Board

Lalit Seth

Lalit Seth
Director
DIN-00312007

Sudershan Dev-Pradeep
Sudershan Dev-Pradeep
Company Secretary
M No. A6630

Rishi Seth

Rishi Seth
Director
DIN-00203469

Neeraj Kumar
Neeraj Kumar
Chief Financial Officer
M No. 508653

HIMACHAL ENERGY PVT LTD
Cash Flow Statement For The Year Ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March, 2018
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit/ (Loss) before tax	943.88	793.20
Adjustments for :		
- Depreciation and amortisation Expenses	217.01	142.00
- Finance Expenses	538.46	486.05
- Interest Income	(56.67)	(60.53)
- Loss / (profit) on sale of fixed assets	24.12	1.29
- Dividend Received	-	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	1,666.80	1,362.01
Adjustments for :		
Decrease/(Increase) in Trade receivables	2,664.54	(3,332.43)
Decrease/(Increase) in other financial assets	279.90	336.96
Decrease/(Increase) in Inventories	1,005.36	590.38
Decrease/(Increase) in non-current assets	0.01	(6.64)
Increase/(Decrease) in non-current liabilities	114.67	117.54
Increase/(Decrease) in Other financial liabilities	(429.66)	903.72
(Decrease)/increase in trade payables	(2,748.25)	1,398.58
Cash Generated from operations	2,553.37	1,370.12
- Taxes paid (net of refunds)	(215.08)	(185.32)
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	2,338.29	1,184.80
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
- Purchase of property, plant and equipments	(1,120.08)	(771.16)
- Proceeds from Sale of property, plant and equipments	25.73	-
- Interest Income Received	56.67	60.53
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(1,037.68)	(710.63)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
- Proceeds from Working Capital Loan (Net)	(1,480.17)	120.85
- Proceeds from term loan (Net)	793.59	-
- Finance Expenses	(538.46)	(486.05)
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(1,225.04)	(365.20)
Net changes in cash & cash equivalents (A+B+C)	75.57	108.97
Cash & Cash equivalents - Opening balance	903.76	794.79
Cash & Cash equivalents - Closing Balance	979.33	903.76

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For SPMR & Associates

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration No. : 007578N)

(Ajay Kumar Mittal)

(Partner)

(M. No. 095273)

Place : Noida

Date : 20.05.2019



For and on behalf of Board

Lalit Seth

Lalit Seth

Director

DIN-00312007

Sudershan Dev

Sudershan Dev

Pradeep

Company Secretary

Rishi Seth

Rishi Seth

Director

DIN-00203469

Neeraj Kumar

Neeraj Kumar

Chief Financial Officer

Note-1
COMPANY OVERVIEW

Himachal Energy Private Limited ('the Company') is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 having its registered office at Village Shavela, P.O. Jabli, Kasauli, Himachal Pradesh- 173209. The Company is engaged in the manufacturing of energy saving Meters. The Company's manufacturing facilities are located at Jabli in Himachal Pradesh.

The Financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors for issue in accordance with resolution passed on May 20, 2019.

Note-2
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A) Basis of Preparation

i) Compliance with Ind AS

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

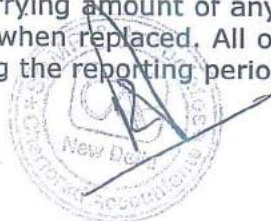
ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value.

B) Property plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment, if any. The cost comprises of purchase price, taxes, duties, freight and other incidental expenses directly attributable and related to acquisition and installation of the concerned assets and are further adjusted by the amount of CENVAT /GST/VAT credit availed wherever applicable. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.



Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation on buildings, machinery and equipments has been provided on straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. Intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful economic lives on straight line basis. Freehold land and work in progress are not depreciated. The estimated useful lives considered for providing depreciation on other substantial assets are as follows:

Building- 25-30 years
Plant & Machinery-15-25 years
Computers-3-5 years
Furniture & Fixtures-10-15 years
Office Equipments-5-10 years
Vehicles-8-10 years

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.

C) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at costless accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development cost, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Research and development cost

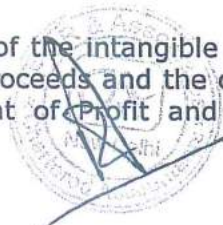
Research expenditure and development expenditure that do not meet the criteria as given in Ind AS-38 "Intangible Assets" are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

Amortisation methods and periods

The Company amortises intangible assets with a finite useful life using the straight-line method over their estimated useful life of 3-6 years.

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is 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 is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of the intangible assets 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 and Loss when the assets are disposed off.



D) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the assets are reviewed at each Balance sheet date for any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

Impairment losses including impairment on inventories are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

E) Financial Instruments

i) Financial Assets

A) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition.

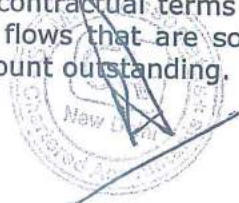
B) Subsequent measurement

a) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

b) Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.



c) Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL.

C) Investment in subsidiaries

The Company has accounted for its investments in subsidiary at cost.

D) Other Equity Investments

All other equity investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in statement of profit and loss except for those equity investments for which the Company has elected to present the value changes in 'Other Comprehensive Income'.

E) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- The 12 months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

For trade receivables Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For other assets, the Company uses 12 month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

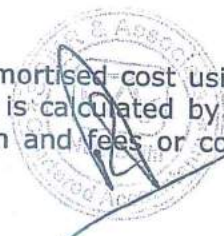
ii) Financial Liabilities

A) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised at fair value and in case of loans net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

B) Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR). Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral



part of EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

F) Income recognition

Interest income

Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. 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.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised in profit or loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

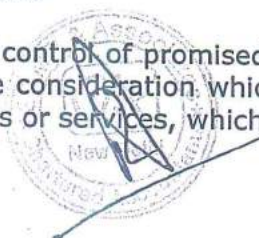
G) Inventories

Raw materials and stores, work in progress, traded and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of raw materials and traded goods comprises cost of purchases. Cost of work-in-progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average cost basis. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

H) Revenue Recognition

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue and Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method. The effect of initially applying this standard is recognised at the date of initial application (i.e. April 1, 2018). The standard is applied retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed as at the date of initial application and the comparative information in the statement of profit and loss is not restated – i.e. the comparative information continues to be reported under Ind AS 18 and Ind AS 11. The impact of adoption of the standard on the financial statements of the Company is insignificant.

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customer in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services, which is usually at the time of



delivery of products or services to the customer. Revenue from sale of product is measured at fair value of consideration received /receivable, net of returns, trade allowances, rebates, value added taxes, Goods and Service Tax (GST) and amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue is recognised when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity, amount of revenue can be measured reliably and entity retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold.

Contract assets are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms.

I) Employee Benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

(ii) Post-Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plan: A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays specified contributions to a separately entity. The Company has defined contribution plans for the post-employment benefits namely provident fund scheme. The Company's contribution in the above plans is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined Benefit Plans: The Company has defined benefit plan namely Gratuity for employees. The liability in respect of gratuity plans is calculated annually by independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under Employee benefits expense in statement of profit or loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past service costs , gains and losses on curtailment and non-routine-settlements
- Net Interest expense

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in Other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the Statement of Changes in Equity and in the Balance Sheet. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense immediately.

J) Borrowing Cost

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of



time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

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

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

K) Income Tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

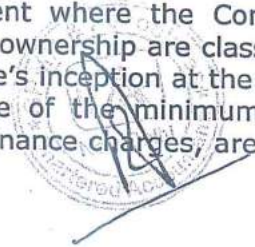
Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

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

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

L) Lease

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings



or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

M) Foreign Currency Transactions

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss.

N) Earnings Per Share

(i) *Basic earnings per share*

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

(ii) *Diluted earnings per share*

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

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

O) Provisions and Contingent liabilities

Provisions for legal claims, service warranties, volume discounts and returns are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.



Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

A contingent liability is possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases, where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but disclose its existence in the financial statements unless the probability of outflow of resource is remote.

P) Government Grant

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other income.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets and presented within other income.

Q) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief operating decision maker (CODM). CODM monitors the operating results of all strategic business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit and loss and is measured consistently with profit and loss in the financial statements.

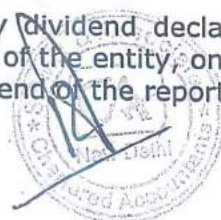
R) Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

S) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.



T) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of Cash flows, Cash and Cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

U) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

V) Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

W) Recent accounting pronouncements

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

Ind AS 116- Leases

Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases standard, Ind AS 17 Leases. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. It introduces a single on-balance sheet lessee accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognizes right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. The standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The Company will adopt Ind AS 116, effective annual reporting period beginning April 1, 2019. The Company will apply the standard to its leases, retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard, recognised on the date of initial application (April 1, 2019). Accordingly, the Company will not restate comparative information, instead, the cumulative effect of initially applying this Standard will be recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as on April 1, 2019. On that date, the Company will recognize a lease liability measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments. The right-of-use asset is recognised at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as at April 1, 2019. In accordance with the standard, the Company will elect not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term



leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value.

On transition, the Company will be using the practical expedient provided the standard and therefore, will not reassess whether a contract, is or contains a lease, at the date of initial application.

As a lessor, sublease shall be classified as an operating lease if the head lease is classified as a short term lease. In all other cases, the sublease shall be classified as a finance lease.

The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the new standard on the Company's financial statements.

Ind AS 12 – Income taxes (amendments relating to income tax consequences of dividend and uncertainty over income tax treatments)

The amendment relating to income tax consequences of dividend clarify that an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. The Company does not expect any impact from this pronouncement. It is relevant to note that the amendment does not amend situations where the entity pays a tax on dividend which is effectively a portion of dividends paid to taxation authorities on behalf of shareholders. Such amount paid or payable to taxation authorities continues to be charged to equity as part of dividend, in accordance with Ind AS 12.

The amendment to Appendix C of Ind AS 12 specifies that the amendment is to be applied to the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. It outlines the following: (1) the entity has to use judgment, to determine whether each tax treatment should be considered separately or whether some can be considered together. The decision should be based on the approach which provides better predictions of the resolution of the uncertainty (2) the entity is to assume that the taxation authority will have full knowledge of all relevant information while examining any amount (3) entity has to consider the probability of the relevant taxation authority accepting the tax treatment and the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates would depend upon the probability. The Company does not expect any significant impact of the amendment on its financial statements.

X) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements, 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 beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

a) Defined benefit plan-Gratuity

The cost of defined benefit plans (i.e. Gratuity benefit) is determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions which may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of long term government bonds with extrapolated maturity corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries. Further details about the assumptions used, including a sensitivity analysis, are given in Note 35.

b) Impairment of Financial assets

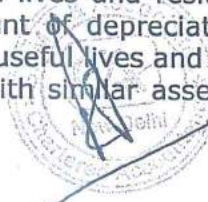
The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

c) Warranty provision

Warranty Provisions are measured at discounted present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Warranty provisions is determined based on the historical percentage of warranty expense to sales for the same types of goods for which the warranty is currently being determined. The same percentage to the sales is applied for the current accounting period to derive the warranty expense to be accrued. It is adjusted to account for unusual factors related to the goods that were sold, such as defective inventory lying at the depots. It is very unlikely that actual warranty claims will exactly match the historical warranty percentage, so such estimates are reviewed annually for any material changes in assumptions and likelihood of occurrence.

d) Depreciation/amortisation and useful lives of property plant and equipment/intangible assets

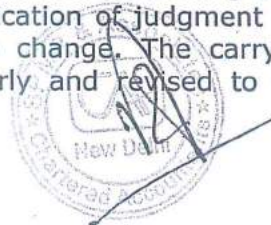
Property, plant and equipment / Intangible assets are depreciated /amortised over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual values. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account



anticipated technological changes. The depreciation/amortisation for future period is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

e) Provisions

Provisions and liabilities are recognised in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgment to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.



3 Property, plant and equipment

(₹ in Lakhs)

S.No.	Particulars	Gross Block			Accumulated Depreciation		Net Block		
		1st April 2018	Additions	Deletion / Adjustment	31st March 2019	1st April 2018	For the year	31st March 2019	31st March 2019
1	Freehold Land	1,263.00	-	-	1,263.00	-	-	1,263.00	-
2	Building	662.00	-	-	662.00	83.85	41.93	536.22	125.78
3	Plant & Machinery	1,694.15	1,119.84	(56.09)	2,757.90	164.63	174.61	2,425.69	332.21
4	Office Equipment	0.31	-	-	0.31	0.05	0.03	0.23	0.08
5	Furniture & Fittings	4.16	0.24	(0.85)	3.55	0.53	0.31	2.78	0.77
6	Computers	0.86	-	-	0.86	0.21	0.13	0.52	0.34
	Total (A)	3,624.48	1,120.08	(56.94)	4,687.62	249.27	217.01	4,228.44	459.18

S.No.	Particulars	Gross Block			Accumulated Depreciation		Net Block		
		1st April 2017	Additions	Deletion / Adjustment	31st March 2018	1st April 2017	For the year	31st March 2018	31st March 2018
1	Freehold Land	1,263.00	-	-	1,263.00	-	-	1,263.00	-
2	Building	662.00	-	-	662.00	41.93	41.93	578.15	83.85
3	Plant & Machinery	928.14	769.66	(3.64)	1,694.15	67.37	99.60	1,529.53	164.63
4	Office Equipment	0.17	0.15	-	0.31	0.01	0.04	0.26	0.05
5	Furniture & Fittings	2.81	1.35	-	4.16	0.23	0.30	3.63	0.53
6	Computers	0.86	-	-	0.86	0.08	0.13	0.65	0.21
	Total (A)	2,856.97	771.16	(3.64)	3,624.48	109.61	142.00	3,375.22	249.27

a) Refer note 15 for information on property, plant & equipment pledged as security by the Company



HIMACHAL ENERGY PVT LTD
Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March 2019

4 Loans
(Unsecured, considered good)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Non-current	
	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Security Deposits	7.05	7.06
Total	7.05	7.06

5 Deferred Tax Assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Provision for employee benefits	21.95	16.85
Provision for doubtful debts	181.86	181.85
Property, plant and equipment	(10.30)	122.55
Others	98.09	98.09
MAT credit	1,528.78	1,487.60
Total deferred tax assets	1,820.38	1,906.94

Movement in deferred tax assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Provision for employee benefits	Provision for doubtful debts	Property, plant and equipment	Total
At 1st April 2017	12.58	181.85	211.66	406.09
(Charged)/credited:				
- to profit or loss	4.42	-	(89.11)	(84.69)
- to other comprehensive income	(0.15)	-	-	(0.15)
At 31st March 2018	16.85	181.85	122.55	321.25
(Charged)/credited:				
- to profit or loss	4.90	-	(132.85)	(127.95)
- to other comprehensive incomes	0.20	-	-	0.20
At 31st March 2019	21.95	181.85	(10.30)	193.50

Particulars	Others	MAT credit	Total
At 1st April 2017	82.56	1,487.60	1,570.16
(Charged)/credited:			
- to profit or loss	15.53	-	15.53
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-
At 31st March 2018	98.09	1,487.60	1,585.69
(Charged)/credited:			
- to profit or loss	-	41.18	41.18
- to other comprehensive incomes	-	-	-
At 31st March 2019	98.09	1,528.79	1,626.87



6 Other current assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Capital advances	100.00	100.00	-	-
Prepaid Expenses	-	-	41.54	28.64
Balance with government authorities	-	-	91.14	178.84
Other Advances	-	-	89.75	114.27
Total	100.00	100.00	222.43	321.75

7 Inventories

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
a. Raw Materials and components		
(i) Raw materials	1,083.78	1,624.14
(ii) Material-in-transit	164.51	69.87
b. Work-in-progress	374.19	863.71
c. Finished goods	111.56	182.25
d. Stores and spares	8.16	7.59
Total	1,742.20	2,747.56

8 Trade Receivables

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Other receivables		
(i) Considered good*	3,474.46	6,139.00
(ii) Considered doubtful	549.81	550.00
	4,024.27	6,689.00
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	(549.81)	(550.00)
Total	3,474.46	6,139.00

* includes Rs Nil/- from companies where directors are interested (31st March 2018 : Rs 212.62/- Lakhs)

9 Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Balances with banks	383.95	2.59
Cash on hand	36.61	29.94
Total	420.56	32.53

10 Other Bank Balances

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Balances with Banks held as Margin Money	558.77	871.23
Total	558.77	871.23



11 Other financial assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Current	
	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Earnest money deposit	196.62	291.75
Insurance claim Recoverable	-	85.44
Total	196.62	377.19

12 Current tax assets (Net)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Advance Income Tax (net of Provision for Taxation)	0.50	0.06
Total	0.50	0.06

13 Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As At 31st March 2018
(a) Authorised 15,500,000 Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each (31st March 2018, 15,500,000 Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each)	1,550.00	1,550.00
11,000,000, 10% Cumulative Compulsorily Redeemable Preference Shares, 31st March 2019, (11,000,000, 10% Cumulative Compulsorily Redeemable Preference Shares, 31st March 2018)	1,100.00	1,100.00
	2,650.00	2,650.00
(b) Issued, Subscribed & Paid Up 15,440,000 Equity shares of Rs 10/- each Fully paid-up (31st March 2018-15,440,000 Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each fully paid up)	1,544.00	1,544.00
Total	1,544.00	1,544.00

(b) Reconciliation of share capital at the beginning and close of the accounting year :-

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019		As At 31st March 2018	
	Number	₹	Number	₹
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	154.40	1,544.00	154.40	1,544.00
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	154.40	1,544.00	154.40	1,544.00

(c) Rights, Preferences and Restrictions attached to the shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares are entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding. Dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares are entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(d) Equity Shareholders holding in the Company :-

Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March 2019		As at 31st March 2018	
	No. of Equity Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Equity Shares held	% of Holding
Mr. Lalit Seth	154,000	1.00	154,000	1.00
Ms. Praveen Seth	110,000	0.71	110,000	0.71
Mr. Rishi Seth	87,980	0.57	87,980	0.57
Mr. Gautam Seth	87,980	0.57	87,980	0.57
HPL Electric and Power Ltd.	15,000,000	97.15	15,000,000	97.15



14 Other equity

(a) General Reserve

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Opening Balance		
(+) Current Year Transfer	1,217.00	1,217.00
Closing Balance	1,217.00	1,217.00

(b) Retained earnings

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Opening balance		
(+) Net Profit/(Loss) For the current year	1,915.56	1,393.24
<i>Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings</i>		
- Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	642.88	522.60
	0.39	(0.28)
Closing Balance	2,558.83	1,915.56
Total Reserves & Surplus (a+b)	3,775.83	3,132.56

15 Borrowings

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)			
	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
11,000,000,10% Cumulative Compulsorily Redeemable Preference Shares	1,485.00	1,375.00	-	-
-Secured Loans				
- From Banks	793.59	-	1,987.38	3,467.55
Total	2,278.59	1,375.00	1,987.38	3,467.55

The term loan is secured as per the below note of working capital loan. The loan is repayable in 48 equal quarterly installments, starting from 2nd February, 2019 and have maturity date of 2nd November, 2023 and interest is linked with MCLR + spread 1.05% p.a.

Working capital facilities are availed from consortium of banks led by State Bank of India. The lead bank has linked its interest rate with 1 year MCLR + spread of 0.95% p.a. and are repayable on demand.

Working capital facilities (fund based and non fund based) are secured by way of first pari-passu charge over entire current assets of the company including stocks and receivables both present and future and first charge on pari-passu basis with working capital lenders and term lender over Company's entire property, plant & equipments (both present and future) including EM of factory land & building situated at Jabli, Himachal Pradesh and also secured by personal guarantees of two promoter directors.

Net Debt Reconciliation

This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for each of the periods presented

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Cash and cash equivalentss	979.32	903.76
Long term borrowings	(2,278.59)	(1,375.00)
Short term borrowings	(1,987.38)	(3,467.55)
Net debt	(3,286.65)	(3,938.79)



	Cash and cash equivalents	Non Current Borrowings	Current Borrowings	Total
Net debt as at 1st April 2017	794.80	(1,265.00)	(3,346.70)	(3,816.90)
Cash flows	108.96	-	-	108.96
Proceeds from working capital loan	-	-	(120.85)	(120.85)
Interest accrued	-	(110.00)	-	(110.00)
Net debt as at 31st March 2018	903.76	(1,375.00)	(3,467.55)	(3,938.79)
Cash flows	75.56	-	-	75.56
Proceeds from term loan	-	(793.59)	-	(793.59)
Interest accrued	-	(110.00)	-	(110.00)
Repayment of working capital loan	-	-	1,480.17	1,480.17
Net debt as at 31st March 2019	979.32	(2,278.59)	(1,987.38)	(3,286.65)

Utilised amount of bank guarantees (performance and bid bonds) as at 31st March 2019 : ₹ 4,910.67/- (P.Y. ₹ 5162.17/- lakhs)

16 Provisions

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
(a) Provision for employee benefits				
Gratuity	37.95	33.87	5.53	1.19
Leave Encashment	-	-	26.02	14.81
Total	37.95	33.87	31.55	16.00

17 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at	
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Trade Payables		
(a) Due to Micro and Small Enterprises under MSMED Act, 2006* (Refer note 33)	264.23	239.32
(b) Others	2,287.55	5,060.71
Total	2,551.78	5,300.03

* includes Rs. 1,586.02/- Lakhs to holding company (31 March 2018:Rs.4,162.24/- Lakhs)

18 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	Current	
	As at	As at
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Current maturities of long-term debt	250.00	-
Expenses Payable	79.84	61.31
Employee Benefits Payable	41.06	29.54
Total	370.90	90.85

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Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at	
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Statutory dues payable	193.43	18.68
Advance from related party*	-	900.00
Total	193.43	918.68

* includes Rs 900.00/- Lakhs from holding company



20 Revenue From Operations

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Sale of Products Finished Goods	10,518.83	10,245.67
Total	10,518.83	10,245.67

According to the requirement of Ind AS and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, revenue for the year ended March 31, 2018 were reported inclusive of Excise Duty. The Government of India has implemented Goods and Service Tax ("GST") from July 1, 2017 replacing Excise Duty, Service Tax and various other indirect taxes. As per Ind AS 18, the revenue for the year ended March 31, 2018, is reported net of excise duty. Had the previously reported revenue shown net of excise duty, comparative revenue of the Company would have been as follows:-

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Net sales/Revenue from operations (Net of excise duty)	10,518.83	10,066.08

21 Other Income

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	56.67	60.53
Others	0.43	-
Other non-operating income	4.29	0.37
Total	61.39	60.90

22 Particulars of Raw Materials Consumed

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Electronic Components	4,210.26	4,513.26
Engineering Plastic	929.20	902.39
Packing	131.37	133.89
Others	1,945.28	2,358.32
Total	7,216.11	7,907.86

23 Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods and Work-in-Progress

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Inventories (at close)		
Finished Goods	111.56	182.25
Work-in-Progress	374.19	863.71
	485.75	1,045.96
Inventories (at commencement)		
Finished Goods	182.25	238.41
Work-in-Progress	863.71	425.24
	1,045.96	663.65
Total	560.21	(382.31)



24 Employee Benefits Expense

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Salaries and wages	445.90	522.59
Contribution to provident and other funds	37.41	38.81
Staff welfare expenses	29.12	55.15
Total	512.43	616.55

25 Finance Cost

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Interest expenses	348.00	301.82
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	110.00	110.00
Other borrowing costs- Bank Charges	80.46	74.23
Total	538.46	486.05

26 Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	217.01	142.00
Total	217.01	142.00

27 Other Expenses

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Power and Fuel	81.95	75.51
Job Work Charges	159.53	170.21
Rent	8.53	18.09
Repairs & Maintenance (Others)	44.46	55.98
Repairs to Buildings	1.33	1.57
Repairs to Machinery	24.97	43.69
Testing Expenses	48.74	68.48
Rates and taxes excluding taxes on income	40.62	7.80
Legal & Professional Expenses	10.88	23.27
Travelling & Conveyance	34.18	19.21
Communication Expenses	1.98	2.40
Printing & Stationery	2.29	2.59
Insurance	10.71	13.79
Membership & Subscription	0.86	0.62
Commission on sales	46.27	10.56
Freight Outward	45.60	25.14
Loss on sale of Fixed Assets	24.12	1.29
Donation	-	0.03
Contribution towards corporate social responsibility	4.00	20.50
Auditors remuneration	0.95	0.95
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.15	1.95
Total	592.12	563.63



27a) Detail of auditors remuneration

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Audit Fees	0.80	0.80
Tax Audit Fees	0.15	0.15
Total	0.95	0.95

27b) Corporate social responsibility expenditure

As per the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has to provide 2% of average net profits of preceding 3 financial years towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Accordingly, a CSR Committee has been formed for carrying out CSR activities as per Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has contributed as sum of Rs 4 Lakhs towards this cause.

Details of CSR Expenditure	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	21.11	25.95
b) Amount spent during year ended 31st March 2019		
Construction/acquisition of an asset	-	-
Contribution to other purpose other than above	4.00	20.50
Total	4.00	20.50

28 Income tax expense

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	214.64	201.14
Total current tax expense	214.64	201.14
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax expense/(income) for the period	127.54	69.46
MAT credit entitlement	(41.18)	-
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	86.36	69.46
Income tax expense	301.00	270.60

(a) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Profit before income tax expense	943.88	793.20
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 27.82% (31st March 2018 - 33.063%)	262.59	262.26
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Amortisation of intangibles		
Corporate social responsibility expenditure	0.56	6.78
Interest due on Preference Shares	30.60	-
Other items	7.25	1.56
Income tax expense	301.00	270.60

29 Earnings per share

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs except EPS)	
	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
(i) Profit after tax	642.88	522.60
Balance available for equity shareholder's	642.88	522.60
(ii) Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	154.40	154.40
(iii) Weighted average number of equity shares for dilutive EPS	154.40	154.40
(iv) Nominal value per Equity Shares	10.00	10.00
(v) Earning Per Share (Basic)	4.16	3.38
(vi) Earning Per Share (Dilutive)	4.16	3.38



30 Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category	31st March 2019		31st March 2018		(₹ in Lakhs)
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost	
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	-	3,474.46	-	6,139.00	
Loans	-	7.05	-	7.06	
Cash and Bank Balances	-	420.56	-	32.53	
Other bank balances	-	558.77	-	871.23	
Other Financial Assets	-	196.62	-	377.19	
Total financial assets	-	4,657.46	-	7,427.01	
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	-	4,265.97	-	4,842.55	
Trade payables	-	2,551.78	-	5,300.03	
Other Financial Liabilities	-	370.90	-	90.85	
Total financial liabilities	-	7,188.65	-	10,233.43	

(i) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath.

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost

As at March 31, 2019	Level			Total	(₹ in Lakhs)
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	-	-	3,474.46	3,474.46	
Loans	-	-	7.05	7.05	
Cash and Bank Balances	-	-	420.56	420.56	
Other bank balances	-	-	558.77	558.77	
Other Financial Assets	-	-	196.62	196.62	
Total financial assets	-	-	4,657.46	4,657.46	
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	-	-	4,265.97	4,265.97	
Trade payables	-	-	2,551.78	2,551.78	
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	370.90	370.90	
Total financial liabilities	-	-	7,188.65	7,188.65	



As at March 31, 2018

Financial assets				
Trade receivables	-	-	6,139.00	6,139.00
Loans	-	-	7.06	7.06
Cash and Bank Balances	-	-	32.53	32.53
Other bank balances	-	-	871.23	871.23
Other Financial Assets	-	-	377.19	377.19
Total financial assets	-	-	7,427.01	7,427.01
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	4,842.55	4,842.55
Trade payables	-	-	5,300.03	5,300.03
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	90.85	90.85
Total financial liabilities	-	-	10,233.43	10,233.43

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example foreign exchange forward contracts) is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

There are no transfer of levels during the year.

As of 31st March 2019, 31st March 2018, the fair value of cash and bank balances, trade receivables, loans, other current financial assets and liabilities, borrowings, trade payables approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short term nature of these instruments.

For other financial assets and liabilities that are measured at amortised cost, the carrying amounts approximate the fair value.



HIMACHAL ENERGY PVT LTD

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March 2019

31 Financial risk management

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

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management ensures 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.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counter party resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned through government customers and other corporate customers. The Company has used the expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain on trade receivables and unbilled revenue, and has provided it wherever appropriate. The following table gives the movement in allowance for expected credit loss for the year ended 31 March, 2019:

Movement in expected credit loss allowance on trade receivable:

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	31st March 2019	31st March, 2018
At the beginning of year	550.00	550.00
Provision during the year	-	-
Bad debts written off	-	-
Reversal of provision	0.19	-
Total ECL	549.81	550.00

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. The Company's objective is to at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and liquidity requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and maintains adequate source of financing through the use of short term bank deposits and cash credit facility. Processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities: (undiscounted)	₹ in Lakhs			Total
	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	
31st March 2019				
Borrowings	1,987.38	793.59	1,485.00	4,265.97
Trade payables	2,551.78	-	-	2,551.78
Other financial liabilities	370.90	-	-	370.90
Total	4,910.06	793.59	1,485.00	7,188.65
31st March 2018				
Borrowings	3,467.55	-	1,375.00	4,842.55
Trade payables	5,300.03	-	-	5,300.03
Other financial liabilities	90.85	-	-	90.85
Total	8,858.43	-	1,375.00	10,233.43

(C) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprises three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risks include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments and foreign currency receivables and payables. The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31st March 2019. The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity, pension obligation and other post-retirement obligations; provisions; and the nonfinancial assets and liabilities. The sensitivity of the relevant Profit and Loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as of 31st March 2019.



(i) Interest rate 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. There are no significant borrowings on the financial statements. Hence, there is no significant concentration of interest rate risk.

Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Impact on profit after tax	
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Interest rate (increase by 100 basis points)*	(42.66)	(48.43)
Interest rate (decrease by 100 basis points)*	42.66	48.43

* Holding other variables constant

(ii) Foreign currency risk

The company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the trade payables. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the company's functional currency (INR).

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in INR, are as follows

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Foreign currency	Indian Rupee	Foreign currency	Indian Rupee
Trade payables				
United States Dollar (USD)	0.19	13.12	1.10	71.22
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (li)	0.19	13.12	1.10	71.22

Sensitivity

The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjust their translation for the period end for 1% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the Rupees 1% against the relevant currency. For a 1% weakening of the Rs. against relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profits or equity, and the balances below would be negative.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Impact on profit after tax	
	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
USD sensitivity	(0.01)	(0.71)
INR/USD - Increase by 1%*	0.01	0.71
INR/USD - Decrease by 1%*		

* Holding other variables constant

32 Capital management

For the purposes of the Company's capital management, Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and maximize 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 or issue new shares. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31st March 2019.

The Company monitors capital using net debt to equity ratio, which is net debt (as reduced by Cash and Cash Equivalent) divided by total equity.

(₹ in Lakhs)

	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Borrowings	4,265.97	4,842.55
Cash and Bank Balances	(979.33)	(903.76)
Net debt	3,286.64	3,938.79
Equity	5,319.83	4,676.56
Net debt to equity ratio	61.78%	84.22%



HIMACHAL ENERGY PVT LTD

Notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March 2019

33 Information as required to be furnished as per section 22 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) for the year ended 31st March 2019 is given below. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company.

- Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the year ended 31st March 2019, Rs. 264.23/- Lakhs (31st March 2018 Rs 239.32/- Lakhs)
- Amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED, along with the amount of the payment made to the beyond the appointed day during the year ended 31st March 2019 - Nil, (31st March 2018 : Nil,)
- Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED - 31st March 2019 - Nil, (31st March 2018 : Nil)
- Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year ended 31st March 2019 - Nil, (31st March 2018 : Nil)
- Dues to Micor and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management.

34 Employee benefit obligations

Disclosures pursuant to Ind AS-19 "Employee Benefits"(specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015) are given below :

a) Defined contribution Plans

Contribution to defined contribution plan, recognised as expense for the year ending 31st March 2019 are as under:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Employer's contribution to Provident Fund	27.35	28.68
Employer's contribution to ESI	10.06	10.13
Total	37.41	38.81

b) Defined Benefit Plans

The following tables summaries the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:

(₹ in Lakhs)

i) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of Defined Benefit Obligation - Gratuity (Non Funded)

	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Defined Benefit obligation at beginning of year	35.06	27.08
Current Services Cost	7.72	6.58
Interest Cost	2.72	2.10
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(0.59)	0.43
Benefit paid	(1.43)	(1.13)
Remeasurement of (Gain)/loss recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	(0.06)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.59)	0.49
Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	-	-
Defined Benefit obligation at the year end	43.48	35.06



Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) recognised in the balance sheet	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Present value of defined benefit obligation	43.48	35.06
Amount recognised in Balance Sheet- Asset / (Liability)	43.48	35.06

ii) Net defined benefit expense (Recognised in the Statement of profit and loss for the year)	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Current Service Cost	7.72	6.58
Interest Cost	2.72	2.10
Recognised in the Statement of profit and loss for the year	10.44	8.68

iii) Remeasurement of (Gain)/loss recognised in other comprehensive income	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	(0.06)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	(0.59)	0.49
Recognised in other comprehensive income	(0.59)	0.43

iv) Actuarial Assumption	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Rate of escalation in salary (p.a.)	5% p.a.	5% p.a.
Mortality	IALM 2006-08 Ultimate	IALM 2006-08 Ultimate
Withdrawal Rate (p.a.)	2 -5% p.a.	2 -5% p.a.

v) Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is asbelow:	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Increase / (decrease) on present value of defined benefits obligations at the end of the year:		
Discount Rate		
Increase by 1%	39.00	31.41
Decrease by 1%	48.89	39.47
Salary Increase		
Increase by 1%	48.99	39.55
Decrease by 1%	38.85	31.29
Attrition Rate		
Increase by 1%	44.73	36.07
Decrease by 1%	41.97	33.85



vi) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation (undiscounted)	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	5.53	2.53
Between 2 and 5 years	8.01	8.42
Between 5 and 10 years	49.51	39.99
Total expected payments	63.05	50.94

- vii) The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 21 years (31st March 2018: 20 years)
- viii) The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation are after taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is as certified by the Actuary.
- ix) The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

35 Segment Reporting

The segment reporting of the Company has been prepared in accordance with Ind AS-108, "Operating Segment" (specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015). For management purposes, the Company's operating businesses are organised and managed separately according to the types of products/services provided. The identified reportable segment are implementation of projects and manufacturing of energy meters. Segment information is disclosed as under :-

a) The Board of Directors monitors the operating results of its business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements. Operating segments have been identified on the basis of the nature of product / services and have been identified as per the quantitative criteria specified in the Ind AS.

b) Revenue and expenses have been identified to a segment on the basis of relationship to operating activities of the segment. Revenue and expenses which relate to enterprise as a whole and are not allocable to a segment on reasonable basis have been disclosed as "Others".

c) Segment assets and segment liabilities represent assets and liabilities in respective segments. tax related assets, borrowings and other assets and liabilities that can not be allocated to a segment on reasonable basis have been disclosed as "Others".

d) There is no transfer of products between operating segments.

e) There are no customers having revenue exceeding 10% of total revenues.



Summary of segment information:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Revenue		
Segment Revenue (Gross)		
Metering	10,518.83	10,168.11
Projects	-	77.56
	<u>10,518.83</u>	<u>10,245.67</u>
Result		
Segment Result		
Metering	1,567.65	1,276.88
Projects	(48.33)	30.49
	<u>1,519.32</u>	<u>1,307.37</u>
Unallocable expenses		
Operating Profit	36.98	28.12
Interest Expenses	1,482.34	1,279.25
Profit Before Tax	538.46	486.05
Tax expenses	943.88	793.20
Profit After Tax	301.00	270.60
	<u>642.88</u>	<u>522.60</u>
Other Information		
Segment Assets		
Metering	9,805.60	12,657.67
Projects	224.35	406.76
Unallocable	2,741.46	2,814.11
	<u>12,771.41</u>	<u>15,878.54</u>
Segment Liabilities		
Metering	4,574.67	7,633.80
Projects	95.94	100.63
Others	2,780.97	3,467.55
	<u>7,451.58</u>	<u>11,201.98</u>
Capital Expenditure		
Metering	1,120.08	771.16
Projects	-	-
	<u>1,120.08</u>	<u>771.16</u>
Depreciation		
Metering	217.01	142.00
Projects	-	-
	<u>217.01</u>	<u>142.00</u>
Segment Revenue		
The following is the distribution of company's revenue by geographical market		
Domestic Market	10,518.83	10,245.67
Overseas Market	-	-
	<u>10,518.83</u>	<u>10,245.67</u>



36 Related party transactions

The related parties as per the terms of Ind AS-24, "Related Party Disclosures", (specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015) are disclosed below:-

a) Name of related parties with whom transactions made during the year and description of relationship:

A) Holding company:

1. HPL Electric & Power Ltd

(B) Entities in which directors are interested:

1. Seth Inder Narain Trust

3. LK HPL Pvt Ltd*

5. Havells Electronics Pvt Ltd

7. Jesons Impex Pvt Ltd

9. Havells Pvt Ltd

2. HPL India Ltd

4. HPL Power Corporation Ltd

6. Amerex India Pvt Ltd*

8. Amerex Pvt Ltd

10. HPL Project Portfolio Pvt Ltd*

C) Key Management Personnel:

1. Shri Lalit Seth

3. Shri Gautam Seth

2. Sh. Rishi Seth

4. Mr. Neeraj Kumar

D) Relatives of Key Management Personnel

1. Mrs. Praveen Seth

3. Mrs Vani Seth

2. Mrs Pooja Seth

b) Summary of transactions during the year

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Purchase of goods		
1. HPL Electric & Power Ltd	3,496.98	5,032.24
	-	
Sale of goods		
1. HPL Electric & Power Ltd	746.81	19.16
Sale of assets		
1. HPL Electric & Power Ltd	513.30	1,395.08
Purchase of asset		
1. HPL Electric & Power Ltd	210.00	-
CSR Contribution		
Enterprises in which directors are interested		
1. Seth Inder Narain Trust	4.00	20.50
Remuneration paid to key management personnels	18.78	-
Remuneration to relatives of key management personnels	-	80.65



c) Summary of outstanding balances with the above states related parties for the respective years are given below:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Trade payables		
1. HPL Electric and Power Ltd	1,586.02	4,162.25
Trade Receivable		
1. Havell's Private Ltd	-	201.28
2. HPL Project Portfolio Private Limited*	-	11.34
Advance from supplier		
1. HPL Electric and Power Ltd	-	900.00
Financial liability		
11,000,000,10% Cumulative Compulsorily Redeemable Preference Shares		
Mr Lalit Seth	519.75	481.25
Mr Praveen Seth	371.25	343.75
Mr Rishi Seth	297.00	275.00
Mr Gautam Seth	297.00	275.00

**HPL Project portfolio Pvt Ltd, Amerex India Pvt Ltd and LKHPL Pvt Ltd was merged with HPL India Limited vide Order No NCLT/Estt./Chd 1449 dated 7th August 2018 of Hon'ble NCLT Chandigarh Bench.

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. The Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

37 Assets taken under Lease

Operating Lease

Office premises are taken on operating lease. There is no contingent rent in the lease agreements. The lease agreements are for 1-3 years and are renewable at the mutual agreement of both the parties. There is no escalation clause in the lease agreement.

Finance Lease

Company has not made any significant leasing arrangements in respect of finance lease. Therefore, the accounting standard (AS-19), 'Leases' is not applicable for reporting finance lease to the company.

38 Capital Commitment

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (Net of Advance)	Nil	Nil



39 Contingent Liabilities

PF demand raised for the period July 2011 to January 2016 amounting to ₹ 3.02/-lakhs (PY ₹ 3.02/-lakhs) pending before EPF Appellate tribunal, Delhi.

Notes :1. Based on the favorable decisions in similar cases and discussions with the solicitors, the company does not expect any liability against these matters, hence no provision has been considered in the books of the accounts.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE APPENDED TO THE BALANCE SHEET

For SPMR & Associates
Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration No. : 007578N)


(Ajay Kumar Mittal)
(Partner)
(M. No. 095273)
Place : Noida
Date : 20.05.2019



For and on behalf of Board

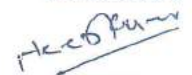


Lalit Seth
Director
DIN-00312007


Sudershan Dev Pradeep
Company Secretary



Rishi Seth
Director
DIN-00203469


Neeraj Kuma
Chief Financial Office