AVAADA

AVAADA SATARAMH PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U40100UP2019PTC124019

Delhi Office:
910/19, Suryakiran,
Kasturba Gandhi Marg,
New Delhi – 110 001
T: +011-68172100

Registered Office:
C-11, Sector-65,
Gautam Buddha Nagar,
Noida, UP-201301
T: +91-120-6757000
E: avaadasataraMH@avaada.com

BOARD's REPORT

To,
The Members,
Avaada SataraMH Private Limited

On behalf of the Board of Directors, it is our pleasure to present the 1st Annual Report together with the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the period from inception till March 31, 2020 as under:

Financial Results and Operations Update:

A summary of the financial performance of the Company since incorporation upto Financial Year ended 2019-20 is presented below:

(Amount in INR Thousands)

Particulars	**Financial Year ended 31.03.2020**
Revenue from Operations	-
Other Income	0.32
Total Income	0.32
Less: Expenditure	10.83
Profit/(Loss) before Depreciation, Interest and Tax	(10.51)
Less: Depreciation and amortization expenses	-
Less: Interest on external borrowings	-
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional and extraordinary items	(10.51)
Less: Exceptional and extraordinary items	-
Profit/(Loss) before Tax (PBT)	(10.51)
Provision for Income Tax (i) Current Tax (ii) Deferred Tax	 - (0.10)
Net Profit/(Loss) after Tax (PAT)	**(10.41)**

During the period under review, the Company had entered into a Business Transfer Agreement with Avaada Energy Private Limited, its Holding Company for transfer

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of its 72 MW AC capacity Solar PV Project(s) being developed at Satara District, in the State of Maharashtra ("Project") to the Company.

As the said Project is at construction stage, there was no revenue of the Company during the period and net loss after tax for the period was Rs. 10.41 thousands.

Dividend:

As the Company does not have any operations and profits during the period, your Directors do not recommend any dividend for the year ended March 31, 2020.

Reserves:

As the Company does not have any operations and profits during the period, no amount is proposed to be transferred to reserves.

Renewable Energy Outlook in India:

There are strong environmental and economical imperatives mandating push away from conventional sources to new sources of power and the Indian renewable energy sector has lots going for it. Costs are falling, technology is constantly improving, the government is backing up with supportive and conducive policy environment and the business community is keen to exploit the underlying investment opportunities.

Installed renewable power generation capacity has increased at a fast pace over the past few years, posting a CAGR of 17.28 per cent between Financial Year 2014–19. With the increased support of government and improved economics, the sector has become attractive from investors perspective. As India looks to meet its energy demand on its own, which is expected to reach 15,820 TWh by 2040, renewable energy is set to play an important role. As a part of its Paris Agreement commitments, the Government of India has set an ambitious target of achieving 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2022. These include 100 GW of solar capacity addition and 60 GW of wind power capacity. The Government plans to establish renewable energy capacity of 450 GW by 2030.

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Key Trends:

- Tariffs are likely to increase due to imposition of Basic Customs Duty and proposed restrictions on Chinese module imports, in short to term medium. However once, in long term, downward journey expected to continue.
- Complex tender designs

  We expect a gradual move away from vanilla tenders to complex schemes including manufacturing-linked tenders, solar-wind-storage hybrid tenders and even completely technology agnostic tenders seeking firm 24x7 power. The higher complexity may bring down the number of active players and consolidate the industry further.

- Large scale storage a few years away

  There is strong anticipation about growth of storage in view of the need to address intermittency and variability challenges associated with renewable power. Results of the first mega storage tender are just out and it remains to be seen if the DISCOMs are willing to buy firm power at a cost over INR 6.00 (USD 8 cents)/ kWh. We believe that the growth potential is huge but take-off stage is still another 2-3 years away.

- Open Access & Distributed solar market – huge untapped potential

  C&I consumers is the main demand source for both rooftop solar and open access projects. There is a huge untapped market in this sector. Although in short term this sector is facing resistance from the DISCOMs; however, with policy visibility this market would witness high growth. Residential rooftop solar prospects are expected to pick up due to clearer policy focus and improving availability of financing solutions.

- Manufacturing prospects on high hopes

  Safeguard duty on cell and module imports is set to expire in July 2020 and/ or being replaced with basic customs duty. In the prospects of material tariff barriers, manufacturers may try to set up facilities in India.

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- Lucrative financing environment

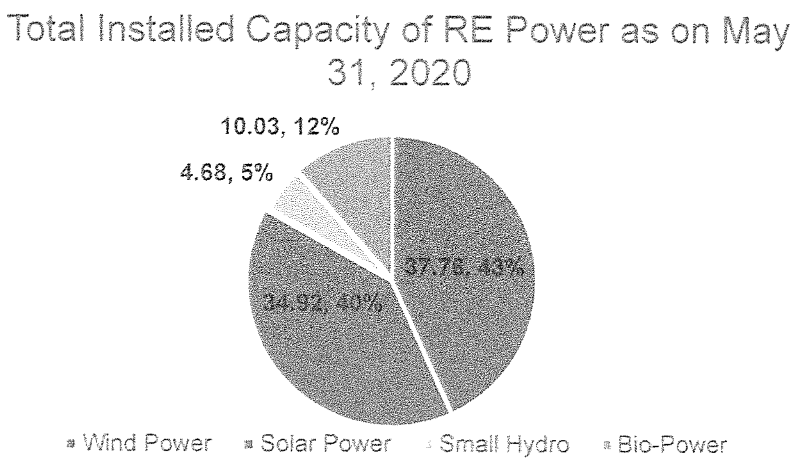
  Equity funding is expected to remain relatively easy as the sector is a magnet for leading global investors. The debt providers would also fall in same line, however, may remain selective on the merits of Developers and Projects.

Market Size

We have come a long way already with solar and wind power capacity addition far outpacing other sources. They are also now by far the two cheapest greenfield power sources. Renewable power penetration has grown from 3% to 10% in the last five years. But policy, execution and financial pressures have slowed sector activity and raised concerns about viability of projects under development. Capacity addition in the last two years has failed to match the record numbers in Financial Year 2018.

As of May 31, 2020, total renewable power installed capacity (excluding large hydro) in the country stood at 77.64 GW. Off-grid renewable power capacity has also increased. As of October 2018, generation capacities for Waste to Energy, Biomass Gasifiers, SPV systems stood at 175.28 MWeq, 163.37 MWeq and 767.51 MWeq, respectively.

Small Hydro	Wind Power	Bio-Power	Solar Power	Total Capacity
4683.16 MW	37,756.35 MW	10,029.15 MW	34,915.36 MW	87,384.02 MW



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With a significant potential capacity and conducive policies focused on the renewable energy sector, Northern India is expected to become the hub for renewable energy in India.

Solar Power

- Due to its favourable location in the solar belt (400 S to 400 N), India is one of the best recipients of solar energy with relatively abundant availability
- Growth in solar power installed capacity is expected to surpass the installed capacity of wind power, reaching 100 GW by 2022.
- In the first half of 2018, India installed 1 MW of solar capacity every hour.
- As of January 2019, installed solar power capacity in the country was 26.03 GW and ranked 5th in the world in terms of installed solar capacity.
- Rapidly falling costs have made Solar PV the largest market for new investment.
- A total of 42 solar parks with generation capacity of 23,174 MW have been approved in India upto March 2020, out of capacity of 7,633 MW has been commissioned.
- The biggest solar projects financed in India is 709 MW NLC Tangedco PV plant at a cost of about $ 500 million. India is one of the countries with the lowest capital costs per megawatt for photovoltaic plants.
- Over the past five years, India's installed solar generation capacity has risen over 10 times including the usage of green technologies and e-vehicles

Investments/ Developments

According to data released by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), FDI inflows in the Indian non-conventional energy sector between April 2000 and December 2019 stood at US$ 9.1 billion. More than US$ 42 billion has been invested in India's renewable energy sector since 2014. New investments in clean energy in the country reached US$ 11.1 billion in 2018.

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Some major investments and developments in the Indian renewable energy sector are as follows:

- Around Rs 36,729.49 crore (US$ 5.26 billion) investment has been made during April-December 2019 by private companies in renewable energy.
- Adani Green Energy entered into a binding agreement with Total Gas and Power Business Services SAS for investment of 510 million dollars to acquire 50 per cent stake and other instruments.
- Brookfield to invest US$ 800 million in ReNew Power and also in discussion with Softbank Cleantech to invest US$ 700 million.
- ReNew Power and Shapoorji Pallonji will invest nearly Rs 750 crore (US$ 0.11 billion) in a 150 megawatt (mw) floating solar power project in Uttar Pradesh.
- Koppal Solar Park in Karnataka will be world's largest solar plant, with a capacity of 2500 MW.
- In the first half of 2018, India installed 1 MW of solar capacity every hour.
- With 28 deals, clean energy made up 27 per cent of US$ 4.4 billion merger and acquisition (M&A) deals which took place in India's power sector in 2017.
- World's largest solar park named 'Shakti Sthala' was launched in Karnataka in March 2018 with an investment of Rs 16,500 crore (US$ 2.55 billion).
- Solar sector in India received investments of US$ 9.8 billion in CY2018.
- As of March 2019, Eversource Capital, a Joint venture of Everstone and Light source plans to invest US$ 1 billion in renewable energy in India through its Green Growth Equity Fund.
- The international equity investment in the India's clean energy sector was US$ 283 million in 2016, US$ 532 million in 2017 and US$ 1.02 billion in 2018.

Government initiatives

Some initiatives by the Government of India to boost the Indian renewable energy sector are as follows:

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- Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM)

  In a major initiative towards making Annadata also a Urjadata PM-KUSUM scheme was approved on March 8, 2019. The scheme covers grid-connected RE power plants (0.5 - 2 MW)/ Solar water pumps/ grid connected agriculture pumps.

- Standard bidding guidelines

  The Ministry has issued Guidelines for Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Process for Procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar & Wind Power Projects with an objective to provide a framework for procurement of solar & wind power through a transparent process of bidding including standardisation of the process and defining of roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders.

- Development of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Power Parks (UMREPPs)

  The Ministry has undertaken a scheme to develop Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Power Parks (UMREPPs) under the existing Solar Park Scheme. The objective of the UMREPP is to provide land upfront to the project developer and facilitate transmission infrastructure for developing Renewable Energy (RE) based UMPPs with solar/wind/hybrid and also with storage system, if required.

- Grid-Connected Rooftop Solar (RTS) Programme

  Phase II of the Grid connected rooftop solar programme was approved with a target for achieving cumulative capacity of 40,000 MW from Rooftop Solar (RTS) Projects by the year 2022 in February 2019.

- Wind-Solar Hybrid

  The main objective of the National Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy is to provide a framework for promotion of large grid connected wind-solar PV hybrid system for optimal and efficient utilization of wind and solar resources, transmission

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infrastructure and land. The wind - solar PV hybrid systems will help in reducing the variability in renewable power generation and achieving better grid stability.

- Offshore Wind Power in India

  The National Offshore wind energy policy was notified in October 2015 with an objective to develop the offshore wind energy in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) along the Indian coastline of 7600 km.

  Eight zones are identified each in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu having cumulative offshore wind energy potential of 70 GW.

- Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) Phase-II (66.5 GW REZ)

  Potential renewable energy zones (66.5 GW - Solar 50 GW and Wind 16.5 GW) have been identified in the states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan & Madhya Pradesh and a comprehensive transmission scheme was evolved integrating these renewable energy zones.

- Second Assembly of the International Solar Alliance (ISA)

  The Ministry hosted the second assembly of International Solar Alliance (ISA) on October 30, 2019 and October 31, 2019 at New Delhi. On October 30, 2019, coordination and consultation meetings on different aspects of ISA programmes and initiatives were held.

- Global Solar Event for commemorating 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi

  Ministry in association with IIT Bombay organised Global Student Solar Assembly to commemorate 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi and to promote the Gandhian idea of sustainable living.

- Atal Jyoti Yojana (AJAY) Phase-II

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Applications covered: Solar Street Lights.

Financial support: 75% of the cost by MNRE and balance 25% through MPLAD.

Targets: A total of 3,04,500 Solar Street Lights (SSLs) will be installed in India

- India plans to add 30 GW of renewable energy capacity along a desert on its western border such as Gujarat and Rajasthan.
- Delhi government decided to shut down thermal power plant in Rajghat and develop it into 5,000 KW solar park
- Rajasthan government in Budget 2019-20 exempted solar energy from electricity duty and focuses on the utilization of solar power in its agriculture and public health sectors.
- A new Hydropower policy for 2018-28 has been drafted for the growth of hydro projects in the country.
- The Government of India has announced plans to implement a US$ 238 million National Mission on advanced ultra-supercritical technologies for cleaner coal utilisation.
- The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has decided to provide custom and excise duty benefits to the solar rooftop sector, which in turn will lower the cost of setting up as well as generate power, thus boosting growth.
- The Indian Railways is taking increased efforts through sustained energy efficient measures and maximum use of clean fuel to cut down emission level by 33 per cent by 2030.

Road Ahead

The Government of India is committed to increased use of clean energy sources and is already undertaking various large-scale sustainable power projects and promoting green energy heavily. In addition, renewable energy has the potential to create many employment opportunities at all levels, especially in rural areas. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has set an ambitious target to set up renewable

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energy capacities to the tune of 175 GW by 2022 of which about 100 GW is planned for solar, 60 for wind and other for hydro, bio among other. As of June 2018, Government of India is aiming to achieve 225 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2022, much ahead of its target of 175 GW as per the Paris Agreement. India's renewable energy sector is expected to attract investments of up to US$ 80 billion in the next four years. About 5,000 Compressed Biogas plants will be set up across India by 2023.

It is expected that by the year 2040, around 49 per cent of the total electricity will be generated by the renewable energy, as more efficient batteries will be used to store electricity which will further cut the solar energy cost by 66 per cent as compared to the current cost. Use of renewables in place of coal will save India Rs 54,000 crore (US$ 8.43 billion) annually. The renewable energy will account for 55 per cent of the total installed power capacity by 2030.

Deposits:

The Company has not accepted any public deposits within the meaning of Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 and any amendments thereto.

Details of Subsidiary Companies/Associate Companies/Joint Ventures:

The Company is the Subsidiary Company of Avaada Energy Private Limited (formerly known as 'Giriraj Renewables Private Limited'). Further, the Company has no subsidiary or associates or joint ventures during the said period.

Board of Directors:

During the period under review, Mr. Prashant Choubey was appointed as the Additional Director of the Company at the Board Meeting held on February 11, 2020 to hold office till the ensuing annual general meeting. Your Directors recommend his appointment as the Director at the ensuing annual general meeting.

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Further, Mr. Atul Goyal had resigned as the Director of the Company with effect from February 14, 2020.

Number of meetings of the Board of Directors and attendance of directors:

Eighteen (18) meetings of the Board of Directors were held during the period viz on December 4, 2019, January 10, 2020, January 14, 2020, January 15, 2020, February 11, 2020, February 24, 2020, February 26, 2020, March 9, 2020, March 11, 2020, March 12, 2020, March 13, 2020, March 16, 2020, March 17, 2020, March 18, 2020, March 19, 2020, March 20, 2020, March 21, 2020 and March 24, 2020 and the intervening gap between any two meetings was within the period prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013:

Directors / Date of Board Meetings	Ms. Radha M.S.	Mr. Atul Goyal	Mr. Prashant Choubey
December 4, 2019	Attended	Attended	NA
January 10, 2020	Attended	Attended	NA
January 14, 2020	Attended	Attended	NA
January 15, 2020	Attended	Attended	NA
February 11, 2020	Attended	Attended	Attended
February 24, 2020	Attended	NA	Attended
February 26, 2020	Attended	NA	Attended
March 9, 2020	Attended	NA	Attended
March 11, 2020	Attended	NA	Attended
March 12, 2020	Attended	NA	Attended
March 13, 2020	Attended	NA	Attended
March 16, 2020	Attended	NA	Attended
March 17, 2020	Attended	NA	Attended
March 18, 2020	Attended	NA	Attended
March 19, 2020	Attended	NA	Attended
March 20, 2020	Attended	NA	Attended
March 21, 2020	Attended	NA	Attended
March 24, 2020	Attended	NA	Attended
% of attendance	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

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Changes in Authorised and Paid-up Share Capital:

- Authorised Share Capital: During the period under review, the Authorised Share Capital of the Company have been increased from Rs. 1,00,000 (Rupees One Lakh) divided into 10,000 (Ten Thousand) equity shares of Rs.10/- each to Rs. 131,00,00,000/- (Rupees One Hundred and Thirty One Crores only) divided into 13,10,00,000 (Thirteen Crores Ten Lakhs) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten only) each.

- **Paid up Share Capital**: Further, the shareholders had approved the issue of upto 13,09,90,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each to the existing shareholders of the Company on preferential allotment basis at the extra ordinary general meeting held on March 4, 2020. Three shareholders had subscribed to the said issue and the paid up equity share capital of the Company have increased from Rs. 1,00,000 (Rupees One Lakh) consisting of 10,000 (Ten Thousand) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each to Rs. 110,57,00,270 (One Hundred & Ten Crores Fifty Seven Lakhs Two Hundred & Seventy) consisting of 11,05,70,027 (Eleven Crores Five Lakhs Seventy Thousand Twenty Seven) equity shares Rs. 10/- each.

Accordingly, the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on March 31, 2020 was Rs. 110,57,00,270 divided into 11,05,70,027 equity shares of Rs.10/- each.

Statutory Auditors:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rules framed thereunder, M/s Goyal Malhotra & Associates, the Chartered Accountants (FRN: 008015C), Statutory Auditors of the Company, hold office till the conclusion of the first annual general meeting of the Company.

It is proposed to appoint M/s Goyal Malhotra & Associates, the Chartered Accountants (FRN: 008015C), as the Statutory Auditors of the Company for a period of consecutive five years from the conclusion of the first annual general meeting till the conclusion of the sixth annual general meeting of the Company on such remuneration as may be mutually agreed upon between the Board of Directors of the Company and the Statutory Auditors at a later date.

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M/s Goyal Malhotra & Associates, the Chartered Accountants (FRN: 008015C) have expressed their willingness and eligibility to act as the Statutory Auditors of the Company.

Auditors' Report:

The Auditors' Report including annexures thereto is self-explanatory and do not call for any further comments and explanations from the Board as there are no qualifications or adverse remarks by the Auditors in their report.

Material Changes and Commitments, if any, affecting the financial position of the Company, which have occurred between the end of the financial year of the Company to which the financial statements relate and the date of the report:

No material changes and commitments occurred between the end of the Financial Year of the Company i.e. March 31, 2020 to which the financial statements relate and the date of this report which effects the financial position of the Company.

Particulars of Loans given, Investments made, Guarantees given and Securities provided:

Your Company is engaged in provision of infrastructural facilities, therefore, exempted from compliance of applicable provisions of section 186 (2) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules thereunder.

Particulars of Contracts or Arrangements with Related Parties:

All the arrangements or transactions with related parties were in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules thereunder. Particulars of material contract or arrangement entered into by the Company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, in the prescribed Form AOC -2 is appended as an **Annexure I** to the Board's Report.

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Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo:

The provisions of Section 134 (3) of the Companies Act 2013 read with Rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2013 regarding disclosure of particulars with respect to conservation of energy and technology absorption are not applicable to your Company.

Further, there are no foreign exchange earnings and outgo.

Particulars of Employees and Related Disclosures:

There were no employees who were falling under the preview of rule 5 (2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration) Rules 2014 during the period under review.

Details of significant and material orders passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals impacting the going concern status and the Company's operations in future:

There are no significant material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals that would impact the going concern status of the Company and the Company's operations at present and in future.

Extract of Annual Return:

The extract of annual return in Form MGT 9 as required pursuant to provisions of Section 92(3) and Rule 12 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 is appended as an **Annexure II** to this Report.

Compliance with Secretarial Standards:

The Company has complied with Secretarial Standards on Board Meetings and General Meetings issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, as applicable to the Company.

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Internal Control System:

Your Company has in place adequate internal control system with reference to adherence to policies and procedures for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of business, safeguarding of its assets, prevention and detection of frauds and errors, accuracy and completeness of the accounting records and timely preparation of reliable financial information.

Risk Management:

The Company is managing its risks through well-defined internal financial controls and there are no risks that may threaten the existence of the Company. The Company has formulated entry level controls for risk management in the Company. It identifies the components of risk evaluation and the principles based on which the controls have been formulated.

Directors' Responsibility Statement:

Pursuant to Section 134(3)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Directors confirm that:

1. in the preparation of annual accounts for the year ended March 31, 2020, the applicable accounting standards have been followed and there are no material departures from the same;
2. they have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020 and of the loss of the Company for that period;
3. they have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
4. the annual accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis; and
5. they have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems are adequate and operating effectively.

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Acknowledgements:

Your Board wishes to place on record their appreciation for the valuable support and assistance received by your Company from all the stakeholders and look forward to their continued support.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

	Prashant Choubey	**Radha M.S.**
Date: June 19, 2020	**Director**	**Director**
Place: Noida	**DIN: 08072225**	**DIN: 08037734**

Annexure – I

FORM NO. AOC-2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arms length transactions under third proviso thereto .

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis - NIL

(a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship

(b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions

(c) Duration of the contracts / arrangements/transactions

(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any

(e) Justification for entering into such contracts or arrangements or transactions

(f) date(s) of approval by the Board

(g) Amount paid as advances, if any:

(h) Date on which the special resolution was passed in general meeting as required under first proviso to section 188.

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2. Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis

(Amount in INR Millions)

Sr. no.	Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	Nature of contracts / arrangements /transactions	Duration of the contracts /arrangements /transactions	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	Date(s) of approval by the Board or Committee of the Board if any	Amount paid as advances, if any
1.	Avaada Energy Private Limited	Business Transfer Agreement for acquisition of undertaking viz. upto 72 MW AC capacity Solar PV Project(s) being developed at Satara District, in the State of Maharashtra	Till the completion of the acquisition of Satara Solar Business Undertaking	Terms as per agreement executed on February 26, 2020 and the agreed consideration between the parties for sale is Rs.1,709 million	February 24, 2020	Nil

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Prashant Choubey
Director
DIN: 08072225

Radha M.S.
Director
DIN: 08037734

Date: June 19, 2020
Place: Noida

Annexure II
FORM NO. MGT 9
EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN
as of period ended March 31, 2020
Pursuant to Section 92 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Company (Management & Administration) Rules, 2014

I REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS:

i	CIN	U40100UP2019PTC124019
ii	Registration Date	December 2, 2019
iii	Name of the Company	Avaada SataraMH Private Limited
iv	Category/Sub-category of the Company	Private Company
v	Address of the Registered office and contact details	C-11, Sector-65, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Noida-201301, Uttar Pradesh
vi	Whether listed Company	No
vii	Name , Address & contact details of the Registrar & Transfer Agent, if any.	Link Intime India Pvt Ltd. C-101, 247 Park, LBS Marg, Vikhroli (WEST),Mumbai – 400083 Tel No:- 02249186000

II PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY:

All the business activities contributing 10% or more of the total turnover of the Company shall be

Sr. No.	Name and Description of main products/services	NIC Code of the Product/ Service	% to total turnover of the Company
1	Electric power generation through solar energy	35105/106	0%

III PARTICULARS OF HOLDING , SUBSIDIARY & ASSOCIATE COMPANIES:

Sr. No.	Name and Address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate	% of Shares held	Applicable Section
1	Avaada Energy Private Limited (formerly known as 'Giriraj Renewables Private Limited') Address: Hubtown Solaris, 4th Floor, 406, N.S. Phadke Marg Near Andheri East West flyover, Andheri (East), Mumbai- 400069	U80221MH2007PTC336458	Holding Company	87.62%	Section 2(46) of Companies Act, 2013

AVAADA

AVAADA SATARAMH PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40100UP2019PTC124019

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IV SHAREHOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share capital Break up as % to total Equity)

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the period				No. of Shares held at the end of the period				% change during the period
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoters									
(1) Indian									
a) Individual/HUF	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
b) Central Govt. or State Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Bodies Corporates	-	9,999	9,999	100.00	-	96,875,961	96,875,961	87.62	(12.38)
d) Bank/FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Any other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL:(A) (1)	-	**10,000**	**10,000**	**100.00**	-	**96,875,962**	**96,875,962**	**87.62**	**(12.38)**
(2) Foreign									
a) NRI- Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Other Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Bodies Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Banks/FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Any other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL (A) (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Shareholding of Promoter (A)= (A)(1)+(A)(2)	-	**10,000**	**10,000**	**100.00**	-	**96,875,962**	**96,875,962**	**87.62**	**(12.38)**
B. PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING									
(1) Institutions									
a) Mutual Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Banks/FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C) Cenntral govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) State Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Venture Capital Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) FIIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL (B)(1):	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Non Institutions									
a) Bodies corporates									
i) Indian	-	-	-	-	-	13,694,065	13,694,065	12.38	12.38
ii) Overseas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs.1 lakhs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Individuals shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs. 1 lakhs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL (B)(2):	-	-	-	-	-	**13,694,065**	**13,694,065**	**12.38**	**12.38**
Total Public Shareholding (B)= (B)(1)+(B)(2)	-	-	-	-	-	**13,694,065**	**13,694,065**	**12.38**	**12.38**
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total (A+B+C)	-	**10,000**	**10,000**	**100.00**	-	**110,570,027**	**110,570,027**	**100.00**	**(0.00)**

(ii) SHARE HOLDING OF PROMOTERS

Sr. No.	Shareholders Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the period			Shareholding at the end of the period			% change in share holding during the period
		Number of shares	% of total shares of the Company	% of shares pledged/ encumbered to total shares	Number of shares	% of total shares of the Company	% of shares pledged/ encumbered to total shares	
1	Avaada Energy Private Limited (Formerly known as Giriraj Renewables Private Limited)	9,999	100	-	96,875,961	87.62	-	(12.38)
2	Mrs. Sindoor Mittal jointly with Avaada Energy Private Limited	1		-	1		-	
	Total	10,000	100	-	96,875,962	87.62	-	(12.38)

(iii) CHANGE IN PROMOTERS' SHAREHOLDING

Sr. No.	Name	Share holding at the beginning of the period		Date	Increase/ Decrease in	Reason	Cumulative Share holding during the period	
		No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company				No of shares	% of total shares of the company
1	At the beginning of the period	10,000	100	December 2, 2019				
2	Date wise increase/decrease in Promoters Share holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase/decrease (e.g. allotment/ transfer/ bonus/sweat equity etc)	(1,704)	(17.04)	January 15, 2020	Decrease	Transfer of shares	8,296	82.96
		(872)	(8.72)	February 26, 2020	Decrease	Transfer of shares	7,424	74.24
		5,000,000	41.63	March 11, 2020	Increase	Preferential allotment	5,007,424	41.69
		5,000,000	29.39	March 12, 2020	Increase	Preferential allotment	10,007,424	58.83
		5,000,000	22.72	March 13, 2020	Increase	Preferential allotment	15,007,424	68.18
		5,000,000	18.51	March 16, 2020	Increase	Preferential allotment	20,007,424	74.07
		5,000,000	15.62	March 17, 2020	Increase	Preferential allotment	25,007,424	78.12
		5,000,000	13.51	March 18, 2020	Increase	Preferential allotment	30,007,424	81.08
		13,200,000	26.29	March 19, 2020	Increase	Preferential allotment	43,207,424	86.05
		18,310,000	24.34	March 20, 2020	Increase	Preferential allotment	61,517,424	81.79
		25,000,000	24.95	March 21, 2020	Increase	Preferential allotment	86,517,424	86.33
		10,358,538	9.37	March 24, 2020	Increase	Preferential allotment	96,875,962	87.62
3	At the end of the period	96,875,962	87.62	March 31, 2020			96,875,962	87.62

(iv) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (other than Direcors, Promoters & Holders of GDRs & ADRs)

Sr. No.	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Share holding at the beginning of the period		Share holding at the end of the period	
		No.of shares	% of total shares of the company	No of shares	% of total shares of the company
1	Praxair India Private Limited	0	0	7,000,615	6.33
2	Sudarshan Chemical Industries Limited	0	0	6,692,000	6.05
3	Bharat Forge Limited	0	0	1,089	0.00
4	Kalyani Technoforge Limited	0	0	361	0.00

(v) Shareholding of Directors & KMP - NIL

Sr. No.	For Each of the Directors & KMP	Shareholding at the end of the period		Cumulative Shareholding during the period	
		No.of shares	% of total shares of the Company	No of shares	% of total shares of the Company
1	At the beginning of the year				
2	Date wise increase/decrease in Promoters Share holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase/decrease (e.g. allotment/transfer/bonus/sweat equity etc)	No transaction during the year			
3	At the end of the year				

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V INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment (Amt in INR Millions)				
Particulars	**Secured Loans excluding deposits**	**Unsecured Loans**	**Deposits**	**Total Indebtedness**
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial period				
i) Principal Amount	-	-	-	-
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	-	-	-	-
Total (i+ii+iii)	-	-	-	-
Change in Indebtedness during the financial period				
Additions-Principal Amount	-	282.57	-	282.57
Reductions-Principal Amount	-	-	-	-
Additions- Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
Additions-Interest accrued but not due	-	-	-	-
Reduction		-	-	-
Net Change	-	**282.57**	-	**282.57**
Indebtedness at the end of the financial period				
i) Principal Amount	-	282.57	-	282.57
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	-	-	-	-
Total (i+ii+iii)	-	**282.57**	-	**282.57**

VI REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A. REMUNERATION TO MANAGING DIRECTOR, WHOLE TIME DIRECTOR AND/ OR MANAGER: NIL

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of the MD/WTD/Manager			Total Amount
1	**Gross salary**				
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income Tax 1961.	-	-	-	-
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) of the Income tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) of the Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-
2	Stock option	-	-	-	-
3	Sweat Equity	-	-	-	-
4	Commission	-	-	-	-
	- as % of profit	-	-	-	-
	- others (specify)	-	-	-	-
5	Others (please specify)	-	-	-	-
	Total (A)	-	-	-	-
	Ceiling as per the Act	-	-	-	-

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B. **REMUNERATION TO OTHER DIRECTORS: NIL**

Sr.No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of the Directors			Total Amount
1	**Independent Directors**				
	(a) Fee for attending Board/Committee meetings	-	-	-	-
	(b) Commission	-	-	-	-
	(c) Others (please specify)	-	-	-	-
	Total (B) (1)	-	-	-	-
2	**Other Non-Executive Directors**				
	(a) Fee for attending Board/Committee meetings	-	-	-	-
	(b) Commission	-	-	-	-
	(c) Others (please specify)	-	-	-	-
	Total (B) (2)	-	-	-	-
	Total (B) = B (1) + B (2)	-	-	-	-
	Total Managerial Remuneration	-	-	-	-
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act.	-	-	-	-

C. **REMUNERATION TO KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL OTHER THAN MD/MANAGER/WTD: NIL**

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel			Total Amount
	Gross salary	**CEO**	**Company Secretary**	**CFO**	
1	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income Tax 1961.	-	-	-	-
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) of the Income tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) of the Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-
2	Stock option	-	-	-	-
3	Sweat Equity	-	-	-	-
4	Commission	-	-	-	-
	- as % of profit	-	-	-	-
	- others (specify)	-	-	-	-
5	Others (please specify)	-	-	-	-
	Total (C)	-	-	-	-

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VII PENALTIES/PUNISHMENT/COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES

There were no penalties, punishment or compounding of offences during the period ended March 31, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

	Prashant Choubey	**Radha M.S.**
Date: June 19, 2020	**Director**	**Director**
Place: Noida	**DIN: 08072225**	**DIN: 08037734**

Goyal Malhotra & Associates
Chartered Accountants

D-64, Ground Floor, Near Radission Hotel,
Sector-55, Noida - 201301 (U.P.)
Ph. : +91-120-4340341, 4155181, 8130048250
E-mail : contact@goyalmalhotra.com
Website : www.goyalmalhotra.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF AVAADA SATARAMH PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Avaada SataraMH Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's reportthereon.

GOYAL MALHOTRA & ASSOCIATES
FRN 006
Chartered Accountants

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there isa material misstatement of this other information;we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone FinancialStatements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the standalone financial statements.

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.

Other Matter

Coronavirus disease 2019 ('COVID-19'), was declared a global pandemic by World Health Organisation, the Indian Government announced a strict 21-day lockdown on March 24, 2020, which was further extended till June 30, 2020 across the India to contain the spread of the virus. This has resulted in restriction on physical visit to the client locations and the need for carrying out alternative audit procedures as per the Standards on Auditing prescribed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

We have performed procedures to assess and evaluate the impact on financial statements because of business decisions, government actions or economic environment developments. Our ability to perform regular audit procedures has been impacted which has required us in certain cases to perform alternative audit procedures and exercise significant judgment in respect of the following:

Audit and quality control procedures which were earlier performed in person could not be performed; and hence alternative procedures have been performed based on inquiries (through phone calls, video calls and e-mail communications) and review of scanned documentation sent through e-mails, followed up with sighting with original documents.

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 Act, we give in the **Annexure "A"** statement on the matters Specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

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

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

c) The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss 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.

GOYAL MALHOTRA & ASSOCIATES
FRN 0080..C
INDIA
Chartered Accountants

e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March, 2019, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March, 2020, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) Since the Company's turnover as per last audited financial statements is less than Rs.50 Crores and its borrowings from banks and financial institutions at any time during the year is less than Rs.25 Crores, the Company is exempted from getting an audit opinion with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls

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

   i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

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

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

For Goyal Malhotra & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 008015C

(Manoj Goyal)
Partner
Membership No.: 098958

Place: Noida
Date: 19th June 2020
UDIN: 20098958AAAAJI3062

"Annexure A" to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of "AVAADA SATARAMH PRIVATE LIMITED" on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Annexure A

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

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification of the fixed assets is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c) We have inspected the original title deeds of the immovable properties of the company held as fixed assets which are in the custody of the company and obtained confirmation from the bank for those, which has been mortgaged with bank. Based on our audit procedure and the information and explanations given to us, the title deeds of immovable properties, as disclosed in the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

(ii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company does not have any inventory during the year, accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the order are not applicable to the company.

(iii) The Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b) and 3(iii)(c) of the Order are not applicable.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable.

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

(vi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company is not required to maintain cost records pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, 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, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(viii) Based on our audit procedure and on the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to a financial institution, bank government or dues to debenture holders.

(ix) The Company did not raise moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans taken have been applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which they were raised, other than temporary deployment pending application of proceeds.

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

(xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid / provided any managerial remuneration during the year, hence the provisions related to the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company.

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

(xiii) In our opinion all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of Act, where applicable, and the requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards, further provisions of Section 177 are not applicable to the company.

(xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially convertible debentures.

(xv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them covered under Section 192 of the Act during the year.

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

For Goyal Malhotra & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 008015C

(Manoj Goyal)
Partner
Membership No.: 098958

Place: Noida
Date: 19th June, 2020
UDIN: 20098958AAAAJI3062

Avaada SataraMH Private Limited
CIN - U40100UP2019PTC124019
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020
(All amounts in INR Millions unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	**Note**	**March 31, 2020**
ASSETS		
Non current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	3	1.64
Capital work-in-progress	4	1,896.20
Financial assets		
Other financial assets	5	94.03
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	0.10
Total non-current assets (A)		**1,991.97**
Current assets		
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	7	0.21
Other current assets	8	599.45
Total current assets (B)		**599.66**
Total assets (A+B)		**2,591.63**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
EQUITY		
Equity share capital	9	1,105.70
Other equity	10	73.07
Total equity (C)		**1,178.77**
LIABILITIES		
Non current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	11	67.48
Total non current liabilities (D)		**67.48**
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities	12	
Borrowings	12(a)	215.09
Trade payables	12(b)	
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		
Total outstanding dues of other creditors		1,129.95
Other current liabilities	13	0.34
Total current liabilities (E)		**1,345.38**
Total equity and liabilities (C+D+E)		**2,591.63**
Summary of corporate information and significant accounting policies	1&2	

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements.

Manoj Goyal
Partner
Membership No. 098958
For and on behalf of
Goyal Malhotra & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 008015C
Date : June 19, 2020
Place: Noida
UDIN: 20098958AAAAJI3062

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Radha MS
Director
DIN: 08037734

Prashant Choubey
Director
DIN: 08072225

Avaada SataraMH Private Limited
CIN - U40100UP2019PTC124019
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020
(All amounts in INR Millions unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note	March 31, 2020
Other income	14	0.32
Total income (A)		**0.32**
Expenses		
Finance costs	15	0.10
Other expenses	16	10.73
Total expenses (B)		**10.83**
Loss before tax (C=A-B)		**(10.51)**
Tax expense:	6	
Current tax		-
Deferred tax		(0.10)
Total tax expenses (D)		**(0.10)**
Loss after tax (E=C-D)		**(10.41)**
Other comprehensive income/ (loss)		
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		
Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans		-
Income tax effect of re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans		-
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax (F)		**-**
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year, net of tax (G=E+F)		**(10.41)**
Earnings per share:	17	
(a) Basic		(2.47)
(b) Diluted		(2.47)
Summary of corporate information and significant accounting policies	1&2	

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements.

Manuj Goyal
Partner
Membership No. 098958
For and on behalf of
Goyal Malhotra & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 008015C
Date : June 19, 2020
Place: Noida
UDIN: 20098958AAAAJI3062

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Radha MS
Director
DIN: 08037734

Prashant Choubey
Director
DIN: 08072225

Avaada SataraMH Private Limited
CIN - U40100UP2019PTC124019
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2020
(All amounts in INR Millions unless stated otherwise)

Particular	March 31, 2020
A. Cash flow from operating activities	
Net loss before tax	(10.50)
Adjustments	
Finance cost	0.10
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(10.40)**
Adjustment for working capital changes	
Changes in other financial assets	(94.03)
Changes in other current assets	(599.45)
Changes in trade payables	1,129.94
Changes in other current liabilities	0.34
Cash from operations	**426.40**
Income tax paid	-
Net cash from operating activities	**426.40**
B. Cash flow from investing activities	
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(1.64)
Capital Work-in-Progress	(1,896.20)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(1,897.84)**
C. Cash flow from financing activities	
Proceeds from issue of share capital	1,105.70
Proceeds from Equity component of interest free related party loan	83.48
Proceeds from long term borrowings	67.48
Proceed of short term borrowings	215.09
Interest paid	(0.10)
Net cash from financing activities	**1,471.65**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	0.21
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**0.21**

Components of cash and cash equivalents	**March 31, 2020**
Balances with scheduled banks:	
On current accounts	0.21
Cash and cash equivalents (note 7)	**0.21**

Summary of corporate information and significant accounting policies

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

Manoj Goyal
Partner
Membership No. 098958
For and on behalf of
Goyal Malhotra & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 008015C
Date : June 19, 2020
Place: Noida
UDIN: 20098958AAAAJI3062

For and on behalf of board of directors

Radha MS
Director
DIN: 08037734

Prashant Choubey
Director
DIN: 08072225

Avaada SataraMH Private Limited
CIN - U40100UP2019PTC124019
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2020
(All amounts in INR millions unless stated otherwise)

(a) Equity share capital

Particulars	Number	Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2019	-	-
Changes in equity share capital (refer note 9)	11,05,70,027	1,105.70
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**11,05,70,027**	**1,105.70**

(b) Other equity

As on March 31, 2020

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Equity component of related party loan	Total
Loss for the year	(10.41)	-	**(10.41)**
Equity component of related party loan	-	83.48	**83.48**
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**(10.41)**	**83.48**	**73.07**

Summary of corporate information and significant accounting policies

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

Manoj Goyal
Partner
Membership No. 098958
For and on behalf of
Goyal Malhotra & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 008015C
Date : June 19, 2020
Place: Noida
UDIN: 20098958AAAAJI3062

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Radha MS
Director
DIN: 08037734

Prashant Choubey
Director
DIN: 08072225

1. Corporate information

Avaada SataraMH Private Limited ("the Company") is a private Company domiciled in India and incorporated on December 02, 2019 under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India as subsidiary of Avaada Energy Private Limited. The registered office of the Company is located at Noida, Uttar Pradesh.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of directors on June 19, 2020.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 has been prepared in accordance with Ind AS.
All financial information presented in INR has been rounded off to the nearest millions.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing account standard required a change to the accounting policy hitherto to in use.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern and historical cost basis and on accrual method of accounting, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:
- Derivative financial instruments
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

b) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:
- expected to be realized or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current when it is:
- expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.
Deferred tax assets/liabilities are classified as non-current assets/liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization/settlement in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as their operating cycle for classification of their current assets and liabilities.

c) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost of Property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than subsequently recoverable from tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use and borrowing costs attributable to acquisition of qualifying assets up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use.

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

GOYAL MALHOTRA & ASSOCIATES
FRN 008472C
Chartered Accountants

Property, plant and equipment acquired and put to use for project purpose and capitalised and depreciation thereon is included in the project cost till the project is ready for its intended use.

Capital work in progress (CWIP)
Assets in the course of construction are capitalised in the assets under capital work in progress (CWIP). At the point when an asset is operating at management's intended use, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment and depreciation commences. Where an obligation (legal or constructive) exists to dismantle or remove an asset or restore a site to its former condition at the end of its useful life, the present value of the estimated cost of dismantling, removing or restoring the site is capitalized along with the cost of acquisition or construction upon completion and a corresponding liability is recognized.

d) De-recognition
An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized. 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.

e) Depreciation
Depreciation on power project related assets is provided on straight line method by considering the useful life as per the PPAs i.e. 25 years.

Depreciation on other assets is calculated on straight line method by considering the useful life prescribed in Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The identified components are depreciated over their useful lives; the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

Assets individually costing less than Rs. 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

Leasehold improvements to office facilities are depreciated over the shorter of the lease period or the estimated useful life of the improvement.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each financial year end or whenever there are indicators for impairment, and adjusted prospectively.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the depreciation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The depreciation expense on tangible assets is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

f) Intangible assets
Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.
Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment at each year end either individually or at the cash generating unit level.
Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

g) Leases
As Per Ind AS 116 applicable from 1 April 2019
The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. Thai is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As a lessee
The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payment and right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets
The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of lease (i.e., the date of underlying the asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the term:

The cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, as if ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term. Depreciation on right of use assets is calculating using the estimated life of the asset.
The right-of-use asset are also subject to impairment.

ii) Lease liabilities
At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivables, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expense (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., change to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii) Short-term leases and leases ok low-value assets
The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to lease of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a lessor
Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset recognised over the lease term on the basis as rental income. Contingent rent are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

h) Borrowing costs
Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost less any interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets.

Borrowing cost includes interest expense as per effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial liability or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the amortised cost of a financial liability after considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument.

The Company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period, to the extent that an entity borrows funds specifically for obtaining a qualifying asset. In case if the Company borrows generally and uses the funds for obtaining a qualifying asset, borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation are determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditures on that asset.

i) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets
Initial recognition and measurement
All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.
Subsequent measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in three categories:
- Debt instruments at amortized cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through Profit & Loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through Other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Equity instruments in subsidiaries/associates carried at cost

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

(a) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows; and

(b) contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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INDIA
Chartered Accountants

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The category applies to the Company's trade receivables, unbilled revenue, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, security deposits, etc.

Debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
A 'debt instrument" is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

(a) the objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and

(b) the asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OC1).

However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss.

Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instrument included within FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity instruments
All equity investments (other than equity investments in subsidiaries) in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments in subsidiaries are carried at cost in financial statements less impairments if any. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

De-recognition
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

(a) the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass—through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the

asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

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

Impairment of financial assets
In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:
- financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortized cost e.g. security deposits, and bank balances;
- Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI.
- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset.

For recognition of impairment loss on these financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, twelve month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in the subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on a twelve month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The balance sheet presentation for financial instruments is described below:

For financial assets measured at amortised cost: ECL is presented as an allowance i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount.

Until the asset meets write off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

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

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Loans and borrowings
Financial guarantees issued by the Company on behalf of group companies are designated as 'Insurance Contracts'. The Company assess at the end of each reporting period whether its recognised insurance liabilities (if any) are adequate, using current estimates of future cash flows under its insurance contracts. If that assessment shows that the carrying amount of its insurance liabilities is inadequate in the light of the estimated future cash flows, the entire deficiency is recognised in profit or loss.

If a financial guarantee is an integral element of debts held by the entity, it is not accounted for separately.

Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

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

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

Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

j) Revenue recognition
Effective April 1, 2018, the Company has applied Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" which establishes a comprehensive framework to depict timing and amount of revenue to be recognised. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using cumulative catch-up transition method, where any effect arising upon application of this standard is recognised as at the date of initial application (i.e. April 1, 2018). The standard is applied 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 previous standards on revenue i.e. Ind AS 18 and Ind AS 11. There was no impact on adoption of Ind AS 115 to the financial statements of the Company.

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

Sale of power
Revenue from sale of power is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the fee is fixed or determinable, solar energy kilowatts are supplied and collectability is reasonably assured. Revenue is based on the solar energy kilowatts actually supplied to customers multiplied by the rate per Kilo-watt hour agreed to in the respective PPAs. The solar energy kilowatts supplied by the Company are validated by the customer prior to billing and recognition of revenue.

Sale of goods
Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated cost can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing effective control or managerial involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the performance of agreed contractual task has been completed. Revenue from operations is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Interest income
Interest Income from a Financial Assets is recognised using effective interest rate method.

Dividend income
Dividend Income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount has been established.

k) Foreign currencies
The Company's financial statement are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which a company operates and is normally the currency in which the company primarily generates and expends cash.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income or profit or loss are also recognized in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

Foreign exchange difference on foreign currency borrowings, settlement gain/loss and fair value gain/loss on derivative contract relating to borrowings are accounted and disclosed under finance cost. Such exchange difference does not include foreign exchange difference regarded as an adjustment to the borrowings cost and capitalised with cost of assets.

l) Income taxes

Tax expense represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and includes any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Subject to exceptions below, deferred tax is provided, using the balance sheet method, on all deductible temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes, on carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax loss:

- deferred income tax is not recognised on the initial recognition (including MAT) of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or equity).

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets (including MAT credit available) is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

m) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. All operating segments' operating results are regularly reviewed by the Company's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance. Therefore, there is no reportable segment for the Company as per the requirements of Ind AS 108 - "Operating Segment".

The Company's Chief Operating Officer is the chief operating decision maker (CODM).

n) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

o) Provisions, contingencies and commitments

General

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement.

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If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

Contingent assets / liabilities

Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, and is recognised as an asset.

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is-

a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or
b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because:

- it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation; or
- the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.
Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each reporting period.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefit to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract.

p) Impairment of non-financial assets

Cash generating units as defined in Ind AS 36 on impairment of assets are identified at the balance sheet date. At the date of Balance Sheet, if there are indications of impairment and the carrying amount of the cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and value in use), an impairment loss is recognized. The carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the reduction is recognized as an impairment loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The impairment loss recognized in the prior accounting period is reversed to the extent of increase in the estimate of recoverable amount. Post impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying value of the impaired asset over its remaining useful life.

q) Fair Value Measurement

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

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

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

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

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

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

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

r) Inventories

Inventories comprises stores and spare parts and is carried at are carried at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less costs necessary to make the sale.

s) Cash and cash equivalents

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

t) Events occurring after the balance sheet date

Impact of events occurring after the balance sheet date that provide additional information materially effecting the determination of the amounts relating to conditions existing at the balance sheet date are adjusted to respective assets and liabilities.

u) Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Retirement benefit in the form of gratuity is a defined benefit scheme. Gratuity liability of employees is accounted for on the basis of actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method at the close of the year. Company's contribution made to Life Insurance Corporation is expensed off at the time of payment of premium.

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

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

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

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

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

Retirement benefits in the form of Superannuation Fund is a defined contribution scheme and the contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss of the year when the contributions to the respective funds are due. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits.

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

The Company treats leaves expected to be carried forward for measurement purposes. Such compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Remeasurement gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where Company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability.

Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2020.

(All amounts in INR Millions unless stated otherwise)

3. Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land	Total
Gross block		
Additions during the year	1.64	1.64
As at March 31, 2020	**1.64**	**1.64**
Accumulated depreciation		
Depreciation for the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	-	-
Net block		
As at March 31, 2020	**1.64**	**1.64**

4. Capital work-in-progress

	As at March 31, 2020
Capital work-in-progress represents solar power plant under construction, the breakup is as follows:	
Material and service cost	1,894.26
Finance Cost	1.87
Legal and professional expenses	0.07
	1,896.20

(All amounts in INR Millions unless stated otherwise)

Non-current financial assets

5. Other financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured, considered good	
Security deposits	94.03
Total	**94.03**

6. Deferred tax assets (net)

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2020

	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Profit or loss section	
Current tax:	
Current tax on profits for the year	-
Total current tax expense	-
Deferred tax charge (credit):	
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(0.09)
Total deferred tax	**(0.09)**
Income tax expense (income) reported in the statement of profit or loss	**(0.09)**

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2020

Accounting profit / (loss) before income tax	(10.50)
At India's statutory income tax rate of 17.16%	(1.80)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:	
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	1.71
Total adjustments	**1.71**
Income tax expense/ (income)	(0.09)

(c) Deferred tax asset/ (liability)

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:

Particulars	As at April 1, 2019	Charge/ (credit) to Statement of Profit and Loss	Charge/(credit) to other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2020
Unabsorbed loss carry forward	-	(0.02)	-	0.02
Security deposit	-	(0.08)	-	0.08
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	-	**(0.10)**	-	**0.10**

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Current financial assets

7. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020
Balances with banks	
on current accounts	0.21
Total	**0.21**

For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020
Balances with banks	
on current accounts	0.21
Total cash and cash equivalents	**0.21**

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Avaada SataraMH Private Limited

CIN - U40100UP2019PTC124019

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

(All amounts in INR Millions unless stated otherwise)

8. Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured, considered good	
Advances to suppliers	0.01
Advances to related parties (refer note 20)	266.27
Prepaid expenses	333.17
Total	**599.45**

9. Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Number of shares	As at March 31, 2020
Authorised share capital		
Equity shares of INR 10 each	13,10,00,000	1,310.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up capital		
Equity shares of INR 10 each	11,05,70,027	1,105.70
Total		**1,105.70**

(a) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year (expressed in absolute numbers)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020
Equity Shares	
At the commencement of the year	-
Add: Issued during the year (refer note (b) below)	11,05,70,027
At the end of the year	**11,05,70,027**

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares:

The Company has single class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The 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 holder of the equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Shares held by holding company

Out of the equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding company are as below (expressed in absolute numbers):

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Avaada Energy Private Limited (Formerly Known as Giriraj Renewables Private Limited)*	9,68,75,962	9,68,75,962

*One equity share held by Mr. Sindoor Mittal jointly with Avaada Energy Private Limited

(d) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares (expressed in absolute numbers)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Number of Shares	As at March 31, 2020 % holding in the class
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid-up and held by:		
Avaada Energy Private Limited*	9,68,75,962	87.62%
Sudarshan Chemical Industries Limited	66,92,000	6.05%
Praxair India Private Limited	70,00,615	6.33%

*One equity share held by Mr. Sindoor Mittal jointly with Avaada Energy Private Limited

10. Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020
Retained earnings	
Net loss for the year	(10.41)
Closing balance (A)	**(10.41)**
Equity component of related party loan	
Movement during the year	83.48
Closing balance (B)	83.48
Total (A+B)	**73.07**

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(All amounts in INR Millions unless stated otherwise)

Non-current financial liabilities

11. Long term borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020
Carried at amortised cost	
Unsecured	
Loan from related parties (refer note 20)	67.48
Total	**67.48**

Summary of borrowings arrangement

(a) Loan from Avaada Energy Private Limited amounting to INR 67.48

The loan is interest-free and is repayable after approval and compliances of bank and financial institutions conditions for repayment, however for accounting calculation of amortisation, period of loan considered eight years.

12. Current financial liabilities

12(a) Short term borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020
Carried at amortised cost	
Unsecured	
Loans repayable on demand to related parties (refer note 20)	215.09
Total	**215.09**

Terms and conditions:

(a) Loan from related parties

Interest free loan from Avaada Energy Private Limited amounting to INR 215.09.

The borrowing is in the nature of revolving credit facility as and when requested by the Company. It is interest-free and does not have a fixed tenure. The loan is repayable as and when demanded by the lender.

12(b) Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020
Carried at amortised cost	
Payables to micro and small enterprises (refer note 26)	-
Payables to related parties (refer note 20)	1,128.33
Payables to other parties	1.62
Total	**1,129.95**

13. Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020
Statutory dues	0.34
Total	**0.34**

(All amounts in INR Millions unless stated otherwise)

14. Other income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Interest income on security deposits	0.31
Miscellaneous income	0.01
Total	**0.32**

15. Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Interest costs on account of	
Loans from related parties (refer note 20)	0.10
Other borrowing costs	
Bank charges*	-
Total	**0.10**

* Bank charges in absolute figure INR 3,540.00

16. Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Rent expense	0.73
Fees and subscription	9.98
Auditor remuneration*	0.02
Total	**10.73**

***Payment to Auditors** Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Statutory audit fee	0.02
Total	**0.02**

17. Earnings per share (EPS)

Earnings per equity share:	
Basic	(2.47)
Diluted	(2.47)

Basic earnings per share:

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Profit/(loss) for the year	(10.41)
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share from continuing operations	(10.41)
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share	42,08,050

Diluted earnings per share:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Profit/(loss) for the year	(10.41)
Earnings used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	(10.41)

The weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of diluted earnings per share reconciles with the weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share as follows:

Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	42,08,050
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	42,08,050

There is no potential equity shares that are anti-dilutive and therefore not considered for the weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of diluted earnings per share. The following potential equity shares are anti-dilutive and therefore excluded from the weighted average no. of equity shares for the purpose of diluted earning per shares.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020 Quantity
Describe the nature	-

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18. Disclosure of 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, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements, estimates and assumptions

The judgements and 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 judgements, assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Significant judgements, estimates and assumptions are as specified below:-

Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Company estimates the provisions that have present obligations as a result of past events and it is probable that outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations. These provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

The Company uses significant judgements to disclose contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non- occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unabsorbed tax losses, unabsorbed depreciation and all deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which they can be utilised. Management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

The Company has reviewed tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation, and determined that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which such tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation can be utilised. Thus, the Company has recognized a corresponding deferred tax asset on the same.

Any changes in these assumptions may have an impact on the measurement of the deferred taxes in future.

Fair value of interest-free long term loans

The fair value of interest-free loans is determined using discounted cash flow method using a market interest rate of a comparable instrument having the same terms. The difference between the fair value and transaction value has been considered as deemed equity contribution from the parent company hence recognised and included in equity.

Fair value of financial instruments

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress, intangible assets and intangible assets under development is based on estimates and assumptions, in particular the expected market outlook and future cash flows associated with the power project. There is no indication of impairment of assets as at each reporting date. Any changes in these assumptions may have an impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount resulting in impairment.

Impairment of investments in subsidiaries

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost (net of impairment, if any) annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for in the statement of profit and loss.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

GOYAL MALHOTRA & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants

(All amounts in INR Millions unless stated otherwise)

19 Operating Segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Company is involved in only one business, which is the generation and transmission of solar power. Hence, the Company has only one operating segment. Further, the Company is having a single geographical segment since its operations are wholly based in India. Therefore no disclosure has been made in the financial statements.

20. Related party transactions

(i) Names of related parties and related party relationship

(a) Related parties where control exists

Ultimate holding company	Avaada Ventures Private Limited (Formerly Known as Avaada Power Private Limited)
Holding company	Avaada Energy Private Limited (Formerly Known as Giriraj Renewables Private Limited)

(ii) Transaction with related parties during the year

Particulars	Holding company	Ultimate holding company
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2020
Issue of share capital	**968.76**	**-**
Avaada Energy Private Limited	968.76	-
Long term borrowings received	**150.87**	**-**
Avaada Energy Private Limited	150.87	-
Short term borrowings received	**215.08**	**-**
Avaada Energy Private Limited	215.08	-
EPC advance transfer from holding company under BTA Contract	**348.03**	**-**
Avaada Energy Private Limited	348.03	-
EPC Material & Services Purchases from	**-**	**185.26**
Avaada Venture Private Limited	-	185.26
Amount paid against EPC supply and service	**-**	**451.53**
Avaada Venture Private Limited	-	451.53
Amount paid for purchase of assets under BTA contract	**1,356.30**	**-**
Avaada Energy Private Limited	1,356.30	-
Amount paid towards security deposit	**427.60**	**-**
Avaada Energy Private Limited	427.60	-
Assets purchase under BTA contract	**1,709.00**	**-**
Avaada Energy Private Limited	1,709.00	-
Reimbursement of expenses by	**0.01**	**-**
Avaada Energy Private Limited	0.01	-

(iii) Balances outstanding at the end of the year

Particulars	Holding company	Ultimate holding company
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2020
Long term borrowings	**150.87**	**-**
Avaada Energy Private Limited	150.87	-
Short term borrowings	**215.09**	**-**
Avaada Energy Private Limited	215.09	-
Security deposit given to	**427.60**	**-**
Avaada Energy Private Limited	427.60	-
Amount payable of assets sold under BTA contract	**700.73**	**-**
Avaada Energy Private Limited	700.73	-
EPC advance paid	**-**	**266.27**
Avaada Venture Private Limited	-	266.27

*excluding equity component of INR 83.48.

GOYAL MALHOTRA & ASSOCIATES FRN 006016N Chartered Accountants

(All amounts in INR Millions unless stated otherwise)

21. Fair values

The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, short term borrowings and trade payables, approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

22. Fair value hierarchy

Since the financial assets and liabilities of the Company as on reporting date have short term maturities, the book values are reasonable approximation of fair value, hence fair value hierarchy has not been disclosed.

23. Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company seeks to minimise the effects of these risks as per policies approved by the management, who oversee the management of these risks.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. As on reporting date, the Company does not envisage any market risk

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from balances deposits with the bank.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risks are managed by the Company's management in accordance with Company's policy. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans, equity shares and other strategic financing means. The Company attempts to ensure that there is a balance between the timing of outflow and inflow of funds. The Company is not subject to any restrictions on the use of its capital that could significantly impact its operations. In light of these facilities, the Company is not exposed to any significant liquidity risk.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2020:

Particulars	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	215.09	-	-	215.09
Trade payables	1,129.95	-	-	1,129.95
	1,345.04	-	-	**1,345.04**

24. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. Borrowings of the Company are short-term in nature hence the calculation of gearing ratio has not been disclosed. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2020.

25. Commitments and contingencies

a) Leases

The Company does not have any commitment with respect to leases.

b) Capital and other commitments

The Company does not have any long term commitment or non-cancellable contractual commitments.

c) Contingent liabilities

The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

GOYAL MALHOTRA & ASSOCIATES
FRN 008752C
Chartered Accountants

26. Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

According to the records available with the Company, there are no amounts due to entities that are classified as Micro and Small Enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Further no interest has been paid or was payable to such entities under the said Act. Dues to Micro, small and medium enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the management.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Manoj Goyal
Partner
Membership No. 098958
For and on behalf of
Goyal Malhotra & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN 008015C
Date : June 19, 2020
Place: Noida
UDIN:20098958AAAAJI3062

For and on behalf of board of directors

Radha MS
Director
DIN: 08037734

Prashant Choubey
Director
DIN: 08072225