



IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited
Annual Report 2018-19

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IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited

Corporate Identity Number: U72200TN2006PLC060330

Registered Office: 4th Floor, KPR Tower, Old No. 21, New No. 2, 1st Street, Subba Rao Avenue, College Road, Chennai 600 006, Tamil Nadu

Tel: +44 30725550; Fax: +44 30725551

Email: info@itpclindia.com; Website: www.itpclindia.com

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Thirteenth Annual General Meeting of the Members of IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited (the "Company") is scheduled to be held on **Saturday, the 21st day of December, 2019, at 11.00 AM** at the registered office of the Company at 4th Floor, KPR Tower, Old No. 21, New No. 2, 1st Street, Subba Rao Avenue, College Road, Chennai 600 006, to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive, consider and adopt:
 - (a) the Audited Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 together with the Report of the Board of Directors and the Auditors thereon;
 - (b) the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 together with the Report of the Auditors thereon
2. To appoint a Director in the place of **Mr. Maharudra M Wagle (DIN 02115124)** who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

SPECIAL BUSINESS

3. To appoint Mr. Vineet Nayyar as Nominee Director and in this regard, to consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Sections 149, 152, 160, 161 and any other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force), **Mr. Vineet Nayyar (DIN: 00018243)**, who was appointed as an Additional Director of the Company by the Board of Directors with effect from January 14, 2019 in terms of Section 161(1) of the Act and whose term of office expires at the Annual General Meeting, and in respect of whom the Company has received a notice in writing proposing his candidature for the office of director, be and is hereby appointed as a Nominee Director of the Company liable to retire by rotation."

4. To appoint Mr. Natarajan Srinivasan as Nominee Director and in this regard, to consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Sections 149, 152, 160, 161 and any other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force), **Mr. Natarajan Srinivasan (DIN: 00123338)**, who was appointed as an Additional Director of the Company by the Board of Directors with effect from February 13, 2019 in terms of Section 161(1) of the Act and whose term of office expires at the Annual General Meeting, and in respect of whom the Company has received a notice in writing proposing his candidature for the office of director, be and is hereby appointed as a Nominee Director of the Company liable to retire by rotation."

5. **Ratification of remuneration of the Cost Auditors**

To consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution:**

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 148, and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 14 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (including any Statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof, for the time being in force), the remuneration of Rs. 2,40,000/- payable for the Financial year 2019-20 (excluding conveyance, out-of-pocket expenses and Service tax as applicable) to Mr. M Kannan, (Membership No. 9167), Cost Auditor of the Company be and is hereby ratified.

RESOLVED FURTHER that the Board of Directors of the Company be and is hereby authorized to do all acts and take all such steps as may be necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to this resolution."

By Order of the Board of Directors

For IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited


Priya Iyer
Company Secretary

Place: Chennai

Date: November 18, 2019

NOTES:

1. The relevant Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in respect of the special business under Item Nos. 3, 4 and 5 set out above is annexed hereto.
2. The relevant details as required under Clause 1.2.5 of Secretarial Standard on General Meetings issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India (SS-2), in respect of the persons seeking appointment / re-appointment as Director and/or relating to remuneration of Directors is given under the heading "PROFILE OF DIRECTORS SEEKING APPOINTMENT / RE-APPOINTMENT" forming part of this Notice.
3. **A MEMBER ENTITLED TO ATTEND AND VOTE AT THE MEETING IS ENTITLED TO APPOINT A PROXY TO ATTEND AND VOTE INSTEAD OF HIMSELF/ HERSELF AND SUCH PROXY NEED NOT BE A MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.**

A person can act as a proxy on behalf of a maximum of 50 members and holding in aggregate not more than 10% of the total share capital of the Company. A member holding more than 10% of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights may appoint a single person as proxy, provided that the person does not act as proxy for any other person or shareholder.
4. **The instrument appointing a proxy should be duly completed, stamped & signed, and must be sent so as to reach the company's registered office not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the Annual General Meeting (AGM).**
5. During the period beginning 24 hours before the time fixed for the commencement of the AGM and until the conclusion of the meeting, a member would be entitled to inspect the proxies lodged during the business hours of the Company, provided that not less than three days of notice in writing is given to the Company.
6. In case of joint holders attending the meeting, the member whose name appears as the first holder in the order of names as per Register of Members will be entitled to vote.
7. The authorised representative(s) of the corporate members are requested to bring a certified true copy of the Board resolution pursuant to Section 113 of the Companies Act, 2013 duly authorizing them to attend and vote at the annual general meeting on their behalf.
8. Member/ Proxy(ies) / Authorised representatives should bring the duly filled attendance slips sent herewith to attend the meeting.
9. The Register of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel and their shareholding, maintained under

Section 170 of the Act, and the Register of Contracts or Arrangements in which the directors are interested, maintained under Section 189 of the Act, will be available for inspection by the members at the AGM.

10. Details as required as per Secretarial Standard on General Meeting (SS-2) of ICSI in respect of the Directors seeking appointment/re-appointment at the AGM, forms integral part of the Notice of the AGM. Requisite

declarations have been received from the Directors for seeking appointment/ re-appointment.

11. Members may also note that the Notice of the 13th AGM and the Annual Report for the year 2018-19 will be available on the Company's website, www.itpclindia.com.
12. Route map and prominent land mark for easy location of the venue of the Meeting is given in Annexure A.

**EXPLANATORY STATEMENT
(PURSUANT TO SECTION 102 OF
THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013)**

The following statements set out the material facts with respect to the Notice dated November 18, 2019 as required under Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013

Item No. 3:

Mr. Vineet Nayyar was appointed as an Additional Director of the Company with effect from January 14, 2019 and holds office up to the date of this Annual General Meeting of the Company, in terms of Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Notice has been received from IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited, member and Holding Company, under Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013, proposing the candidature of Mr. Vineet Nayyar for the office of Director.

The Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on November 18, 2019 recommended the appointment of Mr. Vineet Nayyar as Nominee Director and recommend the resolution as set out in item no. 3 of the notice to be approved as an ordinary resolution by the shareholders.

Except Mr. Vineet Nayyar, being an appointee, none of the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relatives is concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the resolution set

out at Item No. 3 of the accompanying Notice of the AGM.

Item No. 4:

Mr. Natarajan Srinivasan was appointed as an Additional Director of the Company with effect from February 13, 2019 and holds office up to the date of this Annual General Meeting of the Company, in terms of Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Notice has been received from IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited, member and Holding Company, under Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013, proposing the candidature of Mr. Natarajan Srinivasan for the office of Director.

The Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on November 18, 2019 recommended the appointment of Mr. Natarajan Srinivasan as a Nominee Director and recommend the resolution as set out in item no. 4 of the notice to be approved as an ordinary resolution by the shareholders.

Except Mr. Natarajan Srinivasan, being an appointee, none of the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relatives is concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the resolution set out at Item No. 4 of the accompanying Notice of the AGM.

Item No. 5:

The Board on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, has approved the appointment and remuneration of the Cost Auditor to conduct the audit of the Cost records of the Company for the financial year ending March 31, 2020 on a remuneration of Rs. 2,40,000/- plus applicable Service Tax and reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors has to be ratified by the Shareholders of the Company.

Accordingly, consent of the members is sought for passing an Ordinary Resolution as set out at item no. 5 of the Notice for ratification of the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditor for the financial year ending March 31, 2020.

The Board recommends the Resolution for approval of the members as an Ordinary Resolution.

None of the Directors or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their relatives are concerned or interested in the proposed resolution.

By Order of the Board of Directors
For IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited



Priya Iyer
Company Secretary

Date: 18/11/2019

Place: Chennai

PROFILE OF DIRECTORS SEEKING APPOINTMENT / RE-APPOINTMENT

Name	Vineet Nayyar	Natarajan Srinivasan	Maharudra M Wagle
DIN	00018243	00123338	02115124
Age	81 years	62 years	55 years
Qualifications	Master's degree in Development Economics from Williams College, Massachusetts.	-Commerce Graduate -Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India -Member of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India	Mr. Maharudra Wagle holds Bachelor's Degree in Commerce from Mumbai University and Associate Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI)
Experience	Mr. Vineet is Vice Chairman of Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited. Mr. Vineet has led several organizations across various industries. In a career spanning over 45 years, Mr. Vineet has worked with the Government of India, international multilateral agencies and in the Corporate Sector (both Public and Private). He started his career with the Indian Administrative Service and held a series of senior positions, including that of a District Magistrate, Secretary - Agriculture & Rural Development for the Government of Haryana and Director, Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India. He also worked with The World Bank for over 10 years in a series of senior assignments, including successive terms as the Chief for the Energy, Infrastructure and the Finance Divisions for East Asia and	Has more than 35 years of experience in the areas of corporate finance, legal, projects and general management. He was associated with Murugappa Group from 2006 to 2018 where he held the position of Group Finance Director, Lead Director for the Financial Services Group and a member of Murugappa Corporate Board. He held the position of Director in various Murugappa group companies like Cholamandalam Investments & Finance Co Ltd, Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Co Ltd, Cholamandalam MS Risk Services Ltd, Tube Investments of India Ltd, TI Financial Holdings Ltd	Mr. Maharudra Wagle is Group Chief Financial Officer, Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS), with a tremendous and rich experience of more than 28 years in Industry which includes 20 years in Financial Services Sector. He is associated with IL&FS since 26 years. Prior to IL&FS, he was associated with Boots Pharmaceuticals Limited (a MNC). He has been handling Accounts/ Tax/MIS/ Banking/ Secretarial / Internal Audit at ILFS and also looking after Group Company Accounts and Group issues in Tax, Funding of Group etc.

	Pacific. Mr. Vineet was also the founding Chairman and Managing Director of the state-owned Gas Authority of India and has served as the Managing Director of HCL Corporation Ltd., and as the Vice Chairman of HCL Technologies Ltd. He was also a co-founder and Chief Executive Officer of HCL Perot Systems. He received a Master's Degree in Development Economics from Williams College, Massachusetts. Mr. Vineet was also the Vice Chairman of Tech Mahindra Ltd and under his leadership Tech Mahindra took-over Satyam Computer Services Ltd and turned it around. In addition , Mr. Vineet is also the Chairman of Tech Mahindra Foundation and Mahindra Educational Institutions		
Terms and conditions of appointment or re-appointment	As per the resolution at Item No.3 of this Notice, appointment as a Nominee Director liable to retire by rotation	As per the resolution at Item No.4 of this Notice, appointment as a Nominee Director liable to retire by rotation	Re-appointment as a Non-Executive Director liable to retire by rotation.
Date of first appointment on the Board	January 14, 2019	February 13, 2019	May 19, 2017
Shareholding in the company	Nil	Nil	Nil
Relationship with other Directors, Manager and other Key Managerial	Nil	Nil	Nil

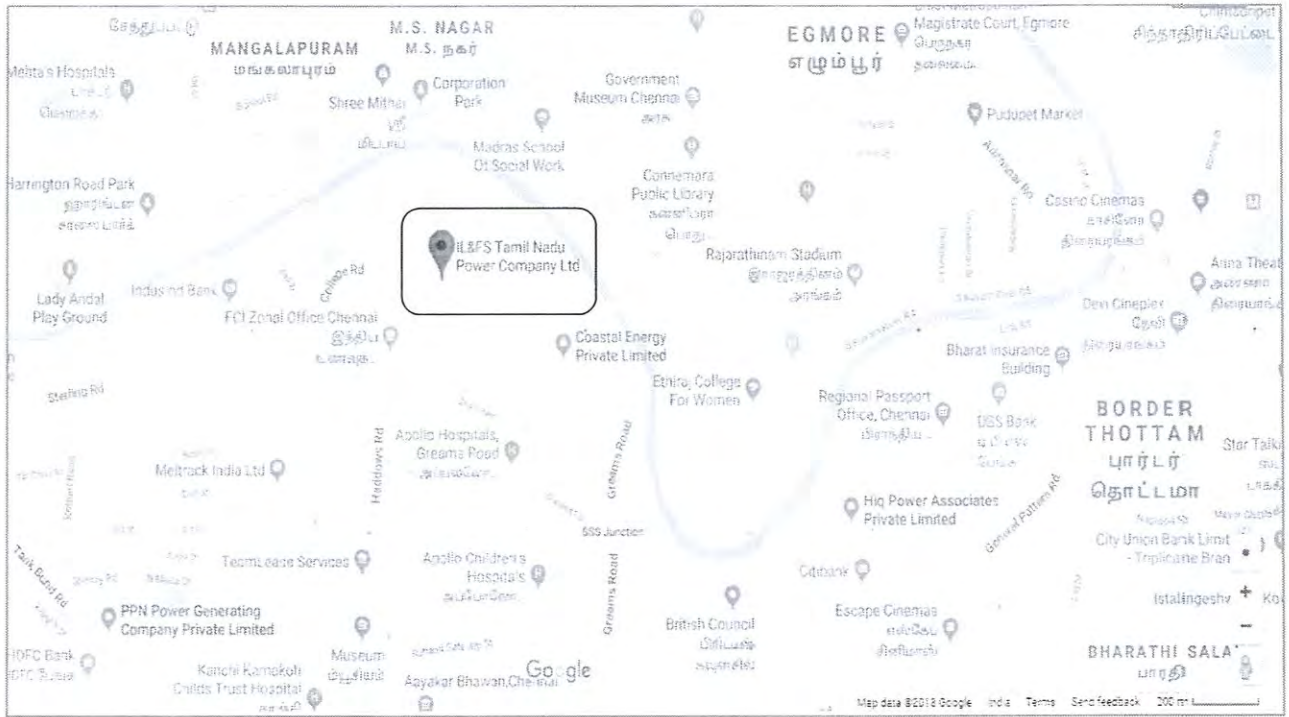
Personnel of the company			
The number of Meetings of the Board attended during the year	Attended all 3 Board meetings held from the date of his appointment.	Attended both of the 2 Board meetings held from the date of his appointment.	Attended all 5 Board meetings held in the Financial Year 2018-19
Other Directorships	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Great Eastern Shipping Company Limited 2. Vidya Education Investments Private Limited 3. Essel Social Welfare Foundation 4. Maurya Education Company Private Limited 5. The Mahindra United World College of India 6. Vidya Education Foundation* 7. Cathedral Vidya Trust* 8. Mahindra Satyam Foundation* 9. Tech Mahindra Foundation 10. Mahindra Educational Institution 11. Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited 12. IL&FS Education and Technology Services Limited 13. IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited 14. IL&FS Financial Services Limited 15. IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited 16. Gujarat International Finance Tec-City Company Limited 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited 2. IL&FS Financial Services Limited 3. Godrej Agrovet Limited 4. New Tirupur Area Development Corporation Limited 5. Tamil Nadu Water Investment Company Limited 6. Indiafirst Life Insurance Company Limited 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tamil Nadu Water Investment Company Limited 2. IL&FS Water Limited

	*As Trustee		
<p>Membership/ Chairmanship Committees of other Boards</p>	<p>a) IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited: - Member of CSR Committee - Member of Audit Committee - Member of Nomination & Remuneration Committee</p> <p>b) The Great Eastern Shipping Company Limited - Chairman of Corporate Social Responsibility Committee - Member of Nomination & Remuneration Committee</p> <p>c) The Mahindra United World College of India (Section 8 Company) - Member of Corporate Social Responsibility Committee</p> <p>d) Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Company Limited - Member of Stakeholders' Relationship Committee - Member of Corporate Social Responsibility Committee</p> <p>e) IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited - Member of Audit Committee - Member of Nomination & Remuneration Committee</p>	<p>a) IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited: - Chairman of Audit Committee - Chairman of CSR Committee - Chairman of Nomination & Remuneration Committee - Member of Risk Management Committee</p> <p>b) Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited - Member of Audit Committee</p> <p>c) IL&FS Financial Services Limited - Chairman of Audit Committee</p> <p>d) India first Life Insurance company Ltd - Chairman of Audit Committee - Chairman of Profits Committee - Member of Risk Management Committee - Member of Investment Committee</p>	<p>a) IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited: - Member of Audit Committee - Member of Nomination & Remuneration Committee - Member of Corporate Social Responsibility Committee - Member of Risk Management Committee</p> <p>b) Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited - Member of Asset Liability Management Committee - Member of IT Strategy Committee</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member of Corporate Social Responsibility Committee - Member of Stakeholders' Relationship Committee <p>f) IL&FS Education & Technology Services Limited</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member of Nomination & Remuneration Committee <p>g) IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member of Audit Committee - Member of Nomination & Remuneration Committee - Member of Corporate Social Responsibility Committee 		
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Annexure A

Route map to 13th Annual General Meeting Venue:



Board's Report

Dear Members,

The Board of Directors hereby presents the Thirteenth Annual Report on the business and operations of the Company along with the audited Financial Statements, both standalone and consolidated, for the Financial Year ended on March 31, 2019.

1. Financial Highlights

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18
Income from operations	29,159.29	28,883.12	29,159.29	28,883.12
Other Income	145.26	2,008.46	147.44	1,495.46
Total Income	29,304.55	30,891.58	29,306.73	30,378.58
Expenses	21,412.58	20,688.41	21,487.66	20,726.48
Profit/(Loss) before Interest & Depreciation	7,891.97	10,203.17	7,819.07	9,652.10
Interest	6,157.67	9,778.67	6,167.65	9,686.49
Depreciation	3,091.37	2,804.88	3,091.41	2,804.90
Impairment losses	41,042.14	-	39,024.74	-
Profit/(Loss) before Tax	(42,399.21)	(2,380.38)	(40,464.73)	(2,839.29)
Income Tax Expense/(Benefit)	122.96	-	122.96	-
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	(42,522.17)	(2,380.38)	(40,587.69)	(2,839.29)

Pursuant to the notification dated February 16, 2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind-AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 with effect from April 1, 2016.

2. Dividend

The Board of Directors of your Company has not recommended any Dividend for the Financial Year ended on March 31, 2019 in view of losses.

3. Management Discussion and Analysis Report

The Management Discussion and Analysis Report on Company's performance, industry trends and other material changes with respect to the Company and its subsidiaries, wherever applicable, are presented in this Annual Report.

4. State of affairs of the Company

The State of Affairs of the Company is presented as part of the Management Discussion and Analysis Report forming part of this Report.

5. Subsidiary Companies

The Company has five subsidiaries as at the yearend namely ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd (IMOL), IL&FS Offshore Natural Resources Pte Ltd., (IONRPL), PT Bangun Asia Persada (PT BAP), PT Mantimin Coal Mining (PT MCM) and Se7en Factor Corporation (SFC).

The Consolidated financial statement prepared in accordance with "Ind AS" is made part of the Annual Report.

In accordance with Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, a statement containing salient features of the financial statements of the subsidiary companies in Form AOC 1 is attached as **Annexure I** to the Annual Report

The annual accounts and related information of the subsidiaries, where applicable, will be made available upon request. These documents will also be made available for inspection during business hours at the registered office of the Company.

6. Investments in Direct Subsidiaries

During the year under review, the Company invested an aggregate of Rs. 42,024,000.00 as equity in its wholly owned Subsidiary viz., ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd.

7. Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) vide its Order dated October 1, 2018, superseded the Board of Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS) (the ultimate holding company of the Company) with Government nominated directors to manage the affairs of IL&FS and its group companies of which the Company is a part.

During the period from September, 2018 to November, 2018 majority of Directors of IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited resigned from the Board and from November 19, 2018 to January 13, 2019 only 2 Directors remained on the Board of the Company. The vacancy was subsequently filled on January 14, 2019. The details of changes in the Board composition from April 1, 2018 upto the date of this report given as under:

A. Change in Composition of the Board:

Resignations:

- a) Mr. Shyam Lal Bansal resigned from the Board with effect from May 19, 2018
- b) Mr. Ramesh Bawa resigned from the Board with effect from September 25, 2018
- c) Mr. MS Srinivasan resigned from the Board with effect from November 4, 2018
- d) Mr. Sandeep Junnarkar resigned from the Board with effect from November 5, 2018
- e) Ms. Jayantika Dave resigned from the Board with effect from November 19, 2018
- f) Mr. Ashwani Kumar resigned from the Board with effect from September 6, 2019

The Board placed on record its appreciation for valuable advice provided by the outgoing Directors during their tenure as Directors of the Company

Appointments:

- a) Mr. Vineet Nayyar was appointed as an Additional Director w.e.f. January 14, 2019. His appointment as a Nominee Director of the Company is being placed as an Agenda item in the Notice of Annual General Meeting forming part of this Annual Report.
- b) Mr. Srinivasan Natarajan was appointed as an Additional

Director (Independent) w.e.f. February 13, 2019. However, vide NCLT Order dated April 26, 2019 it has been clarified that the newly appointed Directors of IL&FS who were nominated by Government may not qualify as Independent Directors when appointed on the Boards of Group Companies of IL&FS as they may be construed as Nominee Directors of IL&FS. Hence, appointment of Mr. N Srinivasan as a Nominee Director is being placed as an Agenda item in the Notice of Annual General Meeting forming part of this Annual Report.

B. Retirement by Rotation:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 152(6) of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. Maharudra M Wagle retires by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

His re-appointment is included as an Agenda item in the Notice of Annual General Meeting forming part of this Annual Report.

C. Key Managerial Personnel:

Key Managerial Personnel as on March 31, 2019:

- a) Mr. N Ramesh, Chief Executive Officer
- b) Mr. N K Balaji, Chief Financial Officer
- c) Ms. Priya Iyer, Company Secretary

There is no change in Key Managerial Personnel during the year 2018-19.

D. Independent Directors

During the year Mr. Shyam Lal Bansal, Mr. Sandeep Junnarkar and Ms. Jayantika Dave, Independent Directors resigned from the Board of the Company.

The National Company Law Tribunal by Order dated April 26, 2019 has granted dispensation regarding mandatory appointment of Independent directors in IL&FS and its Group Companies.

The Independent Directors of the Company during their tenure had submitted a declaration under Section 149(7) of the Act that each of them meet the criteria of independence as provided in Section 149(6) of the Act and there has been no change in the circumstances which may affect their status as Independent Director during the year.

E. Woman Director

In accordance with the provisions of Section 149, the Company had appointed Ms. Jayantika Dave as Woman Director. However, Ms. Jayantika Dave resigned from the Board of the Company with effect from November 19, 2018 and the resultant vacancy could not be filled by the Board.

The NCLT by Order dated April 26, 2019 has granted dispensation regarding mandatory appointment of women directors in IL&FS and its Group Companies of which your Company is a part.

8. Number of meetings of the Board

The Board met five times in financial year 2018-19 viz., on May 12, 2018, August 20, 2018, January 14, 2019, February 13, 2019 and March 25, 2019. The gap between the Board meetings held on August 20, 2018 and January 14, 2019 exceeded 120 days because the number of Directors on the Board of the Company fell below the statutory minimum from November 19, 2018 and January 14, 2019. The Board was re-constituted only on January 14, 2019.

9. Committees of the Board

The Company's Board had formed the following Committees:

- (i) Audit Committee
- (ii) Nomination & Remuneration Committee
- (iii) Corporate Social Responsibility Committee
- (iv) Risk Management Committee
- (v) Committee of Directors
- (vi) Related Party Transactions Review Committee

Committee of Directors and Related Party Transactions Review committee were dissolved w.e.f. February 13, 2019.

As on March 31, 2019 the constitution of Audit Committee and Nomination & Remuneration Committee was not in accordance with the provisions of Section 177 and 178 respectively because of lack of requisite number of Independent Directors on the Board of the Company.

The details of the membership and attendance of the Meetings of the above committees of the Board are provided in the Corporate Governance report forming part of this Annual Report.

10. Managerial Remuneration Policy

The objective of the Remuneration Policy is to attract, retain and motivate highly qualified members for the Board and Executive level.

The Company's Policy on Directors' Appointment and remuneration and other matters provided in Section 178(3) of the Act is attached as **Annexure II** to the Annual Report.

11. Directors' Responsibility statement

In Compliance with Section 134(5) of the Act, the Board of Directors hereby confirm the following:

- (i) In the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures, if any;
- (ii) The Directors had 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 at the end of the financial year and of the profit and loss of the Company for that period;

- (iii) The Directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- (iv) The annual accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis;
- (v) the Directors had laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls were adequate and were operating effectively; and
- (vi) The Directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems are adequate and operating effectively.

12. AUDITORS :

A. Statutory Auditors

At the Annual General Meeting held on September 28, 2018, Messrs S R Batliboi & Associates LLP, Chartered Accountants, Chennai (ICAI Registration No.101049W / E300004), were appointed as the statutory auditors of the Company for a term of 5 (five) consecutive years till the conclusion of the 17th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in the calendar year 2023.

In accordance with the Companies Amendment Act, 2017, which was notified with effect from May 7, 2018 by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the appointment of Statutory Auditors is not required to be ratified at every Annual General Meeting.

The Company has received confirmation from Messrs S R Batliboi & Associates LLP, Chartered Accountants, Chennai (ICAI Registration No. 101049W/E300004) to the effect that they are eligible for continuing their appointment, and are in compliance with the limits prescribed under Section 141(3)(g) of the Act and that they are not disqualified.

Auditor's report for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2019

Messrs S R Batliboi & Associates LLP, Statutory Auditors has audited the Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2019.

The qualifications made by the Auditor and the explanation to the same are given in **Annexure III**

The Statutory Auditors have not reported any incident of fraud to the Audit Committee of the Company in the year under review.

B. Cost Auditor

Mr. M Kannan (Firm Registration No. 102185), Cost Accountant, was appointed as Cost Auditor for

auditing the cost records of the Company for the Financial Year 2018-19.

The Cost Audit report will be filed with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs once it is finalised.

Mr. M Kannan (Firm Registration No. 102185), Cost Accountant, has been appointed as Cost Auditor for auditing the cost records of the Company for the Financial Year 2019-20. In terms of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, appropriate resolution seeking ratification of the remuneration of Mr. M Kannan (Firm Registration No. 102185), Cost Accountant, approved by the Board, is included in the Notice convening the 13th Annual General Meeting of the Company.

C. Secretarial Auditor

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Act, read with Rule 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, the Company engaged the services of M/s. Aashish Kumar Jain & Associates (CP No. 7353), Company Secretary in Practice, Chennai to conduct the Secretarial Audit of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2019. The Secretarial Audit report for the financial year March 31, 2019 in Form No. MR-3 is attached as **Annexure IV** to the Annual Report. The qualifications made by the Secretarial Auditor and explanation to the same are given in **Annexure V**

13. Particulars of loans, guarantees or investments under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013

Disclosure on particulars of Loans, guarantees and investments under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are given in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

14. Particulars of contracts or arrangements made with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 188 in the prescribed form

The particulars of contracts or arrangements with related parties referred to in Section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, in the prescribed form AOC-2 is attached as **Annexure VI** to the Annual Report

15. Details of material changes and commitments affecting financial position between the end of the financial year and the date of report

There have been no material changes and commitments, affecting the financial position of the Company between the end of the Financial Year and the date of this report.

16. Details of change in nature of business

There has been no change in the nature of business of the Company.

17. Details of significant and material orders passed by the regulators/ courts/ tribunals impacting the going concern

status and the Company's operations in future

There are no significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and operations of the Company in the future.

18. Maintenance of cost records

Maintenance of cost records as specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 is applicable on the Company and accordingly such accounts and records are made and maintained.

19. Energy conservation, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo

A. Energy Conservation:

a) the steps taken or impact on conservation of energy:-

The auxiliary power consumption at your Company's Power Plant is constantly being optimised through various measures like:

- a) Operation of one Sea water intake pump instead of 2 pumps during part load operation
- b) During winter season when ambient temperature is low, number of cooling tower fans in operation is reduced
- c) Corro-coating of open cycle cooling water pumps

- d) Optimised operation of cooling tower fans and cooling Water pumps
- e) Optimised operation of condensate transfer pump wherein hot well make-up is taken by gravity and CCCW tank makeup is taken from CEP
- f) Optimised operation of FGD O₂ blower during part load operation
- g) Instrument air for FGD drawn from main plant. FGD compressor operated only during soot blowing of Gas to gas heat exchanger
- h) Optimised operation of FGD agitator

Further, various cost savings measures have been put in place like usage of lime stone slurry for service water system, replacement of valves with Teflon coating valves so that passing of these valves is minimised.

(vii) The steps taken by the company for utilising alternate sources of energy:

Roof top Solar plant of capacity 151 KWp has been installed in the parking shed which is meeting the power requirement of Service building and Stores building. Total power produced was 231641 KWh during FY 2018-19.

(viii) The capital investment on energy conservation equipment's:

- a) Rs 10.8 Lakhs was invested towards changing 635 Nos of conventional Light fittings inside

- the plant to LED lights with a calculated payback of 3 Years
- b) Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) has been incorporated for LDO forwarding pump in place of Direct On line starting. This has resulted in saving of 1800KWh/day of energy consumption resulting in savings of Rs 3.5 Lakhs

B. Technology Absorption:

(vii) the efforts made towards technology absorption:

Coal Mill Bull Ring Assembly (Table Liners) : Earlier one was made of high chrome casting which has been changed to sinter cast liners (Ceramic additive) which offers 2.5 times the life at a lesser cost. The life of high chrome liners were 7000 to 8000 hours whereas the life of Sinter cast is expected to be 15000 to 20000 hours.

3 Mills out of 14 nos have been fitted with sinter cast liners.

(viii) the benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution;

- a) Boiler Safety Valve Disc : Boiler Safety valve disc got damaged beyond and the same was replaced by new discs of same MOC by CNC machining at Trichy instead of Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) which

has reduced the disc cost by approximately 40%.

b) In Unit#1 all Cooling Tower fans (17 Nos) which had imported Multi sensors have been replaced with indigenous sensors which has resulted in cost savings on spares

c) In both the Units, Boiler secondary air damper actuator (2 Nos out of 144 Nos) have been replaced with indigenous actuators instead of imported which has resulted in cost savings.

d) In Unit#2 TDBFP-A recirculation control valve internal spares was replaced with same material of indigenous manufacturer instead of imported

(ix) In case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year):

a) The details of technology imported: Nil

b) The year of import: NA

c) Whether the technology been fully absorbed: NA

d) If not fully absorbed, areas where absorption has not taken place & the reasons thereof: NA

(x) The expenditure incurred on Research and Development:
Nil

C. Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo:

a	Foreign Exchange earnings	Nil
b	Foreign Exchange outgo	Rs. 17,299.81 Million

20. Risk Management Policy

Disclosure indicating implementation of a Risk Management Policy is provided in the Management Discussion and Analysis Report forming part of this Report.

21. Corporate Social Responsibility

The brief outline of the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy as recommended by the CSR Committee and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company and initiatives undertaken by the Company on CSR activities during the year are set out in **Annexure VII** of this report in the format prescribed in the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014. The CSR Policy is available on the Company's website (www.itpclindia.com).

22. Share Capital

During the period under review there was no change in the Share Capital of the Company.

However, on August 17, 2019, 24237999 Equity shares of Rs.10/- each were allotted to Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited upon the conversion of 500 Fully Compulsorily Convertible Debentures held by it.

The paid up Share Capital of the Company, thus, increased from Rs.1,759,697,650/- comprising 175,969,765 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each to Rs.2,002,077,640 comprising 200,207,764 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each.

23. Debentures

- a) During the financial year 2016-17, the Company had issued and allotted Redeemable, Secured, Unlisted, Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) amounting to Rs. 500 Crores. IDBI Trusteeship Services Limited having their office at Asian Building, Ground Floor, 17, R. Kamani Marg, Ballard Estate, Mumbai 400 001 are the Debenture trustee for the same.

As on March 31, 2019 the total outstanding value of Non-convertible Debentures was Rs. 500 Crores.

In view of the moratorium, the Company has not serviced interest on the NCDs since December 15, 2018

- b) 500 Fully Compulsorily Convertible Debentures for an aggregate amount of Rs.500 Crores held by Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited were converted into fully paid up Equity shares with the approval of the Board of Directors on August 17, 2019. Consequently 24237999 Equity shares of Rs.10/- each were allotted to Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited.

24. Board evaluation

The Board at its meeting held on August 17, 2019 deliberated and decided that the performance evaluation of the Board of Directors for the financial year ended March 31, 2019 cannot be undertaken by the present Board as the Board was re-constituted only during the last quarter of FY 2018-19 and had held collectively attended only two Board Meetings during FY 2018-19.

25. Internal control system

The Board has adopted the policies and procedures for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of fraud and errors.

26. Vigil mechanism

The Company has established a Vigil Mechanism / Whistle Blower Policy, whereby Employees, Directors and other Stakeholders can report matters such as generic grievances, corruption, misconduct, fraud, misappropriation of assets and non-compliance to code of conduct of the Company. The policy safeguards the whistle blowers to report concerns or grievances and also provides direct access to the Chairman of the Audit Committee.

During the year, two complaints were received against the executives of the Company which were duly dealt with as per the Whistle Blower Policy of the Company and the matters were closed.

27. Information required under Section 22 of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal), Act, 2013

In accordance with the requirements of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013, the Company has adopted the Internal Complaints Committee constituted by IL&FS, since the Company does not have sufficient women employees at the senior level who could be nominated as the Presiding Officer and / or members of the Internal Complaints Committee (ICC). The Company is bound by the Policy formulated by the aforementioned Committee and employees shall refer any complaint that may arise in the workplace to the abovementioned Committee. There was no complaint received during the year.

28. Particulars of Employees

The information in respect of employees of the Company required pursuant to Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, as amended, is enclosed as **Annexure VIII** to the Board's report.

29. Deposits

During the year, the Company did not accept any public deposits under Chapter V of Companies Act, 2013 and did not have any outstanding deposits

30. Extract of Annual Return

In accordance with Section 134(3) (a) of the Companies Act, 2013, an extract of the Annual Return in the prescribed format is appended as **Annexure IX** to the Board's report

31. Acknowledgements

The Board of Directors wish to place on record their appreciation to all the employees of the Company and the IL&FS Group for their sustained efforts, dedication and hard work during the year.

The Board of Directors also wish to place on record their appreciation for the continued support and co-operation of the Shareholders, Banks, Financial Institutions, Associates, regulatory and Government Authorities and for the valuable contributions made by the employees of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors



Vineet Nayyar
Director
DIN 00018243

N Srinivasan
Director
DIN: 00123338



Maharudra M Wagle
Director
DIN 02115124

Date: 18/11/2019
Place: Chennai

ANNEXURES
ANNEXURE I
Form AOC-1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing the salient features of the financial statements of Subsidiaries/Associate Companies/joint ventures:
Part "A": Subsidiaries

(Amount in ₹, unless otherwise stated)

S. No	Name of subsidiary	ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd	IL&FS Offshore Natural Resources Pte Ltd	Se7en Factor Corporation	PT Bangun Asia Persada	PT Mantimin Coal Mining
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1	Reporting period for the subsidiary	April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019	April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019	April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019	April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019	April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019
2	Reporting Currency and Exchange rate as on March 31, 2019	USD	USD	USD	IDR	IDR
3	Share Capital	2,054,000,393	1,108,797	451,400	997,978,787	Refer Note (e)
4	Reserves & Surplus	(4,159,194,455)	(17,592,402)	223,482,251	(589,728,579)	Refer Note (e)
5	Total Assets	4,593,559,290	9,037,057	224,806,725	1,378,153,708	Refer Note (e)
6	Total Liabilities	6,698,753,352	25,520,662	873,074	969,903,500	Refer Note (e)
7	Investments	4,041,684,856	8,896,728	-	-	Refer Note (e)
8	Turnover (including other income)	1,388,859	814,989	-	-	Refer Note (e)
9	Profit/(Loss) before taxation	(302,780,862)	(466,238)	(121,598)	(71,407,893)	Refer Note (e)
10	Provision for Taxation	-	-	-	-	Refer Note (e)
11	Profit/(Loss) after Taxation	(302,780,862)	(466,238)	(121,598)	(71,407,893)	Refer Note (e)
12	Proposed Dividend	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	% Shareholding by the Company	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%

Notes:

- a. Percentage holding is disclosed based on aggregation of direct holding of the Company and share holding of the Subsidiary*
- b. ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd is a Wholly owned Subsidiary of IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited*
- c. IL&FS Offshore Natural Resources Pte Ltd is a Wholly owned Subsidiary of ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd*
- d. Se7en Factor Corporation is a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd*
- e. ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd and IL&FS Offshore Natural Resources Pte Ltd together holds 100% shares in PT Bangun Asia Persada in the ratio of 99: 1*
- f. PT Mantimin Coal Mining is a Subsidiary of PT Bangun Asia Persada which holds 95% shares. Numbers of PT Mantimin Coal Mining are consolidated with PT Bangun Asia Persada as Standalone numbers are not available*
- g. None of the subsidiaries of the Company have commenced operations*
- h. None of the subsidiaries have been liquidated or sold during the year.*

Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures
Statement pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures


(Amount in ₹, unless otherwise stated)

S. No	Name of Associates/Joint Ventures	Cuddalore Solar Power Private Limited
1	Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	31.03.2019
2	Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end	
	No.	17,600
	Amount of Investment in Associates/Joint Venture	176,000
	Extend of Holding %	26%
3	Description of how there is significant influence	By virtue of shares held to an extent of 26%
4	Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	N.A
5	Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	(176,000)
6	Profit / Loss for the year	
	i) Considered in Consolidation	-
	ii) Not Considered in Consolidation	-

Notes:-

- Cuddalore Solar Power Private Limited is a Joint Venture Company between IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Co. Ltd and IL&FS Renewable Energy Ltd (Now merged with IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited)*
- Cuddalore Solar Power Private Limited is yet to commence operations*
- None of the associates or joint ventures have been liquidated or sold during the year*


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Vineet Nayyar
Director
 DIN:00018243



N Srinivasan
Director
 DIN: 00123338



Maharudra M Wagle
Director
 DIN: 02115124



N Ramesh
Chief Executive Officer



N K Balaji
Chief Financial Officer



Priya Iyer
Company Secretary

Annexure II

Managerial Remuneration Policy

I. Preamble:

The remuneration policy provides a framework for remuneration paid to the members of the Board of Directors ("Board"), Key Managerial Personnel ("KMP") and the Senior Management Personnel ("SMP") of the Company (collectively referred to as "Executives"). The expression "Senior Management" means personnel of the company who are members of its core management team excluding Board of Directors comprising all members of management one level below the Executive Directors, including the functional heads.

(3) The remuneration policy will ensure that the interests of Board members & Executives are aligned with the business strategy and risk tolerance, objectives, values and long-term interests of the company and will be consistent with the "pay-for-performance" principle.

(4) The remuneration policy will ensure that remuneration to Directors and Executives involves a balance between fixed and incentive pay reflecting short and long-term performance objectives appropriate to the working of the company and its goals.

II. Aims & Objectives :

The aims and objectives of this remuneration policy may be summarized as follows:

- (1) The remuneration policy aims to enable the company to attract, retain and motivate highly qualified members for the Board and Executive level.
- (2) The remuneration policy seeks to enable the company to provide a well balanced and performance-related compensation package, taking into account Shareholder's interests, industry standards and relevant Indian corporate regulations.

Effective Date:

This policy shall be effective from **April 1, 2014**

III. Compensation Forums:

Nomination & Remuneration Committee:

Nomination & Remuneration Committee was constituted in March 2014 to oversee the remuneration of the Whole-time Directors of the Company, determine the quantum and distribution of Performance Related Pay to employees including the Whole-time Directors of the Company.

IV. Statutory Provisions:

- (1) Pursuant to the notification of the Companies Act 2013 effective April 01, 2014, the following provisions thereof have been considered while formulating the Remuneration Policy at ITPCL :
- (a) Remuneration for Whole-time, Non-Executive Directors, Key Management Personnel and Senior Management
 - (b) Role of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee
 - (c) Disclosures in the Directors' Report

such as the market scenario, business performance of ITPCL are considered

- (3) Rationale for Remuneration Framework :

- (a) Internal Ratios: The Compensation package for Managerial Personnel at level/s lower than Whole-time Director is revised annually in the form of performance increments, structural improvements and Cost of Living Adjustments. This has led to a compressing of the compensation differential between the lowest and highest levels of executive management

V. Objective:

- (1) The key objective of the Managerial Remuneration Policy is to enable a framework that allows competitive and fair rewards for the achievement of key deliverables
- (2) While deciding remuneration for the Whole-time Directors' various factors

- (b) Compliance & Risk Parameters : In view of Company law regulations, the compliance roles of Whole-time Directors far outweigh that of any other level, and consequently the risk parameters associated with these jobs are of a significantly higher level as compared to the junior levels

VI. Remuneration Pattern :

- (1) **Structure** : A summary of the current structure set for the Whole-time Directors is as mentioned below :

Components	Item	Description	Policy
Base Salary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflects the Directors' experience, criticality of the role with the Group and the risk factor involved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidated Salary fixed for each financial year • This component is also used for paying retiral benefits • Paid on a monthly basis 	Normally positioned as the highest as compared to the Group
Short-term incentive / PRP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based totally on the performance of the Director 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variable component of the remuneration package • Paid on an annual basis 	Determined by the Compensation Committee after year-end based on performance against the pre-

Components	Item	Description	Policy
			determined financial and non- financial metrics
Retiral Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide for sustained contribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accrues depending on length on service. It is 20.33% of Consolidated Pay 	Paid post separation from the Company as per the Rules of the Provident Fund and Gratuity Acts

(2) **Base Salary** : The Shareholders of the Company, while approving the appointment of the Whole-time Directors approve the gross salary of the Whole-time Directors

(3) **Perquisites and benefits**: All other benefits are as per the rules of the Company. In addition to the above remuneration, the Whole-time Directors are also entitled to perquisites as per the Rules of the Company

(4) **Short-Term Incentive Plan ('STIP')**:

(a) The Company operates variable pay scheme called as "Performance Related Pay" [PRP]. Amendments to the PRP scheme is made to suit the Organization's business and performance

(b) In determining the actual PRP payments, the factors which are usually considered are Operational performance against budget / target.

VII. Key Management Personnel:

(1) The Key Management Personnel (KMP) in ITPCL are Chairman, Managing Director, Chief Financial Officer, and Company Secretary (CS)

(2) The KMPs have operational responsibilities in addition to the responsibilities specified by the Companies Act, 2013

(3) The remuneration package of the Key Management and Senior Management comprises of :

(a) **Fixed Remuneration** : This includes a Monthly Salary such as Consolidated Pay, Variable House Rent Allowance, Compensatory Allowance, Utility Allowance, Special allowance and Children Education Allowance

(b) **Annual Allowances**: This consists of Leave Travel Allowance, Medical Reimbursement and House Maintenance Allowance

- (c) **Retirals:** This includes Provident Fund @ 12% of Consolidated Pay and Gratuity @ 8.33% of Consolidated Pay

- (iv) To determine and recommend to the Board the remuneration payable to the Directors
 (v) To review and approve the HR Policies of the Company and to oversee the Human resources strategy

VIII. Non-Whole Time Directors:

Non Whole-Time Directors are paid Sitting Fees for attending the Board / Board Committee/s Meetings in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013. The Board is responsible for setting policy in relation to the remuneration of the Non-Whole Time Directors.

NRC would play a pivotal role in ensuring the governance as follows:

- (1) Identification, appointment of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management
- (2) Formulate the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend Managerial Remuneration Policy to the Board for remuneration for the directors, key managerial personnel and senior other employees

IX. Remuneration Mix:

The total remuneration package of Directors and KMPs is designed to provide an appropriate balance between fixed and variable components with focus on Performance Related Pay so that outstanding performance is incentivized but without encouraging excessive risk taking.

XI. Disclosures:

Under the provisions of CA 2013, the Board of Directors would have to disclose the details of the managerial remuneration in the Director's Report to the Shareholders

X. Role of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC):

The role of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) will inter alia be the following:

XII. Review and Modification :

Effectiveness of the Managerial Remuneration Policy is ensured through periodical review. The Board of Directors of ITPCL may amend or modify this Policy in whole or in part at any time

- (i) Identifying persons who are qualified to become Directors and who may be appointed in Senior Management
- (ii) Recommending to the Board their appointment and removal
- (iii) Carrying out evaluation of every Director's performance

Annexure III
Explanation or comments by the Board of Directors on Qualification, Reservation or adverse remark or disclaimer made by the Auditors' in their report on the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended on March 31, 2019:

S.No.	Qualification, Reservation or adverse remark or disclaimer made	Explanation or comments by the Board of Directors
a.	Note 41 regarding investments in and amounts receivable from, ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd, Singapore (a subsidiary of the Company) that have not been provided for, of approximately Rs 2,319.56 and Rs 1,618.07 million, respectively. We are unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence of the carrying value of such investments and receivables, and consequently, unable to comment on the any further adjustments that may be required to be recognised in this regard	Based on the valuation carried out, the Company has made provision for impairment on Investment in and amount receivable from, ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd, Singapore (a subsidiary of the Company) of Rs 4,577.20 mn. The balance amount of Investment of Rs. 2,319.56 mn and loan receivable of Rs. 1,618.07 mn represents the expected realization / recoverable value of the said Investment / loan receivable
b.	Note 42 to the financial statements regarding trade receivables and unbilled revenues that remain uncollected as of even date. We are unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support management's basis for the recoverability of trade receivables and unbilled revenues that have not been provided for, aggregating approximately Rs 5,870.22 million and Rs 1,783.94 million respectively, referred to in the said note.	These amounts have been billed on the DISCOM for the power sold as per the terms of the Power Purchase Agreement. Although there has been delay in settlement of monthly invoices by the DISCOM, there is no uncertainty on the recoverability of these amounts. Further, the Company has provided the balance confirmation to the DISCOM which has not be disputed by the DISCOM. It may be noted that DISCOM does not have the practice of providing balance confirmation for the amount outstanding and hence the Company could not provide sufficient audit evidence
c.	Note 44 to the financial statements regarding capital work in progress ("CWIP") of approximately Rs 555.79	Based on the expected savings in logistics cost, the Company expects that the payback period for the entire

	<p>million. In our opinion, the Company's basis of concluding that no provision for impairment in respect of such CWIP, is not in strict compliance with the relevant requirements of Ind-AS 36, Impairment of Assets. Accordingly, we are unable to comment on the consequent effects thereof on the financial statements</p>	<p>capex incurred for development of the captive port (including the amount of CWIP referred) would be around 2 to 3 years depending on the volume of coal handled through the captive port. Hence no provision for impairment in respect of the said CWIP is required</p>
d.	<p>Note 45 to the financial statements, relating to contractual liabilities not accounted for, for the reasons stated in the said note. In our opinion, the Company may be required to account for the liabilities in note 45a aggregating Rs 5,021.98 million, in the financial statements, as at March 31, 2019, and write off the amount of Rs 268.98 million considered receivable, as indicated in Note 45a(v). Further, pending the final assessment and determination of various claims received as stated in note 45b, we are unable to comment on the adjustments that may be required in this regard, to the financial statements.</p>	<p>These represent amounts claimed by the vendors / counterparties. However, the Company believes that the said amounts are not sustainable / substantiated by the vendors / counterparties as per the terms of the relevant contracts. In view of the same, the Company believes that the said amounts are not admissible. However, the same has been disclosed as contingent liabilities</p>
e.	<p>Note 46 to the financial statements. The amounts receivable as per books of account is higher by approximately Rs 256 million when compared to the confirmed to us by lenders. Pending reconciliation of such difference, we are unable to comment on the consequential effects thereof on the financial statements.</p>	<p>The difference represents additional / penal interest charged by Punjab National Bank and State Bank of India on the Company, which is not payable by the Company as a consequence of the moratorium granted by Hon'ble NCLAT. Accordingly, the Company has not accepted / admitted the same.</p>
f.	<p>Note 47, relating to the regulatory order for re-opening of books of accounts and re-casting of financial statements of certain group companies, and Note 48, relating to the forensic investigation process initiated but not yet concluded in respect of entities in the group, including the Company, whose possible</p>	<p>As the process is ongoing, the Board is unable to ascertain the impact at this stage</p>

	consequential effects on the financial statements cannot be determined as of even date	
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By Order of the Board of Directors



Vineet Nayar
Director
DIN 00018243



N Srinivasan
Director
DIN: 00123338



Maharuora M Wagle
Director
DIN 02115124

Date: 18/11/2019
Place: Chennai

Explanation or comments by the Board of Directors on Qualification, Reservation or adverse remark or disclaimer made by the Auditors' in their report on the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended on March 31, 2019:

S.No.	Qualification, Reservation or adverse remark or disclaimer made	Explanation or comments by the Board of Directors
a.	<p>Note 41 to the financial statements. The accompanying Ind-AS consolidated financial statements include Rs 3,645.76 million, Rs 2.20 million, Rs 371.72 million and Rs 2.13 million, of total assets (including intangible assets of Rs.1,344.30 million), total revenue, total losses and net cash flows, respectively, pertaining to the Company's subsidiaries, whose financial statements under Ind-AS have been prepared by management but have not been audited. We are unable to comment on the consequential effects, should the Ind-AS financial statements of those subsidiaries and joint venture have been audited</p>	<p>The accounts of the overseas subsidiaries have been audited under the respective GAAPs and the same has been converted into IndAS Financial Statements for the purpose of consolidation by the management</p>
b.	<p>Note 42 to the financial statements regarding trade receivables and unbilled revenues that remain uncollected as of even date. We are unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support management's basis for the recoverability of trade receivables and unbilled revenues that have not been provided for, aggregating approximately Rs 5,870.22 million and Rs 1,783.94 million respectively, referred to in the said note.</p>	<p>These amounts have been billed on the DISCOM for the power sold as per the terms of the Power Purchase Agreement. Although there has been delay in settlement of monthly invoices by the DISCOM, there is no uncertainty on the recoverability of these amounts. Further, the Company has provided the balance confirmation to the DISCOM which has not be disputed by the DISCOM. It may be noted that DISCOM does not have the practice of providing balance confirmation for the amount outstanding and hence the</p>

		Company could not provide sufficient audit evidence
c.	Note 44 to the financial statements regarding capital work in progress ("CWIP") of approximately Rs 555.79 million. In our opinion, the Company's basis of concluding that no provision for impairment in respect of such CWIP, is not in strict compliance with the relevant requirements of Ind-AS 36, Impairment of Assets. Accordingly, we are unable to comment on the consequent effects thereof on the financial statements.	Based on the expected savings in logistics cost, the Company expects that the payback period for the entire capex incurred for development of the captive port (including the amount of CWIP referred) would be around 2 to 3 years depending on the volume of coal handled through the captive port. Hence no provision for impairment in respect of the said CWIP is required
d.	Note 45 to the financial statements, relating to contractual liabilities not accounted for, for the reasons stated in the said note. In our opinion, the Company may be required to account for the liabilities in note 45a aggregating Rs 5,021.98 million, in the financial statements, as at March 31, 2019, and write off the amount of Rs 268.98. million considered receivable, as indicated in Note 45a(v). Further, pending the final assessment and determination of various claims received as stated in note 45b, we are unable to comment on the adjustments that may be required in this regard, to the financial statements.	These represent amounts claimed by the vendors / counterparties. However, the Company believes that the said amounts are not sustainable / substantiated by the vendors / counterparties as per the terms of the relevant contracts. In view of the same, the Company believes that the said amounts are not admissible. However, the same has been disclosed as contingent liabilities
e.	Note 46 to the financial statements. The amounts receivable as per books of account is higher by approximately Rs 256 million when compared to the confirmed to us by lenders. Pending reconciliation of such difference, we are unable to comment on the consequential effects thereof on the financial statements.	The difference represents additional / penal interest charged by Punjab National Bank and State Bank of India on the Company, which is not payable by the Company as a consequence of the moratorium granted by Hon'ble NCLAT. Accordingly, the Company has not accepted / admitted the same.

f.	Note 47, relating to the regulatory order for re-opening of books of accounts and re-casting of financial statements of certain group companies, and Note 48, relating to the forensic investigation process initiated but not yet concluded in respect of entities in the group, including the Company, whose possible consequential effects on the financial statements cannot be determined as of even date.	As the process is ongoing, the Board is unable to ascertain the impact at this stage
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By Order of the Board of Directors



Vineet Nayyar
Director
DIN 00018243



N Srinivasan
Director
DIN: 00123338



Maharudra M Wagle
Director
DIN 02115124

Date: 18/11/2019
Place: Chennai

**AASHISH KUMAR JAIN & ASSOCIATES
COMPANY SECRETARIES**

No 164, Linghi Chetty Street
2nd Floor, Singapore Plaza
Parrys, Chennai - 600 001

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FORM NO. MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31st March 2019

[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED
4th floor, KPR Tower, Old No. 21,
New No. 2, 1st Street, Subba Rao Avenue,
College Road, Chennai - 600006

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED** (hereinafter called **the Company**). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March 2019, complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the period ended on 31st March 2019 according to the provisions of:

- I. The Companies Act, 2013 (**the Act**) and the Rules made there under;
- II. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment; and
- III. Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India

During the period under review the Company has generally complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above subject to the qualifications / non-compliances reported in point nos. B(i) to B(iv) and (C) below.

- A) We note that pursuant to the provisions of Sections 241 and 242 of the Companies Act, 2013, the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) vide its order dated October 1, 2018, suspended the Board of Directors of Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS), the Ultimate holding company of the Company and Government nominated persons were inducted on the Board to manage the affairs of IL&FS and its group companies of which the Company is a part.



UDIN number A020164A000252473

The composition of Board of Directors of the Company as on March 31, 2019 was as follows:

S. No.	Name	Designation
1	Mr. Vineet Nayyar	Additional Director (Non-executive)
2	Mr. Srinivasan Natarajan	Additional Director (Independent)
3	Mr. Maharudra Wagle	Non-Executive Director
4	Mr. Ashwani Kumar	Non-Executive Director

The following changes took place in the composition of the Board during the year 2018-19:

S. No.	Name	Designation	Appointment /Resignation
1	Mr. Shyam Lal Bansal	Independent Director	Resigned on 19.05.2018
2	Mr. Ramesh Chander Bawa	Non-executive Director	Resigned on 25.09.2018
3	Mr. MS Srinivasan	Chairman & Whole-time Director	Resigned on 04.11.2018
4	Mr. Sandeep Junnarkar	Independent Director	Resigned on 05.11.2018
5	Ms. Jayantika Dave	Independent Director	Resigned on 19.11.2018
6	Mr. Vineet Nayyar	Additional Director (Non-executive)	Appointed on 14.01.2019
7	Mr. Srinivasan Natarajan	Additional Director (Independent)	Appointed on 13.02.2019

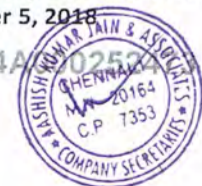
B) During the period from September, 2018 to November, 2018 majority of Directors of IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited resigned from the Board as a result of which the following were the non-compliances under the Companies Act, 2013:

- i. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 149 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 the Company was required to have minimum 3 Directors. However, during the period from November 19, 2018 to January 13, 2019 only 2 Directors remained on the Board of the Company. The vacancy was subsequently filled on January 14, 2019.
- ii. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, the Company was required to have at least two Independent Directors and one Women Director on the Board of the Company and was required to fill any intermittent vacancy not later than immediate next Board meeting or three months from the date of such vacancy whichever is later. However, the Company could not comply with the same after the resignation of Mr. Sandeep Junnarkar and Ms. Jayantika Dave on November 5, 2018 and November 19, 2018 respectively.

In this regard, as informed by the management we note that the NCLT has vide order dated April 26, 2019 granted dispensation from mandatory appointment of Independent and woman Directors in IL&FS and its Group Companies of which the Company is a part.

- iii. Consequent to resignation of directors as mentioned above the constitution of the Audit Committee and Nomination and Remuneration Committee was not in compliance with the Section 177 and 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 respectively since November 5, 2018

UDIN number A020164A



- iv. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 173 of the Companies Act, 2013 not more than 120 (one hundred and twenty) days should intervene between two consecutive meetings of the Board. However, after the meeting of Board of Directors on August 20, 2018, the next meeting was held on January 14, 2019 and the interval between the two meetings exceeded 120 days.

There was delay in allotment of equity shares upon conversion of 500 Fully Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (FCCDs) issued to Infrastructure leasing and Financial Services Limited for an aggregate value of Rs.500 Crores. As per the terms of issue, the Maturity Date of the FCCDs was April 1, 2018 and the entire outstanding FCCDs, together with interest accrued and due on the Maturity date were to be compulsorily converted into 24,237,999 fully paid up equity shares of Rs.10 each.

We further report that:

Adequate notice is given to the Directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

As per the minutes of the meeting duly recorded and signed by the Chairman, the decisions of the Board were unanimous and no dissenting views have been recorded.

We further report that based on the information provided by the Company, its officers and authorized representative during the conduct of the audit in our opinion, adequate systems and processes and control mechanism exist in the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that during the audit period we did not find any instances of:

1. Public /Rights /Preferential issue of shares, sweat equity, Debentures, etc.,
2. Redemption / buy back of securities
3. Foreign technical collaborations

Place: Chennai
Date: 15.11.2019

For Aashish Kumar Jain & Associates
Company Secretary in Practice




Aashish Kumar Jain
Proprietor
C.P.No. 7353

UDIN number A020164A000252473

ANNEXURE TO SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

Our Secretarial Audit Report of even date is to be read along with this letter:

1. Maintenance of secretarial records, devise proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and regulations and to ensure that the systems are adequate and operate effectively is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records, systems, standards and procedures based on audit.
2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure the correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and books of accounts of the Company.
4. Whereever required, we have obtained the management's representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events, etc.
5. The compliance of the provision of corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Place: Chennai
Date: 15.11.2019

For Aashish Kumar Jain & Associates
Company Secretary in Practice




Aashish Kumar Jain
Proprietor
C.P.No. 7353

Annexure V

Explanation or comments by the Board of Directors on Qualification, Reservation or adverse remark or disclaimer made by Secretarial Auditors in their Secretarial Audit Report for the Financial Year ended on March 31, 2019:

S. No.	Qualifications	Explanation/Comments by the Board
1	<p>Pursuant to the provisions of Section 149 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 the Company was required to have minimum 3 Directors. However, during the period from November 19, 2018 to January 13, 2019 only 2 Directors remained on the Board of the Company. The vacancy was subsequently filled on January 14, 2019.</p>	<p>During October 2018, the Board of IL&FS (the ultimate holding company of the Company) was superseded with Government nominated directors to manage the affairs of IL&FS and its group companies of which the Company is a part.</p> <p>During the period from September, 2018 to November, 2018 out of 6 Directors 4 Directors (including the Independent Directors) resigned from the Board of the Company.</p> <p>In view of this, the number of directors on the Board fell below the statutory minimum.</p> <p>Subsequently, the holding Company nominated Directors on the Board of the Company and the vacancy was filled on January 14, 2019.</p>
2	<p>Pursuant to the provisions of Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, the Company was required to have at least two Independent Directors and one Women Director on the Board of the Company and was required to fill any intermittent vacancy not later than immediate next Board meeting or three months from the date of such vacancy whichever is later. However, the Company could not comply with the same after the resignation of Mr. Sandeep Junnarkar and</p>	<p>During October 2018, the Board of IL&FS (the ultimate holding company of the Company) was superseded with Government nominated directors to manage the affairs of IL&FS and its group companies of which the Company is a part.</p> <p>During the period from September, 2018 to November, 2018 out of 6 Directors 4 Directors (including the Independent Directors) resigned from the Board of the Company.</p>

	<p>Ms. Jayantika Dave on November 5, 2018 and November 19, 2018 respectively.</p>	<p>Given the situation the IL&FS Group was in, it was difficult to find eminent/suitable independent and women Director to fill the vacancy.</p> <p>Considering these difficulties the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal has vide Order dated April 26, 2019 granted dispensation for mandatory appointment of Independent and woman Directors in IL&FS and its Group Companies.</p>
3	<p>Consequent to resignation of directors as mentioned above the constitution of the Audit Committee and Nomination and Remuneration Committee was not in compliance with the Section 177 and 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 respectively since November 5, 2018</p>	<p>Because of inadequate number of Independent Directors on the Board of the Company since November 5, 2018, the constitution of Audit Committee and Nomination & Remuneration Committee was not in compliance with the Companies Act, 2013</p>
4	<p>Pursuant to the provisions of Section 173 of the Companies Act, 2013 not more than 120 (one hundred and twenty) days should intervene between two consecutive meetings of the Board. However, after the meeting of Board of Directors on August 20, 2018, the next meeting was held on January 14, 2019 and the interval between the two meetings exceeded 120 days.</p>	<p>During October 2018, the Board of IL&FS (the ultimate holding company of the Company) was superseded with Government nominated directors to manage the affairs of IL&FS and its group companies of which the Company is a part.</p> <p>The Board was not able to convene a meeting within the prescribed timeline because the number of Directors on the Board of the Company fell below the statutory minimum during this period.</p> <p>Subsequently, the Board was re-constituted only during January 2019</p>
5	<p>There was delay in allotment of equity shares upon conversion of 500 Fully Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (FCCDs) issued to Infrastructure leasing and Financial Services Limited for an</p>	<p>In line with IndAS the said FCCDs were treated as equity instruments and the Company did not accrue interest on it from April 1, 2016. As there was lack of clarity on the accounting treatment</p>

<p>aggregate value of Rs.500 Crores. As per the terms of issue, the Maturity Date of the FCCDs was April 1, 2018 and the entire outstanding FCCDs, together with interest accrued and due on the Maturity date were to be compulsorily converted into 24,237,999 fully paid up equity shares of Rs.10 each.</p>	<p>of the accrued interest in case of allotment of equity shares upon conversion, there was delay in allotment of equity shares pursuant to the conversion of the FCCDs. Subsequently, the Board approved allotment of 24,237,999 equity shares in favour of IL&FS towards conversion of said FCCDs on August 17, 2019.</p>
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By Order of the Board of Directors



Vineet Nayyar
Director
DIN 00018243



N Srinivasan
Director
DIN: 00123338



Maharudra M Wagle
Director
DIN 02115124

Date: 18/11/2019
Place: Chennai

Form No. AOC - 2

[Pursuant to Clause (h) of Sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 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 arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto.

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

There were no contracts or arrangements or transactions entered into during the year ended March 31, 2019, which were not at arm's length basis

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

S. No.	Name of Related Party	Duration of the contracts / arrangements/ transactions	Nature of contracts/ arrangements/ transactions	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any	Amount paid as advances, if any
1	IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited (Holding Company)	Till 30.09.2018	Trading Advisory Fee	1.25% of the tariff on the entire energy sold under PPA Total amount paid during FY 2018-19: Rs 125,102,123	11.03.2015	-

S. No.	Name of Related Party	Duration of the contracts / arrangements/ transactions	Nature of contracts/ arrangements/ transactions	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements including the value, if any	Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any	Amount paid as advances, if any
				Trading of upto 350 MW RTC Power (00:00 to 24:00 hrs) and upto 200 MW Peak Power (18:00 to 23:00 hrs) from Unit 2 of ITPCL Value: Trading Margin of 2 paise/unit if tariff <= 3 rupees 5 paise/unit if tariff > 3 rupees (it includes 1 paise per unit payable to NVVL) Total amount paid during FY 2018-19: Rs.2,998,437,864	12.05.2018	
2	Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (Ultimate Holding Company)	Till March 31, 2019 Till June 10, 2020	Sale of Power Office space on rent and maintenance Cost recovery towards time spent by IL&FS personnel on ITPCL related work	Maintenance cost Appx ₹ 0.91 mn p.a Total amount paid during FY 2018-19: Rs. 1,201,504	12.05.2018	-
		On requirement basis		Depends upon time spent (Appx ₹ 1 mn pa) Total amount paid during FY 2018-19: Rs NIL		

S. No.	Name of Related Party	Duration of the contracts / arrangements/ transactions	Nature of contracts/ arrangements/ transactions	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements including the value, if any	Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any	Amount paid as advances, if any
3	IL&FS Maritime Infrastructure Company Limited (Fellow Subsidiary)	Ongoing until Mega Power status obtained Till March 31, 2019	Commission on Bank guarantee given to Customs Terminal Handling Charges	0.75% of BG amount Availed Total amount paid during FY 2018-19: Rs. 66,756,954 ₹ 364/- Per MT of coal handled for the period 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019 Amount was paid as per the contract only till December 31, 2018 Total amount paid during FY 2018-19: Rs.932,898,253	12.05.2018	-
		Till August 15, 2019	Rental Income	₹ 0.077 million per month (Subsequently revised to ₹0.010 million per month w.e.f. April 1, 2019) Total amount received during FY 2018-19: Rs.924,000	12.05.2018	

S. No.	Name of Related Party	Duration of the contracts / arrangements/ transactions	Nature of contracts/ arrangements/ transactions	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any	Amount paid as advances, if any
4	Porto Novo Maritime Limited (Fellow Subsidiary)	Till August 15, 2019	Rental Income	₹ 0.033 million per month (Subsequently revised to ₹0.010 million per month w.e.f. April 1, 2019) Total amount received during FY 2018-19: Rs. 396,000	12.05.2018	
5	IL&FS Environmental Infrastructure Services Limited (Fellow Subsidiary)	Till January 31, 2019	Rental Income	₹ 0.106 million per month Total amount received during FY 2018-19: Rs.1,060,000	12.05.2018	
6	Livia India Limited (Fellow Subsidiary)	Till January 31, 2019	IT Related services	₹ 2.18 million per Annum Total amount paid during FY 2018-19: Rs 1,863,810	12.05.2018	

By Order of the Board of Directors



Vineet Nayyar
Director
DIN 00018243



N Srinivasan
Director
DIN: 00123338



Maharudra M Wagle
Director
DIN 02115124

Date: 18/11/2019
Place: Chennai

Annexure VII

Format of reporting of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

[Pursuant to clause (o) of Sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Act and Rule 9 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility) Rules, 2014]

1. CSR Policy:

The Company's CSR Policy has been derived from the Parent Company's policy and designed with a belief that creating possibilities of economic inclusion powered by skilling and supporting livelihood creations, is the most effective way to manage challenges posed by poverty, inequality and unemployment in India. The CSR Policy of the Company is enclosed as Annexure A to this report.

2. Composition of the CSR Committee:

The composition of the CSR Committee of the Board as on March 31, 2019:

- a. Mr. N Srinivasan, Chairman;
- b. Mr. Vineet Nayyar, Member; and
- c. Mr. Maharudra Wagle, Member

3. Average Net Profit of the Company for the last 3 financial years (as per Section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013)

Year	Profit / (Loss) (in Crores)
FY 2015-16	221.88
FY 2016-17	191.25
FY 2017-18	(238.03)

Average net profit for the last 3 years is Rs. 58.37 Crores

4. Prescribed CSR expenditure (two percent of the amount as in item 3 above):

Rs. 1.17 Crores

5. Details of the CSR spend during the Financial Year:

- (a) Total amount spent for the Financial Year – Rs. **1.59** Crores
- (b) Amount unspent if any – Not applicable
- (c) Manner in which the amount spent during the financial year is detailed below:

Details of the CSR spent during the Financial Year 2018-19:							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
S. No	CSR Project or activity identified	Sector in which the Project is covered	Project or Programs (1) Local area or other (2) specify the state and district where projects or program was undertaken	Amount Outlay (budget) Project or Programs wise (Rs. in Crores)	Amount spent on the projects or programs Sub-heads (1) Direct expenditure on projects / programs	Cumulative expenditure upto the reporting period (Rs. in Crores)	Amount spent : Direct or through implementing agency
1	Enhance the quality of education and skills required for Job market	Education	Parangipettai Block, Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu	0.240	Project & Program	0.085	Implementing agency
2	Fishermen Welfare and Development of infrastructure in nearby villages	Livelihood and Rural Development	Parangipettai Block, Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu	1.650	Direct	1.333	Direct
3	Health Care	Health	Parangipettai Block, Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu	0.760	Project & Program	0.175	Implementing agency
4	Social Forestry and ecological conservation	Conservation of natural resources	Parangipettai Block, Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu	0.350	Direct Project	0.002	Direct
	Total			3.000		1.595	

6. In case the Company has failed to spend the two percent of the average net profit of the last three financial years or any part thereof, the Company shall provide the reasons for not spending the amount in the Board's report – Not applicable

7. A responsibility statement of the CSR Committee that the implementation and monitoring of CSR Policy, is in compliance with CSR objectives and policy of the Company.

Responsibility statement:

The responsibility statement of the CSR Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company is as stated below:

"The implementation and monitoring of Corporate Social Responsibility Policy is in compliance with the CSR objectives and Policy of the Company."

By Order of the Board of Directors



Vineet Nayyar
Director



N Srinivasan
Director
DIN 00018243 DIN: 00123338



Maharajdra M Wagle
Director
DIN 02115124

Date: 18/11/2019

Place: Chennai

Annexure A

Corporate Social Responsibility Policy

I. Preamble:

The ITPCL CSR policy is derived from IL&FS's policy and being designed with a belief that creating possibilities of economic inclusion powered by skilling and supporting livelihood creations, is the most effective way to manage challenges posed by poverty, inequality and unemployment in India

II. The CSR Vision:

The IL&FS Group strongly believes that the infrastructure we are building and financing today will shape the communities of tomorrow. Accordingly, IL&FS will endeavour to continually strengthen development multipliers of IL&FS Projects through supporting interventions which lead to a sustainable and inclusive growth.

This will primarily, entail, undertaking a variety of programs for enhancing economic activity and skilling, which will be supplemented with interventions to improve the quality of life of stakeholders in the project catchment areas. Employment and livelihood creation, Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and global concerns such as climate change will be considered as guides in setting up the CSR Projects. ITPCL, being group Company of IL&FS believes in up liftment of

standard of living of public around the project area at a large through improving the facilities like Health, education, infrastructure & employment.

III. The Focus areas of the CSR activities:

ITPCL's CSR activities will, inter-alia:

- (1) Support capacity building through skills based training programs with a focus on employment and entrepreneurship, functional literacy, financial literacy and inclusion
- (2) Follow a livelihood centred approach to holistic development of the target beneficiaries by undertaking context driven income generation activities
- (3) Support quality education including special education, and strengthening of education infrastructure
- (4) Support interventions in the area of healthcare and nutrition, safe and adequate drinking water, sports, environmental sustainability, ecological balance, natural resource protection and conservation disaster relief, any other form of rural development thereby enabling an improved quality of life and resource security in the

catchment areas of its infrastructure projects

- (5) Strengthen linkages of the community with existing government schemes and programs related to social infrastructure and help build and sustain community institutions
- (6) Conduct periodic impact assessment of the CSR projects
- (7) Undertake any other activity / initiative as directed by the CSR Committee, and within the purview of Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 to the extent applicable

IV. Effective Date:

This CSR policy shall be effective from April 1, 2014

V. Key Rules/ Guidelines for the CSR Expenditure:

- (1) The prescribed CSR spend, as indicated in Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is 2% of the Average Profit Before Tax of the Company, duly adjusted for any dividend income received from Companies, and any profits from Overseas Branches. But during construction period, it shall be as per the amount stipulated by Government in clearances
- (2) The overall spend will be only on such interventions and programs whose impact are both meaningful and measurable

(3) The selected projects need to adhere to the following guidelines:

- (a) The Company will undertake CSR projects/programmes that are in conformity with Schedule VII of the Act;
- (b) CSR activities shall not include the activities undertaken in pursuance of normal course of business of the Company;
- (c) Any surplus arising out of any of the CSR activities / programmes shall not form part of the business profits of the Company;
- (d) Any activity for the exclusive benefit of the employees of the Company or their family members shall not be considered as a CSR activity;
- (e) However, the Company may build CSR capacities of its own personnel as well as those of its Implementing agencies but such expenditure shall not exceed 5% of the total CSR expenditure of the Company in any one financial year

VI. Disclosure of the Policy:

As per the Act, ITPCL is required to disclose the composition of CSR Committee and its CSR policy in the Company's Annual Report and on the website. Further, the details of the CSR activities and programme taken up during the year will also be disclosed.

Annexure VIII

Statement of particulars of employees pursuant to the provision of Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 as amended from time to time for the FY March 31, 2019

Part A - Top ten employees in terms of remuneration drawn:

S. No.	Name of employee	Age	Designation	Remuneration received (Rs.)	Nature of employment, whether contractual or otherwise	Qualifications and experience of the employee	Date of commencement of employment	Previous employment	The percentage of equity shares held by the employee in the company
1.	N. Ramesh	53	Chief Executive Officer	2,07,23,285	Permanent	B.Com, ACMA / 35 Years	13-12-2007	Tamil Nadu Road Development Company (TNRDC)	0.00%
2.	N.K. Balaji	51	Senior Vice President - F & A	1,00,94,430	Permanent	B.Com, ACA, ACS / 28 Years	09-05-2014	Coastal Energen Private Ltd.	0.00%
3.	Ramachandra V. Bhat	57	Head - Operational Efficiency	80,43,923	Permanent	AMIE / 35 Years	29-12-2017	Coastal Energen Private Ltd.	0.00%
4.	Kishore Arcot	56	Head - Operations &	74,57,152	Permanent	AMIE / 31 Years	19-03-2014	Orient Green Power Ltd.	0.00%

5.	K.R. Murugan	50	Maintenance	62,03,992	Permanent	BE / 28 Years	04-09-2013	GMR Energy Ltd.	0.00%	
6.	Sudesh R Pai	52	Senior GM - Commercial & Contracts Head -	50,58,395	Permanent	B.Tech, ACMA / 30 Years	04-05-2015	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Ltd.	0.00%	
7.	S. Arun Kumar	38	Corporate Strategic Support	47,68,070	Permanent	B.Com, BL, ACMA, ACS	09-04-2014	Aurum Soft Systems Ltd.	0.00%	
8.	S Gugan	52	Senior General Manager	45,11,063	Permanent	BE / 29 Years	12-10-2016	Fitchner Consulting Engineers (I) Pvt. Ltd.	0.00%	
9.	Neela Kishore Kumar	43	Assistant General Manager - Electrical	38,55,408	Permanent	B.Tech / 18 Years	11-12-2014	ROSA Power Supply Co Ltd.	0.00%	
10.	M. Sivaraj	44	General Manager - HR	38,26,462	Permanent	B.Sc,MA,MLM, LLB / 20 Years	24-12-2014	Caterpillar India Private Ltd.	0.00%	

Notes:

1. Remuneration includes basic salary, allowances, taxable value of perquisites, the Company's contribution to Provident Fund and Superannuation funds etc.
2. No employee mentioned above is related to any Director of the Company

Part B - Employed throughout the Financial year under review and were in receipt of remuneration in aggregate of not less than Rs. 1,02,00,000/- per annum

S. No.	Name of employee	Age	Designation	Remuneration received (Rs.)	Nature of employment, whether contractual or otherwise	Qualifications and experience of the employee	Date of commencement of employment	Previous employment	The percentage of equity shares held by the employee in the company
1.	N. Ramesh	53	Chief Executive Officer	2,07,23,285	Permanent	B.Com, ACMA / 31 Years	13-12-2007	Tamil Nadu Road Development Company (TNRDC)	0.00%

Notes:

1. Remuneration includes basic salary, allowances, taxable value of perquisites, the Company's contribution to Provident Fund and Superannuation funds etc.
2. No employee mentioned above is related to any Director of the Company

Part C - Employed for a part of the financial year under review and were in receipt of remuneration in aggregate of not less than Rs. 850,000/- per month

S. No.	Name of employee	Age	Designation	Remuneration received (Rs.)	Nature of employment, whether contractual or otherwise	Qualifications and experience of the employee	Date of commencement of employment	Previous employment	The percentage of equity shares held by the employee in the company
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

By the Order of Board of Directors



Vineet Nayyar
Director
DIN 00018243



N Srinivasan
Director
DIN: 00123338



Maharudra M Wagle
Director
DIN 02115124

Date: 18/11/2019

Place: Chennai

Annexure IX

Form No. MGT – 9
Extract of Annual Return
as on the Financial Year ended on March 31, 2019

[Pursuant to Section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

I. Registration and other details:

1.	CIN	U72200TN2006PLC060330
2.	Registration date	June 26, 2006
3.	Name of the Company	IL&FS TAMIL NADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED
4.	Category / Sub-category of the Company	Company Limited by Shares / Indian Non-Government Company
5.	Address of the Registered office & Contact details	4 th Floor, Old No. 21, New No. 2, 1 st Street, Subba Rao Avenue, College Road, Chennai 600 006 Tel No: 044 - 30725550 Website: www.itpclindia.com
6.	Whether listed Company (Yes / No)	No
7.	Name, address & contact details of the Share transfer agent, if any	Link Intime India Private Limited C 101, 247 Park , L B S Marg, Vikhroli West, Mumbai 400 083 Tel No: 022 49186000

II. Principal business activities of the Company:

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

S.No	Name and description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product / service	% to total turnover of the Company
1	Electric Power Generation, transmission and distribution	3510	95.34

III. Particulars of Holding, Subsidiary and Associate Companies:

S.No	Name of the Company	Country	CIN / GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary / Associate	% of shares held as at March 31, 2016	Applicable section
1	IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited	India	U40300DL2007PLC163679	Holding	91.38%	2(46)
2	ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd	Singapore	Foreign Company (Reg. No. 200715911W)	Subsidiary	100%	2(87)(ii)
3	IL&FS Offshore Natural Resources Pte Ltd	Singapore	Foreign Company (Reg. No. 200818793E)	Step-down Subsidiary	100%	Explanation (a) to Sec. 2(87)
4	PT Bangun Asia Persada	Indonesia	Foreign Company	Step-down Subsidiary	100%	Explanation (a) to Sec. 2(87)
5	PT Mantimin Coal Mining	Indonesia	Foreign Company	Step-down Subsidiary	95%	Explanation (a) to Sec. 2(87)
6	Se7en Factor Corporation	Seychelles	Foreign Company (Reg. No. 022712)	Step-down Subsidiary	100%	Explanation (a) to Sec. 2(87)
7	Cuddalore Solar Power Private Limited	India	U40300MH2012PTC237302	Joint Venture	26%	2(6)

IV. Shareholding Pattern (Equity share capital breakup as percentage of Total equity):

i) Category-wise share holding

Category of shareholders	Shareholding pattern (Category wise)										% change during the Year
	No. of shares held at the beginning of the Year					No. of shares held at the end of the Year					
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of total shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of total shares			
A. Promoters											
(1) Indian											
(a) Individual/ HUF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Central Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Bodies Corp	160797503	6	160797509	91.38	160797503	6	160797509	91.38			-
(e) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Any other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Foreign	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (A) (1)	160797503	6	160797509	91.38	160797503	6	160797509	91.38	160797509	91.38	-
B. Public Shareholding											
1. Institutions											
a) Mutual funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Central Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Venture capital funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Insurance companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

g) FIIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
h) Foreign venture capital funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Others (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal B(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Non Institutions													
a) Bodies Corp													
a) Indian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Overseas	15172256	0	15172256	8.62	15172256	15172256	0	15172256	8.62	15172256	15172256	8.62	-
b) Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Individual shareholding holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 1 lakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs. 1 lakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Sub-total B(2)	15172256	0	15172256	8.62	15172256	15172256	0	15172256	8.62	15172256	15172256	8.62	-
Total public shareholding													
(B) = (B)(1) + (B)(2)	15172256	0	15172256	8.62	15172256	15172256	0	15172256	8.62	15172256	15172256	8.62	-
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs													
Grand Total (A)+(B)+(C)	175969759	6	175969765	100.00	175969759	175969765	6	175969765	100.00	175969765	175969765	100.00	

ii) Shareholding of Promoters:

S.No	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the Year			Shareholding at the end of the year			% change in shareholding during the Year
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company	% of shares pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company	% of shares pledged / encumbered to total shares	
1	IL&FS Energy Development Company Ltd	160797509 ¹	91.38	0	160797509 ¹	91.38	0	-
	Total	160797509	91.38	0	160797509	91.38	0	-

¹includes 6 equity shares held jointly with Mr. N Ramesh, Mr. Akhil Agarwal, Mr. Haziq Beg, Mr. N K Balaji, Ms. Priya Iyer and Mr. S Arun Kumar respectively

iii) Change in Promoters' shareholding:

Name of the Shareholder	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative shareholding during the Year	
	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company
IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited (IEDCL)				
At the beginning of the year	160797509	91.38		
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)	-	-	160797509	91.38
At the end of the year			160797509	91.38

iv) Shareholding pattern of top ten shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs)

S.No		Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative shareholding during the Year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company
1	A S Coal Resources Pte Ltd				
	At the beginning of the year	15172256	8.62		
	Date wise increase / decrease in shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus / sweat equity etc.)	-	-	15172256	8.62
	At the end of the year (or on the date of separation, if separated during the year)			15172256	8.62

v) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

S.No		Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative shareholding during the Year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company
1	Mr. MS Srinivasan (resigned w.e.f. November 4, 2018)				
	At the beginning of the year	-	-		
	Date wise increase / decrease in shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus / sweat equity etc.)	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			-	-
2	Mr. Ramesh C Bawa (resigned w.e.f. September 25, 2018)				
	At the beginning of the year	-	-		
	Date wise increase / decrease in shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus / sweat equity etc.)	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			-	-
3	Mr. Ashwani Kumar				
	At the beginning of the year	-	-		
	Date wise increase / decrease in shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus / sweat equity etc.)	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			-	-
4	Mr. Maharudra M Wagle				
	At the beginning of the year	-	-		
	Date wise increase / decrease in shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase /	-	-	-	-

	decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus / sweat equity etc.)				
	At the end of the year			-	-
5	Mr. S L Bansal (resigned w.e.f. May 19, 2018)				
	At the beginning of the year	-	-		
	Date wise increase / decrease in shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus / sweat equity etc.)	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			-	-
6	Mr. Sandeep Junnarkar (resigned w.e.f. November 5, 2018)				
	At the beginning of the year	-	-		
	Date wise increase / decrease in shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus / sweat equity etc.)	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			-	-
7	Ms. Jayantika Dave (resigned w.e.f. November 19, 2018)				
	At the beginning of the year	-	-		
	Date wise increase / decrease in shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus / sweat equity etc.)	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			-	-
8	Mr. Vineet Nayyar (appointed w.e.f. January 14, 2019)				
	At the beginning of the year	-	-		
	Date wise increase / decrease in shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus / sweat equity etc.)	-	-	-	-

	At the end of the year			-	-
9	Mr. N Srinivasan (appointed w.e.f. February 13, 2019)				
	At the beginning of the year	-	-		
	Date wise increase / decrease in shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus / sweat equity etc.)	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			-	-
10	Mr. N Ramesh (jointly with IL&FS Energy Development Co Ltd)				
	At the beginning of the year	1	0.00		
	Date wise increase / decrease in shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus / sweat equity etc.)	-	-	1	0.00
	At the end of the year			1	0.00
11	Mr. N K Balaji (jointly with IL&FS Energy Development Co Ltd)				
	At the beginning of the year	1	0.00		
	Date wise increase / decrease in shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus / sweat equity etc.)	-	-	1	0.00
	At the end of the year			1	0.00
12	Ms. Priya Iyer (jointly with IL&FS Energy Development Co Ltd)				
	At the beginning of the year	1	0.00		
	Date wise increase / decrease in shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus / sweat equity etc.)	-	-	1	0.00
				1	0.00
	At the end of the year	1	0.00		

V. Indebtedness:

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding / accrued but not due for payment

(Rs.)

	Secured loans excluding deposits	Unsecured loans	Deposits	Total indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the Financial Year				
a) Principal Amount	67,124,676,027	6,430,944,612	-	73,555,620,639
b) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
c) Interest accrued but not due	45,666,239	835,449,442	-	881,115,681
Total (a) + (b) + (c)	67,170,342,266	7,266,394,054	-	74,436,736,320
Change in indebtedness during the Financial Year				
Principal Amount:				
- Addition	1,571,687,259	497,698,630	-	2,069,385,889
- Reduction	4,557,872,662	602,279,120	-	5,160,151,782
Net change	-2,986,185,403	-104,580,490	-	-3,090,765,893
Indebtedness at the end of the Financial Year				
a) Principal Amount	64,138,490,624	6,326,364,122	-	70,464,854,746
b) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
c) Interest accrued but not due	87,314,600	1,353,319,752	-	1,440,634,352
Total (a) + (b) + (c)	64,225,805,224	7,679,683,874		71,905,489,098

VI. Remuneration of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:
A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager:

(Rs.)

Sl. No	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/WTD/ Manager	Total Amount
		Mr. M S Srinivasan, Chairman & WTD	
1	Gross salary		
	(a) Salary as per provisions in Section 17(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961	15,738,069	15,738,069
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) of Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary u/s 17(3) of Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-
2	Stock Option	-	
3	Sweat Equity	-	
4	Commission		
	- As % of profit	-	-
	- Others		
5	Others (sitting fees)	150,000	150,000
	Total (A)	15,888,069	15,888,069
	Ceiling as per the Act		

B. Remuneration to other Directors:

(Rs.)						
S.No	Particulars of remuneration	Name of Directors				Total amount
1	<u>Independent Directors</u>	Sandeep H Junnarkar ¹	Shyam Lal Bansal ²	Jayantika Dave ³	Natarajan Srinivasan ⁴	
	- Fee for attending Board, Committee Meetings	400,000	-	350,000	40,000	7,90,000
	- Commission	-	-	-	-	-
	- Others	-	-	-	-	-
						-
	Total (1)	400,000	-	350,000	40,000	790,000
	<u>Other non-executive Directors</u>	Ramesh C Bawa ⁵	Maharudra M Wagle	Ashwani Kumar	Vineet Nayyar ⁶	
	- Fee for attending board meetings	50,000	255,000	195,000	-	500,000
	- Commission	-	-	-	-	-
	- Others	-	-	-	-	-
	Total (2)	50,000	255,000	195,000	-	500,000
	Total (B) = (1) + (2)					1,290,000
	Total managerial remuneration					
	Overall ceiling as per the Act					

Notes:

¹Resigned w.e.f. November 5, 2018

²Resigned w.e.f. May 19, 2018

³Resigned w.e.f. November 19, 2018

⁴Appointed w.e.f. February 13, 2019

⁵Resigned w.e.f. September 25, 2018

⁶Mr. Vineet Nayyar was appointed w.e.f. January 14, 2019, Mr. Vineet Nayyar has attended all the Board meetings of the Company after his appointment, however, he has waived his right to receive sitting fees for the meetings attended by him. Hence, no sitting fees was paid to Mr. Vineet Nayyar for the Board meetings attended by him.

C. Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel other than MD/Manager/WTD: (Rs.)

S.No	Particulars of remuneration	Mr. N Ramesh, CEO	Mr. N K Balaji, CFO	Ms. Priya Iyer, Company Secretary	Total amount
1	Gross salary				
	(a) Salary as per provisions in Section 17(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961	20,723,285	10,094,430	820,200	31,637,915
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) of Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary u/s 17(3) of Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-
2	Stock Option	-	-	-	-
3	Sweat Equity	-	-	-	-
4	Commission				
	- As % of profit	-	-	-	-
	- Others	-	-	-	-
5	Others				
	Total	20,723,285	10,094,430	820,200	31,637,915

VII. Penalties / Punishment / Compounding of Offences:

There were no penalties / punishment / compounding of offences for the year ending March 31, 2019

By Order of the Board of Directors



Vineet Nayyar
Director
DIN 00018243



N Srinivasan
Director
DIN: 00123338



Maharudra M Wagle
Director
DIN 02115124

Date: 18/11/2019

Place: Chennai

Report on Corporate Governance

Company's Philosophy on Corporate Governance

The Company believes in adhering to good Corporate Governance practices in letter and spirit for achieving the highest level of transparency and accountability towards the stakeholders of the Company.

Composition of the Board:

As of March 31, 2019, the Board consisted of 4 (four) Directors comprising four Non-Executive Directors as under:

S N	Name of the Director	Designation
1	Mr. Vineet Nayyar	Additional Director
2	Mr. Natarajan Srinivasan	Additional Director
3	Mr. Maharudra Wagle	Non-Executive Director
4	Mr. Ashwani Kumar	Non-Executive Director

For a brief period during the FY 2018-19, the number of Directors on the Board of the Company fell below the statutory minimum as prescribed under Section 149 because of resignation of majority of Directors. During November 19, 2018 to January 13, 2019 only 2 Directors remained on the Board of the Company. The vacancy was subsequently filled on January 14, 2019.

During the year, the following changes took place in the Board of Directors of the Company:

Name	Designation	Appointment /Resignation
Mr. Shyam Lal Bansal	Independent Director	Resigned on 19.05.2018
Mr. Ramesh Chander Bawa	Non-executive Director	Resigned on 25.09.2018
Mr. Milagiripattu Sundaravaradan Srinivasan	Chairman & Whole-time Director	Resigned on 04.11.2018
Mr. Sandeep Junnarkar Hemendra	Independent Director	Resigned on 05.11.2018
Ms. Jayantika Dave	Independent Director	Resigned on 19.11.2018
Mr. Vineet Nayyar	Additional Director	Appointed on 14.01.2019
Mr. Natarajan Srinivasan	Additional Director	Appointed on 13.02.2019

The vacancy in the office of Woman Director and Independent Directors could not be filled within a period of 3 months as prescribed under section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013. Subsequently, the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal by Order dated April 26, 2019 granted dispensation with respect to mandatory appointment of Independent Directors and woman director in IL&FS and its Group Companies.

Meetings of the Board:

During the Financial Year 2018-19, the Board of Directors met 5 times on the following dates viz., May 12, 2018, August 20, 2018, January 14, 2019, February 13, 2019 and March 25, 2019

The names and categories of the Directors on the Board, their attendance at the Board Meetings held during FY 2018-19 along with the number of

directorships held by them in other Companies as on March 31, 2019 are given below:

S N	Name of the Director	Category	Number of Board Meetings		Whether present at the previous AGM	Number of Directorships in other Companies [#]
			entitled to attend	attended		
1	Mr. M.S. Srinivasan ¹	Executive Director	2	2	Yes	NA
2	Mr. Ramesh C. Bawa ²	Non-Executive Director	2	0	NA	NA
3	Mr. Sandeep H. Junnarkar ³	Non-Executive Independent Director	2	2	Yes	NA
4	Mr. Shyam Lal Bansal ⁴	Non-Executive Independent Director	1	0	NA	NA
5	Ms. Jayantika Dave ⁵	Non-Executive Independent Director	2	2	No	NA
6	Mr. Maharudra Wagle	Non-Executive Director	5	5	No	2
7	Mr. Ashwani Kumar	Non-Executive Director	5	5	No	4
8	Mr. Vineet Nayyar ⁶	Additional Director	3	3	NA	12
9	Mr. Natarajan Srinivasan ⁷	Additional Director	2	2	NA	5

¹ Resigned w.e.f November 4, 2018

³ Resigned w.e.f November 5, 2018

⁵ Resigned w.e.f November 19, 2018

⁷ Appointed w.e.f February 13, 2019

² Resigned w.e.f September 25, 2018

⁴ Resigned w.e.f May 19, 2018

⁶ Appointed w.e.f January 14, 2019

Excludes Directorship in Foreign Companies

Separate Meeting of Independent Directors:

The Independent Directors existing at the beginning of the year Mr. Shyam Lal Bansal, Mr. Sandeep Junnarkar and Ms. Jayantika Dave resigned from the Board w.e.f. May 19, 2018, November 5, 2018 and November 19, 2018 respectively.

Hence, a separate meeting of Independent Directors could not be held before the end of the financial year.

Committees of the Board:

The Company's Board had formed the following Committees:

1. Audit Committee
2. Nomination & Remuneration Committee
3. Corporate Social Responsibility Committee
4. Risk Management Committee
5. Committee of Directors (dissolved w.e.f. February 13, 2019)
6. Related Party Transactions Review Committee (dissolved w.e.f. February 13, 2019)

The Board at the time of constitution of each committee fixes the terms of reference for the Committee and also delegates powers from time to time. Various recommendations of the Committees are submitted to the Board for approval. The minutes of the meetings of all the Committees are circulated to the Board for its information.

The Quorum for meetings of all the above referred Committees is two members.

A. Audit Committee

As on March 31, 2019 the constitution of Audit Committee was not in accordance with the provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 because of lack of requisite number of Independent Directors on the Board of the Company.

Composition:

As on April 1, 2018 the following directors were member of the Audit Committee viz., Mr. Sandeep H Junnarkar, Mr. Shyam Lal Bansal, Ms. Jayantika Dave, Mr. Ramesh C Bawa, Mr. Maharudra Wagle.

The Audit Committee was reconstituted on June 6, 2018 to comprise Mr. Sandeep Junnarkar, Mr. Maharudra Wagle and Ms. Jayantika Dave. However, Mr. Sandeep Junnarkar and Ms. Jayantika Dave resigned w.e.f. November 5, 2018 and November 19, 2018 respectively.

The Committee was again reconstituted on February 13, 2019 to comprise Mr. N Srinivasan and Mr. Maharudra Wagle.

Terms of Reference:

The terms of reference of the Audit Committee include:

- a) Recommendation for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of auditors of the company;

- b) Review and monitor the auditor's independence and performance, and effectiveness of audit process;
- c) Examination of the financial statement and the auditors' report thereon;
- d) Approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the Company with related parties;
- e) Scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments;
- f) Valuation of undertakings or assets of the Company, wherever it is necessary;
- g) Evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems;
- h) Monitoring the end use of funds raised through public offers and related matters.

5	Mr. Maharudra M Wagle	3	3
6	Mr. N Srinivasan	1	1

The necessary quorum was present for all the meetings.

The Company Secretary acts as Secretary to the Audit Committee

The Statutory Auditors have attended the Audit Committee Meeting where the financials results/audit reports were discussed.

B. Nomination and Remuneration Committee

As on March 31, 2019 the constitution of Nomination & Remuneration Committee was not in accordance with the provisions of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 respectively because of lack of requisite number of Independent Directors on the Board of the Company.

Composition:

As on April 1, 2018 the Nomination & Remuneration Committee comprised Mr. Sandeep H. Junnarkar, Mr. Ramesh C Bawa and Ms. Jayantika Dave.

However, Mr. Ramesh C Bawa, Mr. Sandeep Junnarkar and Ms. Jayantika Dave resigned w.e.f. September 25, 2018, November 5, 2018 and November 19, 2018 respectively.

The Committee was reconstituted on February 13, 2019 to comprise Mr. N Srinivasan and Mr. Ashwani Kumar

Meetings:

Three Audit Committee meetings were held during the year on the following dates viz., 12.05.2018, 20.08.2018 and 25.03.2019

The details of the meetings attended by the members of the Committee during Financial Year 2018-19 was as under:

S No	Name of the Member	No of meetings	
		entitled to attend	Attended
1	Mr. Sandeep H Junnarkar	2	2
2	Mr. Ramesh C Bawa	1	0
3	Mr. Shyam Lal Bansal	1	0
4	Ms. Jayantika Dave	2	2

Terms of Reference:

The terms of reference of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee include:

- a. Identifying persons who are qualified to become Directors and who may be appointed in Senior Management and recommending to the Board their appointment and removal
- b. Carrying out evaluation of every Director's performance
- c. To determine and recommend to the Board the remuneration payable to the Directors
- d. To review and approve the Human Resources Policies of the Company and to oversee the Human resources strategy

The Company has adopted a policy on remuneration of Directors. This policy was approved by the Nomination & Remuneration Committee and the Board.

Meetings:

Two Nomination & Remuneration Committee meetings were held during the year on the following dates viz., June 18, 2018 and August 20, 2018.

The details of the meetings attended by the members of the Committee during Financial Year 2018-19 was as under:

S No	Name of the Member	No of meetings	
		entitled to attend	attended
1	Mr. Sandeep H Junnarkar	2	2
2	Mr. Ramesh C Bawa	2	2
3	Ms. Jayantika Dave	2	1
4	Mr. N Srinivasan	0	0

The Company Secretary is the Secretary to the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

C. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee

The Board of Directors has constituted a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee pursuant to the provisions of Section 135 of the Act read with Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility) Rules, 2014

As on April 1, 2018 the Committee comprised Mr. Ramesh C Bawa, Mr. Sandeep H Junnarkar and Ms. Jayantika Dave as members. However, Mr. Ramesh C Bawa, Mr. Sandeep Junnarkar and Ms. Jayantika Dave resigned w.e.f. September 25, 2018, November 5, 2018 and November 19, 2018 respectively.

The Committee was reconstituted on February 13, 2019 comprising Mr. Vineet Nayyar, Mr. N Srinivasan and Mr. Maharudra M Wagle.

The terms of reference of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee include:

- (i) To formulate and recommend to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy, framework, which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the company as specified in Schedule VII;
- (ii) To recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the activities referred to above;
- (iii) To monitor the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the company from time to time

The Committee met once during the year on August 20, 2018.

The attendance of the Directors at the meeting was as under:

S No	Name of the Member	No of meetings	
		entitled to attend	attended
1	Mr. Sandeep H Junnarkar	1	1
2	Mr. Ramesh C Bawa	1	0
3	Ms. Jayantika Dave	1	1

The CSR Report as required under the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2019 is attached as **Annexure VII** to the Board's Report.

D. Risk Management Committee

The Board of Directors has constituted a Risk Management Committee for

monitoring the Risk Management Framework and to assist the Board in overseeing Company's risk management policies and processes (including processes for monitoring and mitigating such risks) and the Company's exposure to unmitigated risks.

As on April 1, 2018 the Risk Management Committee comprised of Mr. M S Srinivasan, Mr. Ashwani Kumar and Mr. Shyam Lal Bansal.

The Committee was reconstituted on June 6, 2018 to comprise Mr. M S Srinivasan, Mr. Ashwani Kumar and Mr. Sandeep Junnarkar. However, Mr. M S Srinivasan and Mr. Sandeep Junnarkar resigned from the Board w.e.f. November 4, 2018 and November 5, 2018.

The Committee was further reconstituted on February 13, 2019 to comprise Mr. Ashwani Kumar and Mr. Maharudra M Wagle.

During the Financial Year 2018-19 the Committee met once on August 20, 2018 and all the Members were present.

E. Committee of Directors

The Board of Directors had also constituted a Committee of Directors (CoD). As on April 1, 2018 the Committee comprised Mr. Ramesh C Bawa, Mr. Maharudra Wagle and Mr. Ashwani Kumar, Directors of the Company. The Committee was dissolved w.e.f. February 13, 2019

The Committee of Directors did not meet during the Financial Year 2018-19.

sensitization workshops for all employees.

F. Related Party Transactions Review Committee

The Board had constituted Related Party Transactions Review Committee on June 20, 2017. As on April 1, 2018 the Committee comprised Mr. M S Srinivasan and Mr. Ashwani Kumar.

The Related Party Transactions Review Committee did not meet during the Financial Year 2018-19.

The Committee was dissolved w.e.f. February 13, 2019.

Other Committees:

D. Internal Complaints Committee

In accordance with the requirements of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013, the Company has adopted the Internal Complaints Committee constituted by IL&FS, since the Company does not have sufficient women employees at the senior level who could be nominated as the Presiding Officer and / or members of the Internal Complaints Committee (ICC).

The Company is bound by the Policy formulated by the aforementioned Committee and employees shall refer any complaint that may arise in the workplace to the abovementioned Committee. There was no complaint received during the year. The Company has created awareness among the employees about the provisions of the said Act and also conducted gender

E. Hedging Monitoring Committee

The Company has constituted Hedging Monitoring Committee comprising of Senior Executives to decide, negotiate and finalize the hedging strategies for managing the Coal Price risk faced by the Company.

F. Management Committee for O&M contracts

The Company has constituted Management Committee consisting of Senior Executives of the Company to oversee the renewal of existing contract related to Operation and Maintenance of the Power Plant or award of fresh O&M contracts as and when the O&M contracts are about to expire.

Details of Remuneration paid to Executive & Non-Executive Directors during 2018-19

These details are provided in **Annexure IX**, the extract of the Annual Return, annexed to the Directors' Report in Form MGT – 9 as required under the provisions of Section 92 of the Companies Act, 2013

Stock Options to Executive Directors

No Stock options have been granted to any of the Executive Directors during the Financial Year 2018-19.

Subsidiaries


The Company has five subsidiaries as at the financial year ended 31st March 2019 namely ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd

(IMOL), IL&FS Offshore Natural Resources Pte Ltd., (IONRPL), PT Bangun Asia Persada (PT BAP), PT Mantimin Coal Mining (PT MCM) and Se7en Factor Corporation (SFC).

The Consolidated financial statement prepared in accordance with "Ind AS" is made part of the Annual Report. A statement containing brief financial

details of the Company's subsidiaries for the financial year ended March 31, 2019 is included in the annual report. The audited annual accounts and related information of the subsidiaries, where applicable, will be made available upon request. These documents will also be made available for inspection during business hours at the registered office of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors



Vineet Nayyar
Director
DIN 00018243



N Srinivasan
Director
DIN: 00123338



Maharudra M Wagle
Director
DIN 02115124

Date: 18/11/2019
Place: Chennai

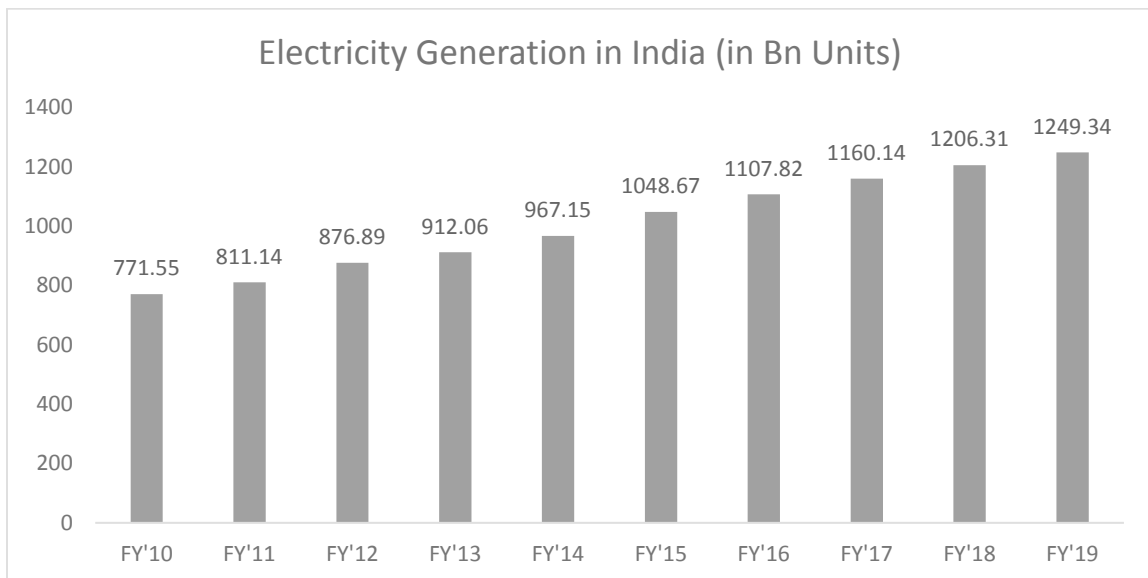
Management Discussion and Analysis Report

A. Industry Overview

Power is one of the most critical components of infrastructure crucial for the economic growth of the nation. India's power sector is one of the most diversified in the world with sources of power generation ranging from conventional sources such as coal, lignite, natural gas, oil, hydro and nuclear power to non-conventional sources such as wind, solar, and agricultural and domestic waste. Electricity demand in the country has been on the rise and in order to meet the increasing demand for electricity in the country, massive addition to the installed generating capacity is required.

Indian power sector is undergoing a significant change that has redefined the industry outlook. Sustained economic growth continues to drive electricity demand in India. The Government of India's focus on attaining 'Power for all' has accelerated capacity addition in the country. At the same time, the competitive intensity is increasing at both the market and supply sides (fuel, logistics, finances, and manpower).

Total installed capacity of power stations in India stood at 356.82 Gigawatt (GW) as of May 2019. The conventional generation during 2018-19 was 1249.34 BU as compared to 1206.31 BU generated during 2017-18, representing a growth of about 3.57%.



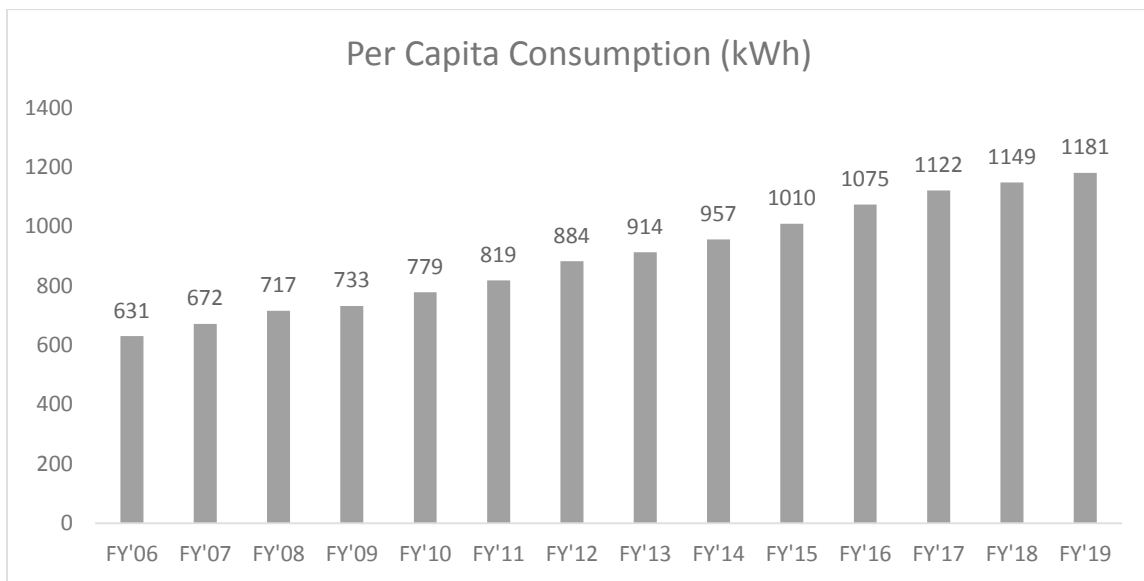
The average PLF of coal and lignite based power plants in the country during FY'18-19 was 61.07%.

B. Market Outlook

The Government of India has identified power sector as a key sector of focus so as to promote sustained industrial growth. With the expected growth in the Indian economy, the rise in electricity demand from industry and households cannot be met by wishing away coal-fired power, especially not till renewable energy becomes a reliable and affordable alternative to thermal power.

In view of this, Coal-based power generation capacity in India, which currently stands at 191.09 GW (as of May 2019) is expected to reach 330-441 GW by 2040 due to the increase in the demand for electricity with expansion in industrial activity with further impetus provided by growing population, increasing penetration and per capita usage.

Further, India's per capita electricity demand of 1,181 kilowatt hour is only a third of the global average and there is potential for further upside as the Power consumption grew at 4.8% annually in the past decade and is expected to continue.



During October 2018, the Company secured a medium-term PPA with PTC India for a period of 3 years for 550 MW at a fixed tariff of Rs 4.24/kWh and the same was operationalized on 1st April 2019.

Given that the entire available capacity has been tied-up and PPAs operationalised, the off-take of power and revenues of the Company would improve significantly going forward.

Also, the Power demand in the country is projected to grow at about 6-7%. On the supply front, there is no new capacity now planned by the private sector given the present distress in the sector. As a result, a potential spike in power demand resulting in a supply deficit is expected as demand increases with no corresponding

capacity addition and this is likely to translate into an improvement in the PLF of existing power plants.

In view of this, the plant load factor (PLF) of thermal power plants is expected to increase to 72% in 2022-2023 in response to demand for electricity growing at around 6.5% annually. The impact of increase in demand is already being felt wherein the off-take of power by TANGEDCO under the long-term PPA has increased substantially from 53% in FY 2016-17 to 84% in FY 2018-19.

Further, the Company's power plant is one of the very few power plants which is compliant with the revised emission norms of MoEF&CC. With increased focus on environmental norms, power plants which are unable to comply with the new emission norms would ultimately be phased-out. This in turn will be a positive for Power Plant's like ITPCL which have already installed Flue Gas De-sulphurisation system (FGD) and are compliant with the new emission norms prescribed by the MoEF&CC.

In order to provide relief to the generators, the Ministry of Power issued an Order dated 28th June 2019 which mandated maintenance of adequate Payment Security Mechanism as per the terms of the relevant PPAs and directed that the relevant Load Dispatch Centres should schedule power to the respective DISCOMs only upon receiving confirmation that adequate Payment Security Mechanism has been established equivalent to the quantum of power likely to be scheduled during the relevant period. The order also provided that the dispatch of power would stop once the quantum of electricity covered under the Payment Security Mechanism is supplied. The DISCOMs are also prevented from accessing the Power Exchanges for procurement of power if they have defaulted in maintenance of the Payment Security Mechanism. In case power is not scheduled under the PPA due to the failure to provide the Payment Security Mechanism, the DISCOMs will have to continue paying Capacity Charge based on availability.

Further to this, in relation to the long-term PPA TANGEDCO has provided standby Letter of Credit for Rs. 193.80 crores valid for a period of 1 year which is equivalent to 1 month of power supply. In relation to the medium-term PPA, PTC India has provided standby Letter of Credit for Rs. 148.98 crores valid for a period of 1 year which is equivalent to 1 month of power supply.

This is expected to solve the cash flow issues of the Company to a large extent.

C. Company Overview and Performance

C.1 Overview

Your Company is a Special Purpose Vehicle incorporated by IL&FS Group under the energy platform (viz., IEDCL) for implementation of the Thermal Power Project ("Project") at Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu.

Your Company is setting up 3180 MW thermal power plant in Kothattai, Ariyagoshti and Villianallur revenue villages of Chidambaram Taluk,

Cuddalore District. The project is being implemented in Phases. Phase I of the project is for 1200 MW comprising 2 units of 600 MW each. Unit 1 of Phase 1 commenced Commercial Operation from 29th September 2015 for supply of 540 MW to TANGEDCO under the long-term Power Purchase Agreement. The power from Unit 2 of Phase 1 was sold under Short-term arrangements until March 2019. With effect from 1st April 2019, the Company has operationalized the medium-term PPA with PTC India for 550 MW. The FGD for Unit 1 was put into operation in May 2016 and that for Unit 2 was put into operation in April 2017.

Phase I of the project has been funded by a combination of Debt and Equity. The Debt has been funded by a consortium of 19 banks and financial institutions led by Punjab National Bank.

The Environment Clearance for 3,180 MW which was valid till May 31, 2017 has been renewed for further period of 3 years (till May 31, 2020). The Consent to Operate has been renewed and is valid for a period of 2 years (up to 31st March 2021).

The Board of Directors of your Company's parent company (i.e. IL&FS) has been superseded by a new set of Directors appointed by the Government of India. Given that most of the companies in the IL&FS group are unable to meet their liabilities, the Board of IL&FS under the guidance of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs is in the process of putting-up a resolution plan for all the companies which are part of the IL&FS group and the matter is currently pending before the Hon'ble National Company Law Appellate Tribunal ("NCLAT"). In this regard, the NCLAT has ordered a moratorium in respect of all the companies in the IL&FS group vide its order dated 15th October 2018. Further, the Hon'ble NCLAT has by its order dated October 15, 2018 *inter alia* restrained any party from instituting and/or continuing suits and/or other legal proceedings against all companies in the IL&FS group.

As part of this process, the various companies in the IL&FS Group have been classified according to their ability to meet payment obligations. Companies that could meet all payment obligations have been categorized as "Green", while those that could only meet operational payments and senior secured debt obligations are in the "Amber" category. The Companies that are unable to fully meet operational payments and senior secured debt obligations are categorized as "Red".

Your Company has been categorized as Amber and has not been servicing interest and principal on Term Loan to the senior secured lenders and other debt obligations since 1st November 2018.

Given the above situation, the banks have restricted the usage of the working capital limits including the limits of Letters of Credit which were used for procurement of coal. As a result, your Company is reliant only on

collections from sale of power for its operations including procurement of coal.

Further, your Company is in the process of formulating a restructuring plan for the debt along with the lenders.

C.2 Sustainability

Your Company's power project is based on environmentally sustainable technology and Phase I is based on imported coal that has lesser ash and sulphur content. The Company's power plant has its own captive desalination plant and uses sea water to meet its water requirements and does not add pressure on inland fresh water resources of the State. The power plant has incorporated many features supporting the Green Initiatives including Energy Efficiency and Pollution Prevention & Control measures.

The Boilers are designed with Low NOx burners to control the NOx emissions. Each unit is provided with efficient Electrostatic Precipitators (ESP) to control the Particulate Matter. Phase I (2 x 600 MW) has been provided with Flue Gas De-sulphurisation (FGD) system to capture more than 95% of the sulphur from the gases so as to reduce the Sulphur Emission. The flue gases are let out from a Chimney of 275 metres height.

The entire coal yard is protected by Wind Barrier for a height of 15 metres on all four sides to ensure that dust does not get carried to the surrounding areas. Further, the coal yard has been provided with water sprinklers to control the fugitive dust emissions and all the transfer towers in the coal conveying system are provided with both Dust Suppression and Dust Extraction systems.

Your Company has tied up with the various cement plants nearby for the disposal of the entire Fly Ash and Gypsum generated by the power plant and 100% disposal is ensured.

Your Company has also developed green belt in about 227 acres till date, and planted about 196,313 saplings. Over the years, the Company has been able to achieve a survival rate of 87% which is quite high for this region.

C.3 CSR Initiatives

The Company has been undertaking a range of CSR activities in the villages around the Power Plant. During FY 2018-19, the Company has spent about Rs. 1.60 crores towards CSR activities as against the requirement of Rs. 1.17 crores under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.

C.4 Awards and Recognitions

Your Company was awarded the Tamil Nadu State Safety Awards in 3 categories under Group A (Large Manpower Factories) for the Year 2016 during September 2019. Your Company was awarded the 1st prize under Scheme 1 (“Highest Reduction in Weighted Frequency rate over Previous Years”), 2nd prize under Scheme 2 (“Longest Accident free period in Man hours”) and 2nd prize under Scheme 3 (“Lowest Weighted Frequency rate”).

Your Company has been awarded the Top Importer for the year 2018 by the Customs Department, Trichy Division for import of Coal.

C.5 Plant Operations

The entire Control Room of the power plant is operated and managed directly by the Company. The operations of the plant is continuously being improved with improvement in plant efficiency (Heat Rate), reduction in tripping, increase in availability of the plant, etc. Your Company has also been adopting best practices in the industry in predictive and preventive maintenance and as a result, the technical plant availability is around 90%. Efforts are constantly being made to further improve the efficiency of the plant particularly during operation at part load.

A separate department named Operational Efficiency headed by a senior person dedicatedly monitors and suggests changes in the operation and maintenance practices for improving operational efficiency of the Power Plant. All these efforts have resulted in improvement in the average heat rate of the station.

Your Company has also adopted various energy conservation measures and as a result, the auxiliary power consumption is well below the design.

The contracts which are due for renewal / expiry are re-negotiated based on competitive offers / quotes and cost is optimized to the extent possible.

C.6 Operational and Financial Performance

The total units generated during FY’19 was 5545 million and the Plant Load Factor (PLF) was 52.7%. The technical plant availability was 86.1%.

During FY 2019, the availability declared under the PPA with TANGEDCO was 92.9%. The off-take from TANGEDCO under the PPA during the year ended March 31, 2019 was 84% compared to 73% during FY 2018.

The balance capacity was sold under short-term bilateral arrangements and through the power exchange. During the year ended March 31, 2019, a total of 1,182 MUs were sold on short-term arrangements compared to a total sales of 1,862 MUs during FY 2018. The decrease in sales was mainly

on account of non-operation of one Unit for about 5 months (i.e. October 19, 2018 to March 11, 2019) due to working capital constraints.

The revenue from Operations during FY 2018-19 was Rs. 2,915.93 crores compared to Rs. 2,888.31 crores during FY 2017-18. The revenue from Operations includes interest on overdue receivables of Rs. 105.61 crores. Other income on a standalone basis for the year was Rs. 14.53 crores which included interest income of Rs. 12.05 crores and misc. income of Rs. 2.47 crores. The Earnings before Interest, Tax and Depreciation / Amortization and impairment on a standalone basis was Rs. 789 crores compared to Rs. 1,020 crores during FY'18.

The management has carried impairment testing of the fixed asset. The value in use of the asset has been determined at approximately Rs. 6,646 crores based on the present value of future cash flows from operations. Based on the same, an impairment loss of Rs 3,391.68 crores has been provided on Property, Plant and Equipment.

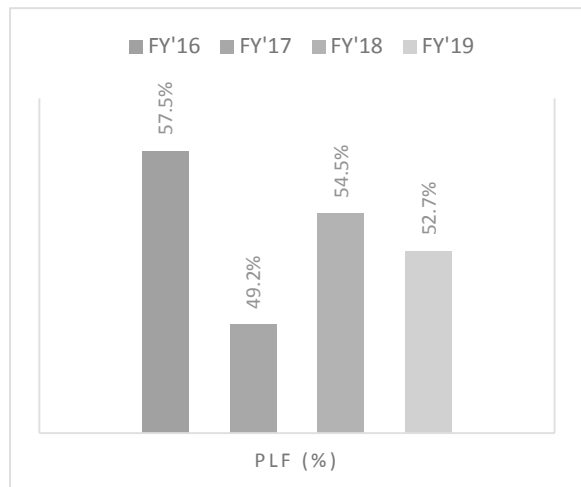
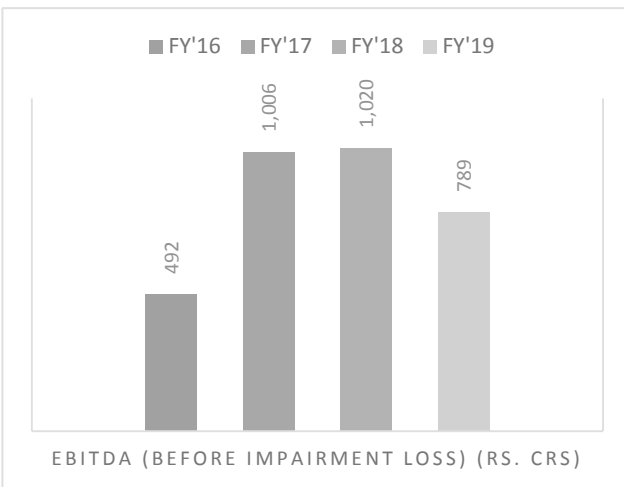
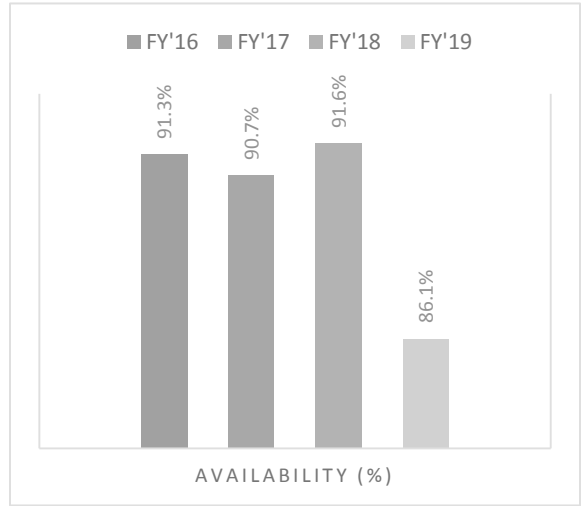
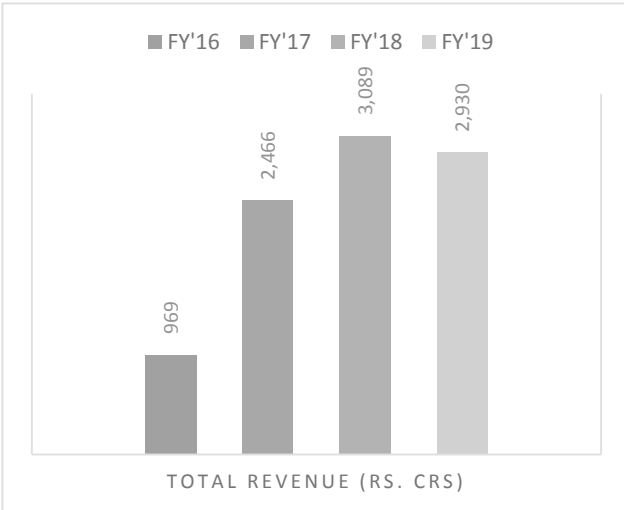
Although the Company incurred a loss of Rs. 4,239.92 crores after providing for impairment, the Company generated Cash from Operations of Rs.534.98 crores during FY'19 compared to Rs. 629.52 crores during FY'18.

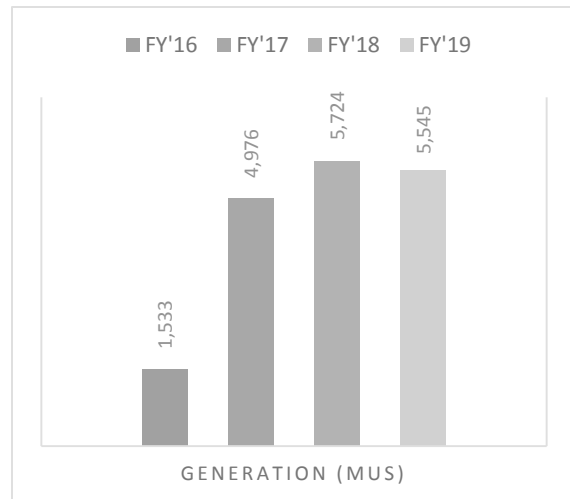
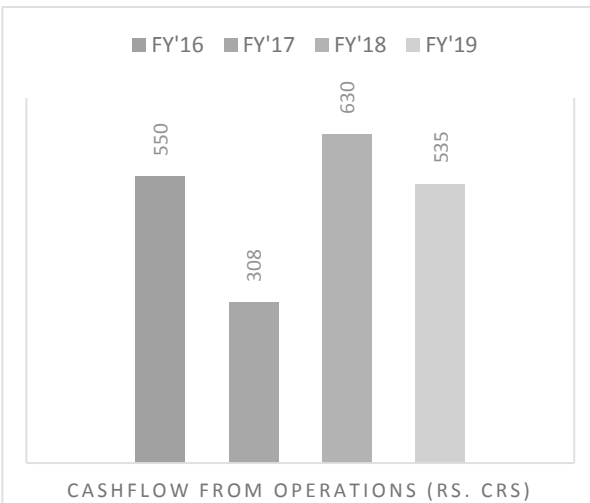
C.7 Human Resource Strategy

Your Company views its employees as its major asset and believes that Key Performers drive growth. Your Company has always had a participative approach and has introduced various Suggestions Schemes seeking suggestions from employees which encourages ideas, thoughts and suggestions from employees.

Off-late, your Company has been facing higher attrition of high potential employees. Although your Company has been recruiting replacements, some of the vacancies have been managed by giving additional responsibilities to existing employees. Also, your Company would put in place a Talent Management Strategy which would focus on reduction of the attrition of employees and retention of critical talent so as to ensure that the operations of your Company are not affected due to HR related issues.

C.8 Financial and Operational Performance





D. Risks and concerns

A brief on the major Risks faced by the Company and the mitigating strategies are given below:

i. Fuel Availability and Price

Limited or delayed supply of fuel (coal) and increased costs may jeopardize the Company's ability to generate power. Fuel price volatility may also impact project sustainability in the longer term. In order to overcome the Fuel Availability risk, the Company has entered into Fuel Supply Agreements (FSA) with reliable supplier with adequate remedies for failure to supply although due to lack of working capital limits the Company is currently procuring coal from open market on spot basis with payment to the supplier made as and when the coal is delivered at Karaikal Port. Also, by procuring coal from the open market on spot basis, your Company has been taking advantage of the prevailing weakness in the spot prices.

Further, in order to overcome the risk relating to reliability of Karaikal Port and the Rail transportation for movement of Coal, the Company is in the process of development of a Captive Jetty with Conveyor connecting the Jetty and the plant. This would improve the fuel supply chain and would also result in savings in the logistics cost. Although the construction of the Jetty and Conveyor is currently suspended, your Company is taking steps to complete the construction and operationalize the captive port at the earliest.

ii. Plant Operation and Maintenance

As the Operations of your Company is plant oriented, Operational and Maintenance issues of the Power Plant like lower plant availability, higher heat rate (coal consumption), higher auxiliary power consumption, Higher O&M expenses, etc., are likely to have an adverse impact on the financials of the Company.

In order to mitigate the Operational and Maintenance risks, the following mitigants are in place / being planned:

- Adopted best practices in the industry in predictive and preventive maintenance
- Norms have been introduced for Heat Rate / Specific Coal Consumption, Specific Fuel Oil Consumption and O&M cost. Optimum coal specifications identified.
- A separate department named Operational Efficiency has been formed which dedicatedly monitors and suggests changes in the operation and maintenance practices for improving operational efficiency of the Power Plant.
- Adopting energy conservation measures.
- Cross unit dispatch has being optimized.

iii. Liquidity Risk

Substantial portion of the power generated by the Company is being sold to the State Discoms and the delay in collection of the receivables put a cashflow stress on the Company.

Pursuant to the moratorium, your Company has not been servicing interest and principal on Term Loan to the senior secured lenders and other debt obligations since 1st November 2018 and the banks have in-turn restricted the usage of the working capital limits. In view of this, your Company has been procuring coal from the open market on spot basis and has negotiated for payment to the suppliers as and when the coal is delivered at Karaikal Port instead of establishing Letter of Credit prior to start of the laycan.

The Ministry of Power has recently issued an order mandating maintenance of adequate Payment Security Mechanism as per the terms of the relevant PPAs. Further to this, your Company has received adequate payment security from TANGEDCO for the long-term PPA and PTC India for the medium-term PPA. This is expected to solve the cash flow issues of the Company to a large extent.

Meanwhile, your Company is also in the process of formulating a restructuring plan for the debt along with the lenders.

iv. Power Off-take Risk

Your Company faces / may face loss of revenue due to lower Off-take of Power by the Procurers. Your Company has a long-term PPA with TANGEDCO for 540 MW and the balance capacity was sold on short-term basis until March 2019. The PPA with TANGEDCO provides for Capacity Charges based on availability which mitigates this risk to some extent.

During October 2018, your Company secured a medium-term PPA with PTC India for a period of 3 years for 550 MW and the same was operationalized on 1st April 2019.

Given that the entire available capacity has been tied-up and PPAs operationalised, the off-take of power and revenues of your Company would improve significantly.

Also, with increased focus on environmental norms, Power Plant's like ours which have already installed Flue Gas De-sulphurisation system (FGD) and are compliant with the new emission norms prescribed by the MoEF&CC stand to benefit with higher off-take.

v. Human Resource

Inadequate resources and competency gaps in human resources may lead to non-achievement of business goals by your Company.

Off-late, your Company has been facing higher attrition of high potential employees. Although your Company has been recruiting replacements, some of the vacancies have been managed by giving additional responsibilities to existing employees.

Also, your Company would put in place a Talent Management Strategy which would focus on reduction of the attrition of employees and retention of critical talent.

E. Risk Management

The Company views risk management as a continuous process which is the principal driver for effective Corporate Governance and for enhancement of value to the shareholders. In line therewith, the management of the Company constantly assesses the various risks faced / likely to be faced by the Company and develops strategies for mitigating / managing the risks.

By Order of the Board of Directors


Vineet Nayyar
Director
DIN 00018243


N Srinivasan
Director
DIN: 00123338


Maharudra M Wagle
Director
DIN 02115124

Date: 18/11/2019
Place: Chennai

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements**Qualified Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the effects and possible effects of the matters described in the 'Basis for Qualified Opinion' section of our report, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, its loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We draw attention to the matters more fully discussed in the following notes to the financial statements:

- a. Note 41 regarding investments in and amounts receivable from, ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd, Singapore (a subsidiary of the Company) that have not been provided for, of approximately Rs 2,319.57 and Rs 1,618.07 million, respectively. We are unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence of the carrying value of such investments and receivables, and consequently, unable to comment on the any further adjustments that may be required to be recognised in this regard.
- b. Note 42 to the financial statements regarding trade receivables and unbilled revenues that remain uncollected as of even date. We are unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support management's basis for the recoverability of trade receivables and unbilled revenues that have not been provided for, aggregating approximately Rs 5,870.22 million and Rs 1,783.94 million respectively, referred to in the said note.
- c. Note 44 to the financial statements regarding capital work in progress ("CWIP") of approximately Rs 555.79 million. In our opinion, the Company's basis of concluding that no provision for impairment in respect of such CWIP, is not in strict compliance with the relevant requirements of Ind-AS 36, Impairment of Assets. Accordingly, we are unable to comment on the consequent effects thereof on the financial statements.
- d. Note 45 to the financial statements, relating to contractual liabilities not accounted for, for the reasons stated in the said note. In our opinion, the Company may be required to account for the liabilities in note 45(a) aggregating Rs 5,021.98 million, in the financial statements, as at March 31, 2019, and write off the amount of Rs 268.98 million considered receivable, as indicated in Note 45(a)(v). Further, pending the final assessment and determination of various claims received as stated in note 45(b), we are unable to comment on the adjustments that may be required in this regard, to the financial statements.
- e. Note 46 to the financial statements. The amounts payable as per books of account is lower by approximately Rs 256 million when compared to the confirmed to us by lenders. Pending reconciliation of such difference, we are unable to comment on the consequential effects thereof on the financial statements.
- f. Note 47, relating to the regulatory order for re-opening of books of accounts and re-casting of financial statements of certain group companies, and Note 48, relating to the forensic investigation process initiated but not yet concluded in respect of entities in the group, including the Company, whose possible consequential effects on the financial statements cannot be determined as of even date.

We conducted our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

Auditing (SAs), as 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 Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified audit opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1.4A (c) to the standalone Ind AS financial statements which indicate that the Company has accumulated losses and its net worth has been fully eroded, the Company has incurred a net loss during the current and previous year and, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets as at the balance sheet date. These conditions, along with other matters including mitigating factors considered by management, set forth in that Note, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Except for the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion and Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern sections of our report, we have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Emphasis of matters

We draw attention to:

- a. Note 43 to the financial statements regarding determination of recoverable value, and provision for impairment, of property, plant & equipment. As discussed in that Note, management has considered various estimates, assumptions, and dependencies on external factors, including inter alia the extension of power purchase agreement with the state electricity distribution company / entering into new revenue arrangements, continued validity of the various assumptions made, changes to which may affect the recoverable value of the related assets and, consequently, the provision for impairment recorded in the financial statements.
- b. Note 49 to the financial statements regarding certain non-compliances of the requirements of the Act including in relation to constitution of audit committee, and Note 50 to the financial statements regarding non-compliance of laws and regulations.
- c. Note 51 of the financial statements regarding classification of borrowings, in view of the reasons more fully discussed in that note.

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of the above matters.

Other Information

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Management for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect



S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

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to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and



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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 Matters

The Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2018, included in these standalone Ind AS financial statements, have been audited by the predecessor auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on July 06, 2018.

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 I" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and, except for the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) Except for the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, 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 the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) Except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, in our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) The matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion, and Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern sections above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company;
 - (f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (g) The reservation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above.
 - (h) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
 - (i) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2019 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.



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- (j) 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 Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 34 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004



per **Aniruddh Sankaran**

Partner

Membership Number: 211107

UDIN: 19221107AAAAG-616518

Place of Signature: Chennai

Date: November 18, 2019



Annexure I referred to in paragraph I under the heading “Report on other legal and regulatory requirements” of our report of even date

Re: IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited (‘the Company’)

- (i)(a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (i)(b) All fixed assets have not been physically verified by the management during the year. However, plant and machinery, representing approximately 85% of the WDV of fixed assets as at year end, have been physically verified, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (i)(c) According to the information and explanations given by the management and confirmation received from the banks for the title deeds of immovable properties pledged with the banks included in property, plant and equipment/ fixed assets, the title deeds of immovable properties included in property, plant and equipment/ fixed assets are held in the name of the company.
- (ii) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
- (iii)(a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities given in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.
- (v) 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) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the production of electricity, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.
- (vii)(a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees’ state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities, except for serious delays in 3 instances of taxes not deducted at source aggregating Rs 923.17 million.
- (vii)(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income-tax, service tax, sales-tax, customs duty, excise duty, goods and service tax, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.



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(vii)(c) According to the records of the Company, the dues outstanding of income-tax, sales-tax, goods and service tax and value added tax on account of any dispute, are as follows.

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs million)	Financial year to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	37.03#	AY 2011-12	CIT Appeal
Income tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	-	AY 2012-13	Income tax appellate tribunal
Income tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	-	AY 2013-14	
Income tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	80.71*	AY 2014-15	**CIT Appeal

*the Company has paid Rs 80.71 million as advance tax

Excludes Rs 21.02 million refund related to AY 2012-13 which has been adjusted against the demand of AY 2011-12 by the department.

** CIT Appeal has passed the order and the Company is in the process of filing appeal to Income tax appellate tribunal.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, and read with Note 45(a)(v) and Note 51 to the financial statements, the Company has delayed in repayment of loans or borrowings to financial institutions, banks and dues to debenture holders during the year to the extent of Rs. 329.29 million (the delay in such repayments being for less than 91 days in each individual case) and Rs. 329.29 million of such dues were in arrears as on the balance sheet date. The Company did not have any loans or borrowing in respect of government during the year. The lender wise details are tabulated as under:

Particulars	Amount of the default as the March 31, 2019 (Rs in Million)	Period of default	Remarks
Andhra Bank	1.36	December 31, 2019 to March 31, 2019	Principal Amount due
Bank of Baroda	1.82		
Bank of India	2.29		
Canara Bank	1.36		
Corporation Bank	0.81		
Dena Bank	0.48		
Indian Bank	1.36		
LIC of India	2.38		
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1.15		
Punjab National Bank	6.27		
Punjab & Sind Bank	0.46		
SBI (State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur)	0.69		
SBI (State Bank of Indore)	0.46		
SBI (State Bank of Mysore)	0.46		
SBI (State Bank of Patiala)	0.46		
SBI (State Bank of Travancore)	0.40		
The Jammu & Kashmir Bank Limited	0.46		
Union Bank of India	3.23		
United Bank of India	1.16		
PTC India Financial Services Limited	0.92		
Debentures	301.31	December 15, 2018 to March 31, 2019	Interest payable

(ix) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money way of initial public offer / further public offer / debt instruments) and term loans hence, reporting under clause 3(ix) is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

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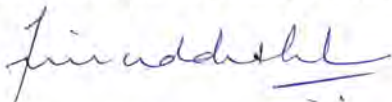
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- (x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, except for the possible effects of the matters stated in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our auditor's report of even date on the financial statements of the Company, in respect of which we are unable to comment, we report that no fraud on or by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid / provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, and read with paragraph (b) of the Emphasis of Matter paragraph of our auditor's report of even date on the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019, transactions with related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the company and, not commented upon.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004



per **Aniruddh Sankaran**

Partner

Membership Number: 211107

UDIN: 19211107AAAAG16518

Place of Signature: Chennai

Date: November 18, 2019



Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the standalone financial statements of IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited (the "Company") as of March 31, 2019, 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. 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 the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements 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 as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified audit opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Standalone Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements 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

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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 With Reference to these Standalone Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements, 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 with reference to these standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Qualified Opinion

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, and read with the matter stated in Note 1.2 to the financial statements, the following material weaknesses have been identified as at March 31, 2019:

- The Company did not have appropriate internal controls over financial reporting in relation to the matters stated in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our auditor's report of even date on the financial statements of the Company, and the associated financial statements captions.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the material weaknesses described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company has maintained, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements were operating effectively as of March 31, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Explanatory paragraph

We also have audited, in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act, the standalone financial statements of IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, and the related Statement of Profit and Loss (including total comprehensive income), Statement of Changes in Equity, and Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. The material weaknesses referred to above were considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the March 31, 2019 standalone financial statements of IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited and this report does not affect our report dated November 18, 2019, which expressed a qualified opinion on those financial statements.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004



per Aniruddh Sankaran

Partner

Membership Number: 211107

UDIN: 19211107AAAA06518

Place of Signature: Chennai

Date: November 18, 2019



S.No	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
A	ASSETS			
	Non-Current Assets			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	72,725.40	109,434.44
	(b) Capital Work in Progress	2	555.79	1,267.14
	(c) Goodwill	3	-	250.28
	(d) Other Intangible Assets	4	0.36	74.44
	(e) Financial Assets			
	(i) Investments	5	2,319.87	2,277.84
	(ii) Trade Receivables	6	2,220.95	1,233.25
	(iii) Other financial assets	7	1,010.37	2,647.86
	(f) Other Non Current Assets	8	526.44	2,129.89
	Total non-current assets		79,359.18	119,315.14
	Current Assets			
	(a) Inventories	9	1,445.35	3,624.72
	(b) Financial Assets			
	(i) Trade Receivables	6	10,655.23	8,492.15
	(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	204.48	3,355.17
	(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	11	660.03	1,433.17
	(iv) Loans	12	1,618.07	5,825.62
	(v) Other Financial assets	7	2,161.12	2,938.43
	(c) Current tax assets (Net)	13	5.66	227.66
	(d) Other Current Assets	8	812.36	506.24
	Total current assets		17,562.30	26,403.16
	TOTAL ASSETS		96,921.48	145,718.30
B	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	Equity			
	(a) Equity Share Capital	14	1,759.70	1,759.70
	(b) Instruments entirely equity in nature	15	4,545.37	4,545.37
	(c) Other Equity	16	(11,694.62)	30,801.69
	Total equity		(5,389.55)	37,106.76
	Liabilities			
	Non-Current Liabilities			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	17	65,708.24	69,405.40
	(ii) Other financial Liabilities	20	-	2,590.81
	(b) Long Term Provisions	22	15.68	16.14
	(c) Other non-current liabilities	21	9,000.08	9,261.39
	Total non-current liabilities		74,724.00	81,273.74
	Current Liabilities			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	18	9,371.45	12,078.92
	(ii) Trade Payables	19	-	-
	Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		3,373.01	5,353.30
	(iii) Other financial Liabilities	20	14,432.91	9,394.37
	(b) Short Term Provisions	22	3.24	1.49
	(c) Other Current Liabilities	21	406.42	509.72
	Total current liabilities		27,587.03	27,337.80
	Total Liabilities		102,311.03	108,611.54
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		96,921.48	145,718.30

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

 As per our report of even date
 For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 ICAI Firm Registration No.101049W/E300004

 Per Aniruddh Sankaran
 Partner
 Membership No.211107

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

 Vineet Nayyar
 Director
 DIN No:00018243

 Maharudra Manohar Wagle
 Director
 DIN No:02115124

 Natarajan Srinivasan
 Director
 DIN No:00123338

 N Ramesh
 Chief Executive Officer

 N K Balaji
 Chief Financial Officer

 Priya Iyer
 Company Secretary

Place: Chennai

Date: 18/11/2019

Place: Chennai

Date: 18/11/2019



S.No	Particulars	Note No.	For the Year ended March 31, 2019	For the Year ended March 31, 2018
I	Revenues from Operations	23	29,159.29	28,883.12
II	Other Income	24	145.26	2,008.46
III	Total Income (I+II)		29,304.55	30,891.58
IV	Expenses:			
	Cost of materials consumed	25	18,186.72	18,297.69
	Other Direct Expenses	26	1,193.09	1,072.93
	Employee benefits expense	27	281.35	227.58
	Finance costs	28	6,157.67	9,778.67
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	29	3,091.37	2,804.88
	Other expenses	30	8,626.52	1,090.21
	Impairment of Goodwill	3	250.28	-
	Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment	2	33,916.76	-
	Total Expenses (IV)		71,703.76	33,271.96
V	(Loss) before tax (III-IV)		(42,399.21)	(2,380.38)
VI	Tax Expense:			
	(1) Current Tax	30.1	-	-
	In respect of current year		-	-
	In respect of previous year		122.96	-
	(2) Deferred Tax	30.2	-	-
			122.96	-
VII	(Loss) for the year (V-VI)		(42,522.17)	(2,380.38)
	Other Comprehensive Income			
	i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	a) Remeasurement (loss)/gain of defined benefit plans, net of tax		(0.07)	(0.06)
			(0.07)	(0.06)
VIII	Total other comprehensive income		(0.07)	(0.06)
IX	Total Comprehensive (Loss) for the year (VII+VIII)		(42,522.24)	(2,380.44)
X	Earnings/ (Loss) Per Equity Share (Nominal value per share ₹ 10)			
	- For continuing operations			
	(a) Basic	38	(212.39)	(11.89)
	(b) Diluted		(212.39)	(11.89)

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

As per our report of even date
 For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 ICAI Firm Registration No.101049W/E300004

Per Aniruddh Sankaran
 Partner
 Membership No.211107

Vineet Nayaar
 Director
 DIN No:00018243

Maharudra Manohar Wagle
 Director
 DIN No:02115124

Natarajan Srinivasan
 Director
 DIN No:00123338

N Ramesh
 Chief Executive Officer

N K Balaji
 Chief Financial Officer

Priya Iyer
 Company Secretary

Place: Chennai
 Date: 18/11/2019

Place: Chennai
 Date:18/11/2019



	For the Year ended March 31, 2019	For the Year ended March 31, 2018
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Net (Loss) before tax	(42,399.21)	(2,380.38)
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and Amortisation	3,091.37	2,804.87
Finance costs	5,908.15	9,710.15
Unrealised exchange gain(net)	(152.86)	76.94
Interest Income	(120.52)	(960.67)
Loss/(Gain) on derecognition of financial liabilities	249.52	(380.43)
Profit on sale of fixed asset	0.06	-
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	33,916.76	-
Impairment of Goodwill	250.28	-
Impairment of Capital Work in progress	1,222.73	-
Impairment of Other financial Asset	4,648.87	-
Impairment of Other Asset	1,003.50	-
Accrued Income	-	(420.00)
Provision for employee benefits	1.22	3.78
Operating profit before working capital changes	50,019.08	10,834.64
Changes in working capital	7,619.87	8,454.26
Adjustments:		
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade receivables	(3,150.78)	220.46
Decrease /(Increase) in Inventories	2,179.37	(1,406.79)
Decrease in Other Assets	293.83	232.04
Decrease in Other Financial Assets	661.25	512.93
(Decrease) in Trade payable	(1,987.84)	(1,035.36)
(Decrease) in Other Liabilities	(364.61)	(204.35)
(Decrease) In Other Financial Liabilities	(0.33)	(42.38)
Cash generated from operations	5,250.76	6,730.81
Tax (Paid)/refund received(Net)	99.04	(435.62)
Net cash flow from operating activities	5,349.80	6,295.19
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets including capital advances	(3,187.05)	(2,960.58)
Investments in subsidiary companies	(42.03)	(25.54)
Fixed deposits matured	1,285.34	628.14
Bank balances considered as other than cash and cash equivalent	773.14	2,793.27
Interest received	517.05	191.22
Net cash flow used in investing activities	(653.55)	626.51
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	-	1,097.50
Repayment of long term borrowings	(278.72)	(1,965.79)
Net increase in working capital borrowing	1,571.68	1,510.03
Sub debt received from group companies	497.70	1,898.48
Repayment of sub debt to group companies	(602.28)	(304.58)
(Repayment)/ Proceeds of loan against fixed deposit	(2,920.54)	2,200.54
Repayment of buyers credit	(1,358.61)	-
Loans and Advances received back	-	190.65
Finance costs	(4,756.17)	(8,174.35)
Interim dividend paid including DDT	-	(476.81)
Net cash flow from in financing activities	(7,846.94)	(4,024.33)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(3,150.69)	2,897.37
Reconciliation		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,355.17	457.80
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	204.48	3,355.17
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(3,150.69)	2,897.37

Notes:

i) The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' set out in Ind AS 7 'Cash Flow Statement'. The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date
 For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 ICAI Firm Registration
 No.101049W/E300004

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Per Aniruddh Sankaran
 Partner
 Membership No.211107

Place: Chennai
 Date: 18/11/2019

Vineet Nayyar
 Director
 DIN No:00018243

N Ramesh
 Chief Executive Officer

Place: Chennai
 Date:18/11/2019

Maharudra Manohar Wagle
 Director
 DIN No:02115124

N K Balaji
 Chief Financial Officer

Natarajan Srinivasan
 Director
 DIN No:00123338

Priya Iyer
 Company Secretary



IL&FS TAMILNADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2019

All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated



Particulars	Equity Share Capital		Instruments entirely equity in nature	Reserves and Surplus			Total Reserves and Surplus Amount	
	No of shares	Amount		Securities Premium Account	Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account			Debtore Redemption reserve
					Amount	Amount		
Balance at March 31, 2017								
(Loss) for the year	175,969,765	1,759.70	4,545.37	(76.46)	16.95	711.19	33,131.60	
Addition for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(2,380.38)	(2,380.38)	
Add: Amortised during the year	-	-	-	12.33	-	-	12.33	
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans, net of tax	-	-	-	38.20	-	-	38.20	
Total comprehensive (Loss) for the year						(0.06)	(0.06)	
Balance at March 31, 2018	175,969,765	1,759.70	4,545.37	(25.93)	16.95	(2,380.44)	(2,380.44)	
(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1,669.25)	30,801.69	
Addition for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(42,522.17)	(42,522.17)	
Add: Amortised during the year	-	-	-	247.63	-	-	247.63	
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans, net of tax	-	-	-	(221.70)	-	(0.07)	(221.70)	
Total comprehensive (Loss) for the year						(42,522.24)	(42,522.24)	
Balance at March 31, 2019	175,969,765	1,759.70	4,545.37	-	16.95	(44,191.49)	(11,694.62)	

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

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.101049W/E3000004

Srinivasan

Per Aniruddh Sankaran
Partner
Membership No.211107

Place: Chennai
Date: 18/11/2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vineet Nayyar

Vineet Nayyar
Director
DIN No:00018243

Maharudra Manohar Wagle

Maharudra Manohar Wagle
Director
DIN No:02115124

N Ramesh

N Ramesh
Chief Executive Officer

N K Balaji

N K Balaji
Chief Financial Officer

Natarajan Srinivasan

Natarajan Srinivasan
Director
DIN No:00123338

Priya Iyer

Priya Iyer
Company Secretary



IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

1.1 Corporate information

IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited ("ITPCL" or the "Company", having Company Identification Number U72200TN2006PLC060330) was incorporated on June 26, 2006 as a public limited company. The Company is the subsidiary of IL&FS Energy Development Company Ltd.

The Company was established for setting up a thermal based power project of 3600 Mega Watt (MW) at a facility in Parangipettai in Tamil Nadu. The project was envisaged in two phases – Phase I of 1,200 MW (in two units of 600 MW each) and the remainder in Phase II. Unit 1 of Phase I, of 600 MW, achieved COD (Commercial Operations Date) during 2015-16, and Unit 2 achieved COD (Commercial Operations Date) during 2016-17. The Company has entered into a Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") in respect of Unit 1 with the Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited ("TANGEDCO"), for a period of 15 years effective June 1, 2014, and a PPA in respect of Unit 2 with PTC India Limited for a period of 3 years effective April 1, 2019.

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on November 18, 2019.

1.2 Significant developments at IL&FS and various group companies in FY 2018-19 and subsequently

Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited ("IL&FS") reported defaults on its borrowing obligations during the financial year 2018-19. Further, the credit rating of IL&FS was downgraded to 'D' (lowest grade) in September 2018.

Pursuant to a report filed by the Registrar of Companies, Mumbai ("RoC") under Section 208 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Government of India vide their Order dated September 30, 2018, directed that the affairs of the Company be investigated by the Serious Fraud Investigation Office ("SFIO"). SFIO commenced investigation of affairs of the Company. SFIO submitted an interim report under Section 212(11) of the Companies Act, 2013, on November 30, 2018.

The Union of India on October 1, 2018 filed a petition with the National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") seeking an order under section 242(2) and section 246 read with section 339 of the Companies Act, 2013 on the basis of the interim reports of the RoC and on the following grounds:

- I. The precarious and critical financial condition of IL&FS and its group companies and their inability to service their debt obligations had rattled the money market.
- II. On a careful consideration of the Union of India, it was of the opinion that affairs of IL&FS and its group companies were conducted in a manner contrary to the public interest due to its mis-governance; and
- III. The intervention of the Union of India is necessary to prevent the downfall of IL&FS and its group companies and the financial markets.

It was felt that the governance and management change is required to bring back the IL&FS Group from Financial collapse, which may require, among other things, a change in the existing Board and management and appointment of a new management.

Based on the above petition, the NCLT vide its order dated October 1, 2018 suspended the erstwhile Board and appointed the New Board proposed by the Union of India with seven persons namely:

- I. Mr Uday Kotak
- II. Mr Vineet Nayyar
- III. Mr G N Bajpai
- IV. Mr G C Chaturvedi
- V. Dr Ms Malini Shankar
- VI. Mr Nand Kishore
- VII. Mr C S Rajan



IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

The present constitution of the New Board is as follows:

- I. Mr Uday Kotak, Chairman
- II. Mr Vineet Nayyar, Vice Chairman (Managing Director till March 31, 2019)
- III. Mr C S Rajan, Director (Managing Director from April 2, 2019)
- IV. Mr Bijay Kumar, Deputy Managing Director
- V. Mr Nand Kishore
- VI. Dr Ms Malini Shankar
- VII. Mr N Srinivasan
- VIII. Mr G C Chaturvedi

Further applications were made by the Union of India and others, to the NCLT and the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal ("NCLAT") on various matters. The NCLAT, on October 15, 2018, ordered a stay until further orders on the following matters:

- I. The institution or continuation of suits or any other proceedings by any party or person or bank or Company against IL&FS and its group companies in any court of law/tribunal/arbitration panel or arbitration authority.
- II. Any action by any party or person or bank or company etc to foreclose, recover, enforce any security interest created over the assets of IL&FS and its group companies including any action under the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Securities Interest Act, 2002.
- III. The acceleration, premature, withdrawal, or other withdrawal, invocation of any term loan, corporate loan, bridge loan, commercial paper, debentures, fixed deposits, guarantees, letter of support, commitment or comfort and other financial obligations availed by IL&FS and its group companies.
- IV. Suspension of temporarily any term loan, corporate loan, bridge loan, commercial paper, debentures, fixed deposits, and any financial liability taken by IL&FS and its group companies.
- V. Any and all banks, financial institutions from exercising the right to set off or lien against any amount lying with any creditor against any dues whether principal or interest or otherwise against the balance lying in any the bank account and deposits whether current, savings or otherwise of IL&FS and its group companies.

Resolution process proposed by new Board of Directors of the IL&FS

The New Board of Directors of the IL&FS (hereinafter, "New Board"), as part of the resolution process, has submitted several progress reports to the NCLT. This includes framework for a resolution plan and process, steps undertaken for monetization of assets, appointment of consultants, and classification of group entities based on their abilities to meet various financial and operational obligations, measures for cost optimization and protocol for making payments beyond certain limits.

As discussed earlier, the NCLAT had given a moratorium to IL&FS and its group entities and that no creditors can proceed against it except under article 226 of the Constitution.

The resolution plan seeks a fair and transparent resolution for the IL&FS while keeping in mind larger public interest, financial stability, various stakeholders' interest, compliance with legal framework and commercial feasibility. It is proposed to have a timely resolution process which in turn mitigate the fallout on the financial markets of the country and restore investor confidence in the financial markets thereby serving larger public interest. The IL&FS being a holding company and registered as a Core Investment Company (CIC) with RBI, depends on its group entities to continue operating



IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited
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(All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

as a going concern. The resolution plan and processes for various verticals are under way and options of restructuring business, as well as exits are planned. The plan of the management is to sell/exit from assets at the group entity as a going concern.

The New Board is pursuing vertical level, SPV level and asset level resolution plan. The assessment of the New Board, based on analysis of the current position of and challenges facing the IL&FS group, is that an Asset Level Resolution Approach serves the best interest of all stakeholders to achieve final resolution. Further, the stakeholders' interests will be protected adequately since the framework and asset sale will be subject to NCLAT approval. The agreed resolution plan would be made public for the knowledge of all concerned stakeholders through an affidavit filed by the Union of India before Hon'ble NCLAT.

As discussed above, the New Board has submitted five progress reports to the NCLT on the resolution plans and latest of which were submitted on August 9, 2019.

Strategic actions taken include:

- (a) Appointing Legal, Transaction and Resolution Advisors
- (b) Securing a moratorium order from third party actions
- (c) Setting up 'Operating Committee' of senior executives for managing daily operations
- (d) Developing a resolution framework for managing unprecedented group in solvency using an umbrella resolution approach
- (e) Active recovery actions on external lending portfolio of IL&FS Financial Services (IFIN)
- (f) Working with central and state government authorities to resolve outstanding claims

The entities in the IL&FS group, have been classified into Indian and offshore entities. Further, the Indian IL&FS entities have been classified by an independent third party, into three categories of entities based on a 12-month cash flow based solvency test viz "Green", "Amber" and "Red", indicating their ability to repay both financial and operating creditors, only operating creditors, or only going concern respectively.

Based on this classification of "Green", "Amber" and "Red", the New Board has put in place a payment protocol for the IL&FS group during the resolution process. The classification of the entities, the payment protocol and the resolution framework has been filed with the NCLAT and the NCLAT has directed the appointment of Justice D K Jain (Retd) to supervise the resolution process for the IL&FS group.

In this regard, ITPCL is classified as an "Amber" entity, indicating that it is not to meet all obligations (financial and operational), but can meet only operational payment obligations and payment obligations to senior secured financial creditors. Accordingly, the ITPCL is permitted to make only those payments necessary to maintain and preserve the going concern status.

1.3 Application of new and revised Ind AS

As at the date of preparation of these Financial statements, all the applicable Ind AS issued and ratified by the MCA have been applied.

1.4 Summary of significant accounting policies

A) Basis of preparation and presentation

a) Compliance with Ind-AS

The Consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2019 have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) as amended, read with the relevant notes below.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.) (its functional currency) and all values are rounded off to the nearest million of Indian Rupees, except where otherwise indicated. Figures



IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
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for the previous years have been regrouped /rearranged wherever considered necessary to conform to the current year classification.

b) Historical Cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company considers the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis.

c) Going concern assumption

As at March 31, 2019, the current liabilities of the Company exceeded its current assets by Rs 10,024.73 million. The Company has incurred loss of Rs 42,522.24 million during the year ended 31 March 2019 and Rs 2,380.44 million during the year ended 31 March 2018. The Company has determined and provided for impairment on its fixed assets, of Rs 33,916.76 million, as well as various other provisions against assets and towards liabilities, during the year ended March 31, 2019, which are included in the above-mentioned losses for the year.

Pursuant to the matter stated in Note 1.2, the IL&FS Group is evaluating sale of certain entities in the group and/or assets of such entities, including in relation to ITPCL. Pending the determination of this approach as regards ITPCL and outcome of the processes, it is not practically possible to determine the consequent effects of such process on the financial statements of the Company. These factors indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Management believes that the operating losses are temporary in nature, and primarily due to the underutilisation of Unit II of the power plant, in absence of a structured revenue generation mechanism. In this regard, the Company has entered into a Power Purchase Agreement in respect of Unit II for a period of three years, effective April 1, 2019, and has commenced power supply under the said power purchase agreement after year-end. Further, the cash flows projections prepared by management covering the period up to financial year 2039-40 (ie, co-terminus with the tenure of the Company's borrowings as of date), in respect of both Unit I and Unit II in the aggregate, shows net positive cash flows, based on which management is confident that the Company will be able to carry on its regular operations, generate sufficient cash flows from operations and pay its liabilities as they fall due, during the next 12 months and the foreseeable future. The Company is also in discussions with lenders for restructuring of its borrowing, to support the foregoing. Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company is a going concern and do not include any adjustments to the carrying value or classification of assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2019, on a basis other than that the Company is not a going concern.

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 realised or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or



IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited
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(All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is 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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Also refer Note 51.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

C) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

i. Land and building held for use in the production or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Free hold land is not depreciated and is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

ii. Property, plant and equipment are stated at original cost grossed up with the amount of tax / duty benefits availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Properties in the course of construction are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment losses. All costs, including borrowing costs incurred up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use, is capitalised along with respective asset. Cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

iii. Machinery spares which can be used only in connection with an item of fixed asset and whose use is expected to be irregular are capitalised and depreciated over the useful life of the principal item of the relevant assets.

iv. Subsequent expenditure on fixed assets after its purchase / completion is capitalised only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

v. Capital work-in-progress: Projects under which tangible fixed assets are not yet ready for their intended use are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable interest.

vi. The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2015 under the previous GAAP as its deemed cost on the date of transition to Ind AS.

vii. Depreciation is provided for property, plant and equipment so as to expense the cost less residual values over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis taking into account commercial and technological obsolescence as well as normal wear and tear.



IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

The estimated useful life adopted by the company are mentioned below

Asset	Useful Life (in years)	Schedule II – Useful life (in years)
Data Processing Equipments - Server & Networking	4	6
Leasehold improvements incl. installations	Over the primary period of lease	Over the primary period of lease
Office equipment	5	5
Electrical Installation	10	10
Furniture & Fixtures	10	10
Plant & Machinery	40	40
Transmission Line	40	40
Buildings & Civil Structures	30	30
Hydraulic Works, Pipelines & Sluices	15	15
Bridges	30	30
Railway Siding & Track Hopper	15	15
Roads (non-carpeted) and drains	3	3
Vehicles – Cars	4	8
Vehicles – Cars used by employees	5	8
Vehicles – Motor cycles	8	10
Temporary structures at project site	From the date of completion to the estimated date of commencement of commercial operations.	

The Company, based on technical assessment made by management estimate, depreciates certain items over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition 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 derecognised.

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.

During the current year, the Company had changed its estimated useful life of Buildings & Civil Structures from 60 years to 30 years, Railway Siding & Track Hopper from 30 years to 15 years and intangible assets from 5 years to 3 years. This change in estimated useful life has resulted in provision of additional depreciation by Rs. 266.15 million for the year ended March 31, 2019 and the profit before tax of the Company for the year then ended is lower by the corresponding number.

D) Intangible Assets

Ind AS 38, "Intangible Assets" requires that intangible assets be amortised over their expected useful lives unless their lives are considered to be indefinite. 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. Intangible assets with infinite useful life have not been amortised whereas it has been tested for impairment on annual rests.



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(All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

The cost of an intangible asset comprises its purchase price, including any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the taxing authorities), and any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use. Subsequent expenditure on an intangible asset after its purchase / completion is recognised as an expense when incurred unless it is probable that such expenditure will enable the asset to generate future economic benefits in excess of its originally assessed standards of performance and such expenditure can be measured and attributed to the asset reliably, in which case such expenditure is added to the cost of the asset.

The carrying amount of intangible asset is tested for impairment by comparing the carrying value with the asset's recoverable amount, which is higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Should the carrying amount exceed the corresponding recoverable amount, an impairment charge equal to the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount is recognised and reported in expense under "Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges."

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as of April,01,2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Intangible Asset	Useful life
Computer software (other than SAP software below)	During the year of purchase or over the actual useful life
SAP Software	3 years

E) Impairment of non-financial assets

As at the end of each accounting year, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its PPE, investment property, intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If such indication exists, the said assets are tested for impairment so as to determine the impairment loss, if any. Goodwill and the intangible assets with indefinite life are tested for impairment each year.

Impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is determined:

(i) in the case of an individual asset, at the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use; and

(ii) in the case of a cash generating unit (a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of the cash generating unit's net fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. (The amount of value in use is determined as the present value of estimated future cash flows from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. For this purpose, the discount rate (pre-tax) is determined based on the weighted average cost of capital of the company suitably adjusted for risks specified to the estimated cash flows of the asset).

For this purpose, a cash generating unit is ascertained as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

If recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, such deficit is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss as impairment loss and the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined



IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

had no impairment loss is recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as at March 31 and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Also refer Note 43.

F) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')
- Debt instruments and derivatives at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')
- Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL') or at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

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

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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

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

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



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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

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holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method. The Company does not have any debt instrument as at FVTOCI.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

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

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L. The Company does not have any debt instrument at FVTPL.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at FVTOCI or FVTPL. 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 the P&L. The Company has classified its investments in mutual funds as Investments at FVTPL.

Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for



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impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

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

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

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as expenses in the statement of profit and loss ('P&L'). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. Also refer Note 41 and 42.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of financial liabilities at amortized cost, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities except derivatives are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised 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 derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Also refer note 45.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure foreign currency risks.

Derivatives / forward contracts are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative / forward contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.



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 recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Equity investment in Subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries are carried at cost in the separate financial statements as permitted under Ind-AS 27. Investment in subsidiaries are accounted under cost basis.

G) Derivative financial instruments & Hedge Accounting

The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to commodity price and foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts and commodity options.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item.

The Company designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives and non-derivatives in respect of foreign currency risk, as either fair value hedges, cash flow hedges, or hedges of net investments in foreign operations.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the entity documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Company documents whether hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk.

Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts that are not financial assets within the scope of Ind AS 109 are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at FVTPL.

Cash Flow Hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges are capitalised as fair value of underlying is been capitalised. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the profit or loss, and is included in the 'Other income or other expense' line item. When the hedged item is a non-financial asset, the amount recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to the carrying amount of the asset when it is recognized. Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting.

H) Foreign Currency Transactions

In preparing the financial statements of the company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.



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For transition to Ind AS, Company has availed exemption under Ind AS 101 for the long-term foreign currency monetary items outstanding as on the date of transition to be accounted under the provision of previous GAAP. Hence the exchange fluctuations pertaining to the long-term foreign currency monetary item outstanding as on the transition date is been capitalised if it is pertaining to the acquisition of asset and in other cases accumulated in the foreign currency monetary item translation reserve and annualised over the period of outstanding.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- Exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- Exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see above for hedging accounting policies);
- Exchange differences on long term foreign currency monetary item outstanding as on the transition date.

I) Inventories

Inventories other than by products are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Inventories of by-products are valued at net realisable value. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Inventories pertaining to fuel are valued at weighted average basis whereas as stores valued at FIFO basis

J) Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current

K) 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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the financial asset or settle the financial liability takes place either:

- In the principal market, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the company. 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. Fair value measurement and / or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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



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

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

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's - accounting policies.

For 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. Also refer Note 41 and 42.

L) Government grants

The Company recognises government grants only when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to them will be complied with, and the grants will be received. Where Government grants relates to assets, the cost of assets are presented at gross value and grant thereon is recognised as income in the statement of profit and loss over the useful life of the related assets in proportion in which depreciation is charged.

Grants related to income are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the same period as the related cost which they are intended to compensate are accounted for. Also refer Note 53.

M) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

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

i) Revenue from Power Supply

Revenue from Sale of Power is recognised on accrual basis based on the actual energy exported by the Company during the relevant accounting period, at the tariff / rate agreed upon with the relevant customer in the contract / agreement and it is probable that the Company will collect the consideration to which it is entitled. The transmission charges, wheeling and other charges recovered from the customers for the energy supplied is also recognised as revenue and the matching amounts paid / payable to the transmission utility is recognised as expenses

The Company's contracts with customers for the sale of electricity generally include only one performance obligation. The Company has concluded that revenue from sale of electricity should be recognised at the point in time when electricity is supplied to the customer

The surcharge on late payment / overdue sundry debtors and differential CVD, service tax paid on ocean freight under reverse charge mechanism and differential coal cess claims is recognized on



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accrual basis, based on contractual terms and/or commercial considerations on fair value basis considering the management estimate of time taken for collection.

ii) Interest income is recognised on Effective Interest Rate (EIR).

N) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred borrowing cost has been computed based on the effective interest method.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

O) Retirement and other employee benefits

Short-term benefits

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

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

Other long-term employee benefits

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. 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.

i. Post-employment benefits

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:



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a. Gratuity

Gratuity liability under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is a defined benefit obligation. The cost of providing benefits under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurement, 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. Remeasurement is not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service cost is 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 and
- Net interest expense or income.

b. Retirement 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 expenditure, when an employee renders the related service

P) Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rental income from operating leases is generally recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the Company's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue

Q) Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

a. Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

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



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b. Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R) Earnings per Share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.



S) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group 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 Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

T) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

1.1 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards

The Company has applied Ind AS 115 for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of these new accounting standards are described below.

Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in March 2019, but do not have an impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company. The Company has not early adopted any standards or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Ind AS 115 was issued on March 28, 2018 and supersedes Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and Ind AS 18 Revenue and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with its customers. Ind AS 115 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

Ind AS 115 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires extensive disclosures.

The Company adopted Ind AS 115 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of April 01, 2018. Under this method, the standard can be applied either to all contracts at the date of initial application or only to contracts that are not completed at this date. The Company elected to apply the standard to all contracts as at April 01, 2018. There is no material impact on the revenue recognition on account of adopting Ind AS 115.

Amendment to Ind AS 20 Government grant related to non-monetary asset

The amendment clarifies that where the government grant related to asset, including non-monetary grant at fair value, shall be presented in balance sheet either by setting up the grant as deferred income or by deducting the grant in arriving at the carrying amount of the asset. Prior to the amendment, Ind AS 20 did not allow the option to present asset related grant by deducting the grant from the carrying amount of the asset. These amendments do not have any impact on the standalone financial statements as the Company continues to present grant relating to asset by



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setting up the grant as deferred income.

Amendment to Ind AS 38 Intangible asset acquired free of charge

The amendment clarifies that in some cases, an intangible asset may be acquired free of charge, or for nominal consideration, by way of a government grant. In accordance with Ind AS 20 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance, an entity may choose to recognise both the intangible asset and the grant initially at fair value. If an entity chooses not to recognise the asset initially at fair value, the entity recognises the asset initially at a nominal amount plus any expenditure that is directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use. The amendment also clarifies that revaluation model can be applied for asset which is received as government grant and measured at nominal value. These amendments do not have any impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.

Appendix B to Ind AS 21 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Considerations

The appendix clarifies that, in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine the date of the transactions for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. This Interpretation does not have any impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 40 Transfers of Investment Property

The amendments clarify when an entity should transfer property, including property under construction or development into, or out of investment property. The amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. A mere change in management's intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of a change in use. These amendments do not have any impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Clarification that measuring investees at fair value through profit or loss is an investment-by-investment choice

The amendments clarify that an entity that is a venture capital organisation, or other qualifying entity, may elect, at initial recognition on an investment-by-investment basis, to measure its investments in associates and joint ventures at fair value through profit or loss. If an entity that is not itself an investment entity, has an interest in an associate or joint venture that is an investment entity, then it may, when applying the equity method, elect to retain the fair value measurement applied by that investment entity associate or joint venture to the investment entity associate's or joint venture's interests in subsidiaries. This election is made separately for each investment entity associate or joint venture, at the later of the date on which: (a) the investment entity associate or joint venture is initially recognised; (b) the associate or joint venture becomes an investment entity; and (c) the investment entity associate or joint venture first becomes a parent. These amendments do not have any impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 12 Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses

The amendments clarify that an entity needs to consider whether tax law restricts the sources of taxable profits against which it may make deductions on the reversal of that deductible temporary difference. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance on how an entity should determine future taxable profits and explain the circumstances in which taxable profit may include the recovery of some assets for more than their carrying amount.

Entities are required to apply the amendments retrospectively. However, on initial application of the amendments, the change in the opening equity of the earliest comparative period may be recognised in opening retained earnings (or in another component of equity, as appropriate), without allocating the change between opening retained earnings and other components of equity. Entities applying this relief must disclose that fact. These amendments do not have any impact on the Company.



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Note 2 Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital Work-in-progress

Particulars	As at		As at		Temporary structures at project site	Roads	Hydraulics works, pipelines and sluices	Bridge Work	Railway Siding & Track Hopper	Transmissi on Line	Factory building	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipments	Plant and machinery	Computer \$	Total
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018													
Carrying amounts of:																	
Land (owned)	2,082.64	3,605.19															
Temporary structures at project site	-	-	3.53														
Roads	115.94	173.48				271.52											
Hydraulics works, pipelines and sluices	1,615.43	2,544.13				30.59	2,937.02	50.23	1,981.19	2,512.90	6,561.77	52.31	9.08	13.88	86,822.64	15.68	104,739.94
Bridge Work	44.69	46.25									446.78	6.46	0.06	12.59	8,437.27	1.67	9,032.42
Railway Siding & Track Hopper	1,145.19	1,822.52													172.56		172.56
Transmission Line	1,577.00	2,361.86													882.89		882.89
Factory building	4,524.06	6,842.81															
Furniture and fixtures	16.61	24.97															
Vehicles	6.40	3.75				1.28					52.49						
Office equipments	13.55	16.09															
Plant and machinery	61,579.43	91,986.69															
Computers	4.46	6.70															
	72,725.40	109,434.44															
Capital Work-in-progress (Refer note 44)	555.79	1,267.14															
Balance at March 31, 2018	3,508.19	3,605.19	3.53		303.39	0.10	2,937.02	50.23	1,981.19	2,512.90	7,061.04	58.77	7.94	26.47	96,315.36	17.35	114,880.38
Additions	97.00										1.04		3.02	1.82	218.34	0.75	225.07
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences																	
Borrowing cost capitalised																	
Deletion																	
Balance at March 31, 2019	3,605.19	3,605.19	3.53		303.49	0.10	2,937.02	50.23	1,981.19	2,512.90	7,062.08	58.77	9.76	28.29	96,533.70	18.10	115,104.25
Particulars	Land (owned)	Temporary structures at project site	Roads	Hydraulics works, pipelines and sluices	Bridge Work	Railway Siding & Track Hopper	Transmissi on Line	Factory building	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipments	Plant and machinery	Computer \$	Total			
Accumulated depreciation and impairment																	
Balance at March 31, 2017	-	0.07	75.35	207.10	2.42	95.99	91.40	107.31	19.46	3.92	6.35	2,050.27	6.53	2,666.17			
Depreciation expense	-	3.46	54.56	185.79	1.56	62.68	59.64	110.92	14.34	1.43	4.03	2,278.40	4.12	2,780.93			
Deletion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.16)	-	-	-	(1.16)			
Balance at March 31, 2018	-	3.53	129.91	392.89	3.98	158.67	151.04	218.23	33.80	4.19	10.38	4,328.67	10.65	5,445.94			
Accumulated depreciation and impairment																	
Depreciation expense	-	-	57.64	185.79	1.56	150.69	59.64	239.28	8.36	0.31	4.36	2,306.67	2.99	3,017.29			
Charge for the year - *impairment (refer note 43)	1,522.55	-	-	742.91	-	526.64	725.22	2,080.51	-	(1.14)	-	28,318.93	-	33,916.76			
Deletion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.14)			
Balance at March 31, 2019	1,522.55	3.53	187.55	1,321.59	5.54	836.00	935.90	2,538.02	42.16	3.36	14.74	34,954.27	13.64	42,378.85			
Carrying amount as on March 31, 2018	3,605.19	-	173.48	2,544.13	46.25	1,822.52	2,361.86	6,842.81	24.97	3.75	16.09	91,986.69	6.70	109,434.44			
Carrying amount as on March 31, 2019	2,082.64	-	115.94	1,615.43	44.69	1,145.19	1,577.00	4,524.06	16.61	6.40	13.55	61,579.43	4.46	72,725.40			
Movement of Impairment:																	
Opening balance as at March 31, 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Impairment charge for the year	-	-	33,916.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Closing balance as at March 31, 2019	-	-	33,916.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Note 3-Goodwill

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Goodwill	250.28	250.28
Less:Provision for Impairment during the year	(250.28)	
Total	-	250.28

The Goodwill corresponds to the acquisition of land for phase II project through the scheme of merger as approved by the the Honorable High Court of Judicature at Madras which has been identified as cash generating unit. The company has tested for impairment based on independent valuation as on March 31, 2019, based on which the Company has recognised a provision for impairment against goodwill (refer note 43).

Note 4: Other Intangible Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Carrying amounts of:		
Computer Software	0.36	74.44
Balance at end of year	0.36	74.44
i)Computer Software		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balance at beginning of the year	124.02	124.02
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance at end of year	124.02	124.02
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balance at beginning of year	49.58	25.63
Amortisation expense	74.08	23.95
Balance at end of year	123.66	49.58
Carrying amount at end of year	0.36	74.44



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Note 5: Financial Assets: Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
I) Investments in Subsidiaries		
Unquoted Investments		
<i>Investments in Equity Instruments at Cost</i>		
4,27,79,626 (2018 - 4,21,79,626) shares of US\$ 1 each fully paid up in ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd, Singapore(Refer note 17.2.h). Also refer note 41	2,319.57	2,277.54
Total Investments in Subsidiaries	2,319.57	2,277.54
II) Investments in Joint Venture		
Unquoted Investments		
<i>Investments in Joint venture at Cost</i>		
17,600(2018 - 17,600)equity shares of ₹ 10/- fully paid up in Cuddalore Solar Power Private Limited	0.18	0.18
Total Investments in Joint Venture	0.18	0.18
III) Other Investments		
Investment in Government securities		
National Savings Certificate	0.12	0.12
Total Other Investments	0.12	0.12
Total Non-Current Investments	2,319.87	2,277.84



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Note 6. Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Trade Receivables(Refer note 6.1 below and note 42)		
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	12,876.18	9,725.40
Having significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Credit impaired (Refer note 6.2 below)	1,312.08	363.74
Impairment allowance - credit impaired (Refer note 6.2 below)	(1,312.08)	(363.74)
	12,876.18	9,725.40
Current	10,655.23	8,492.15
Non-current	2,220.95	1,233.25

6.1.The average credit period on sale of power ranges from 30 to 50 days. No interest is charged on trade receivables for first 30 days, thereafter as per the Article 8.3.5 of PPA, late payment surcharge shall be payable at the rate equal to SBIPLR per annum.

SBIPLR shall mean the prime lending rate per annum as fixed from time to time by the State Bank of India. In the absence of such rate, SBIPLR shall mean any other arrangement that substitutes such prime lending rate as mutually agreed to by the Parties. SBIPLR for the year was in the range of 13.40% to 13.85% per annum.

Differential CVD, service tax paid on ocean freight under reverse charge mechanism and differential coal cess claims from Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited ("TANGEDCO") has been accrued based on the contractual terms of PPA. Management had considered 3 year period for receipt of differential CVD, service tax paid on ocean freight under reverse charge mechanism and differential coal cess claims from TANGEDCO. Hence the company has discounted differential CVD, service tax paid on ocean freight under reverse charge mechanism and differential coal cess claims from TANGEDCO for the period of 3 years @ 13.58 % for accounting income.

The company has a practical expedient by computing expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables based on customer specific provision. This provisioning takes into account historical credit loss experienced and adjusted from forward looking information. Also refer note 42.

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

For charge created on receivables, refer note 18.2.

6.2. Reconciliation of Provision/ Impairment for receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Opening balance as at the beginning of the year	363.75	-
Created during the year	948.33	363.75
Closing balance as at the end of the year	1,312.08	363.75

6.3. Credit concentration

As at 31st March 2019, out of the total trade receivables, 92.22% (As at 31st March, 2018 - 65.15%) pertains to dues from State Distribution Company under Long Term Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") and 7.78 % (As at 31st March, 2018 - 34.85%) from others.

6.4. Expected Credit Loss (ECL)

The Company is having majority of receivables against power supply from State Electricity Distribution Company which is a Government undertaking.

The Company is regularly receiving its normal power sale dues from Discoms and in case of any disagreement / amount under dispute; the same is recognised on conservative basis which carries interest as per the terms of PPAs. Hence they are secured from credit losses in the future. Also refer note 42.

6.5. Customer balances which represents more than 5% of total balance of trade receivable.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
TANGEDCO	92.22%	73.90%
NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Limited ("NVVN")	7.28%	22.72%



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Note 7 Other Financial Assets

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
At Amortised Cost				
(a) Security Deposits	-	333.98	34.29	44.32
(b) Interest receivable	13.91	32.08	81.11	459.47
(c) Bank deposits due to mature after 12 months of the reporting date*	893.53	2,076.05	-	-
(d) Fixed Deposits under lien: with Statutory authorities	102.93	205.75	-	-
(d) Rent receivables	-	-	4.85	2.11
(f) Unbilled Revenue (refer note 42)	-	-	2,040.87	2,432.53
	1,010.37	2,647.86	2,161.12	2,938.43

*The company has placed fixed deposit as Margin towards bank guarantee.

Note 8 Other Assets

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
(a) Prepaid expenses	27.52	279.62	368.74	325.29
(b) Employee advance	-	-	0.01	1.88
(c) Advances to suppliers	-	-	443.61	176.39
(d) Balance with government authorities	-	-	-	2.68
(e) Advances to project vendors	498.92	1,850.27	-	-
	526.44	2,129.89	812.36	506.24



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Note 9 Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
At lower of cost and net realisable value		
(a) Fuel		
Coal(Including in transit stock 435.03 million (as on Mar 2018 ₹ 2,432 million)	594.79	2,856.74
High Speed Diesel Oil	-	23.35
High Speed Furnace oil	-	5.25
Light diesel oil	26.43	-
Lime Stone	22.18	27.26
(b) Stores and spares	801.95	712.12
	1,445.35	3,624.72

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year in respect of continuing operations was ₹ 18,186.72 million (for the year ended March 31, 2018 ₹ 18,297.69 million).

For charge on asset refer note no.18.2.

Note 10: Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks, cheques and drafts on hand. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
(a) Balances with banks		
(i) In Current account	6.11	29.99
(ii) In Deposit account (Maturing with in 3 Months)	198.36	3,325.18
(b) Cash on hand	0.01	-
	204.48	3,355.17

10.1. Disclosure of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes are given below:

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2018	Net cash flows	Exchange (gain)/Loss	Others	As at 31st March, 2019
Non-current borrowings	68,856.60	(278.72)	-	109.02	68,686.90
Current borrowings	12,078.92	(2,812.05)	-	104.58	9,371.45
Interest accrued	2,846.12	(4,756.17)	-	5,694.55	3,784.50
Total	83,781.64	(7,846.94)	-	5,908.15	81,842.85

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2017	Net cash flows	Exchange (gain)/Loss	Others	As at 31st March, 2018
Non-current borrowings	68,673.02	(868.29)	-	1,051.87	68,856.60
Current borrowings	7,819.54	5,304.47	-	(1,045.09)	12,078.92
Interest accrued	1,431.20	(8,174.35)	-	9,589.27	2,846.12
Total	77,923.76	(3,738.17)	-	9,596.05	83,781.64



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Note 11 Other bank balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balances with banks in earmarked accounts		
- In escrow account with security agent of long term lenders*	660.03	1,433.17
	660.03	1,433.17

* The Company has an escrow account with M/s Punjab National Bank, Large Corporate Branch, who is the escrow agent on behalf of all the term loan lenders of the Consortium. As part of the agreement, the balances with the escrow account agent are part of the security structure in favor of lenders and hence its usage is restricted to payments as approved by the lenders alone.

Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates(ranging 5% to 7% per annum).

NOTE 12. Loans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
At Amortised Cost		
Current		
a. Loans to related parties(Refer note 12.1 below and note 41)		
- Unsecured, considered good	1,618.07	3,902.65
- Doubtful	2,532.21	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful loan (based on ECL method)	(2,532.21)	-
a. Accrued interest on loan(Refer note 12.1 below and note 41)		
- Doubtful	2,044.99	1,922.97
Less: Allowance for doubtful loan (based on ECL method)	(2,044.99)	-
	1,618.07	5,825.62

12.1.The company has given Foreign currency Loan of USD 60 million to its wholly owned subsidiary carrying a rate of interest 7% p.a. The Loan including accrued interest is repayable on maturity(i.e,31st March 2019). The Loan has not been paid as of date.

Note 13 Current tax asset and liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Current tax assets		
- Advance tax (net of tax deducted at source and Provision for tax)	5.66	227.66
	5.66	227.66
Current tax liabilities		
- Income tax payable	-	-
	-	-
Current tax assets/ liabilities(Net)	5.66	227.66



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Note 14 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
AUTHORISED :		
Equity Shares: 500,100,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (2018 - 500,100,000 equity shares of 10 each)	50,010.00	50,010.00
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND FULLY PAID UP		
175,969,765 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (2018 - 175,969,765)	1,759.70	1,759.70
	1,759.70	1,759.70

14.1 Reconciliation of number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period.

Reconciliation	2018-19		2017-18	
	No of Shares	In ₹	No of Shares	In ₹
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up				
At the beginning of the Year	175,969,765	1,759,697,650	175,969,765	1,759,697,650
Allotment of shares	-	-	-	-
At the end of the Year	175,969,765	1,759,697,650	175,969,765	1,759,697,650

14.2 Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent of equity shares in the company:

Name of the Share holder	No of shares held as at			
	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
IL&FS Energy Development Company Ltd	160,797,509	91.38%	160,797,509	91.38%
A.S.Coal Resources Pte Ltd, Singapore	15,172,256	8.62%	15,172,256	8.62%

14.3 Terms attached to Equity Shares:

The Company has issued only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of Equity Share is entitled to one vote per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote for share. The company declares dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. Repayment of capital will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

Note 15 Instruments entirely equity in nature

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Convertible debentures		
-IL&FS Energy Development Company Ltd(Refer Note.15.1 below)	(843.91)	(843.91)
-Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Ltd(Refer Note.15.2 below)	5,389.28	5,389.28
	4,545.37	4,545.37

15.1. Fully Compulsorily Convertible debentures(FCCD) issued to IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited outstanding as on March 31, 2015 were in the nature of equity as it carried an NIL interest rate and were convertible into fixed number of shares. Terms of issue of these debentures were changed subsequently in the year 2016-17 to carry an coupon rate of 16% per annum with retrospective effect since the date of issue and would be convertible at fair market value of shares. Hence FCCD were classified as financial liability in the year 2016-17 and interest accrued till the change in terms were debited to equity. During the current financial year, the company has accrued interest till 15.10.2018 based on advisory issued by IL&FS Group.

15.2. FCCD's issued to Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited during the year 2015-16 carried a coupon rate of 16% per annum and were convertible at fair market value of shares on date conversion which is 108 (one hundred and eight) months from allotment date but limited in the range of ₹100-400. Hence FCCD's were classified as financial liability with derivate component measured at fair value through Profit and loss account. During the year 2016-17 term of conversion were changed which provided for conversion to fixed number of shares. Hence the carrying value of debentures along with interest accrued and the derivate component was classified as equity in the year 2016-17. There are no change in terms thereafter.

As per the terms of conversion, the company was required to allot 24,237,999 number of equity shares on maturity date which was 1st April 2018. Subsequent to year end company has allotted the shares.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Note 16 Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Securities Premium reserve	32,479.92	32,479.92
Debenture Redemption reserve	16.95	16.95
Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account	-	(25.93)
Retained Earnings	(44,191.49)	(1,669.25)
Total	(11,694.62)	30,801.69
Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
(a) Securities Premium Account		
Opening balance	32,479.92	32,479.92
Add : Addition during the period	-	-
Closing balance	32,479.92	32,479.92
(b) Debenture Redemption Reserve		
Opening balance	16.95	16.95
Add: Addition during the period	-	-
Less: Utilised during the period	-	-
Closing balance	16.95	16.95
(c) Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account		
Opening balance	(25.93)	(76.46)
Add : Effect of foreign exchange rate variations during the year	247.63	12.33
Add : Amortisation for the year	(221.70)	38.20
Closing balance	-	(25.93)
(d) Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	(1,669.25)	711.19
Add : (Loss) for the year	(42,522.17)	(2,380.38)
Add : Remeasurement (loss) / gain of defined benefit plans, net of tax	(0.07)	(0.06)
Closing Balance	(44,191.49)	(1,669.25)
Total Other Equity	(11,694.62)	30,801.69

Nature and purpose of reserves:

Securities Premium Reserve:

Securities Premium Reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares and is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Debenture Redemption Reserve:

The company is required to create a Debenture Redemption Reserve out of the profits which is available for payment of dividend for the purpose of redemption of debentures.

Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account:

Company adopted exemption under Ind As 101 to follow previous GAAP accounting for long term financial instruments outstanding as on transition date. Hence company accumulates the exchange difference arising out of long term foreign currency monetary item that does not pertain to acquisition of an asset to this account and amortises to profit or loss account over the period of the instrument.

Retained Earnings:

Retained Earnings are the profits of the Company earned till date net of appropriations.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Note 17 Non-current borrowings
LONG TERM BORROWING

Particulars	Non-Current Portion		Current Portion	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Secured - At amortised cost				
i). Debentures(Refer Note 17.1 below)(For interest accrued refer note 20)	2,584.88	4,979.90	2,608.62	-
ii). Term Loans(Refer Note 17.2 below, 46 and 51)(For interest accrued refer note 20)				
- From banks	48,867.11	49,142.53	49.32	49.32
- From Financial Institutions	6,593.41	6,596.71	6.61	6.61
Sub Total	58,045.40	60,719.14	2,664.55	55.93
Unsecured - at amortised cost				
i). Debentures from related party(Refer No.15.1 and 45a(iii))	4,743.87	4,365.01	-	-
ii). Term loan from related party(Refer Note 17.3 and 45a(iii))(For interest accrued refer note 20)	2,918.97	4,321.25	2,657.98	1,360.28
Sub Total	7,662.84	8,686.26	2,657.98	1,360.28
Total	65,708.24	69,405.40	5,322.53	1,416.21

17.1. Non convertible debentures

Consequent to the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on November 28, 2016, the Company has raised funds by way of private placement of 5,000 secured, unlisted, redeemable non convertible debentures having face value of ₹ 10,00,000 aggregating to ₹ 5000 million. Birla Sunlife Trustee Company Private Limited has subscribed for these debentures. The NCD has been raised based on the undertaking given by IL&FS Energy Development Company Ltd. Non convertible debentures carries a rate of interest of 9.80% p.a.

These debentures carry a premium on redemption of 4.8% on the face value of such debentures. The Company had hitherto not accounted for such premium on redemption. In the current year, the Company has identified such non-accounting in past years, and has accounted for the same (including in respect of the period from the date of issue of debentures to March 31, 2018) in the current year itself. As a result, the Company has recognised finance costs of Rs 206.12 million (including Rs 21.09 million in respect of the current year and Rs 185.03 million in respect of the previous financial years), based on the effective interest rate method. As the amounts involved in this regard are not considered material to the financial statements, the Company has not applied the requirements of Ind-AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, relating to restatement of previous years financial statements.

17.2. Rupee Term Loan:

Long term loans together with interest, additional interest, default interest, upfront fees, costs, charges, expenses are secured in favour of the lenders/security trustees by way of first pari-passu charge without any lender having priority/preference over the other lender and include the following:

- A first charge over all the immovable properties of the Company including leasehold rights if any both the present & future.
- A first charge by way of hypothecation on all moveable assets including but not limited to plant & machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other moveable assets both present and future.
- A first charge on the project's book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature and wherever arising.
- A first charge over all Accounts, including without limitation, the Debt Service Reserve Account, the Escrow Accounts, letter of credits, and other reserves and such other Bank Accounts that may be opened in terms of hereof or project documents and over all the funds from time to time deposited therein and over all Authorised Investments or other securities representing all amounts credited thereto.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

(f) First Charge by way of mortgage/hypothecation/assignment or otherwise creation of Security interest within 6 months from the date of initial disbursement (a) all right, title benefit, claims and whatsoever of the Company on the Project Documents (b) all rights, title and interest of the Company under all Government Approvals (c) all rights, title, benefit, claims and demand whatsoever of the Company in any Letter of Credit, guarantee and liquidated damages and performance bond provided by any party to the Project Documents (d) all rights, title and interest of the Company in, to and under all Insurance Contracts / Insurance Proceeds.

(g) Non disposal undertaking from the promoter viz. IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited to hold at least 51% of the Paid up capital of the Company.

(h) Pledge of 100% shares of IL&FS Maritime Offshore Pte limited and IL&FS offshore Natural Resources Pte limited held by the company.

(I) There is no loan which is guaranteed by directors or others.

Rate of interest:

As on 31.03.2019, the term loan facility carries a rate of interest calculated at 5 year MCLR(8.45%) of Punjab national bank + 1.95% i.e. 10.40% p.a. The rate of interest shall remain floating throughout the tenor of the loan.

Terms of repayment

Repayable on quarterly instalments till 30.06.2037.

Breach of Loan agreement

Payments towards interest and principal have not been met since October 2018 based on order passed by Honorable NCLAT.

17.3.Term Loan from related party

Consequent to the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on March 23, 2017, the company had availed an unsecured term loan of ₹ 3,270 million from M/s. IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited carrying a rate of 15.50% per annum. 30% of loan amount repayable at the end of 4 the year as first instalment, 30% of loan amount repayable at the end of 5 the year as second instalment and the balance of 40% of loan amount repayable at the end of 6th year as third and final instalment. During the year the company has adjusted the deposit placed with IEDCL along with accrued interest of ₹352.58 million towards repayment of loan.

Consequent to the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on March 29, 2017, the company had availed an unsecured term loan of ₹1650 million from M/s. IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited carrying a rate of 15.50% per annum repayable within two years from the date of disbursement.

Consequent to the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on March 29, 2017, the company had availed an unsecured term loan of ₹ 330 million and ₹ 720 million respectively from M/s. IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited carrying a rate of 16% per annum compounded quarterly repayable within two years from the date of disbursement.

The company has accrued interest on loans from related parties only till 15.10.2018 based on advisory issued by IL&FS Group. The Company has netted off the margin money deposit and interest accrued on such margin money deposit with term loan balance as at March 31, 2019. Also refer note 45a(iii) and 53c.

Note 18: CURRENT BORROWINGS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured - at amortised cost		
a. Short Term Loan		
- from Related parties (Refer Note 18.1 below and 45a(iii))(For interest accrued refer note 20)	749.41	749.41
Secured - at amortised cost		
a. Loan repayable on demand (Refer Note 18.2 below, 46 and 51)		
- from banks	8,622.04	7,050.36
b. Others		
- Loan against Fixed deposit(Refer note no 18.3 below)	-	2,920.54
- Buyers Credit(Refer note no 18.4 below)	-	1,358.61
Total	9,371.45	12,078.92



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

18.1. The company has availed the following unsecured short term loans from its holding company IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited. Outstanding balance as on 31st March 2019 is given below.

Facility Amount	Rate of interest	Date of Loan taken	Balance as at 31st Mar 2019	Balance as at 31st Mar 2018
123.60 million	16% p.a. compounding quarterly	11-Sep-17	24.54	24.54
123.60 million	16% p.a. compounding quarterly	12-Mar-18	120.82	120.82
314.05 million	NIL	19-Jan-18	314.05	314.05
290.00 million	NIL	28-Mar-18	290.00	290.00

The above loans were overdue as on 31st March 2019. No extension granted to the company. The company has accrued interest on loans from related parties only till 15.10.2018 based on confirmation received from Group.

18.2. Loans repayable on demand from banks represents cash credit facilities availed by the Company. The principal moneys due from time to time and all interest thereon calculated from day to day at the rate hereinafter mentioned, additional interest, interest tax at the rate as in force, and the amount of all charges, commission and expenses etc. are secured by way of first pari-passu charge on

i. The present and future stocks of raw materials including in transit, work in process stores and spares (hereinafter referred to as the Goods), which belong to it and which now or hereinafter from time to time during the continuance of this agreement shall be brought in, stored or be in or about its premises or godowns at Cuddalore or any other godowns or be in the course of transit from one godown to another or wherever else the same may be and

ii. the present and future book debts, operating cash flows, outstanding decrees, money receivables, claims, securities, Government subsidies, investments, rights and other moveable assets excluding bills purchased/discounted by Bank and bills against which advances have been made (all of which are hereinafter referred to as 'Book Debts') which belong to the Borrower and which now or hereinafter from time to time during the continuance of this Agreement may belong to it (the said 'Goods' and 'Book Debts' are hereinafter referred to as 'hypothecated assets'/'the Securities' apart from other Securities as more fully described in the Schedule hereto), as security for payment of the balance due to the Bank by the Borrower at any time or ultimately found due on the Bank by them at any time or ultimately found due on the closing of the said Accounts and for payment of all debts and liabilities mentioned hereafter.

None of the short term borrowings are guaranteed by Directors

18.3. Interest on loan against FD

As on 31.03.2018, the loan against fixed deposit carries a rate of interest 6.7% per annum. These loans were secured against Fixed deposits placed with Banks.

18.4. Buyers Credit

Buyers credit is the sub-limits of Non-fund limits of cash credit facilities availed by the Company. The terms and conditions mentioned in note 18.2 above shall apply to buyers credit. Usually the buyers credit is given for a credit period of 90 days from the date of Bill of Lading. The interest rate shall be 3 months Libor + 35~50 bps. The rate of interest range between 1.10 to 1.45%.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Note 19 Trade Payables

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Trade payables (refer note 45 b)	3,373.01	5,353.30
	3,373.01	5,353.30

There are no overdue amounts payable to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Further, the Company has not paid any interest to any Micro and Small Enterprises during the current and previous year.

Note 20 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
At Amortised Cost				
(a) Current maturities of long-term debt(Refer Note.17)	-	-	5,322.53	1,416.21
(b) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	1,440.63	881.11
(d) Payable for fixed asset (refer note 45 b)	-	-	5,635.68	6,161.43
(e) Retention money payable (45 b)	-	2,590.81	2,033.30	906.32
(f) Other Liabilities				
- Security Deposits Payable			0.26	0.26
- Employee Benefits Payable			0.51	0.84
At Fair Value through Profit and loss				
(i) MTM Liability			-	28.20
	-	2,590.81	14,432.91	9,394.37

Note 21 Other liabilities

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
a. Statutory remittances (Contributions to PF and NPS, Withholding Taxes, ,GST etc.)	-	-	7.56	102.92
b. Advances from Customers	-	-	158.25	169.80
c. Deferred Government Grant (Refer note 21.1 below and 53)	9,000.08	9,261.39	235.95	235.95
d. Provision for Gratuity	-	-	4.66	1.05
	9,000.08	9,261.39	406.42	509.72

21.1. Movement in Government Grant

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	9,497.34	9,732.44
Received during the Year	-	-
Released to the Statement of Profit and Loss	(261.31)	(235.10)
Balance at the End of the Year	9,236.03	9,497.34
Current	235.95	235.95
Non Current	9,000.08	9,261.39

Note 22 Provisions

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Provision for compensated absences and leave travel allowance	15.68	16.14	3.24	1.49
	15.68	16.14	3.24	1.49

The provision for employee benefits includes annual leave and vested long service leave entitlements accrued.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

NOTE 23 Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
(a) Revenue from operations		
Sale of power	27,049.54	27,137.56
Less: Rebate Allowed	(211.64)	(25.68)
Change in Law Claims (refer note 42)	962.81	782.98
	27,800.71	27,894.86
(b) Other operating revenues		
- sale of by-product	41.13	32.57
- interest on overdue receivables (refer note 42)	1,056.14	720.59
- Deferred income	261.31	235.10
	29,159.29	28,883.12

Contract balances:

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from the contracts with customers

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
Trade Receivables	12,876.18	9,725.40	9,947.97
Contract Assets (unbilled revenue)	2,040.87	2,432.53	3,178.34
Contract Liabilities (advance from customers)	158.25	169.80	-

Set out below is the amount of revenue recognised from :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Amount included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	169.80	-

Reconciliation of the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Revenue as per contracted price	27,049.54	27,137.56
Adjustments		
Discount allowed	(211.64)	(25.68)
Revenue from contract with customers	26,837.90	27,111.88

Break up of revenue from operations :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Revenue from operations		
In India	27,049.54	27,137.56
Outside India	-	-

Note 24 Other Income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019		Year ended March 31, 2018	
(a) Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss				
On Deposits	81.87		356.62	
On Long term financial liabilities	38.65		109.44	
On Loans and advances to subsidiaries (refer note 41)	-		494.61	
		120.52		960.67
(b) Other gains or losses				
- Net gain on foreign currency transaction and translation		-		95.49
- Net gain on derecognition of financial liabilities measured at amortised Cost		-		380.43
(c) Other non-operating income				
- Coal hedging Income		-		151.27
- Others*		24.74		420.60
		145.26		2,008.46

*Includes an amount of Rs 24.1 million (PY-Rs 420 million) waived by one of the project contractors.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Note 25 Cost of material consumed

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
(a) Coal	17,995.60	18,062.72
(b) Oil	61.39	70.63
(c) Stores, spares and consumables	129.73	164.34
Total	18,186.72	18,297.69

NOTE 26 Other Direct Expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
(a) Operation & Maintenance	487.01	511.42
(b) Railway freight & detention charges	8.69	7.31
(c) SRLDC Charges	298.48	508.06
(d) Additional Coal cost	301.55	-
(e) Others	97.36	46.14
Total	1,193.09	1,072.93

Note 27 Employee Benefit expense

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
(a) Salaries, Wages and Bonus	263.54	208.30
(b) Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	15.29	13.58
(c) Staff Welfare Expenses	2.52	5.70
Total	281.35	227.58

Note 28 Finance Cost

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
i) Interest costs;		
(a) Debentures (Refer note 45a(iii))	837.72	1,092.07
(b) Loans (Refer note 46)	4,290.63	7,811.25
(c) On long term financial liabilities	38.65	109.45
(d) Amortised cost on loan given to subsidiary	-	101.43
(e) On trade credits	-	68.52
(f) On derecognition of financial liabilities measured at amortised Cost	249.52	-
(ii) Other borrowing costs* (refer note 45a(i))	741.15	595.95
	6,157.67	9,778.67

*Other borrowing costs includes commitment charges, loan processing charges, guarantee charges, loan facilitation charges and other ancillary costs incurred in connection with borrowings.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Note 29 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Depreciation/amortisation on		
a. Property, plant and equipment	3,017.29	2,780.93
b. Intangible assets	74.08	23.95
	3,091.37	2,804.88

Note 30 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019		Year ended March 31, 2018	
Power and Fuel		1.83		1.89
Rent		17.66		20.02
Repairs and Maintenance				
- Buildings	7.68		6.76	
- Others	81.02	88.70	63.63	70.39
Insurance		63.62		107.39
Rates and Taxes		49.76		19.27
Communication Expenses		0.49		0.74
Travelling and Conveyance		24.05		35.76
Printing and Stationery		0.56		0.85
Auditors' Remuneration(Refer Note.32)		3.30		6.39
Legal and Professional Expenses		208.20		309.27
Directors Sitting Fees		1.68		4.21
Green belt and Environmental Expenses		14.57		23.49
Security Expenses		88.75		72.30
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Loss (Net)		216.03		-
Research and development expenses		-		5.12
Provision for doubtful debts(ECL)		948.33		363.74
Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure(refer note 31)		9.45		42.54
Impairment of other Asset (refer note 52 a)		1,003.50		-
Impairment of Financial Asset		4,648.87		-
Impairment of CWIP (refer note 52 b)		1,222.73		-
Advances written off		6.59		-
Miscellaneous Expenses		7.85		6.84
		8,626.52		1,090.21

30.1. Income taxes relating to continuous operations

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Income tax recognised in profit or loss		
Current tax		
In respect of current year	-	-
In respect of previous year	122.96	-
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year	122.96	-

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
(Loss) before tax as per Statement of Profit and loss	(42,399.21)	(2,380.38)
Income tax using the company's domestic tax rate @ 34.944% (Previous year rate @ 34.608%)	(14,815.98)	(823.80)
Tax Effect of :		
i) Deferred Tax asset not created on temporary differences / unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward losses	321.07	1,532.53
ii) Non-deductible expenses	(15,137.05)	(708.73)
Income tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-

Note 30.2. Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is calculated at the rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as of the balance sheet date and is recognized on timing differences that originate in one period and are expected to reverse after the expiry of exemption period under section 80 IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961. No deferred tax is recognized for those timing differences which reverses within the tax holiday period.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

31. Details of CSR Expenditure

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	12.40	28.66
Amount spent during the year	Paid in cash	Paid in cash
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	15.95	42.54

32. Payment to auditors

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
As Auditor:		
Audit Fee	3.30	5.55
Tax audit Fee	-	-
In other capacity		
Fee for other matters	-	0.75
Out of pocket expenses	-	0.09
	3.30	6.39

33. Operating lease arrangements

33.1 Company as Lessee

The Company has taken office premises on operating lease

33.2 Payments recognised as expense in the statement of profit and loss

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Rental expenses	19.12	18.99



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

34. Contingent Liabilities

In the ordinary course of business, the Company faces claims and assertions by various parties. As stated in Note 45(b) the Company has also received claims from the creditors through the claims management process discussed in that note. The Company assesses such claims and assertions and monitors the legal environment on an ongoing basis with the assistance of external legal counsel, wherever necessary. The Company records a liability for any claims where a potential loss is probable and capable of being estimated and discloses such matters in its financial statements, if material. For potential losses that are considered possible, but not probable, the Company provides disclosure in the financial statements but does not record a liability in its accounts unless the loss becomes probable.

The following is a description of claims and assertions where a potential loss is possible, but not probable. The Company believes that none of the contingencies described below would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
(a) Bank Guarantee provided to customs department in relation to grant (refer note 53)	4,302.30	9,752.90
(b) Disputed income tax demand pertaining to AY 2011-12 as per the order of the AO under appeal before CIT(A)	-	19.47
(c) Disputed income tax demand pertaining to AY 2014-15 as per the order of the AO under appeal before CIT(A)	-	80.71
(d) Disputed Stranded Capacity and Relinquishment Charges as per the order of CERC under appeal before Appellate Tribunal for Electricity, New Delhi.	643.80	-
(e) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt (refer note 45 (a)(v) and 45(b))	5,089.05	-

There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the Hon'ble Supreme Court judgement on Provident Fund dated February 28, 2019. As a matter of caution, the Company has made a provision on a prospective basis from the date of the Hon'ble Supreme Court order. The Company will update its provision, on receiving further clarity on the subject

35. Commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Estimated amount of capital commitments remaining to be executed net of advances	935.74	-
Operational commitments remaining to be executed *	-	201,032.29

* Amount disclosed in respect of financial year 2017-18 are based on estimates and expectations of the value of such commitments made at the time of adoption of the financial statements of that year. Pursuant to the matters discussed in Note 1.2, no amounts are considered in this regard for the current financial year.

36. Segment Information

The primary reporting of the Company has been made on the basis of business segment. The Company has only one business segment as defined in Ind AS 108, which is the generation & supply of electricity. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in these financial statements relate to this primary business segment.

Since, all the segment assets are in India, there are no separate geographical segment details required to be disclosed.

Segment was arrived based on the reporting strategy to chief operating decision maker on the monthly basis by the management.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

37. Employee benefit plans

A. Defined contribution plans

The Company makes Provident Fund and NPS contributions which are defined contribution plans, for qualifying employees. Under the Schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

During the year the following amounts have been recognised in the Profit and loss Statement on account of defined contribution plans:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2019	For the year ended 31 March, 2018
Employers contribution to Provident Fund	9.14	8.36
Employers contribution to National Pension Scheme	0.67	-

B. Defined benefit plans :

Gratuity -

Under the Gratuity plan operated by the Group, every employee who has completed at least five years of service gets a Gratuity on departure at 15 days on last drawn salary for each completed year of service as per Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The scheme is funded with an insurance company in the form of qualifying insurance policy. The following table summarizes the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet.

a. Change in defined benefit obligation

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)	
	March 31, 2019 In ₹	March 31, 2018 In ₹
Present Value of obligations at the beginning of the year	18.71	15.08
Current service cost	5.12	4.92
Interest Cost	1.43	1.01
Re-measurement (gains)/losses:	-	-
- Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustment	0.84	(0.32)
Benefits paid	(0.56)	(1.98)
Present Value of obligations at the end of the year	25.54	18.71

b. Changes in the fair value of planned assets

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	17.66	13.47
Return on plan assets	1.40	1.09
Contributions from the employer	1.59	5.46
Benefits Paid	(0.56)	(1.98)
Re-measurements:		
Return on planned assets	0.77	(0.38)
Fair Value of plan assets at the end of the year	20.86	17.66

c. Amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Projected benefit obligation at the end of the year	25.54	18.71
Fair value of plan assets at end of the year	(20.86)	(17.66)
Funded status of the plans - Liability recognised in the balance sheet	4.68	1.05

d. Components of defined benefit cost recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Current service cost	5.12	4.92
Net Interest Expense		
Interest cost on DBO	1.43	1.01
Less: Interest income on plan assets	(1.40)	(1.09)
Net Cost in Profit or Loss	5.15	4.84

e. Components of defined benefit cost recognised in Other Comprehensive income

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
- Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustment	0.84	(0.32)
Return on plan assets	(0.77)	0.38
Net Cost in Other Comprehensive Income	0.07	0.06



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

f. Significant actuarial assumptions

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Discount rate	7.40%	7.71%
Expected rate of salary increases	6.50%	6.50%
Expected rate of attrition	8.50%	3.00%
Average age of members	36.40	36.40
Average remaining working life	9.40	15.20
Mortality (IALM (2006-2008) Ultimate)	100%	100%

The Company has invested the plan assets with the insurer managed funds. The insurance company has invested the plan assets in Government Securities, Debt Funds, Equity shares, Mutual Funds, Money Market Instruments and Time Deposits. The expected rate of return on plan asset is based on expectation of the average long term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of the obligation.

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The results of sensitivity analysis is given below:

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Discount rate		
- 0.50% increase	24.65	17.78
- 0.50% decrease	26.48	19.73
Salary growth rate		
- 0.50% increase	26.52	19.76
- 0.50% decrease	24.60	17.75

Please note that the sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

There was no change in the methods of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

The Company has purchased insurance policy, which is basically a year-on-year cash accumulation plan in which the interest rate is declared on yearly basis and is guaranteed for a period of one year. The insurance Company, as part of the policy rules, makes payment of all gratuity outgoes happening during the year (subject to sufficiency of funds under the policy). The policy, thus, mitigates the liquidity risk. However, being a cash accumulation plan, the duration of assets is shorter compared to the duration of liabilities. Thus, the Company is exposed to movement in interest rate (in particular, the significant fall in interest rates, which should result in a increase in liability without corresponding increase in the asset)

The Company's best estimate of the contribution expected to be paid to the plan during the next year NIL (PY:NIL).

Effect of Plan on Entity's Future Cash Flows:

a) Funding arrangements and Funding Policy

The Company has purchased an insurance policy to provide for payment of gratuity to the employees. Every year, the insurance company carries out a funding valuation based on the latest employee data provided by the Company. Any deficit in the assets arising as a result of such valuation is funded by the Company.

b) Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows) - 8 years (as on March 31, 2018-11.5 years)

c) Expected Benefit payments in the following years:

Year 1	1.54
Year 2	2.23
Year 3	3.27
Year 4	2.88
Year 5	2.22
Next 5Years	14.46

C. Long Term Compensated Absences

The assumptions used for computing the long term accumulated compensated absences on actuarial basis are as follows:

Assumptions	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Discount rate	7.40%	7.71%
Attrition Rate	8.50%	3.00%
Expected rate of salary increases	6.50%	6.50%



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

38. Earnings per Share:

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

b. Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Group 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 following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2019	For the Year ended March 31, 2018
Basic Earnings per share	(212.39)	(11.89)
Diluted Earnings per share	(212.39)	(11.89)

38.1 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, 2019	For the Year ended March 31, 2018
(Loss) after Tax	(42,522.17)	(2,380.38)
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	(42,522.17)	(2,380.38)
Number of equity shares of ₹ 10 each outstanding at the beginning of the year	175.97	175.97
Add: Equity shares to be Issued (Refer note below)	24.24	24.24
Number of equity Shares of ₹ 10 each outstanding at the end of the year	200.21	200.21
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares	200.21	200.21

Note :

During the current year the Company has included the instruments entirely equity in nature in ordinary shares for calculating Earning per Share ("EPS") as per the requirement of Ind AS 33 (refer note 15.2). The Company has also restated the previous year EPS.

38.2 Diluted Earnings per share

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

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2019	For the Year ended March 31, 2018
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	(42,522.17)	(2,380.38)
Adjustments: Interest on Fully convertible debentures	-	-
Earnings used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	(42,522.17)	(2,380.38)

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

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2019	For the Year ended March 31, 2018
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	200.21	200.21
Potential Equity shares to be issued Fully convertible debentures*	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	200.21	200.21

* The incremental shares on conversion of fully convertible debentures(FCCD's) issued to IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited(IEDCL) were not included in the calculation of diluted earning per share because they are antidilutive.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

39. Related party transactions

List of related parties and relationship

a. Ultimate Holding Company

Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS Ltd)

b. Holding Company

IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited (IEDCL)

c. Subsidiaries

ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Limited (IMOL) – Wholly Owned Subsidiary
IL & FS Offshore Natural Resources Pte Limited (IONRL) – Sub Subsidiary
PT Bangun Asia Persada (PT BAP) – Sub Subsidiary
PT Mantimin Coal Mining (PT MCM) – Sub Subsidiary
Se7en Factor Corporation (SFC) – Sub Subsidiary

d. Fellow Subsidiaries

IL&FS Financial Services Limited
IL&FS Environmental Infrastructure Services Limited
IL&FS Maritime Infrastructure Company Limited
IL&FS Education and Technology Services Limited
IL&FS Engineering & Construction Company Ltd
Porto Novo Maritime Limited
IL&FS Cluster Development Initiative Limited
ISSL Settlement & Transaction Services Ltd
IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited
IL & FS Technologies Limited
Livia India Limited
Saurya Ujra Company Rajasthan Limited

e. Joint Ventures

Cuddalore Solar Power Private Limited

f. Key Management Personnel

M .S. Srinivasan – Chairman cum Director (Ceased to be Director w.e.f. 4th November, 2018).
N.Ramesh, Chief Executive officer
N K Balaji, Chief Financial Officer
Priya Iyer, Company Secretary(w.e.f. 20th February 2018)
Suganya K, Company Secretary(ceased to be company secretary w.e.f. 28th February 2018)

g. Non Executive directors

Ramesh C Bawa, Director(Ceased to be Director w.e.f. 25th September, 2018)
Sandeep H Junnarkar(Ceased to be Director w.e.f. 5th November, 2018)
Jayantika Dave(Ceased to be Director w.e.f. 19th November, 2018)
Natarajan Srinivasan (w.e.f. 13th February 2019)
Vineet Nayyar(w.e.f. 14th January 2019)

Nature of transaction with related parties

Particulars (Also refer note 41, 44, 45 and 52)	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Inter-company borrowings availed		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	497.70	1,898.48
Inter-company borrowings repaid		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	602.28	103.98
IL & FS Transportation Network Limited	-	200.60
Sale of power(Net of Margin)		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	2,998.44	4,905.36
Rental income		
IL&FS Environmental Infrastructure Services Limited	1.06	1.27
IL&FS Maritime Infrastructure Company Limited	0.92	0.92
Porto Novo Maritime Limited	0.40	0.40
Interest Income		
ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Limited	-	494.61
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	9.76	17.10



IL&FS TAMILNADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2019



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Reimbursement of expenses		
Saurya Ujra Company Rajasthan Limited	-	2.76
Coal handling charges including demurrages		
IL&FS Maritime Infrastructure Company Limited	932.90	1,392.85
Prompt payment discount		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	-	25.68
BG Commission		
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	66.76	69.25
Financing advisory services		
IL & FS Financial Services Limited	0.15	219.01
NCD Guarantee fee		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	29.50	29.50
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	22.76	-
Professional Fee		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	125.10	223.73
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	25.72	-
IT related services		
IL & FS Technologies Limited	-	0.30
IL & FS Financial Services Limited	0.35	-
Livia India Limited	1.86	1.61
ISSL Settlement & Transaction Services Ltd	-	0.99
Rental expenses		
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	1.20	4.31
License Fee		
Porto Novo Maritime Limited	39.78	26.26
Impairment of Other asset		
Porto Novo Maritime Limited (Refer note 52 a)	1,003.50	-
Impairment of Financial Asset		
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	71.67	-
ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Limited	4,577.20	-
Interest on overdue payables		
Porto Novo Maritime Limited (Refer note 45a (iv))	-	24.68
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	-	4.30
IL&FS Maritime Infrastructure Company Limited (Refer note 45a (ii))	-	42.46
Additions to Capital Work in Progress		
IL&FS Maritime Infrastructure Company Limited	529.76	439.00
IL&FS Environmental Infrastructure Services Limited	-	250.00
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	-	350.00
Impairment of CWIP		
IL&FS Environmental Infrastructure Services Limited (refer note 52 b)	295.00	-
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (refer note 52 b)	413.00	-
Investment made		
IL&FS Maritime Offshore Pte Limited	42.02	25.65
Interest on Sub Debt		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	518.45	890.21
L&FS Transportation Networks Limited	-	18.78
Interest on FCCD		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	378.86	602.07



IL&FS TAMILNADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2019



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Remuneration to key management personnel		
a) Salary including perquisites		
M S Srinivasan	9.24	15.39
N Ramesh	20.72	16.44
N K Balaji	10.09	7.72
Priya Iyer	0.82	0.14
Suganya K	-	0.98
b) Sitting fees		
M S Srinivasan	0.15	0.30
c) Advance (given)/received back		
M S Srinivasan	2.00	(2.00)
Sitting fee paid to non whole time directors	1.29	3.35
Balance outstanding with related parties:		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Year-end payable balances		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	169.04	145.33
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	877.21	862.49
IL&FS Environmental Infrastructure Services Limited	5.19	5.19
IL&FS Financial Services Limited	255.09	286.12
Livia India Limited	-	0.53
IL&FS Technologies Limited	0.10	0.10
Porto Novo Maritime Limited	55.53	57.38
IL&FS Maritime Infrastructure Company Limited (Refer note 45a (ii))	1,745.26	1,634.12
Year-end receivable balances		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	-	29.41
IL&FS Environmental Infrastructure Services Limited	1.25	-
Porto Novo Maritime Limited	1.03	0.58
IL&FS Maritime Infrastructure Company Limited	2.57	1.53
Customer advances		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	4.19	-
Unbilled revenue(asset)		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	4.16	196.43
Share Capital		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	1,607.98	1,607.98
A S Coal Resources Pte Limited	151.72	151.72
Security Premium on Conversion of Debentures		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	32,187.84	32,187.84
A S Coal Resources Pte Limited	96.79	96.79
Convertible Debentures		
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	5,389.28	5,389.28
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	(843.91)	(843.91)
Inter-company borrowings received		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	6,326.36	6,430.94
Debentures outstanding(including interest accrued)		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	4,743.87	4,365.01
Investments		
ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Limited (Refer note 41)	2,319.57	2,277.54
Cuddalore Solar Power Company Ltd	0.18	0.18
Loans & Advances		
ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Limited (Refer note 41)	1,618.07	3,902.65
Porto Novo Maritime Limited (Refer note 52 a)	-	1,003.50
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	0.03	6.88
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	-	327.13
Accrued Interest Payable		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	1,331.06	813.19
L&FS Transportation Networks Limited	22.26	22.26
Accrued Interest Receivable		
ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Limited (Refer note 41)	-	1,922.97
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	-	15.39



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

40. Financial instruments

40.1 Capital management

The Company's capital management is intended to maximise the return to shareholders for meeting the long-term and short-term goals of the Company through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual and long-term operating plans and strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity and long-term/short-term borrowings. The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of Net debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company.

For the purpose of capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. Net debt includes all long and short-term borrowings as reduced by cash and cash equivalents.

The following table summarises the capital of the Company:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Equity	(5,389.55)	37,106.76
Debt	80,402.22	82,900.53
Cash and cash equivalents	(204.48)	(3,355.17)
Net debt	80,197.74	79,545.36
Total capital (equity + net debt)	74,808.19	116,652.12
Net debt to Total capital(equity+Net debt) ratio	1.07	0.68

40.2 Categories of financial instruments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Financial assets-Non Current		
at amortised cost		
(i) Investments	2,319.87	2,277.84
(ii) Trade Receivables(refer note 42)	2,220.95	1,233.25
(iii) Other financial assets	1,010.37	2,647.86
Financial assets-Non Current		
at amortised cost		
(i) Trade Receivables(refer note 41)	10,655.23	8,492.15
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	204.48	3,355.17
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	660.03	1,433.17
(iv) Loans (refer note 41)	1,618.07	5,825.62
(v) Other Financial assets	2,161.12	2,938.43
Financial Liabilities-Non Current		
at amortised cost		
(i) Borrowings(refer note 15,17,45a(iii),46 and 51)	65,708.24	69,405.40
(ii) Other financial Liabilities	-	2,590.81
Financial Liabilities-Current		
at amortised cost		
(i) Borrowings(refer note 18,45a(iii),46 and 51)	9,371.45	12,078.92
(ii) Trade Payables	3,373.01	5,353.30
(iii) Other financial Liabilities	14,432.91	9,366.17
at fair value through profit or loss		
(i) Other financial Liabilities	-	28.20



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

40.3 Financial Risk Management Objective and Policies :

The Company's risk management activities are subject to the management direction and control under the framework of Risk Management Policy as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. The Management ensures appropriate risk governance framework for the Company through appropriate policies and procedures and that risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk.

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 commodity risk.

a) Interest rate risk

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

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

The sensitivity analysis have been carried out based on the exposure to interest rates for instruments not hedged against interest rate fluctuation at the end of the reporting period. The said analysis has been carried on the amount of floating rate long term liabilities outstanding at the end of the reporting period. A 50 basis point increase or decrease represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

In case of fluctuation in interest rates by 50 basis points on the exposure of ₹ 69,331.99 million as on 31st March, 2019 and ₹ 82,900.53 millions as on 31st March, 2018 and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit for the year would increase or decrease as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March	
	31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Impact on Profit or Loss for the year	346.66	414.50

b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities. The Company manages its foreign currency risk by hedging transactions that are expected to realise in future.

Every percentage point depreciation / appreciation in the exchange rate between the Indian rupee and U.S.dollar on the exposure of \$ 30.39 million as on 31st March, 2019 and \$ 84.14 million as on 31st March, 2018, would have affected the Company's profit for the year as follows:

Particulars	Impact of change in USD to INR rate	
	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Impact on Profit or Loss for the year	(21.02)	54.73

Foreign currency risk management

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk on account of following:

1. Purchase of Coal
2. Foreign currency payables on account of project liabilities.

The Company has a forex policy in place whose objective is to reduce foreign exchange risk by deploying the appropriate hedging strategies (forward covers) and also by maintaining reasonable open exposures within approved parameters depending on the future outlook on currencies. Consequent to matters described in Note 1.2 above, the Company has not hedged any of its exposure during the year.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

i) The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities based on gross exposure at the end of the reporting period is as under:

Particulars	Liabilities		Liabilities	
	USD		INR	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Outstanding value of retention money/ Liabilities in respect of project contracts	47.29	60.41	3,271.20	3,929.07
Payables towards purchase of raw material	11.88	53.30	822.04	3,466.59
Total	59.17	113.71	4,093.24	7,395.66

Particulars	Asset		Asset	
	USD		INR	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Interest accrued on loan given to Wholly Owned Subsidiary	29.56	29.56	2,044.99	1,922.97
Loan given to wholly owned subsidiary	60.00	60.00	4,150.28	3,902.65
Total	89.56	89.56	6,195.27	5,825.62

ii) Foreign currency forward Contracts outstanding as at the Balance Sheet date:

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
	Forward contracts - Cash flow hedges			
USD	-	-	-	60
Number of contracts	-	-	-	1

The forward contracts have been entered into to hedge the currency on the external commercial borrowings and loans given by the

	Curr ency	Cross currency	No. of contracts	Amount in foreign currency	Amount In ₹	Buy/Sell
As at 31 March 2018	USD	INR	46	-	-	Buy
	USD	INR	1	60.00	3,902.65	Sell

iii). Foreign currency derivative contracts designated under hedging relationship

The Company has availed buyers credit facilities and have entered into Currency derivative contracts like Forward Contracts to hedge the foreign currency risk exposure. The economic relationship exists between the hedged item (buyers credit) and the hedging instrument (Forward Contracts) since both are taken on the same underlying i.e, USD / INR exchange rate.

Hedging instrument outstanding	Currency	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Average exchange rate	INR/USD	-	65.04
Change in fair value of hedging instrument capitalised as borrowing cost along with hedge item	INR Mn	-	121.99
Ineffective portion of hedge recognised in statement of profit and loss	INR Mn	-	0.03

c) Commodity price risk

The company operating activities require the on-going purchase of coal and other fuel. This is affected by the price volatility of certain commodities. The company is hedging the same by procuring the coal in the current market and keeping a close tap of the price with the cost of generation thereby ensuring this does not result in negative operating margins.

d) 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 having majority of receivables from State Electricity Boards which are Government undertakings and hence they are secured from credit losses in the future. Though there are delays in payments there is no risk with regard to certainty of collection. Refer Note 6.3 for credit concentration.

All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

40.4 Liquidity risk management

The Company endeavor to manage liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. Consequent to matters described in Note 1.2 above, the Company's funds management has undergone a change. Currently, the Company solely depends on its ability to collect money from its power sale customers which in turn effects the procurement plan and this can have cascading effect on declaring availability and generation of power.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as at March 31, 2019:

Particulars	Carrying amount	upto 1 year	1-5 year	More than 5 year	Total contracted cash flows
Borrowings (including current maturities of long term borrowings)	80,402.22	14,693.98	30,153.93	35,554.31	80,402.22
Trade Payables	3,373.01	3,373.01	-	-	3,373.01
Other Financial Liabilities	9,110.38	9,110.38	-	-	9,110.38
Total	92,885.61	27,177.37	30,153.93	35,554.31	92,885.61

Particulars	Carrying amount
Trade receivables	12,876.18
Other financial assets	7,973.94
Total	20,850.12

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as at March 31, 2018:

Particulars	Carrying amount	upto 1 year	1-5 year	More than 5 year	Total contracted cash flows
Borrowings (including current maturities of long term borrowings)	82,900.53	13,495.13	65,391.31	4,014.09	82,900.53
Trade Payables	5,353.30	5,353.30	-	-	5,353.30
Other Financial Liabilities	10,568.97	7,978.16	2,590.81	-	10,568.97
Total	98,822.80	26,826.59	67,982.12	4,014.09	98,822.80

The table below provides details of financial assets as at 31 March 2018:

Particulars	Carrying amount
Trade receivables	12,876.18
Other financial assets	15,327.31
Total	28,203.49



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

40.5. Financial Instruments

Fair Values:

The following table presents the carrying amounts and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019			As at 31 March 2018		
	Carrying value	Fair Value through profit or loss	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair Value through profit or loss	Fair value
Financial assets						
Financial assets at amortised cost:						
- Trade receivables	12,876.18	-	12,876.18	9,725.40	-	9,725.40
- Cash and cash equivalents	204.48	-	204.48	3,355.17	-	3,355.17
- Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	660.03	-	660.03	1,433.17	-	1,433.17
- Investments	2,319.87	-	2,319.87	2,277.84	-	2,277.84
- Loans	1,618.07	-	1,618.07	5,825.62	-	5,825.62
- Other financial assets	3,171.49	-	3,171.49	5,586.29	-	5,586.29
Particulars	As at 31 March 2019			As at 31 March 2018		
	Amortised cost	Fair Value through profit or loss	Fair value	Amortised cost	Fair Value through profit or loss	Fair value
Financial liabilities						
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:						
Borrowings	80,402.22	-	80,402.22	82,900.53	-	82,900.53
Trade payables	3,373.01	-	3,373.01	5,353.30	-	5,353.30
Other financial liabilities	9,110.38	-	9,110.38	10,540.77	28.20	10,568.97

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, loans, other financial assets, short term borrowings, trade payables and other current financial liabilities 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. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Derivatives are fair valued using market observable rates.

Fair Value hierarchy:

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy as at 31st March, 2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	level 3	Total
Financial liabilities				
Foreign Exchange forward Contracts	-	28.20	-	28.20
Total	-	28.20	-	28.20

There have been no transfers between any levels during the year

41. Investments in and loans due from ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd

The Company has investments of Rs 2,319.57 million in, and dues of Rs 6,195.27 million (represented by loans of Rs 4,150.28 million and interest accrued of Rs 2044.99 million up to March 31, 2018) recoverable from IL&FS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd ("IMOL"), a subsidiary of the Company. IMOL is primarily a holding company with investments in its subsidiary PT Mantimin Coal Mining, Indonesia ("PTMCM"), which is currently developing a coal mine in Indonesia. Management is also exploring options to sell the coal mine and has invited bids in this regard. However, no formal decision in this regard has been made.

Having regard to the investments made and the operating status of IMOL and PTMCM, Management has determined that approximately 50% of the total value investments and loans, ie Rs 4,577.20 million, is impaired and hence considered not recoverable. Accordingly, the Company has made a provision of Rs 4,577.20 million (Rs 2,044.99 million in respect of interest accrued on the loan till March 31, 2018, and Rs 2,532.21 million against loans due from IMOL). No provision has been recorded against the value of investments in IMOL. The Company has not recognised interest on the aforesaid loan, in respect of the current financial year. As a result, the Company carries investments of Rs 2,319.57 million, and loans (net of provision) of Rs 1,618.07 million, in respect of IMOL, in these financial statements (refer Note 12).



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

42.Amount receivable for Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited ('TANGEDCO')

In terms of the Power Purchase Agreement dated December 12, 2013 (the "PPA") entered into between the Company and TANGEDCO, the Company has recorded the following in these financial statements:

- a. Trade receivables of Rs 2,514.96 million in respect of invoices for the months of January and February 2019 (net of collections received subsequent to year-end, which have been adjusted against to those invoices), and unbilled revenues of Rs 1,783.94 million in respect of March 2019, towards supply of electricity;
- b. Trade receivables towards change in law claims of Rs 2,220.95 million as allowed by the PPA; and
- c. Trade receivables towards interest on overdue payments of Rs 2,268.62 million.

In respect of (a) above, Management is of the view that delays on the part of TANGEDCO are due to cash flows constraints of TANGEDCO, which are believed to be temporary in nature. Accordingly, Management is of the view that such dues will be recovered in due course, and no provision is required there against.

In respect of (b) above, the Company has submitted its claims with the Central Energy Regulatory Commission (CERC) and is confident of a positive outcome in its favour. Accordingly, management believes that these dues are fully recoverable, and no provision is required to be made in this regard.

In respect of (c) above, based on discussions with TANGEDCO, management is of the view that a provision of Rs 1,134.31 million (representing 50% of the gross dues of this nature) is required, which has been provided for in these financial statements.

43.Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment ("PPE")

The Company has constructed a thermal based power project of 1200 Mega Watt (MW) in two units (Unit I and Unit II) of 2 X 600 MW each (during Phase I). Unit I achieved its Commenced Operations Date ("COD") in the year 2015-16, and Unit II achieved COD in the year 2016-17. The Company entered into a Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") with TANGEDCO in respect of Unit I, for a period of 15 years, effective June 01, 2014. In respect of Unit II, the Company has entered into a PPA effective April 1, 2019, for a period of 3 years.

a.Phase I

In respect of Phase I, the Cash Generating Unit ("CGU") has been determined as the assets relating to Phase I, including related land. Management has performed an assessment of the recoverable amount of the above-mentioned CGU, and related provision for impairment, as at March 31, 2019, under the requirements of Ind-AS 36, Impairment of Assets. Based on such assessment, the value in use has been determined at approximately Rs 66,460 million based on the present value of future cash flows from operations of the CGU. Management has also obtained a third-party valuation on a replacement cost basis, of the CGU, of Rs 69,019.76 million, and has estimated the costs of disposal to be Rs 8,502.78 million in this regard, resulting in a net fair value less costs of disposal, of Rs 60,516.98 million. Based on the above, the recoverable amount of the CGU has been determined as Rs 66,460 million, being the higher of the present value of future cash flows, and fair value less costs of disposal, and consequently, an impairment loss of Rs 32,857.02 million has been provided for, in respect of Phase I of the Company's operations.

In respect of the above, management has estimated the value in use using discounted future cash flows from the power plant over its remaining useful life, and such cash flows have been reviewed by an independent expert. In making these estimates, management has relied on internal and external estimates for significant inputs, including future price of the coal, foreign exchange rates and terminal values, and made certain assumptions relating to future tariff and estimate of operating performance. Any future changes to such assumptions could affect the discounted cash flows and, consequently, the recoverable amounts and the provision for impairment made in this regard.

In determining the quantum of impairment provision to be recognised, the Company has excluded the value of government grants of Rs 5,187.88 million (net of accumulated depreciation) in respect of which all relevant conditions have been fulfilled by the Company (also refer Note 54) from the current carrying value of assets.

b.Phase II

In addition to the above, the Company has obtained a fair valuation (net of costs of disposal) of the land pertaining to Phase II of the Company's proposed operations. Based on such valuation, the Company has provided for Rs 1,059.74 million towards impairment of land pertaining to Phase II, after providing for related goodwill in the financial statements, of Rs 250.28 million.

44.Capital work in progress ("CWIP") relating to construction of jetty

CWIP of Rs 555.79 million in the financial statement represents costs incurred towards construction of a jetty near the Company's power plant in Tamil Nadu. Management has assessed that the savings from the use of jetty post completion of its construction, will be higher than the total cost of the jetty, including future costs to come. Accordingly, no provision for impairment of such CWIP has been recorded in these financial statements. The Company's basis of such conclusion is not in strict compliance with the relevant requirements of Ind-AS 36, Impairment of Assets.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

45. Commercial arrangements and claims received

a. Commercial arrangements not accounted for

(i) The Company had raised funds by way of private placement of two Secured, Unlisted, Redeemable Non-Convertible Debenture ("NCD") having face value of Rs.10,00,000 each, aggregating Rs.5,000 Million, backed by corporate guarantee and/or undertakings by IL&FS and IEDCL. Pursuant to an arrangement with IL&FS, the Company was required to pay monitoring fees to IL&FS in respect of the above-mentioned private placement of NCDs. Subsequent to the downgrading of credit rating of IL&FS after October 2018, holders of NCDs of the Company have increased interest rates on NCDs issued by the Company. As result of the foregoing, management is of the view that the arrangement with IL&FS has become infructuous and, accordingly, related expenses of Rs 22.13 million for the period from October 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019 have not been accounted for by the Company.

(ii) The Company entered in to an agreement dated May 25, 2017 with IMICL, an IL&FS group company, for providing coal handling services to the Company. As per the said agreement, the Company is required to pay fixed charges on yearly basis to IMICL in addition to variable charges per tonne of coal handled. Such charges for the current year have been waived by IMICL. In addition, the Company was liable to pay interest on delayed payment of dues pertaining to the period from July 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018, aggregating Rs 386.30 million till March 31, 2019. This amount has been claimed by IMICL on the Company, including as part of the claims process (refer Note 45b). The Company has not admitted these claims, and hence has not accounted for such costs in these financial statements.

(iii) As at March 31, 2019, the Company has borrowings from IEDCL, its holding company, represented by debentures (Note 17) and term loans (Note 17 and 18), in respect of which interest expenses for the current year have been recognised till October 15, 2018, and not for the subsequent period till March 31, 2019. The amount of such interest not recognised in these financial statements is Rs 773.66 million in the aggregate.

(iv) The Company entered into an agreement with Porto Novo Maritime Limited (more fully discussed in Note 52a), in respect of the Company has not accrued for certain interest costs of Rs 309.34 million which are contractually payable to PNML, as this amount has also not been claimed by PNML through the claims process (refer Note 45b) or otherwise.

(v) As a result of the various matters stated in Note 1.2 to these financial statements, management has determined that no interest will be payable by the Company, on loans from banks, debentures other than in Note 45(a)(iii) above (for the period after October 15, 2018), and cash credit accounts (for the period after October 31, 2018). Accordingly, the Company has not recognised finance costs aggregating approximately Rs 3,530.55 million, pertaining to the current year, in these financial statements, which have been included under contingent liabilities. Further, as the Company has paid interest till October 31, 2018 on the said loans from banks, an amount of Rs 268.98 million is included as recoverable (Refer Note 8) in respect of interest for the period from October 16, 2018 to October 31, 2018.

The aggregate value of the liabilities not accounted for, in (i) to (v) above, is Rs 5,021.98 million .

b. Creditors claims process

'Pursuant to the "Third Progress Report – Proposed Resolution Framework for the IL&FS Group" dated 17 December, 2018 and the "Addendum to the Third Progress Report – Proposed Resolution Framework for IL&FS Group" dated January 15, 2019 ("Resolution Framework Report") submitted by IL&FS, the ultimate holding company of the Company, to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India which, in turn, was filed with the Hon'ble National Company Law Appellate Tribunal ("NCLAT"), the creditors of the Company were invited (via advertisement(s) dated May 22, 2019) to submit their claims as at October 15, 2018 with proof on or before 5 June, 2019 (date later extended till June 20, 2019) to a Claims Management Advisor ("CMA") appointed by IL&FS Group. The amounts claimed by the financial and operational creditors are assessed for admission by the CMA.

The CMA, vide their communications dated July 10, 2019 and August 8, 2019 have submitted reports to the management of IL&FS Group, on the status of the claims received and its admission status. The report is subject to updation based on additional information / clarification that may be received from the creditors in due course.

Management of the Company is in the process of reviewing the claims made by third parties with the CMA, of Rs 11,867.08 million in respect of the Company (excluding from banks, and the amounts in note 45a above) as at October 15, 2018, and reconciling such claims with the corresponding amounts as per the Company's books of account. Against this, as at March 31, 2019, the Company has recorded liabilities aggregating Rs 10,308.58 million in respect of these claims. Having regard to the nature, volume and value of claims received, management is of the view that due process will need to be applied to all such claims, in order to finally determine the level of present obligations that would need to be recognised by the Company as liabilities. Pending final determination in this regard, no adjustments have been made in this regard to these financial statements, and all such claims (to the extent not recorded as liabilities in the financial statements) have been disclosed as part of contingent liabilities (refer Note 34).



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

46. Disputed dues with banks

The Company's books of account reflect a balance of Rs 18,225.63 million (without considering interest reversal as discussed in note 45 (a)(v), in respect of the period from October 16, 2018 to March 31, 2019) payable to Punjab National Bank ("PNB", the lead consortium bank for the Company's bank borrowing facility) and State Bank of India ("SBI"), as against an amount of Rs 18,481.86 million communicated by PNB and SBI as being owed by the Company to them. Management believes that the difference of Rs 256.23 million represents additional / penal interest charged by PNB and SBI on the Company, which has not been paid by the Company, pursuant to the matters (including protocols) discussed in Note 1.2 to these financial statements. Accordingly, the Company has not accounted for such amount of difference of Rs 256.23 million in these financial statements.

47. Order of NCLT for re-opening and re-casting of financial statements of group companies

The National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT"), vide order dated On 1 January 2019, has allowed petition filed by the Union of India for re-opening of the books of accounts and re-casting the financial statements of Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited ('IL&FS'), IL&FS Financial Services Limited ('IFIN') and IL&FS Transportation Network Limited ('ITNL') under the provisions of Section 130 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the financial years from 2013-14 to 2017-18. The process of such re-opening and re-casting of financial statements is currently in progress.

The Company had entered into transactions with IL&FS, IFIN and ITNL during the aforementioned years and also in the current financial year, and the Board of Directors of the Company have reviewed these transactions and has evaluated the impact of this order on the Company. Based on such evaluation, and having regard to the fact that no such directions for re-opening of books of account or re-casting of financial statements of the Company has been issued till date, management is of the view that the re-opening of books of accounts and re-casting of financial statements of IL&FS, IFIN and ITNL does not have any impact on the financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019.

48. Forensic audit of IL&FS group entities

The Board of IL&FS has initiated a forensic examination for the period from April 2013 to September 2018 for certain companies of the Group including ITPCL, and has appointed an external agency to perform the forensic audit and report to the Board of IL&FS. Pending completion of such audit insofar as it is related to the Company, management does not expect any additional liability / exposure beyond those already accrued in its books of accounts as at March 31, 2019.

49. Status of the Audit Committee and consequential effects thereof including on the approval of financial statements

Two independent directors of the Company resigned effective November 05, 2018 and November 19, 2018, pursuant of which the Company's Audit Committee could not function due to lack of necessary constituents. Subsequently the Company has appointed a new independent director to its Board on February 13, 2019. In terms of the order of the National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") dated April 26, 2019, the NCLT has provided a dispensation to the Company (as part of various companies of the IL&FS group) from the requirement of appointing independent directors as required by the Companies Act, 2013. As a result of the foregoing, the Company is in non-compliance with requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 regarding constitution of an audit committee, and related requirements including the review and approval of these financial statements by the audit committee. Accordingly, the Board of Directors of the Company has approved the financial statements at their meeting held on November 18, 2019, and no material adjustment or consequences are expected in relation to this matter, affecting these financial statements.

50. Non-compliance of laws and regulations

As a consequence of the matters described in Note 1.2, Note 49 and Note 51 and various other matters discussed in these financial statements, the Company may not be in compliance with certain laws and regulations, including but not limited to certain provisions of the Companies Act 2013. Management is in the process of evaluating the various consequences arising from such non-compliances including their financial and operational impact. Pending final determination and assessment thereof, no adjustments have been made to these Financial Statements.

51. Classification of borrowings

Pursuant to the matter described in Note 1.2 above, the Company has not paid interest and principal, on borrowings, from banks and financial institutions, from November 1, 2018. Under the terms of the loan agreements with lenders, such non-payment constitutes an event of default pursuant to which the entire loan liability would become due and payable on a current basis. However, management is of the view that due to the moratorium, the terms of loan agreements resulting in such default would not be applicable to the Company. As a result, borrowings have been classified as current and non-current based on the original terms of the loan agreement, without considering default provisions as above.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

52. Accounting for amounts due / recoverable from IL&FS group companies

a. Porto Novo Maritime Limited ("PNML")

The Company has entered into a License Agreement dated September 15, 2010 with Tamil Nadu Maritime Board ("TNMB") on September 15, 2010 for the development and operation of the Parangipettal Port in Tamil Nadu, India (the "Port"), for a period of 30 years from August 15, 2010. The Company has transferred the Licence for port development and operation to PNML, an IL&FS group company, without any consideration. Thereafter, the Company has signed a Memorandum of Agreement with PNML dated April 12, 2013 to develop, finance, implement and operate the Port as a captive port for the Company on a "Take or Pay" basis.

As per the Memorandum of Agreement with PNML, the Company was required to provide capital support of Rs. 6,300 million to PNML towards construction of the Port, out of which Company paid Rs.2,903.50 million to PNML between March 2013 and February 2014. The development of the port was deferred due to various reasons, including delay implementation of Phase II of the Company's power plant. Subsequently, in July 2015, PNML refunded Rs.1,900 million out of the 2,903.50 million received from the Company.

The Company and PNML has entered into an amendment dated March 7, 2016 to the Memorandum of agreement dated April 12, 2013, in terms of which the Company was required to pay a deposit of Rs 2,200 million to PNML in lieu of capital cost already incurred by PNML, and PNML was required to refund the balance Rs 1,003.50 million capital support to the Company. The Company has not received the capital support amount of Rs 1003.50 million from PNML till date and based on the current financial condition of PNML, the Company believes that the advance is not recoverable and has provided for such amount of Rs 1,003.50 million

b. Costs incurred towards Carbon Capture Project, paid to IL&FS Environmental Infrastructure & Services Limited ("IEIS")

In earlier years, the Company had incurred Rs 413 million towards costs paid to IL&FS in relation to a carbon capture project and Rs 295 million towards costs paid to IEIS, towards services for assistance in obtaining environmental clearances for Phase II of the Company's power project. These amounts were carried as part of capital work in progress ("CWIP") as at March 31, 2018. During the current year, based on the status of these projects and assessment of their recoverability and assessment of costs included under capital work in progress, management has determined that these amounts are no longer recoverable through use, or have not met necessary parameters to support their being carried as CWIP. Accordingly, a total of Rs 708 million has been written off from CWIP in this regard, during the current financial year.

c. Interest on margin money deposits placed with IEDCL

The Company has placed margin money deposits of Rs 327.13 million with IEDCL, its holding company (also refer Note 17.3). The Company has recognised interest receivable on such margin money for the period April 1, 2018 to October 15, 2018, of Rs 9.76 million, which has been adjusted against the balance of term loans payable (Note 17). The Company has not recognised interest on such margin money for the remainder of the financial year.

53. Government Grants

The Company qualifies as a Mega Power Project, in terms of the applicable regulations in this regard, and has obtained a provisional Mega Power Project status certificate from the Ministry of Power, Government of India ("GoI"). In terms of the prevalent scheme at the relevant time, the Company had availed of exemption from customs and excise duty aggregating Rs 9,953.67 million on the purchase of equipment and spares for the Company's power project, which were secured by bank guarantees and fixed deposits. The grant of final mega power status of the Company is dependent on its achieving tie up for the supply of power for 85% of its installed capacity through the long-term PPAs by way of competitive bidding and the balance through regulated market within stipulated time (i.e., by January 2022). Under Ind AS, exemption of customs and excise duty has been treated as grant relating to income and accordingly, the amount of grant has been set-up as deferred income and has been recognised in statement of profit and loss over the useful life of the asset for which grant was received, with a corresponding balance recognised under Property, Plant & Equipment (Plant and Machinery).

As indicated in Note 1.1 above, in respect of Unit I of the Company's power plant operations, the Company has entered into a PPA for 15 years with TANGEDCO. During the current financial year, the Company has obtained a mega power certificate (provisional) to the extent of 56.17% based on the amended Mega Power Policy 2009 and, accordingly, bank guarantees provided by the Company to the GOI for an amount of Rs 5,576.14 million (proportional to the total value of bank guarantees given) have been released. There are no further obligations or conditions attached to this portion of the grant.

As indicated in Note 1.1 above, in respect of Unit II, the Company has entered into a PPA effective April 1, 2019, for a period of three years. The Company has represented to Ministry of Power that it has not been able to enter into a long-term PPA, as required by the terms of the duty waivers explained above, due to a lack of market (represented by requests for proposals) for such power supply terms. Management also believes that there are no other material obligations or conditions attached to this remaining portion of the grant, and that the Company would continue to retain its Mega Power Project status in respect of Units I and II combined and, accordingly, no adjustments have been made to the financial statements in this regard.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

54. 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. The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and any revisions thereto are recognized in the period in which they are revised or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both the current and future periods. Uncertainties 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. The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments 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.

i) Useful life of Property, Plant & Equipment

Property, plant and equipment / intangible assets are depreciated / amortised over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation / amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

ii) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

In estimating the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, the Company uses market observable data to the extent available. Where such Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company establishes appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. 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. Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of various assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 40.5.

iii) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. Information about the various estimates and assumptions made in determining the present value of defined benefit obligations are disclosed in Note 37.

iv) Impairment

Impairment of Property, Plant & Equipment: Determining whether property, plant and equipment are impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the relevant cash generating units. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow model over the estimated useful life of the Power Plants. Further, the cash flow projections are based on estimates and assumptions relating to tariff, operational performance of the Plants, life extension plans, market prices of coal and other fuels, exchange variations, inflation, terminal value etc. which are considered reasonable by the Management.

Impairment of Non-financial assets: Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is higher of its fair value less costs of disposal & its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sale transactions, conducted at arm's length for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing the asset. The value in use is based on a DCF model.

v) Taxes

Determining of income tax liabilities using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted requires the management to estimate the level of tax that will be payable based upon the Company's/ expert's interpretation of applicable tax laws, relevant judicial pronouncements and an estimation of the likely outcome of any open tax assessments including litigations or closures thereof. Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, unabsorbed depreciation and unused tax credits could be utilized.

In respect of other taxes which are in disputes, the management estimates the level of tax that will be payable based upon the Company's / expert's interpretation of applicable tax laws, relevant judicial pronouncements and an estimation of the likely outcome of any open tax assessments including litigations or closures thereof.

vi) Revenue

Revenue from operations on account of force majeure / change in law events in terms of Power Purchase Agreements with State Power Distribution Utilities, in certain cases is accounted for by the Company based on best estimates including orders / reports of Regulatory Authorities, which may be subject to adjustments on receipt of orders of the respective Regulatory Authorities or final closure of the matter with the customers.

vii) Going concern assumption

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company will continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. (refer note 1.4.A(c) for management's assessment regarding going concern, including related judgments involved).



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

55. Standard issued but not effective:

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2017 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 amending the following standard:

Ind AS 116 - Leases

Ind AS 116 Leases was notified by MCA on 30th March 2019 and it replaces Ind AS 17 Leases, including appendices thereto. Ind AS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1st April 2019. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

Lessees will be also required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognise the amount of the re-measurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in Ind AS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases.

The Company intends to adopt these standards from 1st April 2019. The Company has established an implementation team to implement Ind AS 116 and it continues to evaluate the changes to accounting systems and processes, and additional disclosure requirements that may be necessary. A reliable estimate of the quantitative impact of Ind AS 116 on financial statements will only be possible once the implementation project has been completed.

Ind AS 12 - Uncertain Tax Positions

Appendix C in Ind AS 12 is effective from 1st April 2019 and it set out the principles on recognition and measurement principle when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. An entity shall evaluate whether it is probable that the tax authority shall accept an uncertain tax treatment. If it is probable, the tax base shall be consistent with that of the items used in its income tax filings. If not probable, the company shall reflect the effect of uncertainty by using either the most likely amount method or expected value method. If the uncertain tax treatment affects current and deferred tax, the entity shall make consistent judgement and estimates for current and deferred tax.

The interpretation is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1st April 2019, but certain transition reliefs are available. The Company will apply the interpretation from its effective date. The company is in the process of evaluating the changes and reliable estimate of the quantitative impact will be possible on completion of the study.

Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits

Ind AS 19 has been amended to factor the impact relating to benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement in determining the past service cost, current service cost and net interest cost or income. The amendments apply to plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period that begins on or after 1st April 2019. These amendments will apply only to any future plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements of the Company.

Ind AS 28 - Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

The amendment states that Ind AS 109 applies to other financial instruments in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied for long term interest that form part of entity's net investment in an associate or joint venture.

These amendments shall be made retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8 for annual periods beginning from 1st April 2019. These amendments are not applicable to the Company.

Ind AS 109 - Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

Under Ind AS 109, a debt instrument can be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the contractual cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding' (the SPPI criterion) and the instrument is held within the appropriate business model for that classification. The amendments to Ind AS 109 clarify that a financial asset passes the SPPI criterion regardless of the event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract.

The amendments should be applied retrospectively and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1st April 2019. These amendments have no impact on the Standalone financial statements of the Company.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Amendments to Ind AS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

The amendments to Ind AS 19 address the accounting when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during a reporting period. The amendments specify that when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during the annual reporting period, an entity is required to:

- i) Determine current service cost for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement, using the actuarial assumptions used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event.
- ii) Determine net interest for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using: the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event; and the discount rate used to remeasure that net defined benefit liability (asset).

The amendments also clarify that an entity first determines any past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, without considering the effect of the asset ceiling. This amount is recognised in profit or loss

An entity then determines the effect of the asset ceiling after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement. Any change in that effect, excluding amounts included in the net interest, is recognised in other comprehensive income.

The amendments apply to plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period that begins on or after April 01, 2019. These amendments will apply only to any future plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements of the Company.

Ind AS 103 - Party to a Joint Arrangements obtains control of a business that is a Joint Operation

The amendments clarify that, when an party to a joint arrangement obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it applies the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages, including remeasuring previously held interests in the assets and liabilities of the joint operation at fair value. In doing so, the acquirer remeasures its entire previously held interest in the joint operation.

An entity applies those amendments to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1st April 2019. These amendments are currently not applicable to the Company but may apply to future transactions.

Ind AS 111 - Joint Arrangements

A party that participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint operation might obtain joint control of the joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business as defined in Ind AS 103. The amendments clarify that the previously held interests in that joint operation are not remeasured.

An entity applies those amendments to transactions in which it obtains joint control on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1st April 2019. These amendments are currently not applicable to the Company but may apply to future transactions.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes

The amendments clarify that the income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions to owners. Therefore, an entity recognises the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1st April 2019. The Company does not expect any effect on its standalone financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 23: Borrowing Costs

The amendments clarify that an entity treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop a qualifying asset when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete. An entity applies those amendments to borrowing costs incurred on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments. An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2019. Since the Company's current practice is in line with these amendments, the Company does not expect any effect on its standalone financial statements.



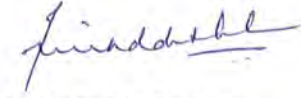
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56. Previous year's figures have been regrouped wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure.

57. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 18th November 2019.

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration
No.101049W/E300004



Per Aniruddh Sankaran
Partner
Membership No.211107

Place:Chennai
Date: 18/11/2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors




Vineet Nayyar
Director
DIN No:00018243



N Ramesh
Chief Executive Officer

Place:Chennai
Date:18/11/2019




Maharudra Manohar Wagle
Director
DIN NO:02115124



N K Balaji
Chief Financial Officer



Natarajan Srinivasan
Director
DIN No:00123338



Priya Iyer
Company Secretary



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements**Qualified Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying consolidated Ind AS financial statements of IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company"), its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") comprising of the consolidated Balance sheet as at March 31 2019, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, including other comprehensive income, the consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the effects and possible effects of the matters described in the 'Basis for Qualified Opinion' section of our report, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group, as at March 31, 2019, their consolidated loss including other comprehensive income, their consolidated cash flows and the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We draw attention to the matters more fully discussed in the following notes to the financial statements:

- a. Note 41 to the financial statements. The accompanying Ind-AS consolidated financial statements include Rs 3,645.76 million, Rs 2.20 million, Rs 371.72 million and Rs 2.13 million, of total assets (including intangible assets of Rs.1,344.31 million), total revenue, total losses and net cash flows, respectively, pertaining to the Company's subsidiaries, whose financial statements under Ind-AS have been prepared by management but have not been audited. We are unable to comment on the consequential effects, should the Ind-AS financial statements of those subsidiaries and joint venture have been audited.
- b. Note 42 to the financial statements regarding trade receivables and unbilled revenues that remain uncollected as of even date. We are unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support management's basis for the recoverability of trade receivables and unbilled revenues that have not been provided for, aggregating approximately Rs 5,870.22 million and Rs 1,783.94 million respectively, referred to in the said note.
- c. Note 44 to the financial statements regarding capital work in progress ("CWIP") of approximately Rs 555.79 million. In our opinion, the Company's basis of concluding that no provision for impairment in respect of such CWIP, is not in strict compliance with the relevant requirements of Ind-AS 36, Impairment of Assets. Accordingly, we are unable to comment on the consequent effects thereof on the financial statements.
- d. Note 45 to the financial statements, relating to contractual liabilities not accounted for, for the reasons stated in the said note. In our opinion, the Company may be required to account for the liabilities in note 45(a) aggregating Rs 5,021.98 million, in the financial statements, as at March 31, 2019, and write off the amount of Rs 268.98. million considered receivable, as indicated in Note 45(a)(v). Further, pending the final assessment and determination of various claims received as stated in note 45(b), we are unable to comment on the adjustments that may be required in this regard, to the financial statements.
- e. Note 46 to the financial statements. The amounts payable as per books of account is lower by approximately Rs 256 million when compared to the confirmed to us by lenders. Pending reconciliation of such difference, we are unable to comment on the consequential effects thereof on the financial statements.
- f. Note 47, relating to the regulatory order for re-opening of books of accounts and re-casting of financial statements of certain group companies, and Note 48, relating to the forensic investigation process initiated



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but not yet concluded in respect of entities in the group, including the Company, whose possible consequential effects on the financial statements cannot be determined as of even date.

We conducted our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as 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 Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1.4A (c) to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements which indicate that the Group has accumulated losses and its net worth has been fully eroded, has incurred a net loss during the current and previous year, and its current liabilities exceeded its current assets as at the balance sheet date. Similarly, as at March 31, 2019, the Holding Company has accumulated losses and its net worth has been fully eroded, it has incurred a net loss during the current and previous year and, and its current liabilities exceeded its current assets as at the balance sheet date. These conditions, including mitigating factors considered by management, along with other matters set forth in that Note, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Holding Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Except for the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion and Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern sections of our report, we have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Emphasis of matters

We draw attention to:

- a. Note 43 to the financial statements regarding determination of recoverable value, and provision for impairment, of property, plant & equipment. As discussed in that Note, management has considered various estimates, assumptions, and dependencies on external factors, including inter alia the extension of power purchase agreement with the state electricity distribution company / entering into new revenue arrangements, continued validity of the various assumptions made, changes to which may affect the recoverable value of the related assets and, consequently, the provision for impairment recorded in the financial statements.
- b. Note 49 to the financial statements regarding certain non-compliances of the requirements of the Act including in relation to constitution of audit committee, and Note 50 to the financial statements regarding non-compliance of laws and regulations.
- c. Note 51 of the financial statements regarding classification of borrowings, in view of the reasons more fully discussed in that note.

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of the above matters.

Other Information

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, but does not include the consolidated Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other



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Information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated Ind AS financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group 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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Charged with governance of the companies included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated Ind AS 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 consolidated Ind AS 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a



S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated Ind AS 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group of which we are the independent auditors and whose financial information we have audited, to express an opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of which we are the independent auditors 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 Matters

The consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2018, have been audited by the predecessor auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on July 06, 2018.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

- (a) We have sought and, except for the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements;
- (b) Except for the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Group so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- (c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements;
- (d) Except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, in our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
- (e) The matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion, and Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern sections above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Group;
- (f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors of the Holding Company is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- (g) The reservation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above.



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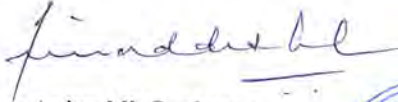
Chartered Accountants

- (h) With respect to the adequacy and the operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Group, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report, which is in respect of the Holding Company only, as all its subsidiaries and joint ventures are entities to which the requirements in this regard are not applicable;
- (i) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2019 has been paid / provided by the Group to their directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;
- (j) 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on its consolidated financial position of the Group, in its consolidated Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 34 to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements;
 - ii. The Group did not have any material foreseeable losses in long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the year ended March 31, 2019;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Group during the year ended March 31, 2019.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004



per **Aniruddh Sankaran**

Partner

Membership Number: 211107

UDIN: 19211107AAAA6127270

Place of Signature: Chennai

Date: November 18, 2019



Annexure to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the consolidated financial statements of IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited (the "Holding Company") as of March 31, 2019, in conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Holding Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding 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. 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 the Holding Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Holding Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements 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 as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified audit opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Consolidated Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements 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;



S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

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 With Reference to these Consolidated Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements, 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 with reference to these consolidated financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Qualified Opinion

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, and read with the matter stated in Note 1.2 to the financial statements, the following material weaknesses have been identified as at March 31, 2019:

- The Holding Company did not have appropriate internal controls over financial reporting in relation to the matters stated in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our auditor's report of even date on the consolidated financial statements of the Group, and the associated financial statements captions.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the material weaknesses described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Holding Company has maintained, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements were operating effectively as of March 31, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding 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.

Explanatory paragraph

We also have audited, in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act, the consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company, which comprise the consolidated Balance sheet as at March 31 2019, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, including other comprehensive income, the consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. The material weaknesses referred to above were considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the March 31, 2019 consolidated financial statements of the Group and this report does not affect our report dated November 18, 2019, which expressed a qualified opinion on those financial statements.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004



per **Aniruddh Sankaran**

Partner

Membership Number: 211107

UDIN: 19211107AAAAGR7270

Place of Signature: Chennai

Date: November 18, 2019



S.No	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
A	ASSETS			
	Non-Current Assets			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	72,735.99	109,445.53
	(b) Capital Work in Progress	2	1,135.81	1,822.64
	(c) Goodwill	3	-	250.28
	(d) Other Intangible Assets	4	1,344.31	3,978.19
	(e) Financial Assets			
	(i) Investments		0.12	0.12
	(ii) Trade Receivables	6	2,220.95	1,233.25
	(iii) Other financial assets	7	1,010.37	2,647.86
	(f) Other Non Current Assets	8	526.44	2,129.88
	Total non-current assets		78,973.99	121,507.75
	Current Assets			
	(a) Inventories	9	1,445.35	3,624.72
	(b) Financial Assets			
	(i) Trade Receivables	6	10,655.23	8,492.15
	(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	204.95	3,357.78
	(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	11	660.03	1,433.17
	(iv) Other Financial assets	7	2,162.85	2,941.69
	(c) Current tax assets (Net)	12	5.66	227.66
	(d) Other Current Assets	8	813.97	509.63
	Total current assets		15,948.04	20,586.80
	TOTAL ASSETS		94,922.03	142,094.55
B	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	Equity			
	(a) Equity Share Capital	13	1,759.70	1,759.70
	(b) Instruments entirely equity in nature	14	4,545.37	4,545.37
	(c) Other Equity	15	(14,107.49)	26,796.84
	Non Controlling Interests		(18.67)	(15.05)
	Total equity		(7,821.09)	33,086.86
	Liabilities			
	Non-Current Liabilities			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	16	65,708.24	69,405.40
	(ii) Other financial Liabilities	19	-	2,590.81
	(b) Long Term Provisions	21	15.68	16.14
	(c) Other non-current liabilities	20	9,000.08	9,261.39
	Total non-current liabilities		74,724.00	81,273.74
	Current Liabilities			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	17	9,513.22	12,215.11
	(ii) Trade Payables	18		
	Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises			
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		3,587.82	5,554.04
	(iii) Other financial Liabilities	19	14,508.40	9,453.59
	(b) Short Term Provisions	21	3.24	1.49
	(c) Other Current Liabilities	20	406.44	509.72
	Total current liabilities		28,019.12	27,733.95
	Total Liabilities		102,743.12	109,007.69
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		94,922.03	142,094.55

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

As per our report of even date
 For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 ICAI Firm Registration No.101049W/E300004

Srinivasan
 Per Aniruddh Sankaran
 Partner
 Membership No.211107

Place: Chennai
 Date: 18/11/2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vineet Nayyar
 Vineet Nayyar
 Director
 DIN No:00018243

N Ramesh
 N Ramesh
 Chief Executive Officer

Place: Chennai
 Date: 18/11/2019

Maharudra Manohar Wagle
 Maharudra Manohar Wagle
 Director
 DIN No:02115124

N K Balaji
 N K Balaji
 Chief Financial Officer

Natarajan Srinivasan
 Natarajan Srinivasan
 Director
 DIN No:00123338

Priya Iyer
 Priya Iyer
 Company Secretary



S.No	Particulars	Note No.	For the Year ended March 31, 2019	For the Year ended March 31, 2018
I	Revenues from Operations	22	29,159.29	28,883.12
II	Other Income	23	147.44	1,495.46
III	Total Income (I+II)		29,306.73	30,378.58
IV	Expenses:			
	Cost of materials consumed	24	18,186.72	18,297.69
	Other Direct Expenses	25	1,193.11	1,072.93
	Employee benefits expense	26	299.38	244.14
	Finance costs	27	6,167.65	9,686.49
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	28	3,091.41	2,804.90
	Other expenses	29	4,106.35	1,111.72
	Impairment of Goodwill and Other Intangible asset	3	2,810.08	-
	Impairment of non-current assets	2	33,916.76	-
	Total Expenses (IV)		69,771.46	33,217.87
V	(Loss) before tax (III-IV)		(40,464.73)	(2,839.29)
VI	Tax Expense:			
	(1) Current Tax	30.1	-	-
	In respect of current year		-	-
	In respect of previous year		122.96	-
	(2) Deferred Tax	30.2	-	-
			122.96	-
VII	(Loss) for the year (V-VI)		(40,587.69)	(2,839.29)
VIII	Loss Attributable to Non controlling interest		(3.05)	(2.99)
IX	Loss Attributable to Owners of the Company		(40,584.64)	(2,836.30)
	Other Comprehensive Income			
	A. i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	a) Remeasurement (loss)/gain of defined benefit plans, net of tax		(0.07)	(0.06)
			(0.07)	(0.06)
	B. i) Items that may be reclassified to profit and loss			
	a) Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations		(345.55)	(11.35)
X	Total other comprehensive income		(345.62)	(11.41)
XI	Total Comprehensive (Loss) for the year (IX+X)		(40,930.26)	(2,847.71)
XII	Earnings/ (Loss) Per Equity Share (Nominal value per share ₹ 10)			
	- For continuing operations			
	(a) Basic	38	(202.71)	(14.17)
	(b) Diluted		(202.71)	(14.17)

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

As per our report of even date
 For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 ICAI Firm Registration No.101049W/E300004

Per Aniruddh Sankaran
 Partner

Membership No.211107



Place: Chennai
 Date: 18/11/2019

 Vineet Nayyar Director DIN No:00018243	 Maharudra Manohar Wagle Director DIN No:02115124	 Natarajan Srinivasan Director DIN No:00123338
 N Ramesh Chief Executive Officer	 N K Balaji Chief Financial Officer	 Priya Iyer Company Secretary

Place: Chennai
 Date: 18/11/2019



IL&FS TAMILNADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2019
 All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated



A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	175,969,765	1,759.70
Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	175,969,765	1,759.70
Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	175,969,765	1,759.70

B. Instruments entirely equity in nature

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	4,545.37
Issued during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	4,545.37
Issued during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	4,545.37

C. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Item of Other Comprehensive Income	Controlling Interests	Non controlling Interests	Total
	Securities Premium Account	FCMITRA*	Debenture Redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve			
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount			
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	32,479.92	(76.46)	16.95	(2,918.74)	92.35	29,594.02	(12.48)	29,581.54
(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(2,836.30)	-	(2,836.30)	-	(2,836.30)
Add: Addition for the year	-	12.33	-	-	(11.35)	0.98	(2.57)	(1.59)
Add: Amortised during the year	-	38.20	-	-	-	38.20	-	38.20
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans, net of tax	-	-	-	(0.06)	-	(0.06)	-	(0.06)
Total comprehensive (Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(2,836.36)	(11.35)	(2,847.71)	-	(2,847.71)
Balance at March 31, 2018	32,479.92	(25.93)	16.95	(5,755.10)	81.00	26,796.84	(15.05)	26,781.79
(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(40,584.64)	-	(40,584.64)	-	(40,584.64)
Add: Addition for the year	-	247.63	-	-	(345.55)	(97.92)	(3.62)	(101.54)
Add :Amortised during the year	-	(221.70)	-	-	-	(221.70)	-	(221.70)
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans, net of tax	-	-	-	(0.07)	-	(0.07)	-	(0.07)
Total comprehensive (Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(40,584.71)	(345.55)	(40,930.26)	-	(40,930.26)
Balance at March 31, 2019	32,479.92	-	16.95	(46,339.81)	(264.55)	(14,107.49)	(18.67)	(14,126.16)

* Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account

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

As per our report of even date
 For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 ICAI Firm Registration
 No.101049W/E300004

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Aniruddh Sankaran

per Aniruddh Sankaran
 Partner
 Membership No.211107

Vineet Nayyar

Vineet Nayyar
 Director
 DIN No:00018243

Maharudra Manohar Wagle

Maharudra Manohar Wagle
 Director
 DIN No:02115124

Natarajan Srinivasan

Natarajan Srinivasan
 Director
 DIN No:00123338

N Ramesh
 N Ramesh
 Chief Executive Officer

N K Balaji
 N K Balaji
 Chief Financial Officer

Priva Iyer
 Priva Iyer
 Company Secretary

Place: Chennai
 Date: 18/11/2019



Place: Chennai
 Date: 18/11/2019



Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2019		For the Year ended March 31, 2018	
A. Cash flow from operating activities				
Net profit before tax		(40,464.73)		(2,839.29)
Adjustments for :				
Depreciation and Amortisation	3,091.41		2,804.90	
Finance costs	5,918.13		9,617.97	
Unrealised exchange gain(net)	(128.77)		66.06	
Interest Income	(120.51)		(475.03)	
Loss/(Gain) on derecognition of financial liabilities	249.52		(380.43)	
Profit on sale of fixed asset	0.06		-	
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	33,916.76		-	
Impairment of Goodwill	2,810.08		-	
Impairment of Capital Work in progress	1,222.73		-	
Impairment of Other financial Asset	71.68		-	
Impairment of other asset	1,003.50		-	
Accrued Income	-		(420.00)	
Provision for employee benefits	1.22		3.78	
		48,035.81		11,217.25
Operating profit before working capital changes		7,571.08		8,377.96
Changes in working capital				
Adjustments:				
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade receivables	(3,150.77)		220.46	
Decrease /(Increase) in Inventories	2,179.37		(1,406.79)	
Decrease in Other Assets	295.60		234.19	
Decrease in Other Financial Assets	662.77		511.00	
(Decrease) in Trade payable	(1,973.79)		(1,039.26)	
(Decrease) in Other Liabilities	(364.58)		(204.42)	
Increase/ (Decrease) In Other Financial Liabilities	2.53		(38.67)	
		(2,348.87)		(1,723.49)
Cash generated from operations		5,222.21		6,654.47
Tax (Paid)/refund received(Net)		99.04		(435.62)
Net cash flow from operating activities		5,321.25		6,218.85
B. Cash flow from investing activities				
Purchase of fixed assets including capital advances	(3,211.69)		(2,955.51)	
Fixed deposits matured	1,285.34		628.14	
Bank balances considered as other than cash and cash equivalent	773.14		2,793.29	
Interest received	517.05		205.17	
Net cash flow used in investing activities		(636.16)		671.09
C. Cash flow from financing activities				
Proceeds from long term borrowings	-		1,097.50	
Repayment of long term borrowings	(278.73)		(1,965.79)	
Net increase in working capital borrowing	1,571.68		1,510.03	
Sub debt received from group companies	503.28		1,901.77	
Repayment of sub debt to group companies	(602.28)		(304.58)	
(Repayment)/ Proceeds of loan against fixed deposit	(2,920.54)		2,200.54	
Repayment of buyers credit	(1,358.61)		-	
Finance costs	(4,752.72)		(8,174.15)	
Loans and Advances (given)/received back	-		193.64	
Interim dividend paid including DDT	-		(476.82)	
Net cash flow from in financing activities		(7,837.92)		(4,017.86)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		(3,152.83)		2,872.08
Reconciliation				
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		3,357.78		485.70
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		204.95		3,357.78
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(3,152.83)		2,872.08

Notes:

i) The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' set out in Ind AS 7 'Cash Flow Statement'. The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date
 For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 ICAI Firm Registration No.101049W/E300004

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vineet Nayyar
 Director
 DIN No:00018243

Maharudra Manohar Wagle
 Director
 DIN No:02115124

Natarajan Srinivasan
 Director
 DIN No:00123338

Per Aniruddh Sankaran
 Partner
 Membership No.211107

N Ramesh
 Chief Executive Officer

N K Balaji
 Chief Financial Officer

Priya Iyer
 Company Secretary

Place: Chennai
 Date: 18/11/2019

Place: Chennai
 Date:18/11/2019



IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Limited

Notes to the Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts are ₹ in million, unless otherwise stated)

1.1 Corporate information

IL&FS Tamil Nadu Power Group Limited ("ITPCL" or the "the Company", having Company Identification Number U72200TN2006PLC060330) was incorporated on June 26, 2006 as a public limited Group. The Group is the subsidiary of IL&FS Energy Development Group Ltd. The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as 'the Group').

The Group was established for setting up a thermal based power project of 3200 Mega Watt (MW) at a facility in Parangipettai in Tamil Nadu. The project was envisaged in two phases – Phase I of 1,200 MW (in two units of 600 MW each) and the remainder in Phase II. Unit 1 of Phase I, of 600 MW, achieved COD (Commercial Operations Date) during 2015-16, and Unit 2 achieved COD (Commercial Operations Date) during 2016-17. The Group has entered into a Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") in respect of Unit 1 with the Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited ("TANGEDCO"), for a period of 15 years effective June 1, 2014, and a PPA in respect of Unit 2 with PTC India Limited for a period of 3 years effective April 1, 2019.

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on November 18, 2019.

1.2 Significant developments at IL&FS and various group companies in FY 2018-19 and subsequently

Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited ("IL&FS") reported defaults on its borrowing obligations during the financial year 2018-19. Further, the credit rating of IL&FS was downgraded to 'D' (lowest grade) in September 2018.

Pursuant to a report filed by the Registrar of Companies, Mumbai ("RoC") under Section 208 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Government of India vide their Order dated September 30, 2018, directed that the affairs of the Company be investigated by the Serious Fraud Investigation Office ("SFIO"). SFIO commenced investigation of affairs of the Company. SFIO submitted an interim report under Section 212(11) of the Companies Act, 2013, on November 30, 2018.

The Union of India on October 1, 2018 filed a petition with the National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") seeking an order under section 242(2) and section 246 read with section 339 of the Companies Act, 2013 on the basis of the interim reports of the RoC and on the following grounds:

- I. The precarious and critical financial condition of IL&FS and its group companies and their inability to service their debt obligations had rattled the money market.
- II. On a careful consideration of the Union of India, it was of the opinion that affairs of IL&FS and its group companies were conducted in a manner contrary to the public interest due to its mis-governance; and
- III. The intervention of the Union of India is necessary to prevent the downfall of IL&FS and its group companies and the financial markets.

It was felt that the governance and management change is required to bring back the IL&FS Group from Financial collapse, which may require, among other things, a change in the existing Board and management and appointment of a new management.

Based on the above petition, the NCLT vide its order dated October 1, 2018 suspended the erstwhile Board and appointed the New Board proposed by the Union of India with seven persons namely:

- I. Mr Uday Kotak
- II. Mr Vineet Nayyar
- III. Mr G N Bajpai
- IV. Mr G C Chaturvedi
- V. Dr Ms Malini Shankar
- VI. Mr Nand Kishore
- VII. Mr C S Rajan



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The present constitution of the New Board is as follows:

- I. Mr Uday Kotak, Chairman
- II. Mr Vineet Nayyar, Vice Chairman (Managing Director till March 31, 2019)
- III. Mr C S Rajan, Director (Managing Director from April 2, 2019)
- IV. Mr Bijay Kumar, Deputy Managing Director
- V. Mr Nand Kishore
- VI. Dr Ms Malini Shankar
- VII. Mr N Srinivasan
- VIII. Mr G C Chaturvedi

Further applications were made by the Union of India and others, to the NCLT and the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal ("NCLAT") on various matters. The NCLAT, on October 15, 2018, ordered a stay until further orders on the following matters:

- I. The institution or continuation of suits or any other proceedings by any party or person or bank or Company against IL&FS and its group companies in any court of law/tribunal/arbitration panel or arbitration authority.
- II. Any action by any party or person or bank or company etc to foreclose, recover, enforce any security interest created over the assets of IL&FS and its group companies including any action under the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Securities Interest Act, 2002.
- III. The acceleration, premature, withdrawal, or other withdrawal, invocation of any term loan, corporate loan, bridge loan, commercial paper, debentures, fixed deposits, guarantees, letter of support, commitment or comfort and other financial obligations availed by IL&FS and its group companies.
- IV. Suspension of temporarily any term loan, corporate loan, bridge loan, commercial paper, debentures, fixed deposits, and any financial liability taken by IL&FS and its group companies.
- V. Any and all banks, financial institutions from exercising the right to set off or lien against any amount lying with any creditor against any dues whether principal or interest or otherwise against the balance lying in any the bank account and deposits whether current, savings or otherwise of IL&FS and its group companies.

Resolution process proposed by new Board of Directors of the IL&FS

The New Board of Directors of the IL&FS (hereinafter, "New Board"), as part of the resolution process, has submitted several progress reports to the NCLT. This includes framework for a resolution plan and process, steps undertaken for monetization of assets, appointment of consultants, and classification of group entities based on their abilities to meet various financial and operational obligations, measures for cost optimization and protocol for making payments beyond certain limits.

As discussed earlier, the NCLAT had given a moratorium to IL&FS and its group entities and that no creditors can proceed against it except under article 226 of the Constitution.

The resolution plan seeks a fair and transparent resolution for the IL&FS while keeping in mind larger public interest, financial stability, various stakeholders' interest, compliance with legal framework and commercial feasibility. It is proposed to have a timely resolution process which in turn mitigate the fallout on the financial markets of the country and restore investor confidence in the financial markets thereby serving larger public interest. The IL&FS being a holding company and registered as a Core Investment Company (CIC) with RBI, depends on its group entities to continue operating as a going concern. The resolution plan and processes for various verticals are under way and options



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of restructuring business, as well as exits are planned. The plan of the management is to sell/exit from assets at the group entity as a going concern.

The New Board is pursuing vertical level, SPV level and asset level resolution plan. The assessment of the New Board, based on analysis of the current position of and challenges facing the IL&FS group, is that an Asset Level Resolution Approach serves the best interest of all stakeholders to achieve final resolution. Further, the stakeholders' interests will be protected adequately since the framework and asset sale will be subject to NCLAT approval. The agreed resolution plan would be made public for the knowledge of all concerned stakeholders through an affidavit filed by the Union of India before Hon'ble NCLAT.

As discussed above, the New Board has submitted five progress reports to the NCLT on the resolution plans and latest of which were submitted on August 9, 2019.

Strategic actions taken include:

- (a) Appointing Legal, Transaction and Resolution Advisors
- (b) Securing a moratorium order from third party actions
- (c) Setting up 'Operating Committee' of senior executives for managing daily operations
- (d) Developing a resolution framework for managing unprecedented group in solvency using an umbrella resolution approach
- (e) Active recovery actions on external lending portfolio of IL&FS Financial Services (IFIN)
- (f) Working with central and state government authorities to resolve outstanding claims

The entities in the IL&FS group, have been classified into Indian and offshore entities. Further, the Indian IL&FS entities have been classified by an independent third party, into three categories of entities based on a 12-month cash flow based solvency test viz "Green", "Amber" and "Red", indicating their ability to repay both financial and operating creditors, only operating creditors, or only going concern respectively.

Based on this classification of "Green", "Amber" and "Red", the New Board has put in place a payment protocol for the IL&FS group during the resolution process. The classification of the entities, the payment protocol and the resolution framework has been filed with the NCLAT and the NCLAT has directed the appointment of Justice D K Jain (Retd) to supervise the resolution process for the IL&FS group.

In this regard, ITPCL is classified as an "Amber" entity, indicating that it is not to meet all obligations (financial and operational), but can meet only operational payment obligations and payment obligations to senior secured financial creditors. Accordingly, the ITPCL is permitted to make only those payments necessary to maintain and preserve the going concern status.

1.3 Application of new and revised Ind AS

As at the date of preparation of these Financial statements, all the applicable Ind AS issued and ratified by the MCA have been applied.

1.4 Summary of significant accounting policies

A) Basis of preparation and presentation

a) Compliance with Ind-AS

The financial statements of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2019 have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) as amended, read with the relevant notes below.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.) (its functional currency) and all values are rounded off to the nearest million of Indian Rupees, except where otherwise indicated. Figures for the previous years have been regrouped /rearranged wherever considered necessary to conform to the current year classification.



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b) Historical Cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group considers the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis.

c) Going concern assumption

As at March 31, 2019, the current liabilities of the Group exceeded its current assets by Rs 12,071.08 million. The Group has incurred loss of Rs 40,930.26 million during the year ended 31 March 2019 and Rs 2,847.71 million during the year ended 31 March 2018. The Group has determined and provided for impairment on its fixed assets, of Rs 33,916.76 million, as well as various other provisions against assets and towards liabilities, during the year ended March 31, 2019, which are included in the above-mentioned losses for the year.

Pursuant to the matter stated in Note 1.2, the IL&FS Group is evaluating sale of certain entities in the group and/or assets of such entities, including in relation to ITPCL. Pending the determination of this approach as regards ITPCL and outcome of the processes, it is not practically possible to determine the consequent effects of such process on the financial statements of the Group. These factors indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Management believes that the operating losses are temporary in nature, and primarily due to the underutilisation of Unit II of the power plant, in absence of a structured revenue generation mechanism. In this regard, the Group has entered into a Power Purchase Agreement in respect of Unit II for a period of three years, effective April 1, 2019, and has commenced power supply under the said power purchase agreement after year-end. Further, the cash flows projections prepared by management covering the period up to financial year 2039-40 (i.e, co-terminus with the tenure of the Group's borrowings as of date), in respect of both Unit I and Unit II in the aggregate, shows net positive cash flows, based on which management is confident that the Group will be able to carry on its regular operations, generate sufficient cash flows from operations and pay its liabilities as they fall due, during the next 12 months and the foreseeable future. The Group is also in discussions with lenders for restructuring of its borrowing, to support the foregoing. Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Group is a going concern and do not include any adjustments to the carrying value or classification of assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2019, on a basis other than that the Group is not a going concern.

B) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Group its subsidiaries and entities controlled by the Group control is achieved when the Group:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.



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When the Group has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Group's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- Potential voting rights held by the Group, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Group has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit and loss from the date the Group gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Details of the Group's subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period considered in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements are as follows:

Name	Country of Incorporation	% of voting power held as at March 31, 2019	% of voting power held as at March 31, 2019
ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd	Singapore	100%	100%
IL&FS Offshore Natural Resources Pte Ltd	Singapore	100%	100%
Se7en Factor Corporation	Seychelles	100%	100%
PT Bangun Asia Persada	Indonesia	100%	100%
PT Mantimin Coal Mining	Indonesia	95%	95%

C) Changes in the Group's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Group.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any



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non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable Ind AS). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under Ind AS 109, or, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

D) Current versus non-current classification

The Group 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 realised or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is 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

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Also refer Note 51.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Group has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

E) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

i. Land and building held for use in the production or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Free hold land is not depreciated and is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

ii. Property, plant and equipment are stated at original cost grossed up with the amount of tax / duty benefits availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Properties in the course of construction are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment losses. All costs, including borrowing costs incurred up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use, is capitalised along with respective asset. Cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

iii. Machinery spares which can be used only in connection with an item of fixed asset and whose use is expected to be irregular are capitalised and depreciated over the useful life of the principal item of the relevant assets.

iv. Subsequent expenditure on fixed assets after its purchase / completion is capitalised only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.



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v. Capital work-in-progress: Projects under which tangible fixed assets are not yet ready for their intended use are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable interest.

vi. The Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2015 under the previous GAAP as its deemed cost on the date of transition to Ind AS.

vii. Depreciation is provided for property, plant and equipment so as to expense the cost less residual values over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis taking into account commercial and technological obsolescence as well as normal wear and tear.

The estimated useful life adopted by the Group are mentioned below

Asset	Useful Life (in years)	Schedule II – Useful life (in years)
Data Processing Equipments - Server & Networking	4	6
Leasehold improvements incl. installations	Over the primary period of lease	Over the primary period of lease
Office equipment	5	5
Electrical Installation	10	10
Furniture & Fixtures	10	10
Plant & Machinery	40	40
Transmission Line	40	40
Buildings & Civil Structures	30	30
Hydraulic Works, Pipelines & Sluices	15	15
Bridges	30	30
Railway Siding & Track Hopper	15	15
Roads (non-carpeted) and drains	3	3
Vehicles – Cars	4	8
Vehicles – Cars used by employees	5	8
Vehicles – Motor cycles	8	10
Temporary structures at project site	From the date of completion to the estimated date of commencement of commercial operations.	

The Group, based on technical assessment made by management estimate, depreciates certain items over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition 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 derecognised.

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.

During the current year, the Group had changed its estimated useful life of Buildings & Civil Structures from 60 years to 30 years, Railway Siding & Track Hopper from 30 years to 15 years and intangible assets from 5 years to 3 years. This change in estimated useful life has resulted in



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provision of additional depreciation by Rs. 266.15 million for the year ended March 31, 2019 and the profit before tax of the Group for the year then ended is lower by the corresponding number.

F) Intangible Assets

Ind AS 38, "Intangible Assets" requires that intangible assets be amortised over their expected useful lives unless their lives are considered to be indefinite. 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. Intangible assets with infinite useful life have not been amortised whereas it has been tested for impairment on annual rests.

The cost of an intangible asset comprises its purchase price, including any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the taxing authorities), and any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use. Subsequent expenditure on an intangible asset after its purchase / completion is recognised as an expense when incurred unless it is probable that such expenditure will enable the asset to generate future economic benefits in excess of its originally assessed standards of performance and such expenditure can be measured and attributed to the asset reliably, in which case such expenditure is added to the cost of the asset.

The carrying amount of intangible asset is tested for impairment by comparing the carrying value with the asset's recoverable amount, which is higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Should the carrying amount exceed the corresponding recoverable amount, an impairment charge equal to the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount is recognised and reported in expense under "Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges."

For transition to Ind AS, the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as of April,01,2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Intangible Asset	Useful life
Computer software (other than SAP software below)	During the year of purchase or over the actual useful life
SAP Software	3 years

G) Impairment of non-financial assets

As at the end of each accounting year, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its PPE, investment property and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If such indication exists, the said assets are tested for impairment so as to determine the impairment loss, if any. Goodwill and the intangible assets with indefinite life are tested for impairment each year.

Impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is determined:

(i) in the case of an individual asset, at the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use; and

(ii) in the case of a cash generating unit (a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of the cash generating unit's net fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. (The amount of value in use is determined as the present value of estimated future cash flows from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. For this purpose, the discount rate (pre-tax) is determined based on the weighted average cost of capital of the Group suitably adjusted for risks specified to the estimated cash flows of the asset).



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For this purpose, a cash generating unit is ascertained as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

If recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, such deficit is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss as impairment loss and the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss is recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as at March 31 and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Also refer Note 43.

H) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')
- Debt instruments and derivatives at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')
- Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL') or at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

This category is the most relevant to the Group. 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.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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



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

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income ('OCI'). However, the Group recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method. The Group does not have any debt instrument as at FVTOCI.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

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

In addition, the Group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Group has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L. The Group does not have any debt instrument at FVTPL.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Group decides to classify the same either as at FVTOCI or FVTPL. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Group 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 Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L. The Group has classified its investments in mutual funds as Investments at FVTPL.

Derecognition

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group applies expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost.



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The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

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

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

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as expenses in the statement of profit and loss ('P&L'). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. Also refer Note 42.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of financial liabilities at amortized cost, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities except derivatives are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised 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 derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Also refer note 45.



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Notes to the Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

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Derivative financial instruments

The Group enters into derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure foreign currency risks.

Derivatives / forward contracts are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative / forward contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

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 recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Equity investment in Subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries are carried at cost in the separate financial statements as permitted under Ind-AS 27. Investment in subsidiaries are accounted under cost basis.

I) Derivative financial instruments & Hedge Accounting

The Group enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to commodity price and foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts and commodity options.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item.

The Group designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives and non-derivatives in respect of foreign currency risk, as either fair value hedges, cash flow hedges, or hedges of net investments in foreign operations.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the entity documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Group documents whether hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk.

Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts that are not financial assets within the scope of Ind AS 109 are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at FVTPL.

Cash Flow Hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges are capitalised as fair value of underlying is been capitalised. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the profit or loss, and is included in the 'Other income or other expense' line item. When the hedged item is a non-financial asset, the amount recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to the carrying amount of the asset when it is recognized. Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting.



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J) Foreign Currency Transactions

In preparing the financial statements of the Group, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

For transition to Ind AS, Group has availed exemption under Ind AS 101 for the long-term foreign currency monetary items outstanding as on the date of transition to be accounted under the provision of previous GAAP. Hence the exchange fluctuations pertaining to the long-term foreign currency monetary item outstanding as on the transition date is been capitalised if it is pertaining to the acquisition of asset and in other cases accumulated in the foreign currency monetary item translation reserve and annualised over the period of outstanding.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- Exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- Exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see above for hedging accounting policies);
- Exchange differences on long term foreign currency monetary item outstanding as on the transition date.

K) Inventories

Inventories other than by products are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Inventories of by-products are valued at net realisable value. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Inventories pertaining to fuel are valued at weighted average basis whereas as stores valued at FIFO basis

L) Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Group and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Group has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current

M) 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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the financial asset or settle the financial liability takes place either:

- In the principal market, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.



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(All amounts are ₹ in million, unless otherwise stated)

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group. 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. Fair value measurement and / or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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

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

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

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Group's - accounting policies.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. Also refer Note 42.

N) Government grants

The Group recognises government grants only when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to them will be complied with, and the grants will be received. Where Government grants relates to assets, the cost of assets are presented at gross value and grant thereon is recognised as income in the statement of profit and loss over the useful life of the related assets in proportion in which depreciation is charged.

Grants related to income are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the same period as the related cost which they are intended to compensate are accounted for. Also refer Note 53.

O) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

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

i) Revenue from Power Supply

Revenue from Sale of Power is recognised on accrual basis based on the actual energy exported by the Group during the relevant accounting period, at the tariff / rate agreed upon with the relevant customer in the contract / agreement and it is probable that the Group will collect the consideration



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to which it is entitled. The transmission charges, wheeling and other charges recovered from the customers for the energy supplied is also recognised as revenue and the matching amounts paid / payable to the transmission utility is recognised as expenses

The Company's contracts with customers for the sale of electricity generally include only one performance obligation. The Company has concluded that revenue from sale of electricity should be recognised at the point in time when electricity is supplied to the customer

The surcharge on late payment / overdue sundry debtors and differential CVD, service tax paid on ocean freight under reverse charge mechanism and differential coal cess claims is recognized on accrual basis, based on contractual terms and/or commercial considerations on fair value basis considering the management estimate of time taken for collection.

ii) Interest income is recognised on Effective Interest Rate (EIR).

P) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred borrowing cost has been computed based on the effective interest method.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Q) Retirement and other employee benefits

Short-term benefits

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

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

Other long-term employee benefits

The Group treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Remeasurement gains / losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Group presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet,



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since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

i. Post-employment benefits

The Group operates the following post-employment schemes:

a. Gratuity

Gratuity liability under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is a defined benefit obligation. The cost of providing benefits under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurement, 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. Remeasurement is not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and the date that the Group recognises related restructuring costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group 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 and
- Net interest expense or income.

b. Retirement benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Group has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Group recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service

R) Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rental income from operating leases is generally recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the Group's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue

S) Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

a. Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in



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correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

b. Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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T) Earnings per Share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

U) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group 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 Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

V) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Group are segregated based on the available information.

1.1 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards

The Group has applied Ind AS 115 for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of these new accounting standards are described below.

Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in March 2019, but do not have an impact on the standalone financial statements of the Group. The Group has not early adopted any standards or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Ind AS 115 was issued on March 28, 2018 and supersedes Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and Ind AS 18 Revenue and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with its customers. Ind AS 115 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

Ind AS 115 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires extensive disclosures.

The Group adopted Ind AS 115 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of April 01, 2018. Under this method, the standard can be applied either to all contracts at the date of initial application or only to contracts that are not completed at this date. The Group elected to apply the standard to all contracts as at April 01, 2018. There is no material impact on the revenue recognition on account of adopting Ind AS 115.



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Amendment to Ind AS 20 Government grant related to non-monetary asset

The amendment clarifies that where the government grant related to asset, including non-monetary grant at fair value, shall be presented in balance sheet either by setting up the grant as deferred income or by deducting the grant in arriving at the carrying amount of the asset. Prior to the amendment, Ind AS 20 did not allow the option to present asset related grant by deducting the grant from the carrying amount of the asset. These amendments do not have any impact on the standalone financial statements as the Group continues to present grant relating to asset by setting up the grant as deferred income.

Amendment to Ind AS 38 Intangible asset acquired free of charge

The amendment clarifies that in some cases, an intangible asset may be acquired free of charge, or for nominal consideration, by way of a government grant. In accordance with Ind AS 20 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance, an entity may choose to recognise both the intangible asset and the grant initially at fair value. If an entity chooses not to recognise the asset initially at fair value, the entity recognises the asset initially at a nominal amount plus any expenditure that is directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use. The amendment also clarifies that revaluation model can be applied for asset which is received as government grant and measured at nominal value. These amendments do not have any impact on the Group's standalone financial statements.

Appendix B to Ind AS 21 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Considerations

The appendix clarifies that, in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine the date of the transactions for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. This Interpretation does not have any impact on the Group's standalone financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 40 Transfers of Investment Property

The amendments clarify when an entity should transfer property, including property under construction or development into, or out of investment property. The amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. A mere change in management's intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of a change in use. These amendments do not have any impact on the Group's standalone financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Clarification that measuring investees at fair value through profit or loss is an investment-by-investment choice

The amendments clarify that an entity that is a venture capital organisation, or other qualifying entity, may elect, at initial recognition on an investment-by-investment basis, to measure its investments in associates and joint ventures at fair value through profit or loss. If an entity that is not itself an investment entity, has an interest in an associate or joint venture that is an investment entity, then it may, when applying the equity method, elect to retain the fair value measurement applied by that investment entity associate or joint venture to the investment entity associate's or joint venture's interests in subsidiaries. This election is made separately for each investment entity associate or joint venture, at the later of the date on which: (a) the investment entity associate or joint venture is initially recognised; (b) the associate or joint venture becomes an investment entity; and (c) the investment entity associate or joint venture first becomes a parent. These amendments do not have any impact on the Group's standalone financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 12 Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses

The amendments clarify that an entity needs to consider whether tax law restricts the sources of taxable profits against which it may make deductions on the reversal of that deductible temporary



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difference. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance on how an entity should determine future taxable profits and explain the circumstances in which taxable profit may include the recovery of some assets for more than their carrying amount.

Entities are required to apply the amendments retrospectively. However, on initial application of the amendments, the change in the opening equity of the earliest comparative period may be recognised in opening retained earnings (or in another component of equity, as appropriate), without allocating the change between opening retained earnings and other components of equity. Entities applying this relief must disclose that fact.

These amendments do not have any impact on the Group.

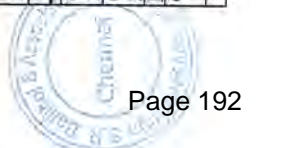


IL&FS TAMILNADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED
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Note 2 Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital Work-in-progress

Particulars	As at		As at													Total
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	Land (owned)	Temporary structures at project site	Roads	Hydraulics works, pipelines and sluices	Bridge Work	Railway Siding & Track Hopper	Transmission on Line	Factory building	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipments	Plant and machinery	Computers	
Carrying amounts of:																
Land (owned)	2,082.64		3,508.19	3.53	271.52	2,937.03	50.24	1,981.18	2,512.90	6,576.40	52.31	9.08	13.87	86,822.64	15.68	104,754.57
Temporary structures at project site	-	3,605.19	97.00	-	30.59	-	-	-	0.06	446.85	6.46	0.06	12.59	8,437.27	1.67	9,032.49
Roads	115.94	173.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.14)	-	-	-	172.56	-	172.42
Hydraulics works, pipelines and sluices	1,615.44	2,544.14	-	-	1.28	-	-	-	-	52.49	-	(1.20)	-	882.89	-	936.66
Bridge Work	44.71	46.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.20)
Railway Siding & Track Hopper	1,145.17	1,822.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transmission Line	1,576.99	2,361.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory building	4,534.64	6,853.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	16.61	24.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicles	6.40	3.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office equipments	13.54	16.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant and machinery	61,579.45	91,986.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computers	4.46	6.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	72,735.99	109,445.53														
Capital Work-in-progress (Refer note 44)	1,135.81	1,822.64	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	1.14	-	3.02	1.82	218.35	0.75	225.18
Balance at March 31, 2018	3,605.19	3,605.19	3,605.19	3.53	303.39	2,937.03	50.24	1,981.18	2,512.90	7,075.60	58.77	7.94	26.46	96,315.36	17.35	114,894.94
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deletion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2019	3,605.19	3,605.19	3,605.19	3.53	303.49	2,937.03	50.24	1,981.18	2,512.90	7,076.74	58.77	9.76	28.28	96,533.71	18.10	115,118.92
Particulars			Land (owned)	Temporary structures at project site	Roads	Hydraulics works, pipelines and sluices	Bridge Work	Railway Siding & Track Hopper	Transmission on Line	Factory building	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipments	Plant and machinery	Computers	Total
Accumulated depreciation and impairment																
Balance at March 31, 2017	-	-	-	0.07	75.35	207.10	2.41	96.00	91.40	109.52	19.46	3.92	6.35	2,050.27	6.53	2,668.38
Depreciation expense	-	-	-	3.46	54.56	185.79	1.56	62.68	59.65	110.94	14.34	1.43	4.03	2,278.39	4.12	2,780.95
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.24	-	-	-	-	-	1.24
Deletion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.16)	-	-	-	(1.16)
Balance at March 31, 2018	-	-	1,522.55	3.53	129.91	392.89	3.97	158.68	151.05	221.70	33.80	4.19	10.38	4,328.66	10.65	5,449.41
Additions	-	-	-	-	57.64	185.79	1.56	150.69	59.64	239.32	8.36	0.31	4.36	2,306.67	2.99	3,017.33
Deletion	-	-	-	-	-	742.91	-	526.64	725.22	2,080.51	-	-	-	28,318.93	-	33,916.76
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.57	-	-	-	-	-	0.57
Deletion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.14)	-	-	-	(1.14)
Balance at March 31, 2019	1,522.55	1,522.55	1,522.55	3.53	187.55	1,321.59	5.53	836.01	935.91	2,542.10	42.16	3.36	14.74	34,954.26	13.64	42,382.93
Carrying amount as on March 31, 2018	3,605.19	3,605.19	3,605.19	-	173.48	2,544.14	46.27	1,822.50	2,361.85	6,853.90	24.97	3.75	16.08	91,986.70	6.70	109,445.53
Carrying amount as on March 31, 2019	2,082.64	2,082.64	2,082.64	-	115.94	1,615.44	44.71	1,145.17	1,576.99	4,534.64	16.61	6.40	13.54	61,579.45	4.46	72,735.99
Movement of Impairment:																
Opening balance as at March 31, 2018	-	-	-	33,916.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment charge for the year 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as at March 31, 2019	-	-	-	33,916.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Note 3: Goodwill

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Goodwill	250.28	250.28
Less: Provision for Impairment during the year	(250.28)	-
Total	-	250.28

The Goodwill corresponds to the acquisition of land for phase II project through the scheme of merger as approved by the the Honorable High Court of Judicature at Madras which has been identified as cash generating unit. The group has tested for impairment based on independent valuation as on March 31, 2019, based on which the group has recognised a provision for impairment against goodwill (refer note no 43).

Note 4: Other Intangible Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Carrying amounts of:		
Computer Software	0.36	74.44
Coal Mine Development Expenses	1,343.95	3,903.75
Balance at end of year	1,344.31	3,978.19

i) Computer Software

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balance at beginning of the year	124.02	124.02
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance at end of year	124.02	124.02

Accumulated depreciation and impairment	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balance at beginning of year	49.58	25.63
Amortisation expense	74.08	23.95
Balance at end of year	123.66	49.58
Carrying amount at end of year	0.36	74.44

ii) Coal Mine Development Expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Balance at beginning of the year	3,903.75	3,903.75
Additions	-	-
Balance at end of year	3,903.75	3,903.75

Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Balance at beginning of year	-	-
Charge for the year - Impairment(refer note 41)	2,559.80	-
Balance at end of year	2,559.80	-
Carrying amount at end of year	1,343.95	3,903.75



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Note 5: Financial Assets: Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
I) Investments in Joint Venture		
Unquoted Investments		
(a) Investments in Equity Instruments at Fair value through Profit and loss		
Investment Value	0.18	0.18
(less) Share of net asset value	(0.18)	(0.18)
Total Investments in Joint Venture	-	-
II) Other Investments		
Investment in Government securities		
National Savings Certificate	0.12	0.12
Total Other Investments	0.12	0.12
Total Non-Current Investments	0.12	0.12

Note 6: Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Trade Receivables(Refer note 6.1 below and note 42)		
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	12,876.18	9,725.40
Having significant increase in credit risk	1,312.08	363.74
Credit impaired (Refer note 6.2 below)		
Impairment allowance - credit impaired (Refer note 6.2 below)	(1,312.08)	(363.74)
	12,876.18	9,725.40
Current	10,655.23	8,492.15
Non-current	2,220.95	1,233.25

6.1.The average credit period on sale of power ranges from 30 to 50 days.No interest is charged on trade receivables for first 30 days, thereafter as per the Article 8.3.5 of PPA, late payment surcharge shall be payable at the rate equal to SBIPLR per annum.

SBIPLR shall mean the prime lending rate per annum as fixed from time to time by the State Bank of India. In the absence of such rate, SBIPLR shall mean any other arrangement that substitutes such prime lending rate as mutually agreed to by the Parties. SBIPLR for the year was in the range of 13.40% to 13.85% per annum.

Differential CVD, service tax paid on ocean freight under reverse charge mechanism and differential coal cess claims from Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited ('TANGEDCO') has been accrued based on the contractual terms of PPA. Management had considered 3 year period for receipt of differential CVD, service tax paid on ocean freight under reverse charge mechanism and differential coal cess claims from TANGEDCO. Hence the company has discounted differential CVD, service tax paid on ocean freight under reverse charge mechanism and differential coal cess claims from TANGEDCO for the period of 3 years @ 13.58 % for accounting income.

The Group has a practical expedient by computing expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables based on customer specific provision. This provisioning takes into account historical credit loss experienced and adjusted from forward looking information. Also refer note 42.

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the group either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

For charge created on receivables, refer note 17.2.

6.2. Reconciliation of Provision/ Impairment for receivables

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Opening balance as at the beginning of the year	363.75	-
Created during the year	948.33	363.75
Closing balance as at the end of the year	1,312.08	363.75

6.3.Credit concentration

As at 31st March 2019, out of the total trade receivables, 92.22% (As at 31st March, 2018 - 65.15%) pertains to dues from State Distribution Company under Long Term Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") and 7.78 % (As at 31st March, 2018 - 34.85%) from others.

6.4.Expected Credit Loss (ECL)

The Company is having majority of receivables against power supply from State Electricity Distribution Company which is a Government undertaking.

The Company is regularly receiving its normal power sale dues from Discoms and in case of any disagreement / amount under dispute; the same is recognised on conservative basis which carries interest as per the terms of PPAs. Hence they are secured from credit losses in the future.Also refer note 42.

6.5.Customer balances which represents more than 5% of total balance of trade receivable.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
TANGEDCO	92.22%	73.90%
NTPC Vidyut Vvapar Nigam Limited ("NVVN")	7.28%	22.72%



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Note 7 Other Financial Assets

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
At Amortised Cost				
(a) Security Deposits	-	333.98	36.03	47.58
(b) Interest receivable	13.91	32.08	81.10	459.47
(c) Bank deposits due to mature after 12 months of the reporting date*	893.53	2,076.05	-	-
(d) Fixed Deposits under lien: with Statutory authorities	102.93	205.75	-	-
(e) Rent receivables	-	-	4.85	2.11
(f) Unbilled Revenue (refer note 42)	-	-	2,040.87	2,432.53
	1,010.37	2,647.86	2,162.85	2,941.69

*The Group has placed fixed deposit as Margin towards bank guarantee.

Note 8 Other Assets

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
(a) Prepaid expenses	27.52	279.62	370.36	327.23
(b) Employee advance	-	-	-	1.88
(c) Advances to suppliers	-	-	443.61	177.84
(d) Balance with government authorities	-	-	-	2.68
(e) Advances to project vendors	498.92	1,850.26	-	-
	526.44	2,129.88	813.97	509.63



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Note 9 Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
At lower of cost and net realisable value		
(a) Fuel		
Coal(Including in transit stock 435.03 million (as on Mar 2018 ₹ 2,432 million)	594.79	2,856.74
High Speed Diesel Oil	-	23.35
High Speed Furnace oil	-	5.25
Light diesel oil	26.43	-
Lime Stone	22.18	27.26
(b) Stores and spares	801.95	712.12
	1,445.35	3,624.72

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year in respect of continuing operations was ₹ 18,186.72 million (for the year ended March 31, 2018 ₹ 18,297.69 million).

For charge on asset refer note no.17.2.

Note 10. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks, cheques and drafts on hand. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
(a) Balances with banks		
(i) In Current account	6.57	32.60
(ii) In Deposit account (Maturing within 3 Months)	198.36	3,325.18
(b) Cash on hand	0.02	-
	204.95	3,357.78

10.1. Disclosure of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes are given below:

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2018	Net cash flows	Exchange (gain)/Loss	Others	As at 31st March, 2019
Non-current borrowings	68,856.60	(278.73)	-	109.03	68,686.90
Current borrowings	12,215.11	(2,806.47)	8.46	96.12	9,513.22
Interest accrued	2,901.62	(4,752.72)	0.18	5,704.34	3,853.42
Total	83,973.33	(7,837.92)	8.64	5,909.49	82,053.54

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2017	Net cash flows	Exchange (gain)/Loss	Others	As at 31st March, 2018
Non-current borrowings	68,673.02	(868.29)	-	1,051.87	68,856.60
Current borrowings	7,952.43	5,307.76	0.42	(1,045.50)	12,215.11
Interest accrued	1,477.20	(8,174.15)	0.15	9,598.42	2,901.62
Total	78,102.65	(3,734.68)	0.57	9,604.79	83,973.33



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Note 11 Other bank balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balances with banks in earmarked accounts		
- In escrow account with security agent of long term lenders*	660.03	1,433.17
	660.03	1,433.17

* The Group has an escrow account with M/s Punjab National Bank, Large Corporate Branch, who is the escrow agent on behalf of all the term loan lenders of the Consortium. As part of the agreement, the balances with the escrow account agent are part of the security structure in favour of lenders and hence its usage is restricted to payments as approved by the lenders alone.

Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates(ranging 5% to 7% per annum).

Note 12 Current tax asset and liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Current tax assets		
- Advance tax (net of tax deducted at source and Provision for tax)	5.66	227.66
	5.66	227.66
Current tax liabilities		
- Income tax payable	-	-
	-	-
Current tax assets/ liabilities(Net)	5.66	227.66



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Note 13 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
AUTHORISED :		
Equity Shares:		
500,100,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (2018 - 500,100,000 equity shares of 10 each)	50,010.00	50,010.00
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND FULLY PAID UP		
175,969,765 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (2018 - 175,969,765)	1,759.70	1,759.70
	1,759.70	1,759.70

13.1 Reconciliation of number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period.

Reconciliation	2018-19		2017-18	
	No of Shares	In ₹	No of Shares	In ₹
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up				
At the beginning of the Year	175,969,765	1,759,697,650	175,969,765	1,759,697,650
Allotment of shares	-	-	-	-
At the end of the Year	175,969,765	1,759,697,650	175,969,765	1,759,697,650

13.2 Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent of equity shares in the company:

Name of the Share holder	No of shares held as at			
	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
IL&FS Energy Development Company Ltd	160,797,509	91.38%	160,797,509	91.38%
A.S.Coal Resources Pte Ltd, Singapore	15,172,256	8.62%	15,172,256	8.62%

13.3 Terms attached to Equity Shares:

The Company has issued only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of Equity Share is entitled to one vote per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote for share. The company declares dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. Repayment of capital will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

Note 14 Instruments entirely equity in nature

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Convertible debentures		
-IL&FS Energy Development Company Ltd(Refer Note.14.1 below)	(843.91)	(843.91)
-Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Ltd(Refer Note.14.2 below)	5,389.28	5,389.28
	4,545.37	4,545.37

14.1. Fully Compulsorily Convertible debentures(FCCD) issued to IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited outstanding as on March 31, 2015 were in the nature of equity as it carried an NIL interest rate and were convertible into fixed number of shares. Terms of issue of these debentures were changed subsequently in the year 2016-17 to carry an coupon rate of 16% per annum with retrospective effect since the date of issue and would be convertible at fair market value of shares. Hence FCCD were classified as financial liability in the year 2016-17 and interest accrued till the change in terms were debited to equity. During the current financial year, the company has accrued interest till 15.10.2018 based on advisory issued by IL&FS Group.

14.2. FCCD's issued to Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited during the year 2015-16 carried a coupon rate of 16% per annum and were convertible at fair market value of shares on date conversion which is 108(one hundred and eight) months from allotment date but limited in the range of ₹100-400. Hence FCCD's were classified as financial liability with derivate component measured at fair value through Profit and loss account. During the year 2016-17 term of conversion were changed which provided for conversion to fixed number of shares. Hence the carrying value of debentures along with interest accrued and the derivate component was classified as equity in the year 2016-17. There are no change in terms thereafter.

As per the terms of conversion, the group was required to allot 24,237,999 number of equity shares on maturity date which was 1st April 2018. Subsequent to year end group has allotted the shares.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Note 15 Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Securities Premium reserve	32,479.92	32,479.92
Debenture Redemption reserve	16.95	16.95
Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account	-	(25.93)
Retained Earnings	(46,339.81)	(5,755.10)
Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve	(264.55)	81.00
Total	(14,107.49)	26,796.84
Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
(a) Securities Premium Account		
Opening balance	32,479.92	32,479.92
Add : Addition during the period	-	-
Closing balance	32,479.92	32,479.92
(b) Debenture Redemption Reserve		
Opening balance	16.95	16.95
Add: Addition during the period	-	-
Less: Utilised during the period	-	-
Closing balance	16.95	16.95
(c) Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account		
Opening balance	(25.93)	(76.46)
Add : Effect of foreign exchange rate variations during the year	247.63	12.33
Add : Amortisation for the year	221.70	(38.20)
Closing balance	-	(25.93)
(d) Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	(5,755.10)	(2,918.74)
Add : (Loss) for the year	(40,584.64)	(2,836.30)
Add : Remeasurement (loss) / gain of defined benefit plans, net of tax	(0.07)	(0.06)
Closing Balance	(46,339.81)	(5,755.10)
(e) Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve		
Opening Balance	81.00	92.35
Additions/(Deletions)	(345.55)	(11.35)
Closing balance	(264.55)	81.00
Total Other Equity	(14,107.49)	26,796.84

Nature and purpose of reserves:

Securities Premium Reserve:

Securities Premium Reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares and is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Debenture Redemption Reserve:

The Group is required to create a Debenture Redemption Reserve out of the profits which is available for payment of dividend for the purpose of redemption of debentures.

Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account:

The Group adopted exemption under IndAs 101 to follow previous GAAP accounting for long term financial instruments outstanding as on transition date. Hence company accumulates the exchange difference arising out of long term foreign currency monetary item that does not pertain to acquisition of an asset to this account and amortises to profit or loss account over the period of the instrument.

Retained Earnings:

Retained Earnings are the profits of the Group earned till date net of appropriations.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Note 16 Non-current borrowings
LONG TERM BORROWING

Particulars	Non-Current Portion		Current Portion	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Secured - At amortised cost				
i). Debentures(Refer Note 16.1 below)(For interest accrued refer note 19)	2,584.89	4,979.90	2,608.62	-
ii). Term Loans(Refer Note 16.2 below, 46 and 51)(For interest accrued refer note 19)				
- From banks	48,867.10	49,142.53	49.32	49.32
-From Financial Institutions	6,593.41	6,596.71	6.61	6.61
Sub Total	58,045.40	60,719.14	2,664.55	55.93
Unsecured - at amortised cost				
i). Debentures from related party(Refer No.14.1 and 45a(iii))	4,743.87	4,365.01	-	-
ii). Term loan from related party(Refer Note 16.3 and 45 a(iii))(For interest accrued refer note 19)	2,918.97	4,321.25	2,657.98	1,360.28
Sub Total	7,662.84	8,686.26	2,657.98	1,360.28
Total	65,708.24	69,405.40	5,322.53	1,416.21

16.1.Non convertible debentures

Consequent to the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on November 28, 2016, the Group has raised funds by way of private placement of 5,000 secured, unlisted, redeemable non convertible debentures having face value of ₹ 10,00,000 aggregating to ₹ 5000 million. Birla Sunlife Trustee Company Private Limited has subscribed for these debentures. The NCD has been raised based on the undertaking given by IL&FS Energy Development Company Ltd. Non convertible debentures carries a rate of interest of 9.80% p.a.

These debentures carry a premium on redemption of 4.8% on the face value of such debentures. The Group had hitherto not accounted for such premium on redemption. In the current year, the Group has identified such non-accounting in past years, and has accounted for the same (including in respect of the period from the date of issue of debentures to March 31, 2018) in the current year itself. As a result, the Group has recognised finance costs of Rs 206.12 million (including Rs 21.09 million in respect of the current year and Rs 185.03 million in respect of the previous financial years), based on the effective interest rate method. As the amounts involved in this regard are not considered material to the financial statements, the Group has not applied the requirements of Ind-AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, relating to restatement of previous years' financial statements.

16.2.Rupee Term Loan:

Long term loans together with interest, additional interest, default interest, upfront fees, costs, charges, expenses are secured in favour of the lenders/security trustees by way of first pari-passu charge without any lender having priority/preference over the other lender and include the following:

- A first charge over all the immovable properties of the Parent Company including leasehold rights if any both the present & future.
- A first charge by way of hypothecation on all moveable assets including but not limited to plant & machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other moveable assets both present and future.
- A first charge on the project's book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature and wherever arising.
- A first charge over all Accounts, including without limitation, the Debt Service Reserve Account, the Escrow Accounts, letter of credits, and other reserves and such other Bank Accounts that may be opened in terms of hereof or project documents and over all the funds from time to time deposited therein and over all Authorised Investments or other securities representing all amounts credited thereto.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

17.1. The Group has availed the following unsecured short term loans from its holding company IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited. Outstanding balance as on 31st March 2019 is given below.

Facility Amount	Rate of interest	Date of Loan taken	Balance as on 31st Mar 2019	Balance as on 31st Mar 2018
123.60 million	16% p.a. compounding quarterly	11-Sep-17	24.54	24.54
123.60 million	16% p.a. compounding quarterly	12-Mar-18	120.82	120.82
314.05 million	NIL	19-Jan-18	314.05	314.05
290.00 million	NIL	28-Mar-18	290.00	290.00

The above loans were overdue as on 31st March 2019.No extension granted to the group. The Group has accrued interest on loans from related parties only till 15.10.2018 based on confirmation received from IL&FS Group.

17.2. Loans repayable on demand from banks represents cash credit facilities availed by the Group. The principal moneys due from time to time and all interest thereon calculated from day to day at the rate hereinafter mentioned, additional interest, interest tax at the rate as in force, and the amount of all charges, commission and expenses etc. are secured by way of first pari-passu charge on

i. The present and future stocks of raw materials including in transit, work in process stores and spares (hereinafter referred to as the Goods), which belong to it and which now or hereinafter from time to time during the continuance of this agreement shall be brought in, stored or be in or about its premises or godowns at Cuddalore or any other godowns or be in the course of transit from one godown to another or wherever else the same may be and

ii. the present and future book debts, operating cash flows, outstanding decrees, money receivables, claims, securities, Government subsidies, investments, rights and other moveable assets excluding bills purchased/discounted by Bank and bills against which advances have been made (all of which are hereinafter referred to as 'Book Debts') which belong to the Borrower and which now or hereinafter from time to time during the continuance of this Agreement may belong to it (the said 'Goods' and 'Book Debts' are hereinafter referred to as 'hypothecated assets'/'the Securities' apart from other Securities as more fully described in the Schedule hereto), as security for payment of the balance due to the Bank by the Borrower at any time or ultimately found due on the Bank by them at any time or ultimately found due on the closing of the said Accounts and for payment of all debts and liabilities mentioned hereafter.

None of the short term borrowings are guaranteed by Directors

17.3. Interest on loan against FD

As on 31.03.2018, the loan against fixed deposit carries a rate of interest 6.7% per annum. These loans were secured against Fixed deposits placed with Banks.

17.4. Buyers Credit

Buyers credit is the sub-limits of Non-fund limits of cash credit facilities availed by the Group. The terms and conditions mentioned in note 17.2 above shall apply to buyers credit. Usually the buyers credit is given for a credit period of 90 days from the date of Bill of Lading. The interest rate shall be 3 months Libor + 35~50 bps. The rate of interest range between 1.10 to 1.45%.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

(f) First Charge by way of mortgage/hypothecation/assignment or otherwise creation of Security interest within 6 months from the date of initial disbursement (a) all right, title benefit, claims and whatsoever of the Company on the Project Documents (b) all rights, title and interest of the Company under all Government Approvals (c) all rights, title, benefit, claims and demand whatsoever of the Company in any Letter of Credit, guarantee and liquidated damages and performance bond provided by any party to the Project Documents (d) all rights, title and interest of the Company in, to and under all Insurance Contracts / Insurance Proceeds.

(g) Non disposal undertaking from the promoter viz. IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited to hold at least 51% of the Paid up capital of the Company.

(h) Pledge of 100% shares of IL&FS Maritime Offshore Pte limited and IL&FS offshore Natural Resources Pte limited held by the company.

(I) There is no loan which is guaranteed by directors or others.

Rate of interest:

As on 31.03.2019, the term loan facility carries a rate of interest calculated at 5 year MCLR(8.45%) of Punjab national bank + 1.95% i.e. 10.40% p.a.The rate of interest shall remain floating throughout the tenor of the loan.

Terms of repayment

Repayable on quarterly instalments till 30.06.2037.

Breach of Loan agreement

Payments towards interest and principal have not been met since October 2018 based on order passed by Honorable NCLAT.

16.3.Term Loan from related party

Consequent to the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on March 23, 2017, the Group had availed an unsecured term loan of ₹ 3,270 million from M/s. IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited carrying a rate of 15.50% per annum. 30% of loan amount repayable at the end of 4 the year as first instalment, 30% of loan amount repayable at the end of 5 the year as second instalment and the balance of 40% of loan amount repayable at the end of 6th year as third and final instalment.During the year the Group has adjusted the deposit placed with IEDCL along with accrued interest of ₹352.58 million towards repayment of loan.

Consequent to the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on March 29, 2017, the Group had availed an unsecured term loan of ₹1650 million from M/s. IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited carrying a rate of 15.50% per annum repayable within two years from the date of disbursement.

Consequent to the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on March 29, 2017, the Group had availed an unsecured term loan of ₹ 330 million and ₹ 720 million respectively from M/s. IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited carrying a rate of 16% per annum compounded quarterly repayable within two years from the date of disbursement.

The Group has accrued interest on loans from related parties only till 15.10.2018 based on advisory issued by IL&FS Group. The Group has netted off the margin money deposit and interest accrued on such margin money deposit with term loan balance as at March 31, 2019. Also refer note 45a(iii) and 53c.

Note 17: CURRENT BORROWINGS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured - at amortised cost		
a. Short Term Loan		
- from Related parties (Refer Note 17.1 below and 45a(iii))(For interest accrued refer note 19)	891.18	885.60
Secured - at amortised cost		
a. Loan repayable on demand (Refer Note 17.2 below, 46 and 51)		
- from banks	8,622.04	7,050.36
b. Others		
- Loan against Fixed deposit(Refer note no 17.3 below)	-	2,920.54
- Buyers Credit(Refer note no 17.4 below)	-	1,358.61
Total	9,513.22	12,215.11



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Note 18 Trade Payables

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Trade payables (refer note 45 b)	3,587.82	5,554.04
	3,587.82	5,554.04

There are no overdue amounts payable to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Further, the group has not paid any interest to any Micro and Small Enterprises during the current and previous year.

Note 19 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
At Amortised Cost				
(a) Current maturities of long-term debt(Refer Note.16)	-	-	5,322.53	1,416.21
(b) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	1,509.55	936.61
(d) Payable for fixed asset (refer note 45 (b))	-	-	5,635.68	6,161.43
(e) Retention money payable refer note 45 (b))	-	2,590.81	2,033.29	906.32
(f) Other Liabilities				
- Security Deposits Payable			0.26	0.26
- Employee Benefits Payable			0.51	0.84
- Others			6.58	3.72
At Fair Value through Profit and loss				
(i) MTM Liability			-	28.20
	-	2,590.81	14,508.40	9,453.59

Note 20 Other liabilities

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
a. Statutory remittances (Contributions to PF and NPS, Withholding Taxes, ,GST etc.)	-	-	7.58	102.92
b. Advances from Customers	-	-	158.25	169.80
c. Deferred Government Grant (Refer note 20.1 below and 53)	9,000.08	9,261.39	235.95	235.95
d. Provision for Gratuity	-	-	4.66	1.05
	9,000.08	9,261.39	406.44	509.72

20.1. Movement in Government Grant

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	9,497.34	9,732.44
Received during the Year	-	-
Released to the Statement of Profit and Loss	(261.31)	(235.10)
Balance at the End of the Year	9,236.03	9,497.34
Current	235.95	235.95
Non Current	9,000.08	9,261.39

Note 21 Provisions

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Provision for compensated absences and leave travel allowance	15.68	16.14	3.24	1.49
	15.68	16.14	3.24	1.49

The provision for employee benefits includes annual leave and vested long service leave entitlements accrued.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

NOTE 22 Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
(a) Revenue from operations		
Sale of power	27,049.54	27,137.56
Less: Rebate Allowed	(211.64)	(25.68)
Change in Law Claims(refer note 42)	962.81	782.98
	27,800.71	27,894.86
(b) Other operating revenues		
- sale of by-product	41.13	32.57
- interest on overdue receivables(refer note 42)	1,056.14	720.59
- Deferred income	261.31	235.10
	29,159.29	28,883.12

Contract balances:

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from the contracts with customers

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
Trade Receivables	12,876.18	9,725.40	9,947.97
Contract Assets (unbilled revenue)	2,040.87	2,432.53	3,178.34
Contract Liabilities (advance from customers)	158.25	169.80	-

Set out below is the amount of revenue recognised from :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Amount included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	169.80	-

Reconciliation of the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Revenue as per contracted price	28,012.35	27,920.54
Adjustments		
Discount allowed	(211.64)	(25.68)
Revenue from contract with customers	27,800.71	27,894.86

Break up of revenue from operations :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Revenue from operations		
In India	27,049.54	27,137.56
Outside India	-	-

Note 23 Other Income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019		Year ended March 31, 2018	
(a) Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss				
On Deposits	81.86		356.62	
On Loan given to related Party	-		8.97	
On Long term financial liabilities	38.65		109.44	
		120.51		475.03
(b) Other gains or losses				
- Net gain on foreign currency transaction and translation		-		68.13
- Net gain on derecognition of financial liabilities measured at amortised Cost		-		380.43
(c) Other non-operating income				
- Coal hedging Income		-		151.27
- Others*		26.93		420.60
		147.44		1,495.46

*Includes an amount of 24.1 million(PY-420 million)waived by one of the project contractors.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Note 24 Cost of material consumed

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
(a) Coal	17,995.60	18,062.72
(b) Oil	61.38	70.63
(c) Stores, spares and consumables	129.74	164.34
Total	18,186.72	18,297.69

NOTE 25 Other Direct Expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
(a) Operation & Maintenance	487.01	511.42
(b) Railway freight & detention charges	8.69	7.31
(c) SRLDC Charges	298.49	508.06
(d) Additional Coal cost	301.55	-
(e) Others	97.37	46.14
Total	1,193.11	1,072.93

Note 26 Employee Benefit expense

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
(a) Salaries, Wages and Bonus	281.59	224.86
(b) Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	15.27	13.58
(c) Staff Welfare Expenses	2.52	5.70
Total	299.38	244.14

Note 27 Finance Cost

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
i) Interest costs;		
(a) Debentures (refer note 45 a(iii))	837.72	1,092.07
(b) Loans (refer note 46)	4,300.61	7,820.50
(c) On long term financial liabilities	38.65	109.45
(d) On trade credits	-	68.52
(e) On derecognition of financial liabilities measured at amortised Cost	249.52	-
(ii) Other borrowing costs* (refer note 45 a(i))	741.15	595.95
	6,167.65	9,686.49

*Other borrowing costs includes commitment charges, loan processing charges, guarantee charges, loan facilitation charges and other ancillary costs incurred in connection with borrowings.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Note 28 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Depreciation/amortisation on		
a. Property, plant and equipment	3,017.33	2,780.95
b. Intangible assets	74.08	23.95
	3,091.41	2,804.90

Note 29 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019		Year ended March 31, 2018	
Power and Fuel		1.83		1.89
Rent		23.46		25.76
Repairs and Maintenance				
- Buildings	7.68		6.76	
- Others	81.02	88.70	63.63	70.39
Insurance		63.62		107.39
Rates and Taxes		50.26		22.47
Communication Expenses		0.80		1.10
Travelling and Conveyance		26.08		37.89
Printing and Stationery		0.56		0.85
Auditors' Remuneration(Refer Note.32)		3.30		7.30
Legal and Professional Expenses		223.67		316.94
Directors Sitting Fees		1.68		4.71
Green belt and Environmental Expenses		14.56		23.49
Security Expenses		88.75		72.30
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Loss (Net)		246.76		-
Research and development expenses		-		5.12
Provision for doubtful debts(ECL)		948.33		363.74
Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure(refer note 31)		9.45		42.54
Impairment of other Asset (refer note 52 a)		1,003.50		-
Impairment of Financial Asset		71.67		-
Impairment of CWIP (refer note 52 b)		1,222.73		-
Advances written off		6.59		-
Miscellaneous Expenses		10.05		7.84
		4,106.35		1,111.72

30.1 Income taxes relating to continuous operations

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Income tax recognised in profit or loss		
Current tax		
In respect of current year	-	-
In respect of previous year	122.96	-
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year	122.96	-

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
(Loss) before tax as per Statement of Profit and loss	(40,464.73)	(2,839.29)
Income tax using the company's domestic tax rate @ 34.944% (Previous year rate @ 34.608%)	(14,140.00)	(982.62)
Tax Effect of :		
i) Deferred Tax asset not created on temporary differences / unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward losses	321.07	1,532.53
ii) Non-deductible expenses	(14,461.07)	(2,515.15)
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (relating to continuing operations)	-	-

Note 30.2. Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is calculated at the rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as of the balance sheet date and is recognized on timing differences that originate in one period and are expected to reverse after the expiry of exemption period under section 80 IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961. No deferred tax is recognized for those timing differences which reverses within the tax holiday period.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

31. Details of CSR Expenditure

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Gross amount required to be spent by the Group during the year	12.40	28.66
Amount spent during the year	Paid in cash	Paid in cash
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	15.95	42.54

32. Payment to auditors

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
As Auditor:		
Audit Fee	3.30	6.27
Tax audit Fee	-	0.18
In other capacity		
Fee for other matters	-	0.75
Out of pocket expenses	-	0.09
	3.30	7.29

33. Operating lease arrangements

33.1 Group as Lessee

The Group has taken office premises on operating lease

33.2 Payments recognised as expense in the statement of profit and loss

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Rental expenses	24.92	18.99

34. Contingent Liabilities

In the ordinary course of business, the Group faces claims and assertions by various parties. As stated in Note 45 b the Group has also received claims from the creditors through the claims management process discussed in that note. The Group assesses such claims and assertions and monitors the legal environment on an ongoing basis with the assistance of external legal counsel, wherever necessary. The Group records a liability for any claims where a potential loss is probable and capable of being estimated and discloses such matters in its financial statements, if material. For potential losses that are considered possible, but not probable, the Group provides disclosure in the financial statements but does not record a liability in its accounts unless the loss becomes probable.

The following is a description of claims and assertions where a potential loss is possible, but not probable. The Group believes that none of the contingencies described below would have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
(a) Bank Guarantee provided to customs department in relation to grant (refer note 53)	4,302.30	9,752.90
(b) Disputed income tax demand pertaining to AY 2011-12 as per the order of the AO under appeal before CIT(A)	-	19.47
(c) Disputed income tax demand pertaining to AY 2014-15 as per the order of the AO under appeal before CIT(A)	-	80.71
(d) Disputed Stranded Capacity and Relinquishment Charges as per the order of CERC under appeal before Appellate Tribunal for Electricity, New Delhi.	643.80	-
(e) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt (refer note 45 (a)(v) and 45(b))	5,253.31	164.25

There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the Hon'ble Supreme Court judgement on Provident Fund dated February 28, 2019. As a matter of caution, the Company has made a provision on a prospective basis from the date of the Hon'ble Supreme Court order. The Company will update its provision, on receiving further clarity on the subject

35. Commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Estimated amount of capital commitments remaining to be executed net of advances	935.74	-
Operational commitments remaining to be executed*	-	201,032.29

* Amount disclosed in respect of financial year 2017-18 are based on estimates and expectations of the value of such commitments made at the time of adoption of the financial statements of that year. Pursuant to the matters discussed in Note 1.2, no amounts are considered in this regard for the current financial year.

36. Segment Information

The Group is in the business of power generation projects, as such all activities undertaken by the Group are incidental to the main business. There are no separate primary business segments as per Ind as 108 on segment reporting. The breakup of geographical segment is as stated below

Particulars	In India(2018-19)	Outside India(2018-19)	Total	In India(2017-18)	Outside India(2017-18)	Total
Segment Revenue	29,159.29	-	29,159.29	28,908.80	-	28,908.80
Segment Asset	92,987.51	1,934.52	94,922.03	137,614.98	4,479.57	142,094.55
Capital expenditure during the year	559.78	-	559.78	2,363.19	-	2,363.19
Total	122,706.58	1,934.52	124,641.10	168,886.97	4,479.57	173,366.54



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

37. Employee benefit plans

A. Defined contribution plans

The Group makes Provident Fund and NPS contributions which are defined contribution plans, for qualifying employees. Under the Schemes, the Group is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The contributions payable to these plans by the Group are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

During the year the following amounts have been recognised in the Profit and loss Statement on account of defined contribution plans:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2019	For the year ended 31 March, 2018
	INR	INR
Employers contribution to Provident Fund	9.14	8.36
Employers contribution to National Pension Scheme	0.67	-

B. Defined benefit plans :

Gratuity -

Under the Gratuity plan operated by the Group, every employee who has completed at least five years of service gets a Gratuity on departure at 15 days on last drawn salary for each completed year of service as per Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The scheme is funded with an insurance company in the form of qualifying insurance policy. The following table summarizes the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet.

a. Change in defined benefit obligation

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)	
	March 31, 2019 In ₹	March 31, 2018 In ₹
Present Value of obligations at the beginning of the year	18.71	15.08
Current service cost	5.12	4.92
Interest Cost	1.43	1.01
Re-measurement (gains)/losses:	-	-
- Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustment	0.84	(0.32)
Benefits paid	(0.56)	(1.98)
Present Value of obligations at the end of the year	25.54	18.71

b. Changes in the fair value of planned assets

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	17.66	13.47
Return on plan assets	1.40	1.09
Contributions from the employer	1.59	5.46
Benefits Paid	(0.56)	(1.98)
Re-measurements:		
Return on planned assets	0.77	(0.38)
Fair Value of plan assets at the end of the year	20.86	17.66

c. Amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Projected benefit obligation at the end of the year	25.54	18.71
Fair value of plan assets at end of the year	(20.86)	(17.66)
Funded status of the plans – Liability recognised in the balance sheet	4.68	1.05

d. Components of defined benefit cost recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Current service cost	5.12	4.92
Net Interest Expense		
Interest cost on DBO	1.43	1.01
Less: Interest income on plan assets	(1.40)	(1.09)
Net Cost in Profit or Loss	5.15	4.84

e. Components of defined benefit cost recognised in Other Comprehensive income

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:	0.84	(0.32)
- Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustment		
Return on plan assets	(0.77)	0.38
Net Cost in Other Comprehensive Income	0.07	0.06



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

f. Significant actuarial assumptions

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Discount rate	7.40%	7.71%
Expected rate of salary increases	6.50%	6.50%
Expected rate of attrition	8.50%	3.00%
Average age of members	36.40	36.40
Average remaining working life	9.40	15.20
Mortality (IALM (2006-2008) Ultimate)	100%	100%

The Group has invested the plan assets with the insurer managed funds. The insurance company has invested the plan assets in Government Securities, Debt Funds, Equity shares, Mutual Funds, Money Market Instruments and Time Deposits. The expected rate of return on plan asset is based on expectation of the average long term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of the obligation.

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The results of sensitivity analysis is given below:

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Discount rate		
- 0.50% increase	24.65	17.78
- 0.50% decrease	26.48	19.73
Salary growth rate		
- 0.50% increase	26.52	19.76
- 0.50% decrease	24.60	17.75

Please note that the sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

There was no change in the methods of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years. The Group has purchased insurance policy, which is basically a year-on-year cash accumulation plan in which the interest rate is declared on yearly basis and is guaranteed for a period of one year. The insurance Company, as part of the policy rules, makes payment of all gratuity outgoes happening during the year (subject to sufficiency of funds under the policy). The policy, thus, mitigates the liquidity risk. However, being a cash accumulation plan, the duration of assets is shorter compared to the duration of liabilities. Thus, the Group is exposed to movement in interest rate (in particular, the significant fall in interest rates, which should result in a increase in liability without corresponding increase in the asset)

The Group's best estimate of the contribution expected to be paid to the plan during the next year NIL (PY:NIL).

Effect of Plan on Entity's Future Cash Flows:

a) Funding arrangements and Funding Policy

The Group has purchased an insurance policy to provide for payment of gratuity to the employees. Every year, the insurance company carries out a funding valuation based on the latest employee data provided by the Group. Any deficit in the assets arising as a result of such valuation is funded by the Company.

b) Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows) - 8 years (as on March 31, 2018-11.5 years)

c) Expected Benefit payments in the following years:

	In ₹
Year 1	1.54
Year 2	2.23
Year 3	3.27
Year 4	2.88
Year 5	2.22
Next 5Years	14.46

C. Long Term Compensated Absences

The assumptions used for computing the long term accumulated compensated absences on actuarial basis are as follows:

Assumptions	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Discount rate	7.40%	7.71%
Attrition Rate	8.50%	3.00%
Expected rate of salary increases	6.50%	6.50%



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

38. Earnings per Share:

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

b. Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Group 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 following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2019	For the Year ended March 31, 2018
Basic Earnings per share	(202.71)	(14.17)
Diluted Earnings per share	(202.71)	(14.17)

38.1 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, 2019	For the Year ended March 31, 2018
(Loss) after Tax	(40,584.64)	(2,836.30)
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	(40,584.64)	(2,836.30)
Number of equity shares of ₹ 10 each outstanding at the beginning of the year	175.97	175.97
Add: Equity shares to be Issued (Refer note below)	24.24	24.24
Number of equity Shares of ₹ 10 each outstanding at the end of the year	200.21	200.21
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares	200.21	200.21

Note :

During the current year the Company has included the instruments entirely equity in nature in ordinary shares for calculating Earning per Share ("EPS") as per the requirement of Ind AS 33 (refer note 14.2). The Company has also restated the previous year EPS.

38.2 Diluted Earnings per share

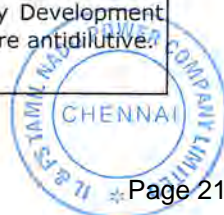
The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share are as follows.

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2019	For the Year ended March 31, 2018
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	(40,584.64)	(2,836.30)
Adjustments: Interest on Fully convertible debentures	-	-
Earnings used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	(40,584.64)	(2,836.30)

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

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2019	For the Year ended March 31, 2018
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	200.21	200.21
Potential Equity shares to be issued Fully convertible debentures*	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	200.21	200.21

* The incremental shares on conversion of fully convertible debentures(FCCD's) issued to IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited(IEDCL) were not included in the calculation of diluted earning per share because they are antidilutive.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

39. Related party transactions

List of related parties and relationship

a. Ultimate Holding Company

Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS Ltd)

b. Holding Company

IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited (IEDCL)

c. Fellow Subsidiaries

IL&FS Financial Services Limited
IL&FS Environmental Infrastructure Services Limited
IL&FS Maritime Infrastructure Company Limited
IL&FS Education and Technology Services Limited
IL&FS Engineering & Construction Company Ltd
Porto Novo Maritime Limited
IL&FS Cluster Development Initiative Limited
ISSL Settlement & Transaction Services Ltd
IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited
IL & FS Technologies Limited
Livia India Limited
Saurya Ujra Company Rajasthan Limited
Maritime offshore Pte limited

d. Joint Ventures

Cuddalore Solar Power Private Limited

e. Key Management Personnel

M .S. Srinivasan – Chairman cum Director (Ceased to be Director w.e.f. 4th November, 2018).
N.Ramesh, Chief Executive officer
N K Balaji, Chief Financial Officer
Priya Iyer, Company Secretary(w.e.f. 20th February 2018)
Suganya K, Company Secretary(ceased to be company secretary w.e.f. 28th February 2018)

f. Non Executive directors

Ramesh C Bawa, Director(Ceased to be Director w.e.f. 25th September, 2018)
Sandeep H Junnarkar(Ceased to be Director w.e.f. 5th November, 2018)
Jayantika Dave(Ceased to be Director w.e.f. 19th November, 2018)
Natarajan Srinivasan (w.e.f. 13th February 2019)
Vineet Nayyar(w.e.f. 14th January 2019)

Nature of transaction with related parties

Particulars (Also refer note 44, 45 and 52)	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Inter-company borrowings availed		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	497.70	1,898.48
Inter-company borrowings repaid		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	602.28	103.98
IL & FS Transportation Network Limited	-	200.60
Sale of power(Net of Margin)		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	2,998.44	4,905.36
Rental income		
IL&FS Environmental Infrastructure Services Limited	1.06	1.27
IL&FS Maritime Infrastructure Company Limited	0.92	0.92
Porto Novo Maritime Limited	0.40	0.40
Interest Income		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	9.76	17.10



IL&FS TAMILNADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2019



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Reimbursement of expenses		
Saurya Ujra Company Rajasthan Limited	-	2.76
Coal handling charges including demurrages		
IL&FS Maritime Infrastructure Company Limited	932.90	1,392.85
Prompt payment discount		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	-	25.68
BG Commission		
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	66.76	69.25
Financing advisory services		
IL & FS Financial Services Limited	0.15	219.01
NCD Guarantee fee		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	29.50	29.50
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	22.76	-
Professional Fee		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	125.10	223.73
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	25.72	-
IT related services		
IL & FS Technologies Limited	-	0.30
IL & FS Financial Services Limited	0.35	-
Livia India Limited	1.86	1.61
ISSL Settlement & Transaction Services Ltd	-	0.99
Rental expenses		
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	1.20	4.31
License Fee		
Porto Novo Maritime Limited	39.78	26.26
Impairment of Other Asset		
Porto Novo Maritime Limited (Refer note 52 a)	1,003.50	-
Impairment of Financial Asset		
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	71.67	-
Interest on overdue payables		
Porto Novo Maritime Limited (Refer note 45a (iv))	-	24.68
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	-	4.30
IL&FS Maritime Infrastructure Company Limited (Refer note 45a (ii))	-	42.46
Additions to Capital Work in Progress		
IL&FS Maritime Infrastructure Company Limited	529.76	439.00
IL&FS Environmental Infrastructure Services Limited	-	250.00
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	-	350.00
Impairment of CWIP		
IL&FS Environmental Infrastructure Services Limited (refer note 52 b)	295.00	-
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (refer note 52 b)	413.00	-
Interest on Sub Debt		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	518.45	890.21
L&FS Transportation Networks Limited	-	18.78
Interest on FCCD		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	378.86	602.07
Remuneration to key management personnel		
a) Salary including perquisites		
M S Srinivasan	9.24	15.39
N Ramesh	20.72	16.44
N K Balaji	10.09	7.72
Priya Iyer	0.82	0.14
Suganya K	-	0.98
b) Sitting fees		
M S Srinivasan	0.15	0.30
c) Advance (given)/received back		
M S Srinivasan	2.00	(2.00)
Sitting fee paid to non whole time directors	1.29	3.35



IL&FS TAMILNADU POWER COMPANY LIMITED
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2019



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Balance outstanding with related parties:

Particulars	As at March 31,2019	As at March 31,2018
Year-end payable balances		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	169.04	145.33
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	877.21	862.49
IL&FS Environmental Infrastructure Services Limited	5.19	5.19
IL&FS Financial Services Limited	255.09	286.12
Livia India Limited	-	0.53
IL&FS Technologies Limited	0.10	0.10
Porto Novo Maritime Limited	55.53	57.38
IL&FS Maritime Infrastructure Company Limited (Refer note 45a (II))	1,745.26	1,634.12
IL&FS Transportation Networks Limited	218.12	197.22
Year-end receivable balances		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	-	29.41
IL&FS Environmental Infrastructure Services Limited	1.25	-
Porto Novo Maritime Limited	1.03	0.58
IL&FS Maritime Infrastructure Company Limited	2.57	1.53
Maritime Offshore Pte Limited	1.25	1.17
Customer advances		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	4.19	-
Unbilled revenue(asset)		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	4.16	196.43
Share Capital		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	1,607.98	1,607.98
A S Coal Resources Pte Limited	151.72	151.72
Security Premium on Conversion of Debentures		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	32,187.84	32,187.84
A S Coal Resources Pte Limited	96.79	96.79
Convertible Debentures		
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	5,389.28	5,389.28
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	(843.91)	(843.91)
Inter-company borrowings received		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	6,326.36	6,430.94
Debentures outstanding(including interest accrued)		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	4,743.87	4,365.01
Loans & Advances		
Porto Novo Maritime Limited (Refer note 52 a)	-	1,003.50
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	0.03	6.88
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	-	327.13
Accrued Interest Payable		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	1,331.06	813.19
L&FS Transportation Networks Limited	22.26	22.26
Accrued Interest Receivable		
IL & FS Energy Development Company Limited	-	15.39



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

40. Financial instruments

40.1 Capital management

The Company's capital management is intended to maximise the return to shareholders for meeting the long-term and short-term goals of the Company through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual and long-term operating plans and strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity and long-term/short-term borrowings. The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of Net debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company.

For the purpose of capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. Net debt includes all long and short-term borrowings as reduced by cash and cash equivalents.

The following table summarises the capital of the Company:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Equity	(5,389.55)	37,106.76
Debt	80,402.22	82,900.53
Cash and cash equivalents	(204.48)	(3,355.17)
Net debt	80,197.74	79,545.36
Total capital (equity + net debt)	74,808.19	116,652.12
Net debt to Total capital(equity+Net debt) ratio	1.07	0.68

40.2 Categories of financial instruments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Financial assets-Non Current		
at amortised cost		
(i) Investments	2,319.87	2,277.84
(ii) Trade Receivables(refer note 42)	2,220.95	1,233.25
(iii) Other financial assets	1,010.37	2,647.86
Financial assets-Non Current		
at amortised cost		
(i) Trade Receivables(refer note 41)	10,655.23	8,492.15
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	204.48	3,355.17
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	660.03	1,433.17
(iv) Loans (refer note 41)	1,618.07	5,825.62
(v) Other Financial assets	2,161.12	2,938.43
Financial Liabilities-Non Current		
at amortised cost		
(i) Borrowings(refer note 15,17,45a(iii),46 and 51)	65,708.24	69,405.40
(ii) Other financial Liabilities	-	2,590.81
Financial Liabilities-Current		
at amortised cost		
(i) Borrowings(refer note 18,45a(iii),46 and 51)	9,371.45	12,078.92
(ii) Trade Payables	3,373.01	5,353.30
(iii) Other financial Liabilities	14,432.91	9,366.17
at fair value through profit or loss		
(i) Other financial Liabilities	-	28.20



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

40.3 Financial Risk Management Objective and Policies :

The Company's risk management activities are subject to the management direction and control under the framework of Risk Management Policy as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. The Management ensures appropriate risk governance framework for the Company through appropriate policies and procedures and that risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk.

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 commodity risk.

a) Interest rate risk

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

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

The sensitivity analysis have been carried out based on the exposure to interest rates for instruments not hedged against interest rate fluctuation at the end of the reporting period. The said analysis has been carried on the amount of floating rate long term liabilities outstanding at the end of the reporting period. A 50 basis point increase or decrease represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

In case of fluctuation in interest rates by 50 basis points on the exposure of ₹ 69,331.99 million as on 31st March, 2019 and ₹ 82,900.53 millions as on 31st March, 2018 and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit for the year would increase or decrease as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Impact on Profit or Loss for the year	346.66	414.50

b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities. The Company manages its foreign currency risk by hedging transactions that are expected to realise in future.

Every percentage point depreciation /appreciation in the exchange rate between the Indian rupee and U.S.dollar on the exposure of \$ 30.39 million as on 31st March, 2019 and \$ 84.14 million as on 31st March, 2018, would have affected the Company's profit for the year as follows:

Particulars	Impact of change in USD to INR rate	
	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Impact on Profit or Loss for the year	(21.02)	54.73

Foreign currency risk management

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk on account of following:

1. Purchase of Coal
2. Foreign currency payables on account of project liabilities.

The Company has a forex policy in place whose objective is to reduce foreign exchange risk by deploying the appropriate hedging strategies (forward covers) and also by maintaining reasonable open exposures within approved parameters depending on the future outlook on currencies. Consequent to matters described in Note 1.2 above, the Company has not hedged any of its exposure during the year.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

i) The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities based on gross exposure at the end of the reporting period is as under:

Particulars	Liabilities		Liabilities	
	USD		INR	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Outstanding value of retention money/ Liabilities in respect of project contracts	47.29	60.41	3,271.20	3,929.07
Payables towards purchase of raw material	11.88	53.30	822.04	3,466.59
Total	59.17	113.71	4,093.24	7,395.66

Particulars	Asset		Asset	
	USD		INR	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Interest accrued on loan given to Wholly Owned Subsidiary	29.56	29.56	2,044.99	1,922.97
Loan given to wholly owned subsidiary	60.00	60.00	4,150.28	3,902.65
Total	89.56	89.56	6,195.27	5,825.62

ii) Foreign currency forward Contracts outstanding as at the Balance Sheet date:

Forward contracts - Cash flow hedges	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
	USD	-	-	-
Number of contracts	-	-	-	1

The forward contracts have been entered into to hedge the currency on the external commercial borrowings and loans given by the

	Curr ency	Cross currency	No. of contracts	Amount in foreign currency	Amount In ₹	Buy/Sell
As at 31 March 2018	USD	INR	46	-	-	Buy
	USD	INR	1	60.00	3,902.65	Sell

iii). Foreign currency derivative contracts designated under hedging relationship

The Company has availed buyers credit facilities and have entered into Currency derivative contracts like Forward Contracts to hedge the foreign currency risk exposure. The economic relationship exists between the hedged item (buyers credit) and the hedging instrument (Forward Contracts) since both are taken on the same underlying i.e, USD / INR exchange rate.

Hedging instrument outstanding	Currency	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Average exchange rate	INR/USD	-	65.04
Change in fair value of hedging instrument capitalised as borrowing cost along with hedge item	INR Mn	-	121.99
Ineffective portion of hedge recognised in statement of profit and loss	INR Mn	-	0.03

c) Commodity price risk

The company operating activities require the on-going purchase of coal and other fuel. This is affected by the price volatility of certain commodities. The company is hedging the same by procuring the coal in the current market and keeping a close tap of the price with the cost of generation thereby ensuring this does not result in negative operating margins.

d) 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 having majority of receivables from State Electricity Boards which are Government undertakings and hence they are secured from credit losses in the future. Though there are delays in payments there is no risk with regard to certainty of collection. Refer Note 6.3 for credit concentration.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

40.4 Liquidity risk management

The Company endeavor to manage liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. Consequent to matters described in Note 1.2 above, the Company's funds management has undergone a change. Currently, the Company solely depends on its ability to collect money from its power sale customers which in turn effects the procurement plan and this can have cascading effect on declaring availability and generation of power.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as at March 31, 2019:

Particulars	Carrying amount	upto 1 year	1-5 year	More than 5 year	Total contracted cash flows
Borrowings (including current maturities of long term borrowings)	80,402.22	14,693.98	30,153.93	35,554.31	80,402.22
Trade Payables	3,373.01	3,373.01	-	-	3,373.01
Other Financial Liabilities	9,110.38	9,110.38	-	-	9,110.38
Total	92,885.61	27,177.37	30,153.93	35,554.31	92,885.61

Particulars	Carrying amount
Trade receivables	12,876.18
Other financial assets	7,973.94
Total	20,850.12

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as at March 31, 2018:

Particulars	Carrying amount	upto 1 year	1-5 year	More than 5 year	Total contracted cash flows
Borrowings (including current maturities of long term borrowings)	82,900.53	13,495.13	65,391.31	4,014.09	82,900.53
Trade Payables	5,353.30	5,353.30	-	-	5,353.30
Other Financial Liabilities	10,568.97	7,978.16	2,590.81	-	10,568.97
Total	98,822.80	26,826.59	67,982.12	4,014.09	98,822.80

The table below provides details of financial assets as at 31 March 2018:

Particulars	Carrying amount
Trade receivables	12,876.18
Other financial assets	15,327.31
Total	28,203.49



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

40.5. Financial Instruments

1. Fair Values

The following table presents the carrying amounts and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019			As at 31 March 2018		
	Carrying value	Fair Value through profit or loss	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair Value through profit or loss	Fair value
Financial assets						
Financial assets at amortised cost:						
- Trade receivables	12,876.18	-	12,876.18	9,725.40	-	9,725.40
- Cash and cash equivalents	204.95	-	204.95	3,357.78	-	3,357.78
- Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	660.03	-	660.03	1,433.17	-	1,433.17
- Investments	0.12	-	0.12	0.12	-	0.12
- Other financial assets	3,173.22	-	3,173.22	5,589.55	-	5,589.55
Particulars	As at 31 March 2019			As at 31 March 2018		
	Carrying value	Fair Value through profit or loss	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair Value through profit or loss	Fair value
Financial liabilities						
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:						
Borrowings	80,543.99	-	80,543.99	83,036.72	-	83,036.72
Trade payables	3,587.82	-	3,587.82	5,554.04	-	5,554.04
Other financial liabilities	9,185.87	-	9,185.87	10,599.99	28.20	10,628.19

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, loans, other financial assets, short term borrowings, trade payables and other current financial liabilities 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. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Derivatives are fair valued using market observable rates.

Fair Value hierarchy:

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy as at 31st March, 2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	level 3	Total
Financial liabilities				
Foreign Exchange forward Contracts	-	28.20	-	28.20
Total	-	28.20	-	28.20

There have been no transfers between any levels during the year

41. Investments in and loans due from ILFS Maritime Offshore Pte Ltd

These consolidated financial statements include amounts in respect of IMOL, the Company's subsidiary, which in turn is the holding company of certain downstream subsidiaries that (a) own a mine in Indonesia and (b) have mining rights to operate the said mine. The mining & marketing rights were acquired as a result of acquisition of another entity in financial year 2010-11, which had resulted in goodwill, which was carried as intangible assets in the consolidated financial statements up to March 31, 2018.

As a result of the matters discussed in Note 1.2 above, and based on their estimates on impairment of the Company's investments in IMOL and further downstream subsidiaries, management has determined and recognised impairment of Rs 2,559.80 million in respect of IMOL. This amount of provision has been adjusted against intangible assets previously carried in the consolidated financial statements as referred to above. Net of such impairment, these consolidated financial statements include Rs 3,645.76 million, Rs 2.20 million, Rs 371.72 million and Rs 2.13 million of total assets including intangible assets of Rs 1344.31 million, total revenue, total losses and net cash flows, in respect of IMOL and its subsidiaries. Further, the financial statements of IMOL and its subsidiaries have been prepared and audited under local GAAP of their respective jurisdictions, and converted into Ind-AS for consolidation purposes, by management.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

42.Amount receivable for Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited ('TANGEDCO')

In terms of the Power Purchase Agreement dated December 12, 2013 (the "PPA") entered into between the Company and TANGEDCO, the Company has recorded the following in these financial statements:

- a. Trade receivables of Rs 2,514.96 million in respect of invoices for the months of January and February 2019 (net of collections received subsequent to year-end, which have been adjusted against to those invoices), and unbilled revenues of Rs 1,783.94 million in respect of March 2019, towards supply of electricity;
- b. Trade receivables towards change in law claims of Rs 2,220.95 million as allowed by the PPA; and
- c. Trade receivables towards interest on overdue payments of Rs 2,268.62 million.

In respect of (a) above, Management is of the view that delays on the part of TANGEDCO are due to cash flows constraints of TANGEDCO, which are believed to be temporary in nature. Accordingly, Management is of the view that such dues will be recovered in due course, and no provision is required there against.

In respect of (b) above, the Company has submitted its claims with the Central Energy Regulatory Commission (CERC) and is confident of a positive outcome in its favour. Accordingly, management believes that these dues are fully recoverable, and no provision is required to be made in this regard.

In respect of (c) above, based on discussions with TANGEDCO, management is of the view that a provision of Rs 1,134.31 million (representing 50% of the gross dues of this nature) is required, which has been provided for in these financial statements.

43.Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment ("PPE")

The Company has constructed a thermal based power project of 1200 Mega Watt (MW) in two units (Unit I and Unit II) of 2 X 600 MW each (during Phase I). Unit I achieved its Commenced Operations Date ("COD") in the year 2015-16, and Unit II achieved COD in the year 2016-17. The Company entered into a Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") with TANGEDCO in respect of Unit I, for a period of 15 years, effective June 01, 2014. In respect of Unit II, the Company has entered into a PPA effective April 1, 2019, for a period of 3 years.

a.Phase I

In respect of Phase I, the Cash Generating Unit ("CGU") has been determined as the assets relating to Phase I, including related land. Management has performed an assessment of the recoverable amount of the above-mentioned CGU, and related provision for impairment, as at March 31, 2019, under the requirements of Ind-AS 36, Impairment of Assets. Based on such assessment, the value in use has been determined at approximately Rs 66,460 million based on the present value of future cash flows from operations of the CGU. Management has also obtained a third-party valuation on a replacement cost basis, of the CGU, of Rs 69,019.76 million, and has estimated the costs of disposal to be Rs 8,502.78 million in this regard, resulting in a net fair value less costs of disposal, of Rs 60,516.98 million. Based on the above, the recoverable amount of the CGU has been determined as Rs 66,460 million, being the higher of the present value of future cash flows, and fair value less costs of disposal, and consequently, an impairment loss of Rs 32,857.02 million has been provided for, in respect of Phase I of the Company's operations.

In respect of the above, management has estimated the value in use using discounted future cash flows from the power plant over its remaining useful life, and such cash flows have been reviewed by an independent expert. In making these estimates, management has relied on internal and external estimates for significant inputs, including future price of the coal, foreign exchange rates and terminal values, and made certain assumptions relating to future tariff and estimate of operating performance. Any future changes to such assumptions could affect the discounted cash flows and, consequently, the recoverable amounts and the provision for impairment made in this regard.

In determining the quantum of impairment provision to be recognised, the Company has excluded the value of government grants of Rs 5,187.88 million (net of accumulated depreciation) in respect of which all relevant conditions have been fulfilled by the Company (also refer Note 54) from the current carrying value of assets.

b.Phase II

In addition to the above, the Company has obtained a fair valuation (net of costs of disposal) of the land pertaining to Phase II of the Company's proposed operations. Based on such valuation, the Company has provided for Rs 1,059.74 million towards impairment of land pertaining to Phase II, after providing for related goodwill in the financial statements, of Rs 250.28 million.

44.Capital work in progress ("CWIP") relating to construction of jetty

CWIP of Rs 555.79 million in the financial statement represents costs incurred towards construction of a jetty near the Company's power plant in Tamil Nadu. Management has assessed that the savings from the use of jetty post completion of its construction, will be higher than the total cost of the jetty, including future costs to come. Accordingly, no provision for impairment of such CWIP has been recorded in these financial statements. The Company's basis of such conclusion is not in strict compliance with the relevant requirements of Ind-AS 36, Impairment of Assets.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

45. Commercial arrangements and claims received

a. Commercial arrangements not accounted for

(i) The Company had raised funds by way of private placement of two Secured, Unlisted, Redeemable Non-Convertible Debenture ("NCD") having face value of Rs.10,00,000 each, aggregating Rs.5,000 Million, backed by corporate guarantee and/or undertakings by IL&FS and IEDCL. Pursuant to an arrangement with IL&FS, the Company was required to pay monitoring fees to IL&FS in respect of the above-mentioned private placement of NCDs. Subsequent to the downgrading of credit rating of IL&FS after October 2018, holders of NCDs of the Company have increased interest rates on NCDs issued by the Company. As result of the foregoing, management is of the view that the arrangement with IL&FS has become infructuous and, accordingly, related expenses of Rs 22.13 million for the period from October 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019 have not been accounted for by the Company.

(ii) The Company entered in to an agreement dated May 25, 2017 with IMICL, an IL&FS group company, for providing coal handling services to the Company. As per the said agreement, the Company is required to pay fixed charges on yearly basis to IMICL in addition to variable charges per tonne of coal handled. Such charges for the current year have been waived by IMICL. In addition, the Company was liable to pay interest on delayed payment of dues pertaining to the period from July 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018, aggregating Rs 386.30 million till March 31, 2019. This amount has been claimed by IMICL on the Company, including as part of the claims process (refer Note 45b). The Company has not admitted these claims, and hence has not accounted for such costs in these financial statements.

(iii) As at March 31, 2019, the Company has borrowings from IEDCL, its holding company, represented by debentures (Note 17) and term loans (Note 17 and 18), in respect of which interest expenses for the current year have been recognised till October 15, 2018, and not for the subsequent period till March 31, 2019. The amount of such interest not recognised in these financial statements is Rs 773.66 million in the aggregate.

(iv) The Company entered into an agreement with Porto Novo Maritime Limited (more fully discussed in Note 52a), in respect of the Company has not accrued for certain interest costs of Rs 309.34 million which are contractually payable to PNML, as this amount has also not been claimed by PNML through the claims process (refer Note 45b) or otherwise.

(v) As a result of the various matters stated in Note 1.2 to these financial statements, management has determined that no interest will be payable by the Company, on loans from banks, debentures other than in Note 45(a)(iii) above (for the period after October 15, 2018), and cash credit accounts (for the period after October 31, 2018). Accordingly, the Company has not recognised finance costs aggregating approximately Rs 3,530.55 million, pertaining to the current year, in these financial statements, which have been included under contingent liabilities. Further, as the Company has paid interest till October 31, 2018 on the said loans from banks, an amount of Rs 268.98 million is included as recoverable (Refer Note 8) in respect of interest for the period from October 16, 2018 to October 31, 2018.

The aggregate value of the liabilities not accounted for, in (i) to (v) above, is Rs 5,021.98 million .

b. Creditors claims process

'Pursuant to the "Third Progress Report – Proposed Resolution Framework for the IL&FS Group" dated 17 December, 2018 and the "Addendum to the Third Progress Report – Proposed Resolution Framework for IL&FS Group" dated January 15, 2019 ("Resolution Framework Report") submitted by IL&FS, the ultimate holding company of the Company, to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India which, in turn, was filed with the Hon'ble National Company Law Appellate Tribunal ("NCLAT"), the creditors of the Company were invited (via advertisement(s) dated May 22, 2019) to submit their claims as at October 15, 2018 with proof on or before 5 June, 2019 (date later extended till June 20, 2019) to a Claims Management Advisor ("CMA") appointed by IL&FS Group. The amounts claimed by the financial and operational creditors are assessed for admission by the CMA.

The CMA, vide their communications dated July 10, 2019 and August 8, 2019 have submitted reports to the management of IL&FS Group, on the status of the claims received and its admission status. The report is subject to updation based on additional information / clarification that may be received from the creditors in due course.

Management of the Company is in the process of reviewing the claims made by third parties with the CMA, of Rs 11,867.08 million in respect of the Company (excluding from banks, and the amounts in note 45a above) as at October 15, 2018, and reconciling such claims with the corresponding amounts as per the Company's books of account. Against this, as at March 31, 2019, the Company has recorded liabilities aggregating Rs 10,308.58 million in respect of these claims. Having regard to the nature, volume and value of claims received, management is of the view that due process will need to be applied to all such claims, in order to finally determine the level of present obligations that would need to be recognised by the Company as liabilities. Pending final determination in this regard, no adjustments have been made in this regard to these financial statements, and all such claims (to the extent not recorded as liabilities in the financial statements) have been disclosed as part of contingent liabilities (refer Note 34).



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

46. Disputed dues with banks

The Company's books of account reflect a balance of Rs 18,225.63 million (without considering interest reversal as discussed in note 45 (a)(v), in respect of the period from October 16, 2018 to March 31, 2019) payable to Punjab National Bank ("PNB", the lead consortium bank for the Company's bank borrowing facility) and State Bank of India ("SBI"), as against an amount of Rs 18,481.86 communicated by PNB and SBI as being owed by the Company to them. Management believes that the difference of Rs 256.23 million represents additional / penal interest charged by PNB and SBI on the Company, which has not been paid by the Company, pursuant to the matters (including protocols) discussed in Note 1.2 to these financial statements. Accordingly, the Company has not accounted for such amount of difference of Rs 256.23 in these financial statements.

47. Order of NCLT for re-opening and re-casting of financial statements of group companies

The National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT"), vide order dated On 1 January 2019, has allowed petition filed by the Union of India for re-opening of the books of accounts and re-casting the financial statements of Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited ('IL&FS'), IL&FS Financial Services Limited ('IFIN') and IL&FS Transportation Network Limited ('ITNL') under the provisions of Section 130 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the financial years from 2013-14 to 2017-18. The process of such re-opening and re-casting of financial statements is currently in progress.

The Company had entered into transactions with IL&FS, IFIN and ITNL during the aforementioned years and also in the current financial year, and the Board of Directors of the Company have reviewed these transactions and has evaluated the impact of this order on the Company. Based on such evaluation, and having regard to the fact that no such directions for re-opening of books of account or re-casting of financial statements of the Company has been issued till date, management is of the view that the re-opening of books of accounts and re-casting of financial statements of IL&FS, IFIN and ITNL does not have any impact on the financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019.

48. Forensic audit of IL&FS group entities

The Board of IL&FS has initiated a forensic examination for the period from April 2013 to September 2018 for certain companies of the Group including ITPCL, and has appointed an external agency to perform the forensic audit and report to the Board of IL&FS. Pending completion of such audit insofar as it is related to the Company, management does not expect any additional liability / exposure beyond those already accrued in its books of accounts as at March 31, 2019.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

49. Status of the Audit Committee and consequential effects thereof including on the approval of financial statements

Two independent directors of the Company resigned effective November 05, 2018 and November 19, 2018, pursuant of which the Company's Audit Committee could not function due to lack of necessary constituents. Subsequently the Company has appointed a new independent director to its Board on February 13, 2019. In terms of the order of the National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") dated April 26, 2019, the NCLT has provided a dispensation to the Company (as part of various companies of the IL&FS group) from the requirement of appointing independent directors as required by the Companies Act, 2013. As a result of the foregoing, the Company is in non-compliance with requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 regarding constitution of an audit committee, and related requirements including the review and approval of these financial statements by the audit committee. Accordingly, the Board of Directors of the Company has approved the financial statements at their meeting held on November 18, 2019, and no material adjustment or consequences are expected in relation to this matter, affecting these financial statements.

50. Non-compliance of laws and regulations

As a consequence of the matters described in Note 1.2, Note 49 and Note 51 and various other matters discussed in these financial statements, the Company may not be in compliance with certain laws and regulations, including but not limited to certain provisions of the Companies Act 2013. Management is in the process of evaluating the various consequences arising from such non-compliances including their financial and operational impact. Pending final determination and assessment thereof, no adjustments have been made to these Financial Statements.

51. Classification of borrowings

Pursuant to the matter described in Note 1.2 above, the Company has not paid interest and principal, on borrowings, from banks and financial institutions, from November 1, 2018. Under the terms of the loan agreements with lenders, such non-payment constitutes an event of default pursuant to which the entire loan liability would become due and payable on a current basis. However, management is of the view that due to the moratorium, the terms of loan agreements resulting in such default would not be applicable to the Company. As a result, borrowings have been classified as current and non-current based on the original terms of the loan agreement, without considering default provisions as above.

52. Accounting for amounts due / recoverable from IL&FS group companies

a. Porto Novo Maritime Limited ("PNML")

The Company has entered into a License Agreement dated September 15, 2010 with Tamil Nadu Maritime Board ("TNMB") on September 15, 2010 for the development and operation of the Parangipettai Port in Tamil Nadu, India (the "Port"), for a period of 30 years from August 15, 2010. The Company has transferred the Licence for port development and operation to PNML, an IL&FS group company, without any consideration. Thereafter, the Company has signed a Memorandum of Agreement with PNML dated April 12, 2013 to develop, finance, implement and operate the Port as a captive port for the Company on a "Take or Pay" basis.

As per the Memorandum of Agreement with PNML, the Company was required to provide capital support of Rs. 6,300 million to PNML towards construction of the Port, out of which Company paid Rs.2,903.50 million to PNML between March 2013 and February 2014. The development of the port was deferred due to various reasons, including delay implementation of Phase II of the Company's power plant. Subsequently, in July 2015, PNML refunded Rs.1,900 million out of the 2,903.50 million received from the Company.

The Company and PNML has entered into an amendment dated March 7, 2016 to the Memorandum of agreement dated April 12, 2013, in terms of which the Company was required to pay a deposit of Rs 2,200 million to PNML in lieu of capital cost already incurred by PNML, and PNML was required to refund the balance Rs 1,003.50 million capital support to the Company. The Company has not received the capital support amount of Rs 1003.50 million from PNML till date and based on the current financial condition of PNML, the Company believes that the advance is not recoverable and has provided for such amount of Rs 1,003.50 million

b. Costs incurred towards Carbon Capture Project, paid to IL&FS Environmental Infrastructure & Services Limited ("IEIS")

In earlier years, the Company had incurred Rs 413 million towards costs paid to IL&FS in relation to a carbon capture project and Rs 295 million towards costs paid to IEIS, towards services for assistance in obtaining environmental clearances for Phase II of the Company's power project. These amounts were carried as part of capital work in progress ("CWIP") as at March 31, 2018. During the current year, based on the status of these projects and assessment of their recoverability and assessment of costs included under capital work in progress, management has determined that these amounts are no longer recoverable through use, or have not met necessary parameters to support their being carried as CWIP. Accordingly, a total of Rs 708 million has been written off from CWIP in this regard, during the current financial year.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

c. Interest on margin money deposits placed with IEDCL

The Company has placed margin money deposits of Rs 327.13 million with IEDCL, its holding company (also refer Note 17.3). The Company has recognised interest receivable on such margin money for the period April 1, 2018 to October 15, 2018, of Rs 9.76 million, which has been adjusted against the balance of term loans payable (Note 17). The Company has not recognised interest on such margin money for the remainder of the financial year.

53. Government Grants

The Company qualifies as a Mega Power Project, in terms of the applicable regulations in this regard, and has obtained a 'The Company qualifies as a Mega Power Project, in terms of the applicable regulations in this regard, and has obtained a provisional Mega Power Project status certificate from the Ministry of Power, Government of India ("GoI"). In terms of the prevalent scheme at the relevant time, the Company had availed of exemption from customs and excise duty aggregating Rs 9,953.67 million on the purchase of equipment and spares for the Company's power project, which were secured by bank guarantees and fixed deposits. The grant of final mega power status of the Company is dependent on its achieving tie up for the supply of power for 85% of its installed capacity through the long-term PPAs by way of competitive bidding and the balance through regulated market within stipulated time (i.e., by January 2022). Under Ind AS, exemption of customs and excise duty has been treated as grant relating to income and accordingly, the amount of grant has been set-up as deferred income and has been recognised in statement of profit and loss over the useful life of the asset for which grant was received, with a corresponding balance recognised under Property, Plant & Equipment (Plant and Machinery).

As indicated in Note 1.1 above, in respect of Unit I of the Company's power plant operations, the Company has entered into a PPA for 15 years with TANGEDCO. During the current financial year, the Company has obtained a mega power certificate (provisional) to the extent of 56.17% based on the amended Mega Power Policy 2009 and, accordingly, bank guarantees provided by the Company to the GOI for an amount of Rs 5,576.14 million (proportional to the total value of bank guarantees given) have been released. There are no further obligations or conditions attached to this portion of the grant.

As indicated in Note 1.1 above, in respect of Unit II, the Company has entered into a PPA effective April 1, 2019, for a period of three years. The Company has represented to Ministry of Power that it has not been able to enter into a long-term PPA, as required by the terms of the duty waivers explained above, due to a lack of market (represented by requests for proposals) for such power supply terms. Management also believes that there are no other material obligations or conditions attached to this remaining portion of the grant, and that the Company would continue to retain its Mega Power Project status in respect of Units I and II combined and, accordingly, no adjustments have been made to the financial statements in this regard.

54. 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. The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and any revisions thereto are recognized in the period in which they are revised or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both the current and future periods. Uncertainties 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. The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments 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.

i) Useful life of Property, Plant & Equipment

Property, plant and equipment / intangible assets are depreciated / amortised over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation / amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

ii) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

In estimating the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, the Company uses market observable data to the extent available. Where such Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company establishes appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. 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. Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of various assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 40.5.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

iii) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. Information about the various estimates and assumptions made in determining the present value of defined benefit obligations are disclosed in Note 37.

iv) Impairment

Impairment of Property, Plant & Equipment: Determining whether property, plant and equipment are impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the relevant cash generating units. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow model over the estimated useful life of the Power Plants. Further, the cash flow projections are based on estimates and assumptions relating to tariff, operational performance of the Plants, life extension plans, market prices of coal and other fuels, exchange variations, inflation, terminal value etc. which are considered reasonable by the Management.

Impairment of Non-financial assets: Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is higher of its fair value less costs of disposal & its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sale transactions, conducted at arm's length for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing the asset. The value in use is based on a DCF model.

v) Taxes

Determining of income tax liabilities using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted requires the management to estimate the level of tax that will be payable based upon the Company's/ expert's interpretation of applicable tax laws, relevant judicial pronouncements and an estimation of the likely outcome of any open tax assessments including litigations or closures thereof. Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, unabsorbed depreciation and unused tax credits could be utilized.

In respect of other taxes which are in disputes, the management estimates the level of tax that will be payable based upon the Company's / expert's interpretation of applicable tax laws, relevant judicial pronouncements and an estimation of the likely outcome of any open tax assessments including litigations or closures thereof.

vi) Revenue

Revenue from operations on account of force majeure / change in law events in terms of Power Purchase Agreements with State Power Distribution Utilities, in certain cases is accounted for by the Company based on best estimates including orders / reports of Regulatory Authorities, which may be subject to adjustments on receipt of orders of the respective Regulatory Authorities or final closure of the matter with the customers.

vii) Going concern assumption

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company will continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. (refer note 1.4.A(c) for management's assessment regarding going concern, including related judgments involved).

55. Standard issued but not effective:

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2017 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 amending the following standard:

Ind AS 116 - Leases

Ind AS 116 Leases was notified by MCA on 30th March 2019 and it replaces Ind AS 17 Leases, including appendices thereto. Ind AS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1st April 2019. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

Lessees will be also required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognise the amount of the re-measurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in Ind AS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases.



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The Company intends to adopt these standards from 1st April 2019. The Company has established an implementation team to implement Ind AS 116 and it continues to evaluate the changes to accounting systems and processes, and additional disclosure requirements that may be necessary. A reliable estimate of the quantitative impact of Ind AS 116 on financial statements will only be possible once the implementation project has been completed.

Ind AS 12 - Uncertain Tax Positions

Appendix C in Ind AS 12 is effective from 1st April 2019 and it set out the principles on recognition and measurement principle when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. An entity shall evaluate whether it is probable that the tax authority shall accept an uncertain tax treatment. If it is probable, the tax base shall be consistent with that of the items used in its income tax filings. If not probable, the company shall reflect the effect of uncertainty by using either the most likely amount method or expected value method. If the uncertain tax treatment affects current and deferred tax, the entity shall make consistent judgement and estimates for current and deferred tax.

The interpretation is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1st April 2019, but certain transition reliefs are available. The Company will apply the interpretation from its effective date. The company is in the process of evaluating the changes and reliable estimate of the quantitative impact will be possible on completion of the study.

Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits

Ind AS 19 has been amended to factor the impact relating to benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement in determining the past service cost, current service cost and net interest cost or income. The amendments apply to plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period that begins on or after 1st April 2019. These amendments will apply only to any future plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements of the Company.

Ind AS 28 - Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

The amendment states that Ind AS 109 applies to other financial instruments in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied for long term interest that form part of entity's net investment in an associate or joint venture.

These amendments shall be made retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8 for annual periods beginning from 1st April 2019. These amendments are not applicable to the Company.

Ind AS 109 - Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

Under Ind AS 109, a debt instrument can be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the contractual cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding' (the SPPI criterion) and the instrument is held within the appropriate business model for that classification. The amendments to Ind AS 109 clarify that a financial asset passes the SPPI criterion regardless of the event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract.

The amendments should be applied retrospectively and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1st April 2019. These amendments have no impact on the Standalone financial statements of the Company.

Amendments to Ind AS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

The amendments to Ind AS 19 address the accounting when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during a reporting period. The amendments specify that when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during the annual reporting period, an entity is required to:

- i) Determine current service cost for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement, using the actuarial assumptions used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event.
- ii) Determine net interest for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using: the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event; and the discount rate used to remeasure that net defined benefit liability (asset).

The amendments also clarify that an entity first determines any past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, without considering the effect of the asset ceiling. This amount is recognised in profit or loss

An entity then determines the effect of the asset ceiling after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement. Any change in that effect, excluding amounts included in the net interest, is recognised in other comprehensive income.

The amendments apply to plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period that begins on or after April 01, 2019. These amendments will apply only to any future plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements of the Company.



All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

Ind AS 103 - Party to a Joint Arrangements obtains control of a business that is a Joint Operation

The amendments clarify that, when an party to a joint arrangement obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it applies the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages, including remeasuring previously held interests in the assets and liabilities of the joint operation at fair value. In doing so, the acquirer remeasures its entire previously held interest in the joint operation.

An entity applies those amendments to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1st April 2019. These amendments are currently not applicable to the Company but may apply to future transactions.

Ind AS 111 - Joint Arrangements

A party that participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint operation might obtain joint control of the joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business as defined in Ind AS 103. The amendments clarify that the previously held interests in that joint operation are not remeasured.

An entity applies those amendments to transactions in which it obtains joint control on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1st April 2019. These amendments are currently not applicable to the Company but may apply to future transactions.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes

The amendments clarify that the income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions to owners. Therefore, an entity recognises the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1st April 2019. The Company does not expect any effect on its standalone financial statements.

Amendments to Ind AS 23: Borrowing Costs

The amendments clarify that an entity treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop a qualifying asset when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete. An entity applies those amendments to borrowing costs incurred on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments. An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2019. Since the Company's current practice is in line with these amendments, the Company does not expect any effect on its consolidated financial statements.




All amounts are in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated

56. Previous year's figures have been regrouped wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure.

57. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 18th November 2019.

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration
No.101049W/E300004

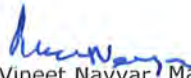


Per Aniruddh Sankaran
Partner
Membership No.211107

Place: Chennai
Date: 18/11/2019






For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Vineet Nayyar, Maharudra Manohar Wagle
Director Director
DIN No:00018243 DIN NO:02115124


N Ramesh
Chief Executive Officer

Place: Chennai
Date:18/11/2019



N K Balaji
Chief Financial Officer


Natarajan Srinivasan
Director
DIN No:00123338


Priya Iyer
Company Secretary

