



R.M.ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

401, City Heart Apartment, BudhMarg, Patna – 800 001: Tel. :0612-2235748, :0612-2232412, (Mob:- 9334390386) Email:- matirahman960@gmail.com, rmassociates_pat@yahoo.co.in

Branches at: Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Ranchi and Bokaro Website : www.rmaindia.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of SJVN THERMAL PRIVATE LIMITED

(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)

(A wholly owned subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of SJVN THERMAL PRIVATE LIMITED Company, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2020, and the statement of Profit and Loss, (*statement of changes in equity*) and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the 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, 2020, and loss, (*changes in equity*) and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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



Responsibility of Management for Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

- (a) 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.
- (b) The company does not have any branches.
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

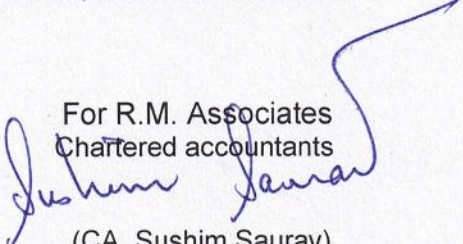


- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **Annexure - 'B'**.
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. *The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position*
 - 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.*

Report pursuant to directions issued by office of C & AG u/s 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013

Report pursuant to directions issued by Comptroller and Auditor General of India as per section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 has been reported vide **Annexure - 'C'** attached. No action is required on such directions as company is in initial stage and it has no impact on the accounts and financial statement of company.

UDIN : 20426052AAAADI2913
Place: Patna
Dated: 24th June, 2020

For R.M. Associates
Chartered accountants

(CA. Sushim Saurav)
Partner
M.No. 426052
FRN-307011C



R.M.ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

401, City Heart Apartment, BudhMarg, Patna-800 001:Tel.:0612-2235748, 0612-2232412
(M) - 9334390386 E-mail:rmassociates_pat@yahoo.co.in,matirahman960@gmail.com,

Branches at: Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Ranchi, and Bokaro: Website: www.rmaindia.net

SJVN THERMAL PRIVATE LIMITED

ANNEXURE- 'A' TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

Sr. No.	Particulars	Auditor's comment
(i)		
(a)	Whether the company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets;	The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
(b)	Whether these fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals; whether any material discrepancies were noticed on such verification and if so, whether the same have been properly dealt with in the books of account;	Yes, physical verification of assets was carried during previous year and reconciled with the books. However, discrepancies are yet to be accounted for.
(c)	Whether the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company. If not, provide the details thereof;	Yes, Company has acquired 1064.690 acres land and the title deeds of land are in the possession of Company. Except in the case of mutation order of 7.075 acres of land. The Company has paid amount of Malgujari however receipt of Malgujari has not been obtained by the Company.
(ii)	Whether physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and whether any material discrepancies were noticed and if so, whether they have been properly dealt with in the books of account;	Not Applicable to the company, as the company is not having any inventory



(iii)	Whether the company has 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. If so,	No, 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
(a)	Whether the terms and conditions of the grant of such loans are not prejudicial to the company's interest;	In view of above comment in point no. (iii) this clause is Not Applicable
(b)	Whether the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and whether the repayments or receipts are regular;	In view of above comment in point no. (iii) this clause is Not Applicable
(c)	If the amount is overdue, state the total amount overdue for more than ninety days, and whether reasonable steps have been taken by the company for recovery of the principal and interest;	In view of above comment in point no. (iii) this clause is Not Applicable
(iv)	In respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security whether provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with. If not, provide the details thereof.	Company has neither given any loans to director nor made any investment hence provisions of section 185 and 186 are not applicable for the Company.
(v)	In case, the company has accepted deposits, whether the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder, where applicable, have been complied	Company has not accepted any deposit.



	with? If not, the nature of such contraventions be stated; If an order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal, whether the same has been complied with or not?	
(vi)	Whether maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and whether such accounts and records have been so made and maintained.	Not Applicable to the Company
(vii)		
(a)	Whether the company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities and if not, the extent of the arrears of outstanding statutory dues as on the last day of the financial year concerned for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable, shall be indicated;	Yes, the company is regular in depositing its statutory dues to the Government, and during the course of audit no statutory dues were found which are due for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
(b)	Where dues of income tax or sales tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax have not been deposited on account of any dispute, then the amounts involved and the forum where dispute is pending shall be mentioned. (A mere representation to the concerned Department shall not be treated as a dispute).	No Such Cases Found.
(viii)	Whether the company has defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to a financial institution,	Company is not having borrowing from any financial institution and hence this clause is not applicable



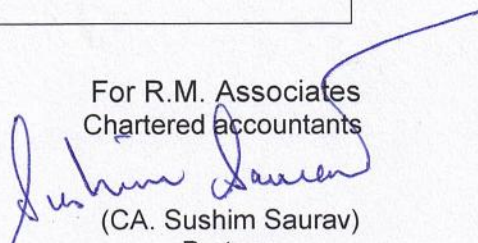
	bank, Government or dues to debenture holders? If yes, the period and the amount of default to be reported (in case of defaults to banks, financial institutions, and Government, lender wise details to be provided).	
(ix)	Whether moneys raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans were applied for the purposes for which those are raised. If not, the details together with delays or default and subsequent rectification, if any, as may be applicable, be reported;	The Company has not raised any money by way of public offer.
(x)	Whether any fraud by the company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year; If yes, the nature and the amount involved is to be indicated;	According to explanation given to us no fraud to or by the company is being reported.
(xi)	Whether managerial remuneration has been paid or provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act? If not, state the amount involved and steps taken by the company for securing refund of the same;	Section 197 is not applicable to Public Sector Undertaking
(xii)	Whether the Nidhi Company has complied with the Net Owned Funds to Deposits in the ratio of 1: 20 to meet out the liability and whether the Nidhi Company is maintaining ten per cent unencumbered term deposits as specified in the Nidhi Rules, 2014 to meet out the liability;	Not Applicable



(xiii)	Whether all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards;	Transactions with the related parties are in accordance with the Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 and same is being disclosed in financial statements as and when applicable.
(xiv)	Whether the company has made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and if so, as to whether the requirement of section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the amount raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised. If not, provide the details in respect of the amount involved and nature of non-compliance;	No the Company has not made any allotment of securities during the year under audit
(xv)	Whether the company has entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and if so, whether the provisions of section 192 of Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with;	As explained to us the company has not entered in to any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them.
(xvi)	Whether the company is required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and if so, whether the registration has been obtained.	No, The Company is not being required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

UDIN: 20426052AAAADI2913
Place: Patna
Dated: 24th June, 2020

For R.M. Associates
Chartered accountants


(CA. Sushim Saurav)
Partner

M.No. 426052
FRN-307011C



R.M.ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

401, City Heart Apartment, BudhMarg, Patna-800 001:Tel.:0612-2235748, 0612-2232412
(M) - 9334390386 E-mail:rmassociates_pat@yahoo.co.in,matirahman960@gmail.com,

Branches at: Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Ranchi, and Bokaro: Website: www.rmaindia.net

Annexure- B

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 SJVN Thermal Private Limited (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS 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 procedures laid down by the Board of Directors of the Company. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records and the timely preparation of reliable financial information as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable



assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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



Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

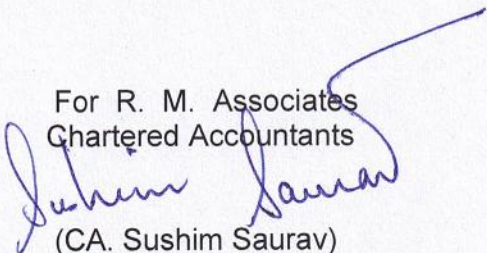
Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020 based on the procedures examined by us.

UDIN: 20426052AAAADI2913
Place: Patna
Dated: 24th June, 2020

For R. M. Associates
Chartered Accountants


(CA. Sushim Saurav)

Partner
M.No. 426052
FRN-307011C

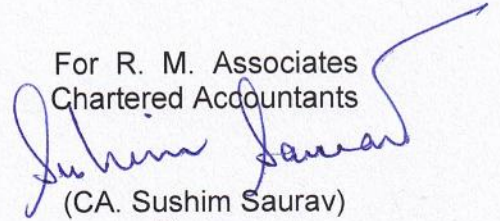


COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATE

We have conducted the audit of annual accounts of "**SJVN THERMAL PRIVATE LIMITED**" for the year ended 31stMarch, 2020 in accordance with the directions/sub directions issued by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India under Section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 and certify that we have complied with all the directions/sub-directions issued to us.

UDIN: 20426052AAAADI2913
Place: Patna
Dated: 24th June, 2020

For R. M. Associates
Chartered Accountants



(CA. Sushim Saurav)

Partner

M.No. 426052

FRN-307011C

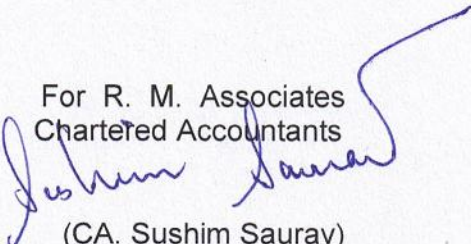


“ANNEXURE-C” TO THE AUDITOR’S REPORT

Annexure referred to our report of even date to the members of **SJVN THERMAL PRIVATE LIMITED** on the accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2020.

Sr. No.	Directions	Actions Taken	Impact on Financial Statements
1	Whether the Company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated.	Yes	NIL
2	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company’s inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated.	No such case come across during the audit.	NIL
3	Whether funds received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/State agencies were properly accounted for/utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	No such case come across during the audit.	NIL

UDIN: 20426052AAAADI2913
Place: Patna
Dated: 24th June, 2020

For R. M. Associates
Chartered Accountants

(CA. Sushim Saurav)
Partner
M.No. 426052
FRN-307011C





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2020

(₹ Lakh)

	Note No.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Non - Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	1.1	38186	36914
Capital Work-in-progress	1.2	48404	16933
Other Intangible Assets	1.3	4	-
Right-of-Use Assets		286	-
Financial Assets			
Loans	1.4	41	42
Others		-	-
		<u>41</u>	<u>42</u>
Other Non-Current Assets	1.5	11749	3119
Total Non-Current Assets		<u>98670</u>	<u>57008</u>
Current Assets			
Inventories	1.6	2	-
Financial assets			
Investment		-	-
Trade receivables		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	1.7	4825	18
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalent	1.8	5673	5673
Loans	1.9	1	1
Others	1.10	557	161
		<u>11056</u>	<u>5853</u>
Other Current Assets	1.11	-	2
Total Current Assets		<u>11058</u>	<u>5855</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>109728</u></u>	<u><u>62863</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	1.12	94668	43668
Share Application Money pending allotment		5000	-
Other Equity	1.13	(39)	(2)
Total Equity		<u>99629</u>	<u>43666</u>
Liabilities			
Non- Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Lease Liabilities		150	-
Borrowings		-	-
Trade Payable		-	-
Other Financial Liabilities		-	-
		<u>150</u>	<u>-</u>
Provisions		-	-
Other Non- Current Liabilities	1.14	6100	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		<u>6250</u>	<u>-</u>



[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]



SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2020

(₹ Lakh)


	Note No.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings		-	-
Lease Liabilities		80	-
Other Financial Liabilities	1.15	3281	18653
		3361	18653
Other Current Liabilities	1.16	75	4
Provisions	1.17	413	540
Total Current Liabilities		3849	19197
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		109728	62863

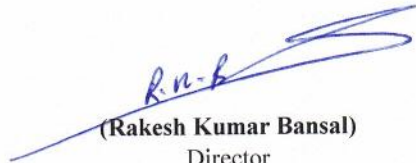
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


(Arun Kumar Sharma)
Company Secretary
ACS-31519
Place : Shimla


(Surendra Lal Sharma)
CFO
Place : Buxar

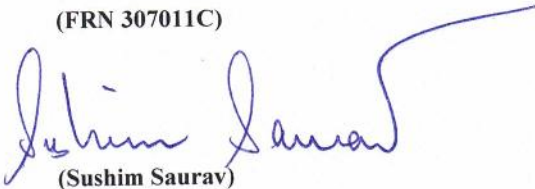

(Sanjeev Sood)
CEO
Place : Buxar


(Rakesh Kumar Bansal)
Director
DIN- 06395552
Place : Shimla


(Nand Lal Sharma)
Chairman
DIN-03495554
Place : Shimla

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For R.M. Associates.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN 307011C)



(Sushim Saurav)
M. No. 426052
Place : Patna
Dated : 24th June, 2020





SJVN Thermal Private Limited

(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)

(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

(₹ Lakh)

	Note No.	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
Income			
Revenue from Operations		-	-
Other Income	1.18	99	179
Total		99	179
Less: Allocation of Corporate income to Projects		-	-
Total Income		99	179
Expenses			
Employee Benefits Expense	1.19	37	28
Finance Costs		-	-
Depreciation and Amortization Expense		-	-
Other Expenses	1.20	93	122
Total		130	150
Less: Allocation of Corporate Expenses to Projects		-	-
Total Expenses		130	150
Profit/ (Loss) before exceptional and tax		(31)	29
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit before net movement in regulatory deferral account balance and tax		(31)	29
Net movement in regulatory deferral account balance		-	-
Profit Before Tax		(31)	29
Tax Expenses:			
- Current Tax		-	-
- Adjustments relating to earlier years		6	-
- Deferred Tax		-	-
Profit(Loss) for the period		(37)	29
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
-Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset		-	-
-Income tax on above item		-	-
Total		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		(37)	29
Earnings Per Equity Share (excluding net movement in regulatory deferral account balance)			
Basic (₹)	1.26	-	-
Diluted (₹)	1.26	-	-
Earnings Per Equity Share (including net movement in regulatory deferral account balance)			
Basic (₹)	1.26	-	-
Diluted (₹)	1.26	-	-





SJVN Thermal Private Limited

(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)

(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(₹ Lakh)


	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	(31)	29
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortization	-	-
Interest on term deposits	(99)	(179)
Dividend from Subsidiary / Associate / Joint Venture	-	-
Finance cost	-	-
Loss on disposal/ write off of fixed assets	-	-
Profit on sale of fixed assets	-	-
	(99)	(179)
Adjustment for assets and liabilities		
Inventories	(2)	-
Trade receivable and unbilled revenue	-	-
Loans, other financial assets and other assets	2	(2796)
Trade payable	-	-
Other financial liabilities and other liabilities	6422	116
Regulatory deferral account debit balance	-	-
Provisions	(127)	(199)
	6295	(2879)
Cash generated from operating activities	6165	(3029)
Income tax paid	(54)	(18)
Net cash generated by operating activities	6111	(3047)
Cash flow from investing activities:		
Net expenditure on Property, Plant & Equipment and CWIP including advances for capital works	(40084)	(4295)
Term deposits with bank (having maturity more than three months)	-	(5673)
Interest on term deposits	(296)	18
Dividend from Subsidiary / Associate / Joint Venture	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(40380)	(9950)
Cash flow from financing activities:		
Advance from Holding Company	(16924)	12969
Equity Share Capital Issued	51000	-
Share Application Money Received	5000	-
Repayment of borrowings	-	-
Proceed from borrowings	-	-
Interest and finance charges	-	-
Dividend Paid	-	-
Tax on Dividend	-	-
Cash used in financing activities	39076	12969
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	4807	(28)
Opening balance of cash & cash equivalents	18	46
Closing balance of cash & cash equivalents	4825	18
Restricted cash balance		
Earmarked Balance (Unpaid Dividend)	-	-
Margin Money for BG/ Letter of Credit and Pledged deposits	5673	5673
Total	5673	5673


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

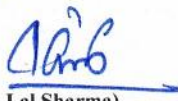
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


(Arun Kumar Sharma)
 Company Secretary
 ACS-31519
 Place : Shimla


(Surendra Lal Sharma)
 CFO
 Place : Buxar

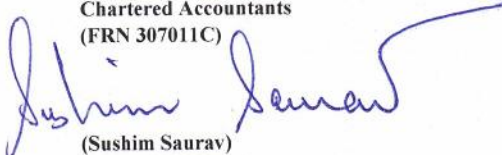

(Sanjeev Sood)
 CEO
 Place : Buxar


(Rakesh Kumar Bansal)
 Director
 DIN- 06395552
 Place : Shimla


(Nand Lal Sharma)
 Chairman
 DIN-03495554
 Place : Shimla

This is the Statement of Cash Flows referred to in our report of even date.

For R.M. Associates.
 Chartered Accountants
 (FRN 307011C)


(Sushim Saurav)
 M. No. 426052
 Place : Patna
 Dated : 24th June, 2020





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Amount (₹ Lakh)
For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	
Opening Balance as at April 1, 2019	43668
Equity Shares issued during the year	51000
Equity Shares bought back during the year	-
Closing Balance as at March 31, 2020	94668

Particulars	Amount (₹ Lakh)
For the Year Ended March 31, 2019	
Opening Balance as at April 1, 2018	43668
Equity Shares issued during the year	-
Equity Shares bought back during the year	-
Closing Balance as at March 31, 2019	43668

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Total Other Equity
	Capital Redemption Reserve	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	
For the Year Ended March 31, 2020				(₹ Lakh)
Opening Balance as at April 1, 2019	-	-	(2)	(2)
Profit for the Period	-	-	(37)	(37)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	(37)	(37)
Dividends	-	-	-	-
Final Dividend Paid for 2018-19	-	-	-	-
Interim Dividend Paid for 2019-20	-	-	-	-
Dividend Tax	-	-	-	-
On Final Dividend 2018-19	-	-	-	-
On Interim Dividend 2019-20	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance as at March 31, 2020	-	-	(39)	(39)

[Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink]





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Total Other Equity
	Capital Redemption Reserve	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	
For the Year Ended March 31, 2019				(₹ Lakh)
Opening Balance as at April 1, 2018			(31)	29
Profit for the Period			29	-
Other Comprehensive Income			-	29
Total Comprehensive Income			29	-
Transfer from Retained Earnings for Buyback of Equity Shares			-	-
Utilization for BuyBack of Equity Shares			-	-
Utilization for Expenditure on BuyBack of Equity Shares			-	-
Dividends			-	-
Final Dividend Paid for 2017-18			-	-
Interim Dividend Paid for 2018-19			-	-
Dividend Tax			-	-
On Final Dividend 2017-18			-	-
On Interim Dividend 2018-19			-	-
Closing Balance as at March 31, 2019			(2)	(2)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


(Arun Kumar Sharma)
Company Secretary
ACS-31519
Place : Shimla


(Surendra Lal Sharma)
CFO
Place : Buxar


(Sanjeev Sood)
CEO
Place : Buxar


(Rakesh Kumar Bansal)
Director
DIN- 06395552

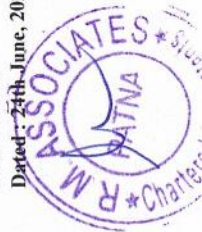

(Nand Lal Sharma)
Chairman
DIN-03495554

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.

For R.M. Associates.
Chartered Accountants


(Sushim Saurav)
M. No. 426052
Place : Patna

Dated: 24th June, 2020



SJVN THERMAL PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

**NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 31st MARCH, 2020**

Company Information and Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

SJVN Thermal Private Limited (the “Company”) is a company domiciled in India and limited by shares (CIN: U31908BR2007PTC017646). The address of the company’s registered office is 169, Patliputra Colony, Patna, Bihar. The company is in construction stage of implementing coal based thermal power plant at Chausa, distt. Buxar (Bihar)

B. Significant Accounting Policies

1. Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements are prepared in compliance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and subsequent amendments thereto, the Companies Act, 2013 (to the extent notified and applicable), applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, and the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 to the extent applicable.

Use of estimates and management judgments:

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that may impact the application of accounting policies and the reported value of Assets, Liabilities, Income, Expenses and related disclosures concerning the items involved as well as contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. The estimates and management’s judgements are based on previous experience and other factor considered reasonable and prudent in the circumstances. Actual results could vary from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In order to enhance understanding of the financial statements, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that may have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements is as under:

a) Useful life of Property, Plant & Equipment:

The estimated useful life of property, plant & equipment is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditure required to obtain the expected future cash flow from the asset. Useful life of the asset used for generation of electricity is determined by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) tariff regulations in accordance with Part-B of schedule-II of the Companies act 2013.



b) Recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment:

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is based on estimates and assumptions regarding, in particular, the expected market outlook and future cash flows associated with the power plants, any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount and could result in impairment.

c) Post-employment benefits plan:

Employee benefits obligations are measured on the basis of actuarial assumptions which include mortality and withdrawal rates as well as assumptions concerning future developments in discount rates, the rate of salary increases and the inflation rate. The Company considers that the assumptions used to measure its obligations are appropriate and documented. However, any changes in these assumptions may have an impact on the resulting calculations.

d) Revenues:

The company recognizes revenue from sale of power based on tariff approved by the CERC. However, in cases where tariff rates are yet to be approved, provision rates are adopted considering the applicable CERC tariff regulations.

2. Basis of Measurement:

The separate financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except following which have been measured at fair value:

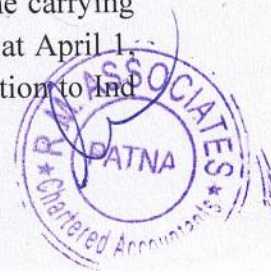
- Financial assets and liabilities except certain Investments and borrowings carried at amortised cost,
- assets held for sale – measured at fair value less cost of disposal,
- defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value,

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. Normally at initial recognition, the transaction price is the best evidence of fair value. However, when the Company determines that transaction price does not represent the fair value, it uses inter-alia valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency and all amounts are rounded to the nearest lakh (₹ 00,000), except as stated otherwise.

3. Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

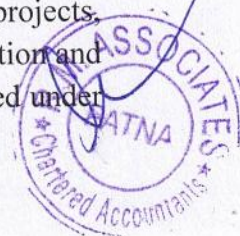
- a) The Company has opted to utilize the option under para D7AA of Appendix D to Ind AS101 which permits to continue to use the Indian GAAP carrying amount as a deemed cost under Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS. Therefore, the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment according to the Indian GAAP as at April 1, 2015 i.e. Company's date of transition to Ind AS, were maintained in transition to Ind AS.



- b) An item of PPE is recognized as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.
- c) PPE are initially measured at cost of acquisition/construction including decommissioning or restoration cost wherever required. The cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition/construction of the asset. Where final settlement of bills with contractors is pending/under dispute, capitalization is done on estimated/provisional basis subject to necessary adjustment in the year of final settlement.
- d) After initial recognition, Property, Plant & Equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation/amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.
- e) Deposits, Payments/ liabilities made provisionally towards compensation, rehabilitation and other expenses relatable to land in possession are treated as cost of land.
- f) Asset created on land not belonging to the company where the company is having control over the use and access of such asset are included under Property, Plant and Equipment.
- g) Items of spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment which meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalized. The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or upon disposal. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in statement of profit and loss as and when incurred. Other spares are treated as "stores & spares" forming part of the inventory and expensed when used/ consumed.
- h) Subsequent expenditure is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.
- i) Property, plant and equipment is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or upon its disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

4. Capital work in Progress

- a) Expenditure incurred on assets under construction (including a project) is carried at cost under Capital work in Progress (CWIP). Such cost comprises of purchase price of asset including other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the intended manner.
- b) Cost directly attributable to projects under construction include costs of employee benefits, expenditure in relation to survey and investigation activities of the projects, depreciation on assets used in construction of projects, interest during construction and other costs if attributable to construction of projects. Such costs are accumulated under



“Expenditure Attributable to Construction (EAC)” and subsequently allocated on systematic basis over major immovable assets, other than land and infrastructure facilities on commissioning of projects.

- c) Capital Expenditure incurred for creation of facilities, over which the Company does not have control but the creation of which is essential for construction of the project is carried under “Capital work in progress” and subsequently allocated on systematic basis over major immovable assets, other than land and infrastructure facilities on commissioning of projects. Expenditure of such nature incurred after completion of the project, is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss.
- d) Expenditure on Survey and Investigation of the Project is carried as capital work in progress and capitalized as cost of Project on completion of construction of the Project or the same is expensed in the year in which it is decided to abandon such project.
- e) Expenditure against “Deposit Works” is accounted for on the basis of statement of account received from the concerned agency and acceptance by the company. However, provision is made wherever considered necessary.
- f) Claims for price variation/ exchange rate variation in case of contracts are accounted for on acceptance.

5. Investment Property

- a) Land or a building or part of building or both held by company to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both is classified as Investment property other than for:
 - i. Use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purpose; or
 - ii. Sale in the ordinary course of business.
- b) Investment property is recognized as an asset when, and only when:
 - i. It is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property will flow to the entity; and
 - ii. The cost of the investment property can be measured reliably.
- c) Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.
- d) Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed off or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.
- e) Transfers to or from investment property is made when and only when there is a change in use.



6. Intangible Assets

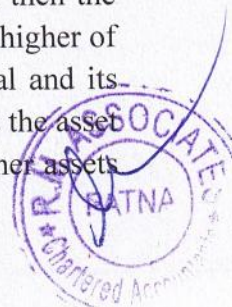
- a) Up to March 31, 2015, Intangible assets were carried in the balance sheet in accordance with Indian GAAP. The Company has elected to avail the exemption granted by IND AS 101, to regard those amounts as deemed cost at the date of the transition to IND AS (i.e. as on April 1, 2015).
- b) Intangible assets are identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. Intangible assets are recognized if:
 - i. It is probable that the expected future economic benefit that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and
 - ii. the cost of the asset can be measured reliably
- c) Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.
- d) Subsequent expenditure on already capitalized Intangible assets is capitalized when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in an existing asset and is amortised prospectively.
- e) Software (not being an integral part of the related hardware) acquired for internal use, is stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any.
- f) An item of Intangible asset is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

7. Regulatory deferral accounts

- a) Expenses/ income recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss to the extent recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per CERC Tariff Regulations are recognized as 'Regulatory deferral account balances' as per Ind AS-114.
- b) Regulatory deferral account balances are adjusted from the year in which the same become recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries

8. Impairment of non-financial assets

- a) The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets primarily include property, plant and equipment, which are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets



of the Company. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. The resulting impairment loss is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

- b) In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.
- c) Impairment losses recognized in earlier period are assessed at each reporting date for any indication that loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

9. Inventories

- a) Inventories mainly comprise stores and spare parts to be used for maintenance of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- b) Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.
- c) Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.
- d) Net realizable value is the estimate selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.
- e) Net realizable value of obsolete, unserviceable and surplus stores & spares is ascertained at the end of financial year and provided for, wherever required. Scrap is accounted for as and when sold.

10. Foreign Currency Transactions:

a) Functional and presentation currency:

Separate financial statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

b) Transactions and balances

- i. Transactions in foreign currency are initially recorded at exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. At each Balance Sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency are reported at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction.
- ii. Exchange differences arising on translation or settlement of monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which it arises with the exception that exchange differences on long term monetary items related to acquisition of fixed assets entered up to March 31, 2016 are adjusted to carrying cost of fixed assets.



The Company has elected to avail the exemption available under IND AS 101, with regard to continuation of policy for accounting of exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary liabilities.

- iii. In case of advance consideration received or paid in a foreign currency, the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it), is when the Company initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration.

The Company has elected to avail the exemption available under IND AS 101, with regard to continuation of policy for accounting of exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary liabilities.

11. Financial instruments – initial recognition, subsequent measurement and impairment

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.

a) Financial Assets

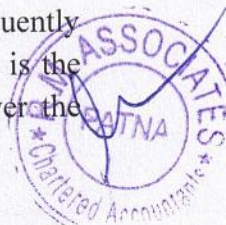
A financial asset includes inter-alia any asset that is cash, equity instrument of another entity or contractual obligation to receive cash or another financial assets or to exchange financial asset or financial liability under condition that are potentially favourable to the Company. A financial asset is recognized when and only when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets of the Company comprise cash and cash equivalents, Bank Balances, Advances to employees/ contractors, security deposit, claims recoverable etc.

Initial recognition and measurement:

- i. All financial assets except trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value plus or minus, 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 of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in statement of profit or loss.
- ii. The company measures the trade receivables at their transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component. A receivable is classified as a 'trade receivable' if it is in respect to the amount due from customers on account of goods sold or services rendered in the ordinary course of business.

Subsequent measurement:

- i. Financial Assets are measured at amortized cost or fair value through Other Comprehensive Income or fair value through Profit or Loss, depending on its business model for managing those financial assets and the assets contractual cash flow characteristics
- ii. After initial measurement, financial assets classified at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the



expected life of the financial instrument. 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 statement of profit and loss.

- iii. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value changes are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the company recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the financial asset other than equity instruments, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- iv. Any financial asset that does not meet the criteria for classification as at amortized cost or as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, is classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are fair valued at each reporting date with all the changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets:

- i. For impairment purposes significant financial assets are tested on an individual basis, other financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.
- ii. In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss and follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract assets resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind-AS 11 and Ind-AS 18.
- iii. 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.
- iv. For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets, the company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has increased significantly, ECL is provided. For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the company assesses the credit risk characteristics on instrument-by-instrument basis.
- v. Impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as expense/income in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition:

A financial asset is derecognized when all the cash flows associated with the financial asset has been realised or such rights have expired.

b) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities of the Company are contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Company. The Company's financial liabilities include loans & borrowings, trade and other payables etc

Classification, initial recognition and measurement:



- a) Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of financial liabilities. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the fair value at initial recognition is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss or in the "Expenditure Attributable to Construction" if another standard permits inclusion of such cost in the carrying amount of an asset over the period of the borrowings using the effective rate of interest.
- b) Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Subsequent measurement:

- a) After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss or in the "Expenditure Attributable to Construction" if another standard permits inclusion of such cost in the carrying amount of an asset, when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortisation process.
- b) Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition:

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

c) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

12. Investment in Subsidiaries:

- a) A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has power over the entity, is exposed, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns by using its power over entity. Power is demonstrated through existing rights that give the ability to direct relevant activities, those which significantly affect the entity's returns.
- b) Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost. The cost comprises price paid to acquire investment and directly attributable cost. On transition to IND AS, the Company has adopted optional exception under IND AS 101 to value investments in subsidiaries at cost.

13. Investment in joint ventures and associates:

- a) A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists



only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

- b) An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.
- c) The investment in joint ventures and associates are carried at cost. The cost comprises price paid to acquire investment and directly attributable cost.

14. Leases

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116-Leases effective 1st April, 2019, using the modified retrospective method. The Company has applied the standard to its leases with the cumulative impact recognized on the date of initial application (1st April, 2019). Accordingly, previous period information has not been restated.

Lease is a contract that conveys the right to control the use of identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves use of an identified assets, (ii) the customer has substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the customer has the right to direct the use of the asset.

i) As a lessee

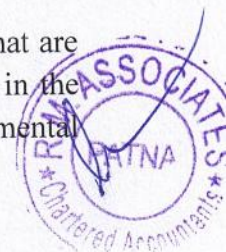
At the date of commencement of lease, the company recognizes a right-of-use asset (ROU) and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for lease with a term of twelve months or less (i.e. short term leases) and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. For these short-term and leases for which underlying asset is of low value, the company recognizes the lease payments on the straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liability includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-to-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the amount of initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the inception date of lease along with the initial direct costs, restoration obligations and lease incentives received.

Subsequently, the right-to-use assets is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liability. The Company applies Ind AS 36 to determine whether a ROU asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in accounting policy 1.8 on "Impairment of non-financial assets".

The lease liability is initially measured at present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental



borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The interest cost on lease liability is expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless eligible for capitalization as per accounting policy 16 on "Borrowing Cost".

Lease liability and ROU assets have been separately presented in the financial statements and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

ii) As a Lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

For operating leases, rental income is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

15. Government Grants

- a) Government grants with a condition to purchase, construct or otherwise acquire long-term assets are initially measured based on grant receivable under the scheme. Such grants are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset. Amount of benefits receivable in excess of grant income accrued based on usage of the assets is accounted as Government grant received in advance. Changes in estimates are recognized prospectively over the remaining life of the assets.
- b) Government revenue grants relating to costs are deferred and recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate. ^[SEP]
- c) Non-monetary government grants are recorded at a nominal amount.

16. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction/erection or production of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. Capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for their intended uses are complete. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

17. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

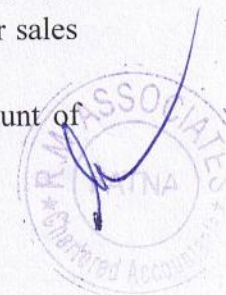
- a) A provision is recognized when:
 - i. the Company has present legal or constructive obligation as result of past event;



- ii. it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
 - iii. a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.
- b) If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as finance cost.
 - c) The amount recognized as provision is the best estimate of consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.
 - d) When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.
 - e) Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of the management. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.
 - f) Liability for claims against the Company is recognized on acceptance by the Company/ receipt of award by the Arbitrator and the balance claim, if disputed/ contrasted by the contractor is shown as contingent liability. The claims prior to arbitration award stage are disclosed as contingent liability.
 - g) Contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when inflow of economic benefits is probable on the basis of judgement of management. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

18. Revenue Recognition and Other Income

- a) Revenue from sale of energy is accounted for as per tariff notified by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). In case of power stations where the tariff rates are yet to be approved, provisional rates are adopted considering the applicable CERC Tariff Regulations. Further, recovery/refund towards foreign currency variation in respect of foreign currency loans is accounted for on year to year basis. Revenue from sale of energy is recognized once the electricity has been transmitted to customers and control over the product is transferred to the customers. As at each reporting date, energy revenue includes an accrual for sales transmitted to customers but not yet billed (unbilled Revenue).
- b) Rebate to customers as early payment incentive is deducted from the amount of revenue from energy sales.



- c) Incentives/disincentives are accounted for based on the norms notified/approved by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission.
- d) Revenue from consultancy services rendered is recognized in the statement of profit and loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to actual progress/technical assessment of work executed, in line with the terms of respective consultancy contracts. Claims for reimbursement of expenditure are recognized as other income, as per the terms of consultancy contracts.
- e) Interest/Surcharge on late payment/ overdue sundry debtors for sale of energy are recognized when no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists.
- f) Dividend income is recognized when the company's right to receive payment is established.
- g) Interest/surcharge/liquidated damages recoverable from suppliers and contractors, wherever there is uncertainty of realisation/acceptance are accounted for on receipts/acceptance.
- h) Interest income on financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost is recognized on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method. Interest income on impaired loans/receivable is recognized using the original effective interest rate.
- i) Interest income on lien FDR is deducted from Expenditure Attributable to Construction (EAC).
- j) Compensation from third parties including from insurance are accounted for on certainty of realization.

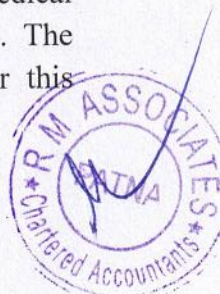
19. Employee Benefits

Employee benefits consist of wages, salaries, benefits in kind, provident fund, pension, gratuity, post-retirement medical facilities, leave benefits and other terminal benefits etc.

a) Defined Contribution Plans

- i) A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into separate trust and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.
- ii) The company also has Defined Contribution Pension Scheme for providing pension benefit. The obligation of the company is to contribute the extent of amount not exceeding 30% of basic pay and dearness allowance less employer contribution/liability towards provident fund, gratuity, post-retirement medical facility (PMRF). The liability for the same is recognized on accrual basis. The scheme is funded by company and managed by separate trust created for this purpose.

f) Defined Benefit Plans



- i. A defined benefit plan is a post-employment plan other than a defined contribution plan.
- ii. The Company pays fixed contribution to Provident Fund at predetermined rates to a separate trust, which invests the fund in permitted securities. The obligation of the company is limited to such fixed contribution and to ensure a minimum rate of return to the members as specified by GOI.
- iii. The gratuity scheme is funded by the company and is managed by a separate trust. Company's liability is determined by the qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method at the year-end and any shortfall in the fund size maintained by the trust is additionally provided for by the company.
- iv. The company has a Retired Employee Health Scheme (REHS), under which retired employees, spouse and eligible parents of retired employee are provided medical facilities in the company hospitals/ empanelled hospitals. They can also avail treatment as Out- patient subject to a ceiling fixed by the Company.
- v. The company also has other benefit plans i.e. leave encashment, allowance on retirement/ death and memento on superannuation.
- vi. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The liability is ascertained at the year-end by the qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.
- vii. Service cost & net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) are recognized in Profit or loss unless another Standard permits inclusion in the cost of asset.
- viii. Re-measurements 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 recognized immediately in the OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

g) Short-term Benefits

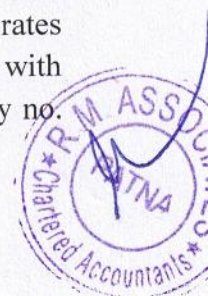
Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed in the period in which the service is provided.

h) Terminal Benefits

Expenses incurred on terminal benefits in the form of ex-gratia payments and notice pay on voluntary retirement schemes, if any, are charged to the profit and loss in the year of incurrence of such expenses.

20. Depreciation and amortization

- a) Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment of Operating Units of the Company is charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss on straight-line method following the rates and methodology as notified by CERC for the fixation of tariff in accordance with Schedule-II Part B of the companies act 2013 except for assets specified in policy no. 20(c) below.



b) Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment of other than Operating Units of the Company is charged to the extent of 90% of the cost of the asset following the rates notified by CERC for the fixation of tariff except for assets specified in policy no. 20(c) below.

c) Depreciation on the following items of Property, Plant and Equipment is charged on straight line method on estimated useful life:

i. Computer & Peripherals depreciated fully (100%) in 3 years.

ii. Mobile Phones depreciated fully (100%) in 2 years.

The useful life of these assets is reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, wherever required.

d) Depreciation on additions to /deductions from Property, Plant & Equipment during the year is charged on pro-rata basis from / up to the month on which the asset is available for use / disposed.

e) Temporary erections are depreciated fully (100%) in the year of acquisition /capitalization.

f) Assets costing up to ₹ 5000/- are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

g) Expenditure on software recognized as 'Intangible Asset' and is amortized fully on straight line method over a period of legal right to use or three years, whichever is less. Other intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortized on a systematic basis over its useful life. The amortisation period and the amortisation method of intangible assets with a finite useful life is reviewed at each financial year end.

h) Leasehold land is fully amortized through depreciation over the period of lease or 25 years, whichever is lower, following the rates and methodology notified by CERC for the purpose of fixation of tariff as amended from time to time.

i) Tangible Assets created on leasehold land are depreciated to the extent of 90% of original cost over the balance available lease period of respective land from the date such asset is available for use or at the applicable depreciation rates & methodology notified by CERC tariff regulations for such assets, whichever is higher.

j) Where the cost of depreciable assets has undergone a change during the year due to increase/decrease in long term liabilities on account of exchange fluctuation, price adjustment, settlement of arbitration/court cases, change in duties or similar factors, the unamortized balance of such assets is depreciated prospectively over the residual life of such asset determined following the applicable accounting policies relating to depreciation/ amortization.

k) Where the life and / or efficiency of an asset is increased due to renovation and modernization, the expenditure thereon along with its unamortized depreciable amount is charged prospectively over the revised / remaining useful life determined by technical assessment.

l) Spares parts procured along with the Plant & Machinery or subsequently which are capitalized and added in the carrying amount of such item is depreciated over the residual useful life of the related plant and machinery at the rates and methodology notified by the CERC.



21. Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. Current Tax is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case the tax is also recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

a) Current income tax

Current tax is expected tax payable on taxable profit for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years.

b) Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.

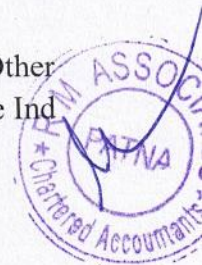
A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

22. Dividend Distribution:

- a) Final Dividends and interim dividends payable to Company's shareholders are recognized and accounted for in the period in which they are approved by the shareholders and the Board of Directors respectively.
- b) Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time that the liability to pay the related dividend is recognized.

23. Segment Reporting:

- a) Segments have been identified taking into account nature of product and differential risk and returns of the segment. These business segments are reviewed by the Management.
- b) Electricity generation is the principal business activity of the company. Other operations viz., Consultancy works etc. do not form a reportable segment as per the Ind AS -108 - 'Operating Segments'.



- c) The company is having a single geographical segment as all its Power Stations are located within the Country.

24. Statement of Cash Flows

- a) Cash and cash equivalents include cash/Drafts/Cheques on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
- b) Statement of cash flows is prepared in accordance with the indirect method (whereby profit or loss is adjusted for effects of non-cash transactions) prescribed in Ind AS-7 "Statement of Cash Flows"

25. Material prior period errors

Material prior period errors are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for the prior periods presented in which error occurred. If the error occurred before the earliest period presented, opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest period presented, are restated.

26. Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is current when it is:

- a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- a) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.



27. Changes in significant Accounting Policies.

During the year certain changes have been made in the policy number 14, 18(i) and 18(j) for improved disclosure. Due to the above change in policy number 14, there is a increase of ₹ 6 lakhs in Expenditure Attributable to Construction on account of interest expenses on leases. Also, due to change in policy number 18(i) and 18(j) the interest income in Statement of Profit & Loss has decreased by ₹ 437 lakhs and Expenditure Attributable to Construction (EAC) has also decreased by equal amount.





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.1 Property, Plant & Equipment
As at March 31, 2020

SI.No.	Particulars	Gross Block			Depreciation			Net Block		
		As at April 1, 2019	Additions during the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019	For the year	Deduction	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
1	Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Leasehold Land (including development expenses)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Freehold Land (including development expenses)	36741	-	199	36542	-	-	-	36542	36741
2	Buildings	39	52	-	91	2	50	52	39	37
3	Roads and Bridges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Plant and Machinery	5	1	-	6	-	-	-	6	5
5	Generating Plant and Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Hydraulic Works(Dams, Tunnel, etc.)	-	762	-	762	-	263	263	499	-
7	Vehicles	10	10	-	10	4	3	7	3	6
8	Furniture, Fixture and Equipments	56	24	-	80	14	5	19	61	42
9	Electrical Works	-	993	-	993	-	44	44	949	-
10	Electrical Equipments	73	5	-	78	16	5	21	57	57
11	Office Equipments	24	11	3	32	8	4	9	23	16
12	Data processing Equipments	35	4	4	35	25	6	28	7	10
	Total	36983	1852	206	38629	69	380	443	38186	36914

As at March 31, 2019

(₹ Lakh)

SI.No.	Particulars	Gross Block			Depreciation			Net Block		
		As at April 1, 2018	Additions during the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018	For the year	Deduction	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
1	Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lease hold Land (including development expenses)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Free hold Land (including development expenses) #	36741	-	-	36741	-	-	-	36741	36741
2	Buildings	40	-	1	39	-	2	2	37	40
3	Roads and Bridges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Plant and Machinery	0	5	-	5	-	-	-	5	0
5	Generating Plant and Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Hydraulic Works(Dams, Tunnel, etc.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Vehicles	10	10	-	10	3	1	4	6	7
8	Furniture, Fixture and Equipments	52	4	-	56	11	3	14	42	41
9	Electrical Works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Electrical Equipments	72	1	-	73	11	5	16	57	61
11	Office Equipments	23	2	1	24	6	2	8	16	17
12	Data processing Equipments	38	7	10	35	29	6	25	10	9
	Total	36976	19	12	36983	60	19	69	36914	36916

Land Measuring 7.075 Acres (P.Y.: 7.075 Acres) is not in possession of the company and has not been mutated.





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.2 Capital Work-in-progress

SI.No.	Particulars	As at April 1, 2019	Additions during the year	Transfers/ Adjustments	Total WIP as at March 31, 2020	Capitalised during the year	As at March 31, 2020
1	Building	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Civil Works	448	342	-	790	762	28
3	Roads, Bridges & Culverts	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Plant and Machinery	-	23646	-	23646	-	23646
5	Electrical Works	623	423	-	1046	1046	-
6	Electro Mechanical Works	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Preliminary	6381	6156	-	12537	-	12537
8	Expenditure on Compensatory Afforestation/CAT Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Expenditure during construction**	9481	2783	71	12193	-	12193
10	Expenditure on consultancy work	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	16933	33350	71	50212	1808	48404

SI.No.	Particulars	As at April 1, 2018	Additions during the year	Transfers/ Adjustments	Total WIP as at March 31, 2019	Capitalised during the year	As at March 31, 2019
1	Building	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Civil Works	-	448	-	448	-	448
3	Roads, Bridges & Culverts	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Plant and Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Electrical Works	-	623	-	623	-	623
6	Electro Mechanical Works	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Preliminary	5669	712	-	6381	-	6381
8	Capital Assets not owned by Company	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Expenditure during construction**	6967	2556	42	9481	-	9481
10	Expenditure on consultancy work	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	12636	4339	42	16933	-	16933

** see note 1.2.1





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
 (Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
 (A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.2.1 Expenditure Attributable to Construction (₹ Lakh)

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
Employee Benefit Expenses:		
Salaries, Wages, Allowances and Benefits	1706	1749
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	348	177
Leave Salary and Pension Contribution *	4	-
Welfare Expenses	145	145
	2203	2071
Repair and Maintenance:		
Buildings	3	-
Roads	-	-
Plant & Machinery	1	1
Office Equipments & Furnitures	2	-
Civil Works	-	-
Electro Mechanical Works	-	2
Vehicles	2	48
Others	60	-
	68	51
Other Expenses:		
Rent	-	79
Rates & Taxes	-	-
Insurance	-	-
Security Expenses	72	46
Electricity Charges	62	13
Less:- Recovered from Employees & Contractors	-	-
	62	13
Research and Development	-	-
Travelling & Conveyance	101	62
Training and Recruitment Expenses	-	-
Less:- Cost of Application Forms Received	-	-
	-	-
Legal Expenses	10	-
Professional and Consultancy Charges	63	7
Communication Expenses	10	4
Printing & Stationery	15	5
Less: Receipts from Sale of Tenders	1	2
	14	3
Payment to Auditors:		
As Auditor	-	-
For other Services	-	-
Reimbursement of Expenses	-	-
	-	-
Payment to Auditors	36	20
Advertisement & Publicity	3	1
EDP Expenses	-	29
Hiring of Vehicles	3	2
Entertainment Expenses	72	39
Expenses on Transit Camps	-	-
Books & Periodicals	-	-
Donations	-	-
C.S.R./ Sustainable Development Expenses	-	-
Stores Written Off	-	-
Loss on Disposal/Write off of Fixed Assets	-	-
Debts/ Advances written Off	-	-
Directors Sitting Fees	-	71
Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony Expenses	1	-
Business Promotion Expenses	3	1
Fees and subscription	-	-
Environment & Ecology Expenses	-	-
Safety Expenses	-	-
Interest on arbitration awards	46	41
Miscellaneous Expenses	-	-





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.2.1 Expenditure Attributable to Construction	(₹ Lakh)	
	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
Exchange Rate Variation	-	-
Expenditure on Catchment Area Treatment	-	-
Wealth Tax	-	-
Expenses on Regulated Power	-	-
Less: Regulated Power Adjustment - Sales	-	-
Rehabilitation Expenses	-	-
Local Area Development Expenses	-	-
Depreciation and Amortization Expense**	452	20
Interest and Finance Charges:		
Interest on Lease Liabilities	6	-
Interest on loans	-	-
Other finance charges	-	-
Total expenses (A)	3225	2560
Less: Recovery and Receipts:		
Interest Income:		
Banks	437	-
Employees	-	-
Contractors	-	-
Others	-	-
Misc Income	5	4
Total (B)	442	4
Net expenditure attributable to construction Projects (A-B)	2783	2556

** Depreciation and amortization includes amortisation of Right-of-Use Assets amounting to ₹ 72 Lakhs on straight line basis.





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.3 Other Intangible Assets

As at March 31, 2020

SI.No.	Particulars	Gross Block		Depreciation		Net Block			
		As at April 1, 2019	Additions during the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019	For the year	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019
1	Software	3	4	-	7	3	-	3	4
	Total:	3	4	-	7	3	-	3	4

As at March 31, 2020

SI.No.	Particulars	Gross Block		Depreciation		Net Block			
		As at April 1, 2018	Additions during the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2019	For the year	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018	
1	Software	3	-	-	3	2	1	3	1
	Total:	3	-	-	3	2	1	3	1





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.4 Loans

(₹ Lakh)

As At March 31, 2020

As At March 31, 2019

Security Deposits

- Secured Considered Good			
- Unsecured Considered Good	41		42
- Doubtful		41	42
Total		41	42

1.5 Other Non - Current Assets

(₹ Lakh)

As At March 31, 2020

As At March 31, 2019

Capital Advances

Advances to Suppliers and Contractors

Secured by hypothecation of Equipment/Material

- -

Unsecured considered good

-Covered by Bank Guarantees

- -

-Others

4,053 -

Advances to Govt Departments

7630 3,101

Less: Provision for Expenditure

- -

Total - Capital Advance

7,630 3,101

11,683 3,101

Advance other than capital advances

Advance Tax

- -

Tax Deducted at Source

72 18

72 18

Less: Provision for Tax

6 -

66 18

Others

Material at Site (Capital)

- -

Prepaid Expenses

- -

Deferred Employee Benefits Expense

- -

Total Other Non Current Assets

11,749 3,119





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

Current Assets

1.6 Inventories	(₹ Lakh)	
	As At March 31, 2020	As At March 31, 2019
INVENTORIES		
Loose Tools	-	-
Stores and Spares	2	-
	2	-
Less : Provision for Shortage of store and Obsolescence	-	-
Total	2	-

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost arrived at on weighted average basis and net realizable value.

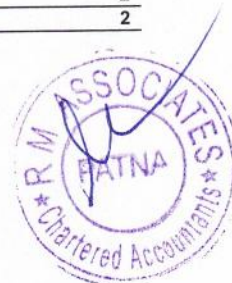
1.7 Cash and Cash Equivalents	(₹ Lakh)	
	As At March 31, 2020	As At March 31, 2019
Balances with Banks		
Current Accounts	-	-
Term Deposits (having original maturity of upto 3 months)	4825	18
	4825	18
Cheques & Drafts in hand	-	-
Cash on Hand	-	-
Remittances in Transit	-	-
Total	4825	18

1.8 Others Bank Balances	(₹ Lakh)	
	As At March 31, 2020	As At March 31, 2019
Earmarked Balance (Unpaid Dividend)	-	-
Margin Money for BG/ Letter of Credit and Pledged deposits	5673	5673
Other Term Deposits(having original maturity of more than 3 months)	-	-
Total	5673	5673

1.9 Loans	(₹ Lakh)	
	As At March 31, 2020	As At March 31, 2019
Other Advances:		
Unsecured considered good		
-Directors	-	-
-Officers of the Company	-	-
-Other Employees	1	1
	1	1
Total Loans	1	1

1.10 Other Financial Assets	(₹ Lakh)	
	As At March 31, 2020	As At March 31, 2019
Interest Accrued but not due on deposits with Banks	556	161
Unbilled Revenue	-	-
Claims Receivable from Insurance Company	-	-
Amount Receivable from Others	-	-
Accrued Interest on Advances to Others	-	-
Amount Recoverable from Contractors & Suppliers	1	-
Dividend Receivable	-	-
Total Other Financial Assets	557	161

1.11 Other Current Assets	(₹ Lakh)	
	As At March 31, 2020	As At March 31, 2019
Others		
Prepaid Expenses	-	2
Total	-	2





SJVN Thermal Private Limited

(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.12 Equity Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of Shares	Amount (₹ Lakh)	No. of Shares	Amount (₹ Lakh)
AUTHORISED Equity Shares of par value ₹ 10/- each	3,000,000,000	300,000	3,000,000,000	300,000
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND FULLY PAID UP Equity Shares of par value ₹ 10/- each fully paid up	946680000	94668	436680000	43668
Total		94668		43668

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company :

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares	%	No. of shares	%
SJVN Limited	946680000	100.00	436680000	100.00

The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding is set out below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of Shares	Amount (₹ Lakh)	No. of Shares	Amount (₹ Lakh)
Number of shares at the beginning	436680000	43668	436680000	43668
No. of shares issued during the year	510000000	51000	-	-
No. of shares Bought Back during the year	-	-	-	-
Number of shares at the end	946680000	94668	436680000	43668





SJVN Thermal Private Limited

(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.13 Other Equity

(₹ Lakh)

	As At March 31, 2020	As At March 31, 2019
A Capital Redemption Reserve		
Opening Balance	-	-
Add: Transfer from Retained Earnings for Buyback of Equity Shares	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-
B Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	(2)	(31)
Add: Profit for the Year as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(37)	29
Add: Other comprehensive income during the year	-	-
Less: Utilisation for Buyback of shares and related expenses	-	-
Less: Dividends		
Final Dividend Paid	-	-
Interim Dividend Paid	-	-
Less: Tax on Dividend:		
On Final Dividend	-	-
On Interim Dividend	-	-
Closing Balance	(39)	(2)
Total Other Equity(A+ B+C)	(39)	(2)

1.14 Other Non-Current Liabilities

(₹ Lakh)

	As At March 31, 2020	As At March 31, 2019
Income Received in Advance:		
- Advance Against Depreciation	-	-
Deferred Revenue:		
- Government Grant	-	-
- Deferred Income from Foreign Currency Fluctuation	-	-
Provision for R&R/CSR	6,100	-
Total	6,100	-





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.15 Other Financial Liabilities-Current

(₹ Lakh)

As At March 31, 2020

As At March 31, 2019

Current Maturities of Long Term debt		
Secured		
- Rupee Term Loans		-
Unsecured		
- Foreign Currency Loans (Guaranteed by GOI)		-
Interest Accrued but not due on:		
- Short Term Loan		-
- Foreign Currency Loans : World Bank		-
: Others		-
- Rupee Term Loans		-
Interest Accrued and Due	-	-
Dividend Payable (Declared)	-	-
Tax on Declared Dividend	-	-
Unpaid Dividend	-	-
Others Payables:		
Liability for Employees' Remuneration and Benefits	94	89
Liability for Purchase/Construction of Fixed Assets:		
- Micro and Small Enterprises	92	-
- Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	1668	229
Amount Payable to Holding Company	1284	18208
Deposits, Retention Money from Contractors and Others	143	127
Amount Payable to Gratuity/Post Retirement Medical Trust	-	-
Others	-	-
Total	3281	18653

1.16 Other Current Liabilities

(₹ Lakh)

As At March 31, 2020

As At March 31, 2019

Revenue Received in Advance:		
Advance against Depreciation	-	-
Advance Against Consultancy	-	-
Advance from Customers	-	-
Other Advances		
TDS and Other Taxes Payable	75	4
Others	-	-
Total	75	4





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
 (Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
 (A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.17 Provisions

(₹ Lakh)

As at March 31, 2020

Particulars	As at April 1, 2019	For the year			As At March 31, 2020
		Additions	Write Back/ Transfer	Utilization	
Unfunded Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Pay Revision	261	-	-	261	-
Performance Related Pay	279	413	-	279	413
Corporate Social Responsibility/SD	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on Arbitration Awards	-	-	-	-	-
Total	540	413	-	540	413

As at March 31, 2019

(₹ Lakh)

Particulars	As At March 31, 2018	For the year			As At March 31, 2019
		Additions	Write Back/ Transfer	Utilization	
Unfunded Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Pay Revision	293	261	-	293	261
Performance Related Pay	185	279	-	185	279
Corporate Social Responsibility/SD	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on Arbitration Awards	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	478	540	-	478	540





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.18 Other Income

(₹ Lakh)

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
Interest Income		
Banks	99	179
Employees	-	-
Contractors	-	-
Others	-	-
	<u>99</u>	<u>179</u>
Other Non-Operating Income		
Interest on Income Tax Refund	-	-
Late Payment Surcharge From Beneficiaries	-	-
Receipt of Maintenance of ICF	-	-
Dividend from Subsidiary / Associate / Joint Venture	-	-
Government Grant	-	-
Foreign Currency Fluctuation Adjustment	-	-
Sale of Scrap	-	-
Sales of Carbon Credit	-	-
Miscellaneous Income #	-	-
Total	<u>99</u>	<u>179</u>

Details of Miscellaneous Income:

Hire Rental Charges from Contractor	-	-
Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets	-	-
Rent Recovery from Staff/Others	-	-
Excess Provision Written Back	-	-
Liquidated Damages recovered	-	-
Claim Received from Insurance Company	-	-
Other Misc. Receipts	-	-
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

1.19 Employee Benefits Expense

(₹ Lakh)

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
Salaries, Wages, Allowances and Benefits	33	26
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	4	1
Leave Salary and Pension Contribution	-	-
Welfare Expenses	-	1
	<u>37</u>	<u>28</u>
	<u>37</u>	<u>28</u>





SJVN Thermal Private Limited
(Formerly Buxar Bijlee Company Private Limited)
(A wholly owned Subsidiary of SJVN Limited)

1.20 Other Expenses

(₹ Lakh)

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
Repair and Maintenance:		
Buildings	-	-
Roads	-	-
Plant & Machinery	-	-
Office Equipments & Furnitures	-	-
Civil Works	-	-
Electro Mechanical Works	-	-
Vehicles	-	-
Others	-	-
Rent	-	-
Rates & Taxes	-	-
Insurance	-	-
Security Expenses	-	-
Electricity Charges	-	-
Less:- Recovered from Employees & Contractors	-	-
Research and Development	-	-
Travelling & Conveyance	-	-
Training and Recruitment Expenses	20	59
Less:- Cost of Application Forms Received	-	-
	20	59
Legal Expenses	-	-
Professional and Consultancy Charges	-	-
Communication Expenses	-	-
Printing & Stationery	-	-
Less: Receipts from Sale of Tenders	-	-
Payment to Auditors:		
As Auditor	1	1
For other Services	-	-
Reimbursement of Expenses	1	1
Payment to Auditors	2	2
Advertisement & Publicity	-	61
EDP Expenses	-	-
Hiring of Vehicles	-	-
Entertainment Expenses	-	-
Expenses on Transit Camps	-	-
Books & Periodicals	-	-
Contribution to PM CARES Fund	-	-
C.S.R./ Sustainable Development Expenses	-	-
Stores Written Off	-	-
Loss on Disposal/Write off of Fixed Assets	-	-
Debts/ Advances written Off	-	-
Directors Sitting Fees	-	-
Deferred Revenue Expenditure Written Off	-	-
Business Promotion Expenses	-	-
Fees and subscription	-	-
Environment & Ecology Expenses	-	-
Interest on Arbitration Awards	-	-
Interest to Beneficiaries	-	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	-	-
Exchange Rate Variation	-	-
Expenditure on Catchment Area Treatment	-	-
Foundation Stone Ceremony Expenses	71	-
Expenses on Regulated Power	-	-
Less: Regulated Power Adjustment - Sales	-	-
Rehabilitation Expenses	-	-
Local Area Development Expenses	-	-
Total	93	122
Stores Consumption Included in Repairs and Maintenance		

Note : Training and Recruitment Expenses includes ₹ 71 Lakhs pertaining to the financial year 2018-19 and has been charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in current financial year. However, previous year statements has not been recasted considering the materiality aspect.



1.21 Disclosure on Financial Instruments and Risk Management

(1) Fair Value Measurement

A) Financial Instruments by category

(₹ in Lakh)

		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Particulars	Note No.	Amortised Cost	Amortised Cost
Financial assets			
Non-current Financial assets			
(i) Loans (to employee & others)	1.4	41	42
Current Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	1.7	4,825	18
(ii) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	1.8	5,673	5,673
(iii) Loans	1.9	1	1
(iv) Others Financial Liabilities	1.10		
- Interest Accrued but not due on deposits with Banks		556	161
- Amount Recoverable from Contractors & Suppliers		1	-
Total Financial Assets		11,097	5,895
Financial Liabilities			
Current Financial Liabilities			
(i) Other Current financial liabilities			
- Liability for Employees' Remuneration and Benefits	1.15	94	89
- Liability for Purchase/Construction of Fixed Assets	1.15	1,760	229
- Amount Payable to Holding Company	1.15	1,284	18,208
- Deposits, Retention Money from Contractors and Others	1.15	143	127
Total		3,281	18,653

Note: The company does not classify any financial asset/financial liability at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) & fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).



B) FAIR VALUATION MEASUREMENT

(i) Fair Value Hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair value are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has to classify its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standards.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments and traded bonds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments including bonds which are traded in the recognised Stock Exchange and money markets are valued using the closing prices as at the reporting date. The company has no financial instruments that are listed and traded in recognised Stock exchanges.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. This includes security deposits/ retention money and loans at below market rates of interest..

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

(a) Financial Assets/Liabilities measured at amortised cost for which Fair Value are disclosed:

	Note No.	As at 31.03.2020			As at 31.03.2019		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities							
(ii) Deposits/Retention Money (including Current)	1.15	-	143	-	-	127	-
Total Financial Liabilities		-	143	-	-	127	-

(₹ in Lakh)

(ii) Valuation techniques and process used to determine fair values

The Company values financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. Specific valuation techniques used to determine fair value of - Fair value of remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

The company has a team that performs the valuation of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purpose .



(iii) Fair value of Financial Assets and liabilities measured at Amortised Cost

(₹ in Lakh)

	Note No.	As at 31.03.2020		As at 31.03.2019	
		Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
<i>Financial Assets at Amortised Cost</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost</i>					
(i) Deposits/Retention Money (including Current)	1.15	143	143	127	127
Total Financial Liabilities		143	143	127	127

Significant Estimates:

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active markets determined using valuation techniques. The company uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period.



(2) Financial Risk Management

Financial risk factors

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage finances for the Company's operations. The Company has loan and other receivables, trade and other receivables, investments and cash and short-term deposits that arise directly from its operations. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks:

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash & Cash equivalents, Trade receivables and financial assets measured at amortised cost	Aging analysis	diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letter of credit
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other facilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market Risk- Interest rate	Long term borrowings at variable rates	sensitivity analysis	interest rate swaps

i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities including deposits with banks and financial institutions.

ii) Liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses.

iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments. Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. 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. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as at 31st March, 2020 and 31st March, 2019.

The company's risk management is carried out as per policies approved by Board of Directors from time to time.

(A) Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

a) Financial instruments and cash deposits

The Company considers factors such as track record, size/networth of the institution/bank, market reputation and service standards and limits and policies as approved by the board of directors to select the banks with which balances and deposits are maintained. The Company invests surplus cash in short term deposits with scheduled Banks.

(B) Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due.

The Company's objective is to maintain optimum levels of liquidity at all times to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company relies on a mix of borrowings, capital infusion and excess operating cash flows to meet its need for funds. The current committed lines of credit are sufficient to meet its short to medium term expansion needs. The Company monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements to ensure that it has sufficient cash to meet capital expenditure and operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities.

Maturities of Financial Liabilities:

The table below provides undiscounted cash flows towards company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date. Balance due within 1 year is equal to their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

For year Ended 31st March, 2020

(₹ in Lakh)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Note No.	Outstanding Debt as on 31.03.2020	Within 1 Year	More than 1 Year & Less than 3 Years	More than 3 Year & Less than 5 Years	More than 5 Year
Other financial Liabilities	1.10	3,281	3,281	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities		3,281	3,281	-	-	-

For year Ended 31st March 2019

(₹ in Lakh)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Note No.	Outstanding Debt as on 31.03.2019	Within 1 Year	More than 1 Year & Less than 3 Years	More than 3 Year & Less than 5 Years	More than 5 Year
Other financial Liabilities	1.10	18,653	18,653	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities		18,653	18,653	-	-	-



(C) Market Risk:

The sensitivity analysis excludes the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying value of post-employment benefit obligations provisions and on the non-financial assets and liabilities. The sensitivity of the relevant Statement of Profit and Loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in interest rates.

(i) Interest rate risk and sensitivity

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 and any changes in the interest rates environment may impact future cost of borrowing. Company does not have fixed rate borrowings and accordingly not subject to interest rate risk as defined in the IND AS 107.

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

Particulars	(₹ in Lakh)	
	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Variable Rate Borrowings	-	-
Fixed Rate Borrowings	-	-
Total	-	-

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of change in interest rates. With all other variables held constant, the following table demonstrates the impact of borrowing cost on floating rate portion of loans and borrowings.

Particulars	(₹ in Lakh)	
	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Effect on PAT with rise of 25 basis points	-	-
Effect on PAT with rise of 50 basis points	-	-

(ii) Price Risk:

(a) Exposure

The company has no exposure to price risk as there is no investment in equity shares which are listed in recognised stock exchange and are publicly traded in the stock exchanges.

(iii) Foreign Currency Risk

(a) Foreign Currency Risk Exposure:

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

Particulars	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
	USD	USD
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk(asset)	-	-
Financial Liabilities:		
Foreign currency loan including interest accrued but not due(₹ in Lakh)	-	-
Net Exposure to foreign currency risk(liabilities)	-	-

i. As per accounting policy of the company transactions in foreign currency are initially recorded at exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. At each Balance Sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency are reported at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction.

ii. Exchange differences arising on translation or settlement of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which it arises with the exception that exchange differences on long term monetary items related to acquisition of fixed assets entered up to March 31, 2016 are adjusted to carrying cost of fixed assets.

The Company has elected to avail the exemption available under IND AS 101, with regard to continuation of policy for accounting of exchange differences arising from translation of long term foreign currency monetary liabilities. However, there is no impact on the Profit & Loss of the company due to change in foreign currency rates as the same is the pass through item to the beneficiaries as per CERC guidelines.



(3) Capital Management

(a) Capital Risk Management

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value. The Company's primary objective when managing capital is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios and safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to support its business and provide maximum returns for shareholders. The Company also proposes to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended 31st March, 2020.

The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital. The gearing ratios are as follows:

Statement of Gearing Ratio		
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(a) Loans and borrowings	-	-
(b) Trade & other payables	-	-
(c) Less : Cash and cash equivalent	4,825.00	18.00
(d) Net Debt (a+b-c)	(4,825.00)	(18.00)
(e) Total Capital	99,629.00	43,666.00
(f) Capital and net debt (d+e)	94,804.00	43,648.00
Gearing Ratio (d/f)	-	-

Note: For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, share premium and all other equity reserves. Net debt includes, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables less cash and short term deposits.

(b) Dividends:

(₹ in Lakh)		
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(i) Equity Shares		
Final dividend	-	-
Interim dividend	-	-
(ii) Dividend not recognised at the end of the reporting period	-	-



1.22 Contingent Liabilities: -

a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts in respect of:

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Land Compensation	-	3

i) A demand of ₹ 3 Lakh has been raised by Circle Officer, Buxar in respect of Govt. land measuring 16 acres has been already paid by the company.

ii) The above is summarized as at 31.03.2020 below:

(₹ in Lakh)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Claims as on 31.03.2020	Provision against the claims	Contingent liability as on 31.03.2020	Contingent liability as on 31.03.2019	Addition in contingent liability for the period
1.	Land Compensation	-	-	-	3	-

i) It is not practicable to ascertain and disclose the uncertainties relating to outflow in respect of contingent liabilities.

ii) The company's management does not expect that the above claims/obligations (including under litigation), when ultimately concluded and determined, will have a material and adverse effect on the company's results of operations or financial condition.

b) Estimated amount of commitments not provided for is as under:

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	792448	317
Total	792448	317

1.23 The effect of foreign exchange fluctuation during the year is as under:

(₹ in Lakh)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2020	Year ended 31.03.2019
(i)	Amount charged to Statement of Profit and Loss excluding depreciation:		
	- As FERV	-	-
	- As Borrowing cost	-	-



(ii)	Amount charged to Expenditure Attributable to Construction:		
	- As FERV	-	-
	- As Borrowing cost	-	-
(iii)	Amount adjusted by addition to carrying amount of fixed assets	-	-

1.24 Disclosure under the provisions of IND-AS-19 'Employee Benefits':-

All the employees posted in the Company are on deputation from SJVN Limited, holding company. General description of various defined employee benefits is as under:

a) **Defined Contribution plans:**

i) **Employer's contribution to Provident Fund:**

Fixed contribution to Provident Fund is paid at a predetermined rate to a separate trust, created by the holding company, which invests the fund in permitted securities. The contribution of ₹ 111 Lakh (Previous Year: ₹ 71 Lakh) is recognized as expense, charged to Expenditure attributable to Construction (EAC) / Statement of Profit & Loss account. The obligation of the company is limited to fixed contribution and to ensure a minimum rate of return to the members as specified by Govt. of India.

ii) **Pension:**

Holding company has Defined Contribution Pension Scheme as approved by Ministry of Power (MOP) and liability for the same for the year towards employees posted in the company on secondment is ₹ 131 Lakh (Previous Year: ₹ 86 Lakh) and is recognized on accrual basis. The same is recognized as expense, charged to Expenditure attributable to Construction (EAC) / Statement of Profit & Loss account.

b) **Defined benefit plans:**

i) **Gratuity:**

Holding company has a defined benefit gratuity plan, which is regulated as per the provisions of Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The scheme is managed by a separate trust, created by the holding company and liability for the same for the year towards employees posted in the company on secondment is ₹ 17 Lakh (Previous Year: ₹ 29 Lakh) and recognized on the basis of actuarial valuation. The same is recognized as expense charged to Expenditure Attributable to Construction (EAC).

ii) **Leave encashment:**

Holding Company has a defined leave encashment plan for its Employees. Under this plan they are entitled to encashment of earned leaves and medical leaves subject to certain limits and other conditions specified for the same and liability for the same for the year towards employees posted in the company on secondment is ₹ 94 Lakh (Previous Year: ₹ 143 Lakh) provided on the basis of actuarial valuation. The same is recognized as expense, charged to Expenditure Attributable to Construction (EAC).

iii) **Retired Employee Health Scheme:**

Holding Company has a Retired Employee Health Scheme, under which retired employees and the spouse are provided medical facilities in the Company hospitals/empaneled



hospitals. They can also avail treatment as out-patient subject to a ceiling fixed by the Company. Liability for the same for the year towards employees posted in the company on secondment is ₹ 26 Lakh (Previous Year: ₹ 13 Lakh) provided on the basis of actuarial valuation. The same is recognized as expense, charged to Expenditure Attributable to Construction (EAC).

iv) Baggage Allowance:

Actual cost of shifting from place of duty at which employee is posted at the time of retirement to any other place where he/she may like to settle after retirement shall be paid in accordance with rules of the holding company and liability for the same for the year towards employees posted in the company on secondment is ₹ 1 lakh (Previous Year: ₹ 1 lakh) and provided on the basis of actuarial valuation. The same is recognized as expense, charged to Expenditure Attributable to Construction (EAC).

v) Service Reward on Retirement:

Gift at the time of retirement shall be given to the employee in accordance with rules of the Company and liability for the same for the year towards employees posted in the company on secondment is ₹ 2 lakh (Previous Year: ₹ 2 lakh) provided on the basis of actuarial valuation. The same is recognized as expense, charged to Expenditure Attributable to Construction (EAC).

I. Key Actuarial assumptions for Actuarial Valuation:

Particular	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Mortality Table	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2006-08)
Discount Rate	6.78%	7.60%
Future Salary Increase	6.50%	6.50%

1.25 Segment information:

a) Operating Segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the Management in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance.

b) Company is in the process of implementing coal based Thermal Power Project and is in pre-construction stage. Hence, there is no reportable segment.

c) The Company is executing Thermal Power Project at Chausa, Distt. Buxar, Bihar. As such company having a single geographical segment is located within the Country.

d) Information about major customers:

The company is in pre-construction stage. However, PPA has been signed with the state of Bihar wherein, Govt. of Bihar has committed to purchase 85% of electricity produced. Balance 15% of the electricity produced will be supplied to national grid and will be sold in the open market.

e) Revenue from External Customers: Nil

1.26 Information on 'Related Party Disclosures' as per Ind AS 24 is as under:

a) **List of Related Parties –**

i) Directors & Key Management Personnel (KMP):



Sr. No.	Name of Director/ KMP	Designation
1	Shri Nand Lal Sharma	Chairman
2	Shri Akhileshwar Singh	Director
3	Shri Rakesh Kumar Bansal	Director
4	Mrs. Geeta Kapur	Director
5	Shri Surinder Pal Bansal	Additional Director
6	Shri Sanjeev Sood	Chief Executive Officer
7	Shri Surendra Lal Sharma	Chief Financial Officer
8	Shri Arun Kumar Sharma	Company Secretary

ii) Holding Company:

Name of Entity	% of Shareholding/ voting Power			
	Principal Place of Operation/Country of Incorporation	Principal activities	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
SJVN Limited	India	Power Generation	100%	100%

b) Transactions with the related parties are as follows.

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Holding Company		Directors/ Key Management Personnel (KMP)	
	F.Y. 2019-20	F.Y. 2018-19	F.Y. 2019-20	F.Y. 2018-19
A. Transactions During the Year				
1. Issue of share capital				
a) SJVN Limited	51000	-	-	-
2. Share application money pending allotment				
a) SJVN Limited	5000	-	-	-
3. Advance from Holding Co.				
a) SJVN Limited	1284	18208	-	-
4. Sitting Fees				
	-	-	-	-

c) Loans to/ from Related Parties: Nil

d) Remuneration to Directors & Key Managerial Personnel

(₹ in Lakh)

Sr. No	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2020	Year ended 31.03.2019
i)	Short Term Employee Benefits	195	137
ii)	Post-Employment Benefits	-	-
iii)	Other Long-Term Employee Benefits	-	-



iv)	Termination Benefits	-	-
v)	Employee Share Based Payments	-	-
	Total	195	137

Remuneration to key management personnel has been charged to Statement of Profit & Loss as below:

- In case of Chief Executive Officer & Chief Financial Officer- 10% of total remuneration.
- In case of Company Secretary- 100% of total remuneration.

CEO is allowed the use of staff cars including for private journeys on payment in accordance with company policy.

1.27 Earnings Per Share: -

Calculation of Earnings Per Share (Basic and Diluted) is as under:

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2020	Year Ended 31.03.2019
Net Profit/ (loss) after Tax but before Regulatory Income used as numerator (₹ in Lakh)	(37)	29
Net Profit after Tax and Regulatory Income used as numerator (₹ in Lakh)	(37)	29
Weighted Average number of equity shares used as denominator for Basic EPS	72,07,89,589	43,66,80,000
Weighted Average number of equity shares used as denominator for Diluted EPS	72,32,55,342	43,66,80,000
Earnings per Share before Regulatory Income (₹) – Basic & Diluted	-	-
Earnings per Share after Regulatory Income (₹) – Basic & Diluted	-	-
Face value per share (₹)	10	10

1.28 Impairment of Assets-

As per Ind AS 36, in the opinion of the management, there is no indication of any significant impairment of assets during the year.

1.29 Disclosure Regarding Embedded Lease: Nil



1.30 Other disclosures as per Schedule-III of the Companies Act,2013 are as under:-

(₹ in Lakh)

(A)	Expenditure in foreign currency	Year ended 31.03.2020	Year ended 31.03.2019
i)	Consultancy	-	-
ii)	Financing Charges (ECBs)	-	-
iii)	Interest on External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs)	-	-
iv)	Interest on World Bank Loan.	-	-
v)	Dividend Paid	-	-
vi)	Other Miscellaneous Matters	-	-
(B)	Earnings in foreign currency		-
(C)	Value of Import calculated on CIF basis		
i)	Capital Goods	-	-
ii)	Spare Parts	-	-
(D)	Value of components, stores and spare parts consumed		
i)	Imported	-	-
ii)	Indigenous	-	-

1.31 Quantitative details in respect of energy generated & sold:

a) Thermal Power (coal based):-

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2020	Year ended 31.03.2019
i)	Licensed Capacity (MW)	1320	1320
ii)	Installed Capacity (MW)	-	-
iii)	Actual Generation (Million Units)	-	-

1.32 Payment to Auditors includes:

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2020	Year ended 31.03.2019
As Auditors		
- Statutory Audit	1	1
- Tax Audit	-	-
- Limited Review	-	-
For other services (Certificates etc.)	-	-
Reimbursement of Expenses	-	-
Reimbursement of GST/ Service Tax	-	-
Total	1	1



1.33 Foreign currency exposure not hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise:

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Currency	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Borrowings, including Interest Accrued but not due thereon.	-	-	-

1.34 Disclosure related to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): Nil**1.35 Information in respect of micro and small enterprises as at 31st March 2020 as required by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.**

(₹ in Lakh)


Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2020	Year ended 31.03.2019
a) Amount remaining unpaid to any supplier:		
Principal amount	-	-
Interest due thereon	-	-
b) Amount of interest paid in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act along with the amount paid to the suppliers beyond the appointed day.	-	-
c) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act.	-	-
d) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
e) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowances as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act.	-	-



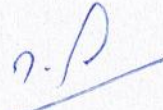
1.36 During the year the company has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and accounted for accordingly.

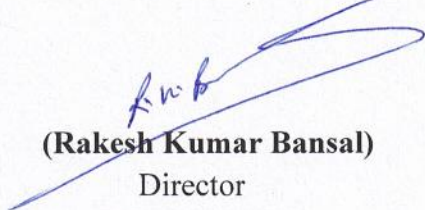
1.37 Opening balances/corresponding figures for previous year(s)/ period(s) have been re-grouped/ re-arranged, wherever necessary.

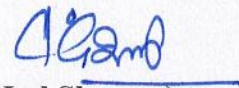
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


(Arun Kumar Sharma)
Company Secretary
ACS-31519
Place : Shimla


(Surendra Lal Sharma)
CFO
Place : Buxar


(Sanjeev Sood)
CEO
Place : Buxar

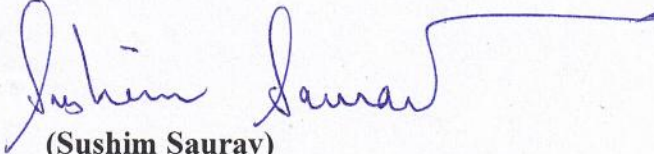

(Rakesh Kumar Bansal)
Director
DIN-06395552
Place : Shimla


(Nand Lal Sharma)
Chairman
DIN-03495554
Place : Shimla

These are the notes referred to in the Financial Statements.

For R.M. Associates.

Chartered Accountants
(FRN 307011C)


(Sushim Saurav)

M. No. 426052

Place: Patna

Dated: 24th June, 2020

