OPSinghania & Co
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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Parvatiya Power Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of **Parvatiya Power Limited** ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2020, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (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, and 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 in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the 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 Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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

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

In connection with our audit of the 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 in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Management's Responsibilities for the Standalone Financial Statements

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, including other 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 of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statement 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.

Those Board of Directors are also 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 controls 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 in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

(c) the balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

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

(e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2020 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) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting;

(g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197 (16) of the Act, as amended:
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in with accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act; and

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

i. the Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 26 to the standalone financial statements;

ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

iii. there were no amount, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **OPSinghania & Co**
(ICAI Firm Regn. No.002172C)
Chartered Accountants

Sanjay Singhania
Partner
Membership No.076961

Raipur, 13th June, 2020

UDIN : 20076961AAAABR4791

Annexure – A to the Independent Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020, we report that:

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of property, plant & equipment.

(b) As explained to us, the property, plant & equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals, which, in our opinion, is reasonable, looking to the size of the company and the nature of its business. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of immovable properties, as disclosed in Note 4 and 5 on property, plant & equipment and other intangible assets respectively to the standalone financial statement, are held in the name of the Company except immovable properties aggregating to Rs.45.18 Lacs are held in the name of a director and the relative of the director of the company.

(ii) As explained to us, the physical verification of inventories have been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of the verification is reasonable. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records were not material and have been properly dealt with in the books of account.

(iii) The company has granted unsecured loan to a company covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, we are of the opinion that:

(a) The terms & conditions of the grant of such loan are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(b) The schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest wherever stipulated and the repayments or receipts are regular.

(c) Since the amount outstanding is not overdue, therefore, the provisions of clause (iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information & explanations given to us, the Company has compiled with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act in respect of the loans and investment made, and guarantees and security provided by it. The Company has not granted any loans and made any investments, or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 of the Act.

(v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not taken any deposits from public, therefore the provisions of clause (v) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(vi) According to the information and explanations provided by the management, maintenance of cost records under provisions of section 148(1) of the Act is not applicable to the company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3 (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(vii) (a) According to the information & explanations given to us, during the year the company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, goods & services tax, cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information & explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts of statutory dues as stated above were in arrears as at 31st March 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, goods & services tax and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute except the followings:-

Name of the Statute	**Nature of the Dues**	**Amount in (Rs.)**	**Period to which the amount relates**	**Forum where dispute is pending**
The Income Tax Act, 1961	T.D.S & interest dues as per Traces	61,431	Before 2007-08	Matter is yet to be resolved.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not taken any loans or borrowings from any financial institution or bank or Government as at the balance sheet date and also not issued any debentures, therefore, the provisions of clause (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(ix) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer, further public offer (including debt instruments). Therefore, the provisions of clause (ix) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(x) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year. Therefore, the provisions of clause (x) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(xi) The Company has provided for managerial remuneration during the year in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act.

(xii) As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Therefore, the provisions of clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(xiii) The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 177 and 188 wherever applicable of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

(xiv) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Therefore, the provisions of clause (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Therefore, the provisions of clause (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

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

For **OPSinghania & Co**
(ICAI Firm Regn. No.002172C)
Chartered Accountants

Sanjay Singhania
Partner
Membership No.076961

Raipur, 13th June, 2020

UDIN: 20076961AAAABR4791

Annexure - B to the Independent Auditors' Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Parvatiya Power Limited** (the "Company") as of 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For **OPSinghania & Co**
(ICAI Firm Regn. No.002172C)
Chartered Accountants

per Sanjay Singhania
Partner
Membership No.076961

Raipur, 13th June, 2020

UDIN: 20076961AAAABR4791

Parvatiya Power Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2020

Particulars		Note No.	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
			₹	₹
(1)	**Non-current Assets**			
(a)	Property, Plant & Equipments	4	25,41,862	26,96,819
	Capital work-in-progress		24,31,644	-
(b)	Other Intangible Assets	5	20,59,48,013	21,42,17,325
(c)	Financial Assets:			
	Investments	6	20,33,82,795	15,43,23,084
(d)	Deferred Tax assets	7	6,66,19,597	5,34,96,463
	Total non-current assets		**48,09,23,912**	**42,47,33,692**
(2)	**Current Assets**			
(a)	Inventories	8	89,777	89,777
(b)	Financial Assets:			
	(i) Trade Receivables	9	1,66,47,108	93,48,585
	(ii) Bank, Cash & Cash Equivalents	10	26,91,879	18,34,765
	(iii) Loans	11	9,82,43,181	20,78,268
(c)	Current Tax Assets (Net)		22,17,394	34,50,609
(d)	Other Current Assets	12	11,71,307	9,65,407
	Total current assets		**12,10,60,646**	**1,77,67,411**
	TOTAL ASSETS		**60,19,84,558**	**44,25,01,103**
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES:			
	Equity			
(a)	Equity Share capital	13	1,53,56,500	1,53,56,500
(b)	Other Equity		28,60,72,147	24,78,97,445
	Total Equity		**30,14,28,647**	**26,32,53,945**
	Liabilities			
(1)	**Non-current Liabilities :**			
(a)	Provisions	14	23,92,156	22,35,863
	Total non-current liabilities		**23,92,156**	**22,35,863**
(2)	**Current Liabilities**			
(a)	Financial Liabilities:			
	Borrowings	15	29,28,19,647	17,12,97,923
(b)	Other current liabilities	16	43,20,813	45,07,166
(c)	Provisions	17	1,28,774	1,18,409
(d)	Current Tax Liability (Net)		8,94,521	10,87,797
	Total current liabilities		**29,81,63,755**	**17,70,11,295**
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**60,19,84,558**	**44,25,01,103**

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements. **2&3**

As per our report of even date
For OPSinghania & Co
(ICAI Firm Reg. No.002172C)
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Parvatiya Power Limited

per Sanjay Singhania
Partner
Membership No.076961

Kamal Kishore Sarda **(Director)**

Praharsh Agrawal **(Director)**

Place : Raipur
Date : 13.06.2020

Parvatiya Power Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31st March 2020

Sr No.	Particulars	Notes	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
			₹	₹
I	Revenue from operations	**18**	8,91,49,846	7,50,50,610
II	Other income	**19**	69,48,558	2,04,995
III	**Total Revenue**		**9,60,98,404**	**7,52,55,605**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Employee benefit expense	**20**	1,16,00,173	1,05,66,776
	Finance costs	**21**	2,23,63,991	1,84,39,838
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	**22**	85,41,956	84,62,125
	Operating & Other expenses	**23**	80,16,649	83,43,146
	Total expenses		**5,05,22,769**	**4,58,11,885**
V	**Profit before tax (III-IV)**		**4,55,75,635**	**2,94,43,720**
VI	Income tax expense			
	(1) Current tax		77,33,730	62,46,990
	(2) Deferred tax		-73,21,400	-43,60,018
			4,12,330	**18,86,972**
VII	**Profit for the period (V-VI)**		**4,51,63,305**	**2,75,56,749**
VIII	**Other Comprehensive income for the year**			
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	-Acturial gain or losses on Defined Benefit Plans		-1,60,048	-2,82,716
	(ii)Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
	- Acturial gain or losses on Defined Benefit Plans		44,525	78,652
	B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	-Fair value of long term investment		-1,26,30,289	-9,95,79,041
	(ii)Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:			
	-Fair value of long term investment		57,57,209	2,50,63,860
	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**-69,88,603**	**-7,47,19,245**
IX	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		**3,81,74,702**	**-4,71,62,496**
X	**Earning per equity share :**	**24**		
	Basic earnings per share		29.41	17.94
	Diluted earnings per share		29.41	17.94

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements. **2&3**

As per our report of even date
For OPSinghania & Co
(ICAI Firm Reg. No.002172C)
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Parvatiya Power Limited

per Sanjay Singhania
Partner
Membership No.076961

Kamal Kishore Sarda
(Director)

Praharsh Agrawal
(Director)

Place : Raipur
Date : 13.06.2020

Parvatiya Power Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the Financial Year 31st March 2020

a. **Equity Share Capital:**
(Equity Shares of INR 10/- each issued, subscribed and fully paid)

	No. of Shares	Value in r
At 31st March 2019	**15,35,650**	**1,53,56,500**
At 31st March 2020	**15,35,650**	**1,53,56,500**

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income		Total other equity
	Securities Premium*	Retained Earnings	FV adjustement of Investments	Remeasuremento f the defined benefit plans	
Balance as of April 1st , 2018	11,12,08,500	21,52,40,256	-3,12,67,375	-1,21,440	29,50,59,941
Profit for the year	-	2,75,56,749	-	-	2,75,56,749
Defind Benefit Plan (net of taxes)	-	-	-	-2,04,064	-2,04,064
Fair value measurement of Long Term Investments (Net of taxes)	-	-	-7,45,15,181	-	-7,45,15,181
Balance as of March 31, 2019	**11,12,08,500**	**24,27,97,004**	**-10,57,82,556**	**-3,25,504**	**24,78,97,445**

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income		Total other equity
	Securities Premium*	Retained Earnings	FV adjustement of Investments	Remeasuremento f the defined benefit plans	
Balance as of April 1st , 2019	11,12,08,500	24,27,97,004	-10,57,82,556	-3,25,504	24,78,97,445
Profit for the year	-	4,51,63,305	-	-	4,51,63,305
Defind Benefit Plan (net of taxes)	-	-	-	-1,15,523	-1,15,523
Fair value measurement of Long Term Investments (Net of taxes)	-	-	-68,73,080	-	-68,73,080
Balance as of 31st March, 2020	**11,12,08,500**	**28,79,60,309**	**-11,26,55,636**	**-4,41,026**	**28,60,72,147**

* Securities premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. It is to be utilized in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date
For OPSinghania & Co
(ICAI Firm Reg. No.002172C)
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Parvatiya Power Limited

per Sanjay Singhania
Partner
Membership No.076961

Kamal Kishore Sarda
(Director)

Praharsh Agrawal
(Director)

Place : Raipur
Date : 13.06.2020

Parvatiya Power Limited

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31st March, 2020

Particulars		31.03.2020	31.03.2019
		₹	₹
Cash Flow from operating activities:			
Profit before tax		**4,55,75,635**	**2,94,43,720**
Adjustment to Reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization		85,41,956	84,62,125
Provision for Gratuity		(1,61,415)	3,02,165
Provision for Leave Encashment		1,68,025	1,41,244
(Profit)/loss on sale of property, plant & equipment		-	(14,328)
Interest Expenses		2,23,58,971	1,84,34,141
Interest /Dividend Income		(69,48,558)	(2,04,995)
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES		**6,95,34,614**	**5,65,64,072**
Movements in working capital :			
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities		(1,86,353)	10,71,331
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables		(72,98,523)	1,93,16,396
Decrease/(increase) in short-term loans and advances		(9,63,70,813)	(1,98,402)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations		**(3,43,21,075)**	**7,67,53,397**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		(66,93,792)	(51,27,655)
Net Cash flow from/(used in) operating activities	**A**	**(4,10,14,866)**	**7,16,25,742**
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Expenditure on property, plant and equipment and other Intangible assets		(25,49,331)	(44,39,762)
Sale proceeds of property, plant & equipment		-	42,300
(Increase)/decrease in investments		(6,16,90,000)	(47,82,750)
Interest received		69,48,558	2,04,995
Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities	**B**	**(5,72,90,773)**	**(89,75,217)**
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds / (Repayment) from short-term borrowings		12,15,21,724	(4,93,24,805)
Interest paid		(2,23,58,971)	(1,84,34,141)
Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities	**C**	**9,91,62,753**	**(6,77,58,946)**
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)		8,57,114	(51,08,422)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year		18,34,764	69,43,186
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year		**26,91,878**	**18,34,764**
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Cash in hand		20,566	16,095
With banks- on current account		26,71,312	18,18,670
		26,91,878	**18,34,764**

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For **OPSinghania & Co**
(Firm Reg. No.002172C)
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Parvatiya Power Limited

SANJAY SINGHANIA
Partner
Membership No.076961

Kamal Kishore Sarda
(Director)

Praharsh Agrawal
(Director)

Place : Raipur
Date : 13.06.2020

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Parvatiya Power Limited (the Company) is public company domiciled in india and incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act. The company is operating 4.8 M.W. hydro power plant at Loharkhet in Uttarakhand.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (`Act') (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued . The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or are vision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use. During the year Ind AS 116 made effective from 01.04.2019 and several other amendments apply for the first time for the year ended 31.03.2020, but do not have an impact on the standalone financial statements of the company. The company has not early adopted any standards, amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective/notified.

2.2 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention and on accrual basis except for the following:
i. Defined benefit plans (like Gratuity and Leave Encashment)- Plan assets measured at fair value.

2.3 USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

2.4 ESTIMATION OF UNCERTAINTIES RELATING TO THE GLOBAL HEALTH PANDEMIC FROM COVID-19 (COVID-19)

Due to outbreak of COVID-19 globally and in India, the Company's management has made initial assessment of impact on business and financial risks on account of COVID-19. Considering that the Company is in the business of Renewable Energy which is considered to be an Essential Service, the management believes that the impact of this outbreak on the business and financial position of the Company will not be significant. The management does not see any risks in the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and meeting its liabilities as and when they fall due.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

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

3.1 Financial asset

i) Initial measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset (other than financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss) are included in the fair value of the financial assets. Purchase or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trade) are recognised on trade date. Financials assets of the Company include investments in equity shares, trade and other receivables, bank, cash & cash equivalents etc.

ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets of the Company are classified in the following categories:
1) financial assets measured at amortised cost
2) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
3) financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss and
The classification of financial assets depends on the objective of the business model. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial instruments measured at amortised cost:

A financial instrument is measured at amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:
(a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

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

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables, bank deposits, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, employee and other advances.

Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial instrument shall be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are
(a) the objective of the business model is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets
(b) the asset's contractual cash flow represent SPPI
Financial instruments included within FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting period at fair value plus transaction costs. Fair value movements are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognises interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain loss in statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit and loss. Interest earned is recognised under the expected interest rate (EIR) model.

3.2 Equity Investments:

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

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

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

3.3 Trade receivables:

Trade receivables are recognised at Cost since amount is receivable from Government Department (Uttaranchal Power Corporation Limited) .

3.4 Financial liability

i) Initial measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include loans and borrowings, trade and other payables etc.

ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial instruments of the Company are classified in the following categories:
1) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost,
2) financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost:

Financial liabilities at amortised cost represented by trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL represented by contingent consideration are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

3.5 Property, plant and equipment :

i) Recognition and measurement

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

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation/, amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment. These are included in profit or loss within other gains/ losses.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively.

ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method, and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

iii) Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure including cost of major overhaul and inspection is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.
The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component recognised as a seperated component is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

3.6 Intangible assets

Service Concession arrangements

I) The company recognises an intangible asset arising from service concession arragements to the extent it has a right to charge for use of concession infrastructure .The Fair Value at the time of initial recognition of such and intangible asset received as consideration for providing construction upgrade services in a service concession arrangement, is regarded to be its cost.Subsequent tto initial recognition the intangible asset is measured at cost less any accumlated amortisation .

II) Intangible assets comprising of Right to Use land rights expected to provide future economic benefits are stated at cost of acquisition/ implementation/ development less accumulated amortization.

Amortization

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization 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 amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

3.7 Government Grant:

A Government Grant that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs shall be recognised in profit and loss, of the period in which it becomes receivable.

3.8 Income Taxes:

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are recognized under "income tax payable" net of payments on account, or under "tax receivables" where there is a credit balance.

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

Deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.
A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

3.9 Employee benefits:

The Company participates in various employee benefit plans. Post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans. Under a defined contribution plan, the Company's only obligation is to pay a fixed amount with no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits. The related actuarial and investment risks fall on the employee. The expenditure for defined contribution plans is recognized as expense during the period when the employee provides service. Under a defined benefit plan, it is the Company's obligation to provide agreed benefits to the employees. The related actuarial and investment risks fall on the Company.

Contribution to Provident fund and Contributory pension fund are accounted for on accrual basis. Provident fund contributions are made to a fund administered through duly constituted approved independent trust.
Actuarial gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Further, the profit or loss does not include an expected return on plan assets. Instead net interest recognized in profit or loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The actual return on the plan assets above or below the discount rate is recognized as part of re-measurement of net defined liability or asset through other comprehensive income.
Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains or losses and return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

3.9 Provisions and contingent liabilities

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 economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.
The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.
When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.
Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. Provisions for onerous contracts are measured at the present value of lower of the expected net cost of fulfilling the contract and the expected cost of terminating the contract.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of the management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

3.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand, book overdraft and are considered part of the Company's cash management system.

3.11 Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of return, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognized when the significant risk and rewards of ownerships have ben transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated cost and possible return can be estimated reliably and there is no continuing effective control or managerial involvement with, the goods, and the amount can be measured reliably.

3.12 Other income

Interest income
Short Term Interest are measures at undiscounted basis.

Dividend income
Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

3.13 Earnings per share

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

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

The entity also presents additional basic and diluted earnings per share amounts that are calculated in the same way, except that those amounts shall exclude the net movement in the regulatory deferral account balances.

3.14 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 capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

3.15 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:

i.Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost.

ii.Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets, the company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has increased significantly, ECL is provided. For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the company assesses the credit risk characteristics on instrument-by-instrument basis.

Impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as expense/income in the statement of profit and loss.

3.16 Impairment of non-financial assets - property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets or group of assets, called cash generating units (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset’s carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset’s fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets.

The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

4. Property, Plant and Equipment:

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Total
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Gross Block					
At Carrying Value					
At 1st April 2018	23,12,305	63,580	10,64,897	2,27,585	36,68,367
Addition	-	30,900	67,736	20,680	1,19,316
Disposal	-	-	2,76,839	-	2,76,839
At 1st April 2019	**23,12,305**	**94,480**	**8,55,794**	**2,48,265**	**35,10,844**
Addition	-	-	-	1,17,687	1,17,687
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st March 2020	**23,12,305**	**94,480**	**8,55,794**	**3,65,952**	**36,28,531**
Depreciation					
At 1st April 2018	3,80,820	19,039	2,57,702	1,06,438	7,63,999
Depreciation charge for the year	1,26,940	38,245	1,11,333	22,375	2,98,893
Disposal	-	-	2,48,867	-	2,48,867
At 31st March 2019	**5,07,760**	**57,284**	**1,20,168**	**1,28,813**	**8,14,025**
Depreciation charge for the year	1,26,940	4,344	99,639	41,721	2,72,644
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st March 2020	**6,34,700**	**61,628**	**2,19,807**	**1,70,534**	**10,86,669**
Net Book Value					
As on 31st March 2020	**16,77,605**	**32,852**	**6,35,987**	**1,95,418**	**25,41,862**
As on 31st March 2019	18,04,545	37,196	7,35,626	1,19,452	26,96,819

5. Other Intangible Assets:

Particulars	Service Concession Arrangement	Total
	₹	₹
Gross Block		
At 1st April 2018	24,22,20,257	24,22,20,257
Addition	43,20,446	43,20,446
Disposal	-	-
At 31st March 2019	**24,65,40,703**	**24,65,40,703**
Addition	-	-
Disposal	-	-
At 31st March 2020	**24,65,40,703**	**24,65,40,703**
Amortization		
At 1st April 2018	2,41,60,146	2,41,60,146
Addition	81,63,232	81,63,232
Disposal	-	-
At 31st March 2019	**3,23,23,378**	**3,23,23,378**
Amortization charge for the year	82,69,312	82,69,312
Disposal	-	-
At 31st March 2020	**4,05,92,690**	**4,05,92,690**
Net Book Value		
At 31st March 2020	**20,59,48,013**	**20,59,48,013**
At 31st March 2019	21,42,17,325	21,42,17,325

6. Non Current Investment	**As at 31.03.2020**	**As at 31.03.2019**
	₹	**₹**
Unquoted Equity Instruments		
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
5970000 (31st March, 2019: 3980000) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each of Sarda Dairy & Food Products Private Limited	18,73,38,600	13,11,80,800
225 (31st March 2019: 225) Equity Shares of Rs.100/- each of Apex Equipment Private Limited	48,49,875	72,78,284
24000 (31st March 2019: 24000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each of Kapa Properties Pvt. Ltd.	1,11,94,320	1,58,64,000
Total	**20,33,82,795**	**15,43,23,084**
Agreegate amount of unquoted investments	20,33,82,795	15,43,23,084

7.Deferred tax assets / (liabilities):	**As at 31.03.2020**	**As at 31.03.2019**
	₹	**₹**
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	-4,29,96,736	-4,27,03,239
Gratuity and other employees benefits	7,63,507	7,20,680
On fair value of investments	6,30,71,002	5,73,13,793
Unused Tax credit	4,57,81,824	3,81,65,229
Total	**6,66,19,597**	**5,34,96,463**

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets/ Liabilities:	**As at 31.03.2020**	**As at 31.03.2019**
	₹	**₹**
Opening balance as at 1 April	5,34,96,463	2,39,93,933
Tax income/expense during the period	55,06,540	2,34,55,029
Recognition of unused tax credit during the period	76,16,594	60,47,501
Closing balance	**6,66,19,598**	**5,34,96,463**

8. Inventories:	**As at 31.03.2020**	**As at 31.03.2019**
	₹	**₹**
Stores and spares	89,777	89,777
Total	**89,777**	**89,777**

9. Trade Receivables:	**As at 31.03.2020**	**As at 31.03.2019**
	₹	**₹**
Unsecured, considered good		
Service concession receivables	1,66,47,108	93,48,585
Total	**1,66,47,108**	**93,48,585**

10. Bank, Cash and Cash Equivalents:	**As at 31.03.2020**	**As at 31.03.2019**
	₹	**₹**
Balances with banks on current account	26,71,312	18,18,670
Cash in hand	20,566	16,095
Total	**26,91,878**	**18,34,764**

11. Loan (Unsecured, considered good):	**As at 31.03.2020**	**As at 31.03.2019**
	₹	**₹**
Short Term Loans and Advances		
Loan to Related Party	9,82,43,181	20,78,268
Total	**9,82,43,181**	**20,78,268**

12. Other Current Assets:	**As at 31.03.2020**	**As at 31.03.2019**
	₹	**₹**
Unsecured, considered good		
Advances to vendors & others	1,93,497	2,29,244
Pre-paid Expenses	9,77,810	7,36,163
Total	**11,71,307**	**9,65,407**

13. Equity Share Capital :

a. Authorised Share Capital:

	Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	
	No. of Shares	**Amount in r**
At 1st April 2019	**30,00,000**	**3,00,00,000**
Increase/ (Decrease) during the year	-	-
At 31st March 2020	**30,00,000**	**3,00,00,000**

Terms / Right attached to Equity Shares

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

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

b. Issued, subscribed and paid-up equity capital

Equity shares of r10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	**No. of Shares**	**Amount in r**
At 1st April 2019	**15,35,650**	**1,53,56,500**
Increase/ (Decrease) during the year	-	-
At 31st March 2020	**15,35,650**	**1,53,56,500**

c. Shares of the Company held by Holding Company

Out of equity shares issued by the company, shares held by its holding company are as below:

Sarda Energy and Minerals Limited, Holding Company		
783182 (P.Y. 783182) Equity Shares of 10/- each	**78,31,820**	**78,31,820**

d. Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% Shares in the company:

	As at 31st March 2020		As at 31st March 2019	
Name of Shareholders Holding r10 each Equity	**No. of Shares**	**% holding in Shares**	**No. of Shares**	**% holding in Shares**
Sarda Energy and Minerals Limited	**7,83,182**	**51.00%**	7,83,182	51.00%
Chhattisgarh Investments Limited	**2,05,938**	**13.41%**	2,05,938	13.41%
Sarda Agriculture & Properties Private Limited	**1,70,000**	**11.07%**	1,70,000	11.07%
	11,59,120	**75.48%**	**11,59,120**	**75.48%**

Parvatiya Power Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2020

14. Provisions:	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
	₹	₹
Provision for Gratuity	18,77,393	18,33,377
Provision for Leave Encashment	5,14,763	4,02,486
Total	**23,92,156**	**22,35,863**

15. Borrowings:	Unsecured As at 31.03.2020	Unsecured As at 31.03.2019
	₹	₹
Loans and advances from holding company repayable on demand	29,28,19,647	17,12,97,923 -
Total	**29,28,19,647**	**17,12,97,923**

16. Other Current Liabilities:	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
	₹	₹
Other liabilities		
TDS payable	23,25,265	19,38,329
Others Payables	19,95,548	25,68,837
Total	**43,20,813**	**45,07,166**

17. Provisions:	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
	₹	₹
Provision for Gratuity	68,292	61,974
Provision for Leave Encashment	60,482	56,435
Total	**1,28,774**	**1,18,409**

18. Revenue from operation	**31.03.2020** `	**31.03.2019** `
Service Concession Revenue	8,91,49,846	7,50,50,610
Total Sale of Services	**8,91,49,846**	**7,50,50,610**

SERVICE CONCESSION ARRANGEMENT:
Management has assessed applicability of Appendix A of Ind AS 115: Service Concession Arrangements to power distribution arrangements entered into by the company. In assessing the applicability, management has exercised significant judgement in relation to the underlying ownership of the assets, terms of the power distribution arrangements entered with the grantor, ability to determine prices, fair value of construction service, assessment of right to guaranteed cash etc. Based on detailed evaluation, management has determined that this arrangement meet the criteria for recognition as service concession arrangements.

Power Distribution:
On 22nd April, 2004, the company had entered into Implementation agreement with Govenor of state of Uttaranchal for ditribution of power to Uttaranchal power corporation limited 'UPCL'.

As per the terms of the arrangements, the Company had obtained the right (‘franchise’) to distribute the electricity for the period of 40 years to Uttaranchal Power Corporation Limited.

Disposal of Power Generated:
The Company shall dispose off power from the project, after allowing Royalty Energy, in the following mode:
(i) Sell power to the UPCL, and such sales shall be governed by the power purchase agreement 'PPA' signed between UPCL and the company as approved by Uttaranchal Electricity Regulatory Commission 'UERC'.

(ii) If the company and UPCL so desires then the PPA already signed may be treated canceled on their mutually agreeing and in such the company will be free to sell energy as per the policy of the Government of Uttaranchal for projects upto 25MW the Electricity Act, 2003.

Right and Title over the site:
The company shall have exclusive rights to the use of the site in accordance with the provisions of the agreement and for the purpose of this the entry and use of the project by third parties.

The company shall not sublet any part or the whole of the site save and except as may be epressely set forth in the agreement, provided however that nothing contained herein shall be construed or interepeted as restricting the right of company to appoint contractors for the performance of its obiligation hereunder including for operation and maintenance of all or any part of the project including the project facilities.

Plant Operation and Maintenance:
Subject to the provisions of the agreement, the company shall operate and maintain, and if required, effect improvement (within overall scope of the project implementation) in the project in accordance with:

(i) Prudent utility practices,
(ii) All applicable laws and directive,
(iii) The manual, instructions, ,manufactures guidlines supplied by construction contractors, manufactures of equipments/ supplies, etc.
(iv) The Grid Code,
(v) Dispatch instructions, and
(vi) Rated capacity subject to normal derating / deteriotion.
The Project/ Unit shall be capable of meeting the load despatch requirements. The company shall follow the directive of control centre/ NRLDC in the interest of integrated grid operation.

Any dispute with reference to the directive of the control centre/NRLDC shall be referred to CEA whose decision in such a matter shall be final. Pending the decision of CEA, Control Centre/ NRLDC's directives shall prevail in the interest of smooth operation of the grid.

Indemnity:

The company shall be fully responsible for any damage or loss arising out of the construction, operation and maintenance of the project to any property or persons and also undertake to indemnify the government on such account.

Therefore, the arrangement is a service concession arrangement under Appendix A to Ind AS-115. The company had a contratual right to receive consideration equivalent to the realisable value of assets, or the historical depriciated cost of the project, whichever is lower. The takeover price shall be determined by an independent registered Valuer appointed by the government. Further, the company had right to charge from the UPCL for the supply of power and therefore, there was as intangible assets.

19. Other Income	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
	₹	₹
Interest Received From Others	69,48,558	1,90,667
Profit on Sale of property, plant & equipment	-	14,328
Total Other Income	**69,48,558**	**2,04,995**

20. Employee Benefits Expenses:	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
	₹	₹
Salaries, wages and other benefits	93,35,132	85,52,967
Contributions to Provident fund	5,16,291	3,94,243
Gratuity Expenses	3,12,023	3,02,165
Leave Expenses	1,83,343	1,41,244
Employees welfare expenses	12,53,384	11,76,157
Total	**1,16,00,173**	**1,05,66,776**

21. Finance Costs:	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
	₹	₹
Interest on Others	2,23,58,971	1,84,34,141
Bank Charges	5,020	5,697
Total	**2,23,63,991**	**1,84,39,838**

22. Depreciation and Amortization Expenses:	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
	₹	₹
Depreciation on Property,Plant and Equipment	2,72,644	2,98,893
Amortization on Other Intangibles Assets	82,69,312	81,63,232
Total	**85,41,956**	**84,62,125**

23. Operating and Other Expenses	**31.03.2020**	**31.03.2019**
	₹	**₹**
Repair & Maintenance		
- To Plant & Machinery	50,12,683	50,38,617
- To Others	-	4,935
Operation & Maintenance	4,500	9,500
Establishment & Site Expenses	56,566	76,601
Electricity Charges	1,22,682	1,13,391
Insurance Expenses	6,32,446	4,77,100
Rent	10,80,526	9,61,336
Communication expenses	68,845	70,146
Legal & Professional Fees	2,07,113	8,42,025
Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	2,61,111	1,72,990
Vehicle Running & Maintenace	2,12,614	2,24,411
Printing & Stationery	51,452	39,641
Payment to Auditor	2,06,500	2,06,500
Miscellaneous Expenses	99,611	1,05,953
Total	**80,16,649**	**83,43,146**

	31.03.2020	**31.03.2019**
Payments to the Auditor as:	**₹**	**₹**
- Statutory Audit Fees	1,77,000	1,77,000
- Tax Audit Fees	29,500	29,500
Total	**2,06,500**	**2,06,500**

24. Earnings per share (EPS)	**31.03.2020**	**31.03.2019**
	₹	**₹**
Net profit/(Loss) as per statement of profit and loss		
Net profit/(Loss) for calculation of basic EPS & Diluted EPS	**4,51,63,305**	**2,75,56,749**
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating Basic EPS	**1535650**	**1535650**
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating Diluted EPS	**1535650**	**1535650**
Basic & Diluted EPS		
- Basic earning per share	**29.41**	**17.94**
- Diluted earning per share	**29.41**	**17.94**

25. DISCLOSURES AS REQUIRED BY INDIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARD (Ind AS) 19 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS:

a. **Defined Contribution Plan:**

Amount of Rs. 5,16,291/- (P.Y. Rs. 3,94,243) is recognised as an expenses and included in employee benefit expense as under the following defined contribution plans (Refer Note no. 20)

Benefit (Contribution to):	2019-20	2018-19
Provident fund	5,16,291	3,94,243
Total	**5,16,291**	**3,94,243**

b. **Defined benefit plan:**

Gratuity:

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined banefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The Gratuity plan provides a lumpsum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount equivalent to 15 to 30 days salary for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 lacs. Vesting occurs upon completion of five continuous years of service in accordance with Indian law.

	Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
		2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19
		(Funded)	(Funded)	(Non Funded)	(Non Funded)
I	**Change in Present value of defined benefit obiligation during the year:**				
1	Present value of defined benefit obiligation at the beginning of the ye	18,95,351	12,70,665	4,58,921	3,57,481
2	Interest Cost	1,14,114	98,604	31,047	27,741
3	Current Service Cost	1,97,909	2,03,562	1,52,296	1,13,503
4	Past Service Cost	-	-	-	-
5	Benefit paid directly by employer	(4,73,438)	-	(15,318)	-
6	Acturial Changes arising due to assumptions	2,11,749	3,22,521	(51,701)	(39,804)
7	Present value of defined benefit obiligation at the end of the year	**19,45,685**	**18,95,351**	**5,75,245**	**4,58,921**

II	**Change in fair value of plan assets during the year:**				
1	Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
2	Interest Income	-	-	-	-
3	Contribution paid by the employer	-	-	-	-
4	Benefit paid from the fund	-	-	-	-
5	Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

III	**Net asset / (liability) recognised in the balance sheet:**				
1	Present Valur of defined benefit obiligation at the end of the year	19,45,685	18,95,353	5,75,245	4,58,921
2	Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
3	Amount recognised in the balance sheet	19,45,685	18,95,353	5,75,245	4,58,921
	Net asset / (liability) - Current	68,292	61,974	60,482	56,435
	Net asset / (liability) - Non Current	18,77,393	18,33,379	5,14,763	4,02,486

IV	**Expenses recognized in the statement of profit and loss for the year:**				
	Current Service Cost	1,97,909	2,03,562	1,52,296	1,13,503
	Interest Cost on benefit obiligation (Net)	1,14,114	98,604	31,047	27,741
	Total expenses included in employee benefits exxpenses	**3,12,023**	**3,02,166**	**1,83,343**	**1,41,244**
V	**Recognized in other comprehensive income for the year:**				
	Acturial Changes arising from due to assumptions	2,11,749	3,22,521	(51,701)	(39,804)
	Recognized in other comprehensive income for the year:	2,11,749	3,22,521	(51,701)	(39,804)

VI **Maturity profile of defined benefit obiligation:**

Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	68,292	61,974	21,873	56,435
Between 2 and 5 years	2,33,611	2,18,331	75,527	78,959
Between 6 and 10 years	2,88,614	6,09,406	92,992	2,03,448
Above 10 years	13,55,169	10,05,642	3,84,852	2,99,476

VII **Quantitative Sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as below:**

1	**Under Based Scenario**	**19,44,676**	**18,94,780**	**5,74,896**	**4,58,893**
	1% point increase in discount rate	17,13,397	16,94,257	5,02,259	4,10,713
	1% point decrease in discount rate	22,23,024	21,32,564	6,65,218	5,16,865
	1% point increase rate of salary Increase	22,14,279	21,27,430	6,60,683	5,13,260
	1% point decrease rate of salary Increase	17,16,596	16,95,247	5,04,541	4,12,837
	1% point increase rate of withdrawals	19,08,792	18,76,347	5,63,637	4,55,980
	1% point decrease rate of withdrawals	19,88,433	19,17,218	5,89,207	4,62,491

2 **Sensitivity Analysis Method:**
Sensitivity Analysis is determined based on the expected movement in liability if the assumption were not proved to be true on different

	Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
		2019-20	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2018-19**
		Non Funded	**Non Funded**	**Non Funded**	**Non Funded**
VIII	**The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total:**				
	Insurer managed funds	NA	NA	NA	NA
IX	**Actuarial assumptions:**				
1	Discount rate	6.88%	7.76%	6.88%	7.76%
2	Salary escalation	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
3	Mortality rate during employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)
4	Mortality post retirement rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)
5	Rate of Employee Turnover	1% to 5%	1% to 5%	1% to 5%	1% to 5%
6	Future Benefit Cost Inflation	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Medical premium inflation Rate	NA	NA	NA	NA

Expected contribution to the defined plan for the next reporting period:

Notes:

(i) The actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the defined obligation were carried out at 31st March, 2020. The present value of the defined benefit obligation and the related current service cost and past service cost,were measured using the projected Unit Credit Method.

(ii) Discount rate is based on the previling market yield of Indian Government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

(iii) The salary escalation rate is arrived after taking into consideration the seniority, the promotion and other relevant factors,such as, demand and supply in employment market.

26. Contingent Liabilities that are not provided for in respect of :-

(i) Demand shown in Traces portal for short payment, non deduction of TDS and Interest on such default to the tune of Rs. 61431/- (P.Y. Rs. 61,431/-) for earlier assessement years which were appearing due to technical issues, against which the company is in the process of addressing the matter.

27. Financial risk management objective and policies:

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings in domestic currency, trade payables and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include investments, loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations. The Company also enters into derivative contracts.

The Company is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Interest rate risk

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company risk management framework.This note presents information about the risks associated with its financial instruments, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital.

Credit Risk:

The Company is exposed to credit risk as a result of the risk of counterparties defaulting on their obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk primarily relates to investments, accounts receivable and cash and cash equivalents. The Company monitors and limits its exposure to credit risk on a continuous basis. The Company's credit risk associated with accounts receivable is primarily related to party not able to settle their obligation as agreed. To manage this the Company periodically reviews the finanial reliability of its customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivables.

Trade Receivable:

Trade receivables represent the most significant exposure to credit risk but the company is having a single customer and there was no any history of bad debts. Hence, no any allowance for impairment considered.

Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and deposits which are readily convertible to cash. These are subject to insignificant risk of change in value or credit risk.

Investments:

The company listed and non-listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The company manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Group's senior management on a regular basis. The company Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

Particulars	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
Trade and other receivables	1,66,47,108	93,48,585
Investments	20,33,82,795	15,43,23,084
Bank, Cash and cash equivalents	26,91,879	18,34,765

Ageing Analysis:

	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
Upto 3 months	1,66,47,108	93,48,585

No significant changes in estimation techniques or assumptions were made during the reporting period

Liquidity Risk:

The Company is exposed to liquidity risk related to its ability to fund its obligations as they become due. The Company monitors and manages its liquidity risk to ensure access to sufficient funds to meet operational and financial requirements. The Company has access to credit facilities and debt capital markets and monitors cash balances daily. In relation to the Company's liquidity risk, the Company's policy is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions as they fall due while minimizing finance costs, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Maturities of financial liabilities:

The contractual undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities are as follows:

As at 31st March 2020	On demand	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 Year
Borrowings	29,28,19,647	-	-

As at 31st March 2019	On demand	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 Year
Borrowings	17,12,97,923	-	-

Interest rate risk :

Interest rate risk is the risk that an upward movement in the interest rate would adversley effect the borrowing cost of the company. The Company is exposed to long term and short-term borrowings, Commercial Paper Program. The Company manages interest rate risk by monitoring its mix of fixed and floating rate instruments, and taking action as necessary to maintain an appropriate balance.

The exposure of the Company's borrowings to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

a) Interest rate risk exposure

	31st March 2020 ₹	31st March 2019 ₹
Fixed rate borrowings	29,28,19,647	17,12,97,923

b) Sensitivity analysis

As the borrowings are of fixed interest rate, hence there is no effect on Profit or loss.

Price Risk:

The entity is exposed to equity price risk, which arised out from FVTPL quoted mutual funds and FVTOCI unquoted equity shares. The management monitors the proportion of equity securities in its investment portfolio based on market indices. Material investments within the portfolio are managed on an individual basis and all buy and sell decisions are approved by the management. The primary goal of the entity's investment strategy is to maximize investments returns.

Sensitivity Analysis for Price Risk:

Equity Investments carried at FVTOCI are not listed on the stock exchange. For equity investments classified as at FVTOCI, the impact of a 2 % in the index at the reporting date on profit & loss would have been an increase of Rs.40.22 lacs (2018-19: Rs. 30.86 lacs); an equal change in the opposite direction would have decreased profit and loss.

28. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT:

The Company's main objectives when managing capital are to:

- ensure sufficient liquidity is available (either through cash and cash equivalents, investments or committed credit facilities) to meet the needs of the business;

· ensure compliance with covenants related to its credit facilities and senior unsecured debentures; and

· minimize finance costs while taking into consideration current and future industry, market and economic risks and conditions.

· safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern

· to maintain an efficient mix of debt and equity funding thus achieving an optimal capital structure and cost of capital.

The Board of Directors has the primary responsibility to maintain a strong capital base and reduce the cost of capital through prudent management of deployed funds and leveraging opportunities in domestic and international financial markets so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

For the purpose of Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves. The Company manages its capital structure in light of changes in the economic and regulatory environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The Company manages its capital on the basis of net debt to equity ratio which is net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by total equity.

	(Amount in INR)	
	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
Total borrowings	29,28,19,647	17,12,97,923
Less : Cash and cash equivalent	26,91,879	18,34,765
Net debt	**29,01,27,768**	**16,94,63,158**
Total equity	30,14,28,647	26,32,53,945
Net debt to equity ratio	**0.96**	**0.64**

29. Details of Loans Given, Investments Made And Guarantee Given Covered Under Section 186 (4) Of The Companies Act, 2013:

Name of the Party	31st March 2020 `	31st March 2019 `
Loan Given:		
Sarda Dairy & Food Products Pvt. Ltd.	9,82,43,181	20,78,268
Investments Made:		
Sarda Dairy & Food Products Pvt. Ltd.	18,73,38,600	13,11,80,800
Kapa Properties Private Limited	1,11,94,320	1,58,64,000
Apex Equipment Private Limited	48,49,875	72,78,284

30. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS:

1. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

   Fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, short term loans from banks and other financial institutions approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

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

   The Company uses the following hierarchy fordetermining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniquie:

   Level 1 : quoted (unadjusted)prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

   Level 2 : other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly of indirectly.

   Level 3 : techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

	Carrying amount As at 31.03.2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at amortised cost:				
Service Concession receivable	1,66,47,108	-	-	-
Loans	9,82,43,181	-	-	-
Bank, Cash and cash Equivalents	26,91,879	-	-	-
Total	**11,75,82,168**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Investments	20,33,82,795	-	20,33,82,795	-
Total	**20,33,82,795**	**-**	**20,33,82,795**	**-**
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:				
Borrowings from Related party	29,28,19,647	-	-	-
Total	**29,28,19,647**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	Carrying amount As at 31.03.2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at amortised cost:				
Service Concession receivable	93,48,585	-	-	-
Loans	20,78,268	-	-	-
Bank, Cash and cash Equivalents	18,34,764	-	-	-
Total	**1,32,61,617**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Investments	15,43,23,084	-	15,43,23,084	-
Total	**15,43,23,084**	**-**	**15,43,23,084**	**-**
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:				
Borrowings from Related party	17,12,97,923	-	-	-
Total	**17,12,97,923**	**-**	**-**	**-**

During the reporting period ending 31st March, 2020 and 31st March, 2019, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

31. Related party Disclosures:

Related parties and nature of relationship where control exists:-

Holding Company

Sarda Energy & Minerals Ltd.

Key Managerial Personnal

Mr.Kamal Kishore Sarda

Mr.Kashmirilal Agarwal

Mr. Aditya Ghanshyam Sarda

Mr.Praharsh Agarwal

Relative of Key Managerial Personnal

Vikash Agrawal

Enterprises significantly influenced by the key management personnal and their

Kashmirilal Constructions Pvt. Ltd.

Apex Equipment Pvt. Ltd.

Sarda Dairy & Food Products Pvt. Ltd.

Rishabh Mining & Transport Co. Pvt. Ltd.

Transactions with related Parties

A. Enterprises significantly influenced by the key management personnal and their relatives

(Rs.in Lacs)

Nature of Transactions	Holding Company		Enterprises significantly influenced by the KMP & their relatives	
Transactions during the year	**2019-20**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2018-19**
Rent paid	-	-	5.39	5.39
Purchase of Materials	-	-	-	4.51
Electricity Charges	-	-	0.68	0.69
Loans Taken	3,687.00	140.87	-	-
Repayment of Loans Taken	2,673.00	800.00	-	-
Interest Paid on Loans Taken	223.57	184.31	-	-
Refund received of loan given	-	-	2,000.00	-
Repayment of Loans Given	-	-	2,900.00	-
Interest received on Loans Granted	-	-	68.50	1.91
Investment made	-	-	616.90	47.83
Closing Balance				
Receivable	-	-	982.43	20.78
Payable	2,928.20	1,712.98	-	-
Transactions during the year	**Relatives of Key Managerial Personnal**		**Key Managerial Personnal**	
Rent paid	0.96	0.08	-	-
Remuneration	-	-	11.45	11.45

B. Details of Material Transaction with related parties (Rs.in Lacs)

	2019-20	2018-19
Remuneration		
Praharsh Agarwal	11.45	11.45
Rent Paid		
Rishabh Mining & Transport Co. Pvt. Ltd.	5.39	5.39
Vikash Agrawal	0.96	0.08
Electricity Charges		
Rishabh Mining & Transport Co. Pvt. Ltd.	0.68	0.69
Purchase of Materials		
Kashmirilal Constructions Pvt. Ltd.	-	4.51
Loans Taken		
Sarda Energy and Minerals Ltd	3,687.00	140.87
Repayment of Loan Taken		
Sarda Energy and Minerals Ltd	2,673.00	800.00
Interest Paid on loans Taken		
Sarda Energy and Minerals Ltd	223.57	184.31
Repayment of Loan Given		
Sarda Dairy & Food Products Pvt. Ltd.	2,900.00	-
Refund Receipt of Loan Given		
Sarda Dairy & Food Products Pvt. Ltd.	2,000.00	-
Interest received on loans granted		
Sarda Dairy & Food Products Pvt. Ltd.	68.50	1.91
Investment made		
Sarda Dairy & Food Products Pvt. Ltd.	616.90	-
Apex Equipments Pvt. Ltd.	-	47.83
Amount Payable		
Sarda Energy and Minerals Ltd	2,928.20	1,712.98
Amount Receivable		
Sarda Dairy & Food Products Pvt. Ltd.	982.43	20.78

32. Previous year figures have been recast / regrouped / restated wherever necessary.

For OPSinghania & Co
(Firm Regn.No.002172C)
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Parvatiya Power Limited

Sanjay Singhania
Partner
Membership No.076961

Kamal Kishore Sarda
(Director)

Praharsh Agarwal
(Director)

Place : Raipur
Date : 13.06.2020