

M. S. SEKHON & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

170, MADHUVAN

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT DELHI-110092

To the Members of Bihar Infrapower Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Bihar Infrapower Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("IndAS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2019, its profit & loss (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the 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 standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements..

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report ;

1. The Company was incorporated on 30th June, 2015 as a Special Purpose Vehicle for Holding Coal Block Licence, Coal Block Land, Power Plant Land etc and to Act as a nodal agency for lease licence of land, coal block etc of Ultra Mega Power Project in the State of Bihar. The company has not yet commenced any business activity but the management is of the view that it will commence operations in near future and is thus a going concern and has accordingly adopted Going Concern basis of accounting.



2. The Company has capitalised the expenditure incurred on administration, overheads, interest on borrowings etc (Refer to note 11 of the financial Statements). In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 16- Property Plant & Equipment), administration and other general overhead costs are not costs for an item of property plant and equipment. However the Company has capitalized the administrative and general overhead expenses and shown the same as capital work in progress for the reason that the expenditure would be recovered from the procurer/successful bidder.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the 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 (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to



provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

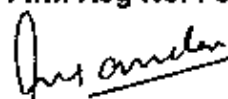
Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure-I" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. We are enclosing our report in terms of Section 143(5) of the Act, on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, in the "Annexure-II" on the directions and sub-directions issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
3. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that: -
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.



- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity 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) Being a Government Company, pursuant to notification no. G.S.R. 463(E) dated 05.06.2015 issued by the Government of India, provisions of Section 164(2) of the Act, regarding disqualification of director is not applicable to the company.
- 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 III".
- g) Being a Government Company, pursuant to notification no. G.S.R. 463(E) dated 05.06.2015 issued by the Government of India, provisions of Section 197(16) of the Act, regarding managerial remuneration is not applicable to the company.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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.

For M S Sekhon & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No. : 003671N



Rajiv Tandon
(Partner)
M. No. 087343



Place: - New Delhi
Date: - 20.05.2019

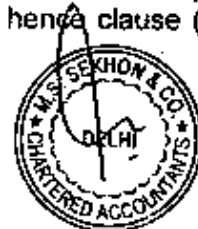
ANNEXURE-I TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF BIHAR INFRAPOWER LIMITED

The Annexure referred to in our report to the members of Bihar Infrapower Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31st March 2019.

We report that: -

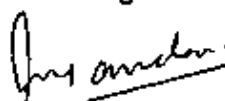
1. The company has no Fixed Assets other than Capital work in progress. Hence the provisions of clause (i) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the company.
2. The Company does not hold any inventories. Therefore the provisions of clause (ii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the company.
3. The company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not given any loan, guarantee and security to and on behalf of any of its Directors as stipulated under section 185 of the Act and the Company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans made.
5. Based on our scrutiny of the company's records and according to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, the Company has not accepted deposits from the public in terms of the provisions of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under.
6. According to the information and explanations given to us, the maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, for any of the activities of the company.
7. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the records examined by us, the company was not required to deduct or deposit any statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, goods and services tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, cess and any other statutory dues with appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no undisputed statutory dues outstanding as at 31st March, 2019.

b). According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no disputed statutory dues payable in respect of income tax, sales tax, service tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax which are outstanding as at 31st March, 2019.
7. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not taken any loan from any financial institution or bank or debenture holder; hence clause (viii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the company for the financial year under audit.
8. The company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year, hence clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the Orders not applicable to the company.



9. Based upon the audit procedures performed and information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year under audit.
10. Being a Government Company, pursuant to notification no. G.S.R. 463(E) dated 05.08.2015 issued by the Government of India, provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act, regarding managerial remuneration are not applicable to the company, hence clause (xi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the company.
11. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company, hence clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order regarding default is not applicable to the company.
12. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties have been entered into by the company in its ordinary course of business on an arm's length basis and therefore the provisions of section 177 and 188 of the Act are not applicable to the company. However the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
13. According to the records of Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Hence the provisions of clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the company for the current financial year.
14. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Therefore provisions of clause (xv) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the company.
15. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For M S Sekhon & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No. : 00367


Rajiv Tandon
(Partner)
M. No. 087343



Place: - New Delhi
Date: - 20.05.2019

ANNEXURE-II TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF BIHAR INFRAPOWER LIMITED

The Annexure referred to in our report to the members of Bihar Infrapower Limited (the Company) for the year ended 31st March 2019.

Replies to the Directions issued by Comptroller & Auditor General of India to the Statutory Auditors under Section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended 31st March 2019

S. No	Particulars	Reply
1.	Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transaction 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, the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system i.e. Oracle. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the company has adequate control system to verify the correctness of the entries posted in Oracle.
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.	There are no cases of waiver/write off of debts/ loans/ interest etc., hence this clause is not applicable.
3.	Whether funds received/ receivable for specific schemes from Central/ state agencies were properly accounted for/ utilized as per its terms and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	There are no funds received/ receivable for specific schemes from Central/state agencies, hence this clause is not applicable.

For M S Sekhon & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No. : 00388

Rajiv Tandon

Rajiv Tandon
(Partner)
M. No. 087343



Place: - New Delhi
Date: - 20.05.2019

ANNEXURE-III TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF BIHAR INFRAPOWER LIMITED

The Annexure referred to in our report to the members of Bihar Infrapower Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31st March 2019.

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 Bihar Infrapower Limited ('the Company') as of 31st March, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of



records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable* assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

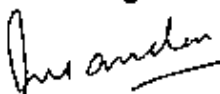
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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 31st March, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For M S Sekhon & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No. : 0038714



Rajiv Tandon
(Partner)
M. No. 087343



Place: - New Delhi
Date: - 20.05.2019

BIHAR INFRAPOWER LIMITED
(CIN:U93000DL2015GOI282192)
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

(₹ in Hundreds)

Particulars		Note No.	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
(I)	ASSETS				
(1)	Non-current assets				
	(a) Capital work in progress	4	4,763.39	3,484.01	1,778.81
	(b) Financial assets				
	(i) Loans	5	1,836.66	-	-
			6,600.05	3,484.01	1,778.81
(2)	Current assets				
	(a) Financial assets				
	(i) Cash and cash equivalents	6	491.74	8,000.00	5,000.00
	Total assets		7,091.79	11,484.01	6,778.81
(II)	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
(1)	EQUITY				
	(a) Equity share capital	7	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
	(b) Other equity	8	(341.80)	(341.80)	(341.80)
	Total equity		4,658.20	4,658.20	4,658.20
(2)	LIABILITIES				
(A)	Non Current liabilities				
	(a) Financial liabilities				
	(i) Borrowings	9	988.97	3,243.31	1,833.11
(B)	Current liabilities				
	(a) Financial liabilities				
	(i) Other financial liabilities	10	1,444.62	3,582.50	287.50
	Total liabilities		2,433.59	6,825.81	2,120.61
	Total equity and liabilities		7,091.79	11,484.01	6,778.81

Significant Accounting Policies 1-3
See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements 1-28

For and on behalf of Board of Directors


(P C Hembram)
Director
DIN:02750881


(Shelly Verma)
Director
DIN:07935630


(Yogesh Juneja)
Chairman
DIN:02913155

As per Report of Even Date
For & on behalf of
M S Sekhon & Co
(Chartered Accountants)
(Firm Reg No. : 003671N)


Rajiv Tandon
(Partner)
M. No. : 087343
Place : New Delhi
Date : 20.05.2019

BIHAR INFRAPOWER LIMITED
(CIN:U93000DL2015GOI282192)
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Revenue from operations		-	-
Other income		-	-
Total income (I)		-	-
Expenses:			
Other expenses		-	-
Total expenses (II)		-	-
Profit before tax (I- II =III)		-	-
Tax expense: (IV)		-	-
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Profit for the period (III - IV = V)		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income (VI)		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period (V + VI =VII)		-	-
Earnings per equity share : (VIII)		-	-
Basic & Diluted in Rs. (Par value of Rs.10 each)	12	-	-

Significant Accounting Policies

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

1-3

1-28

For and on behalf of Board of Directors


(P C Hembram)
Director
DIN:02750881


(Shelly Verma)
Director
DIN:07935630


(Yogesh Juneja)
Chairman
DIN:02913155

As per Report of Even Date
For & on behalf of
M S Sekhon & Co
(Chartered Accountants)
(Firm Reg No. : 003671N)


Rajiv Tandon
(Partner)
M. No. : 087343
Place : New Delhi
Date : 20.05.2019

BIHAR INFRAPOWER LIMITED
(CIN:U93000DL2015GOI282192)
Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2019

		(₹ in Hundreds)	
Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
A.	Cash flow from operating activities:		
	Net profit/(loss) before tax	-	-
	Operating Profit/(loss) before Working Capital changes	-	-
	Adjustments for changes in Working Capital :		
	- Increase/(decrease) in other current financial liabilities	(2,137.88)	3,295.00
	Cash generated from operating activities	(2,137.88)	3,295.00
	Income taxes paid	-	-
	Net cash flow from operating activities	(2,137.88)	3,295.00
B.	Cash flow from Investing activities:		
	Addition in Capital work in progress	(1,279.38)	(1,705.20)
	(Increase)/decrease in other current financial Assets	(1,836.66)	-
	Net cash flow from investing activities	(3,116.04)	(1,705.20)
C.	Cash flow from Financing Activities:		
	Proceeds from borrowings	414.90	1,410.20
	Repayment of borrowings	(2,669.24)	-
	Net cash flow from financing activities	(2,254.34)	1,410.20
	Net (Decrease) in cash & cash equivalents	(7,508.26)	3,000.00
	Opening cash and cash equivalents	8,000.00	5,000.00
	Closing cash and cash equivalents (Note-7)	491.74	8,000.00
	Comprising of:		
	Balance with banks in current accounts	491.74	8,000.00

For & on Behalf of Board of Directors


(P C Hembram)
Director
DIN:02750881


(Shelly Verma)
Director
DIN:07935630


(Yogesh Juneja)
Chairman
DIN:02913155

As per Report of Even Date
For & on behalf of
M S Sekhon & Co
(Chartered Accountants)
(Firm Reg No. : 003671N)


Rajiv Tandon
(Partner)
M. No. : 087343
Place : New Delhi
Date : 20.05.2019

BIHAR INFRAPOWER LIMITED
(CIN:U93000DL2015GOI282192)

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

a. Equity share capital

Particulars	(₹ in Hundreds)	
	Amount	
Balance at April 01, 2017	5,000.00	
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	
Balance at March 31, 2018	5,000.00	
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	
Balance at March 31, 2019	5,000.00	

b. Other Equity

Particulars	(₹ in Hundreds)	
	Amount	
Retained earnings		
Balance at April 1, 2017	(341.80)	
Total comprehensive income for the year (FY 2017-2018)	-	
Balance at March 31, 2018	(341.80)	
Total comprehensive income for the year (FY 2018-2019)	-	
Balance at March 31, 2019	(341.80)	

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

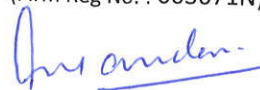

(P C Hembram)
Director
DIN:02750881


(Shelly Verma)
Director
DIN:07935630


(Yogesh Juneja)
Chairman
DIN:02913155

As per Report of Even Date
For & on behalf of

M S Sekhon & Co
(Chartered Accountants)
(Firm Reg No. : 003671N)



Rajiv Tandon
(Partner)
M. No. : 087343
Place : New Delhi
Date : 20.05.2019

BIHAR INFRAPOWER LIMITED
(CIN:U93000DL2015GOI282192)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

1 Corporate Information

The Company was incorporated on June 30, 2015 under the Companies Act 2013 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFCL), a Govt. of India Undertaking. The registered office of the Company is located at First Floor, Urjanidhi, 1, Barakhamba Lane, Connaught Place, New Delhi -110001. The Company is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for holding Coal Block License, Coal Blocks Land, Power Plant Land & Land for Corridors for the construction, operation and maintenance of electricity system and integrated fuel system and to act as a nodal agency for lease license of land, coal blocks etc. of Ultra Mega Power Project in the State of Bihar.

2 General

(a) Basis of Preparation and Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared on historical cost and accrual basis of accounting and are in compliance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) and applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. These are the Company's first Ind AS financial statements. The date of transition to Ind AS is April 1, 2017.

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is its functional currency.

The details of first-time adoption exemptions availed by the Company are disclosed at Note No. 25.

Amounts in these financial statements have been rounded off to 'nearest hundreds upto two decimal points (unless otherwise indicated).

(b) Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expense, assets and liabilities and disclosures relating to contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates is recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future period affected.

3 Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Recognition of Income/ Expenditure

Income and expenses are accounted for on accrual basis.

(b) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing Costs that are attributable to the acquisition, construction of fixed assets which take substantial time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized as part of the cost of such assets to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use. Other borrowing costs are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they are incurred.

(c) Capital work-in-progress

Expenditure incurred on Land Acquisition/ Survey/ Studies/ Investigation/ Consultancy/ Administration/ Depreciation/Interest etc and other expenditures during construction period is capitalised and treated as Capital-work-in-progress.

(d) Prior Period Expenses

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

(e) **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. The Company considers cash equivalents as all short term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(f) **Cash Flow Statement**

Cash flow Statement is prepared in accordance with the indirect method, whereby net profit/(loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the company are segregated.

(g) **Taxation**

Income Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. It is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except when it relates to an item that is recognised in OCI or directly in equity, in which case, tax is also recognised in OCI or directly in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted and as applicable at the reporting date, and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of Previous Years.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable income. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates 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.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. 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 realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each financial year and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all parts of the asset to be recovered.

(h) **Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets**

- i. Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, if it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.
- ii. 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 contingent liability in notes to accounts, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.
- iii. Contingent Assets are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.
- iv. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.



(i) **Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments.

On initial recognition, financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised at fair value plus/ minus transaction cost that are attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities. In case of financial assets and financial liabilities which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), it's transaction costs are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

i.1 **Financial assets**

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a settlement date basis.

After initial recognition, financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

i) **Classification and Measurement of Financial assets (other than Equity instruments)**

a) Financial assets at Amortised Cost:

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using Effective Interest Rate method (EIR):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if both the following conditions are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial asset; and
- the contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI, with all changes in fair value recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii) **Impairment of financial assets**

a) Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company recognises expected credit loss (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortised cost. ECL on such financial assets, other than loan assets, is measured at an amount equal to life time expected losses.

The impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of ECL are equally applied to Loan asset at FVTOCI except that ECL is recognised in other comprehensive income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the balance sheet.

b) Impairment of Loan Assets and commitments under Letter of Comfort (LoC):

The Company measures ECL on loan assets at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL if there is credit impairment or there has been significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition. If there is no SICR as compared to initial recognition, the Company measures ECL at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. When making the assessment of whether there has been a SICR since initial recognition, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort. If the Company measured loss allowance as lifetime ECL in the previous period, but determines in a subsequent period that there has been no SICR since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality, the Company again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month ECL. ECL is measured on individual basis for credit impaired loan assets, and on other loan assets it is generally measured on collective basis using homogenous groups.

c) The impairment losses and reversals are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

iii) **De-recognition of financial assets**

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable, and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of that financial asset.

i.2 **Financial liabilities**

i) All financial liabilities other than derivatives and financial guarantee contracts are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

EIR is determined at the initial recognition of the financial liability. EIR is subsequently updated for financial liabilities having floating interest rate, at the respective reset date, in accordance with the terms of the respective contract.

ii) De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(i) **Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per shares is computed by dividing the profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per shares and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.



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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

4. Capital work in progress

(₹ in Hundreds)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Opening Capital work in progress	3,484.01	1,778.81	1,778.81
Add: Transferred from expenditure during construction period (Note 11)	1,279.38	1,705.20	-
	4,763.39	3,484.01	1,778.81

5. Loans (Non Current)

(₹ in Hundreds)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Unsecured, considered good (at amortised cost)			
Advances to related party	1,830.75	-	-
Interest accrued but not due from related party (Power Finance Corporation Ltd)	5.91		
	1,836.66	-	-

6. Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in Hundreds)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Bank balances: in current accounts	491.74	8,000.00	5,000.00
	491.74	8,000.00	5,000.00



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7. Equity share capital

Particulars	(₹ in Hundreds)		
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Authorised share capital 50,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each (As at March 31, 2018: 50,000; as at April 01, 2017: 50,000)	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital comprises: 50,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each (As at March 31, 2018: 50,000; as at April 01, 2017: 50,000) fully paid up	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00

(i) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Number of shares held	Amount	Number of shares held	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	50,000	5,000.00	50,000	5,000.00
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	50,000	5,000.00	50,000	5,000.00

(ii) Rights, preferences and restriction attached to equity shares:

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(iii) Detail of equity shares held by holding company:

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount
As at March 31, 2019 Power Finance Corporation Limited*	50,000	5,000.00
As at March 31, 2018 Power Finance Corporation Limited*	50,000	5,000.00
As at April 01, 2017 Power Finance Corporation Limited*	50,000	5,000.00

(iv) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018		As at April 01, 2017	
	Number of shares held	%	Number of shares held	%	Number of shares held	%
Fully paid up equity shares Power Finance Corporation Limited, the Holding Company*	50,000	100%	50,000	100%	50,000	100%

* Equity shares are held by Power Finance Corporation Limited and through its nominees.

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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

8. Other equity

Particulars	(₹ in Hundreds)		
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Retained earnings			
Balance at the beginning of the year	(341.80)	(341.80)	(341.80)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	(341.80)	(341.80)	(341.80)

9. Borrowings (Non current)

Particulars	(₹ in Hundreds)		
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
<u>Carried at amortised cost, Unsecured</u>			
Loans and Advances from related parties	-	2,669.24	1,569.99
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings from related parties	988.97	574.07	263.12
	988.97	3,243.31	1,833.11

Terms of repayment for borrowings: Repayable within 15 days from the date of transfer of the Company to its successful bidder.

10. Other Current financial liabilities

Particulars	(₹ in Hundreds)		
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost			
Expenses Payable	1,444.62	582.50	287.50
Deposit for director nomination	-	3,000.00	-
	1,444.62	3,582.50	287.50

11. Expenditure during construction period

Particulars	(₹ in Hundreds)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Audit Fees	295.00	295.00
Professional, legal & Consultancy Charges	278.17	769.09
Administrative Expenses	241.64	330.16
Bank Charges	8.26	-
Sub total (A)	823.07	1,394.25
Interest Expense	462.22	310.95
Less:- Interest income from PFC	5.91	-
	456.31	310.95
Total Expenses	1,279.38	1,705.20

12. Earnings per share

Particulars		
	For the Year ended March 31, 2019	For the Year ended March 31, 2018
Basic and diluted Earning Per Share		
Face value per Equity Share	10	10
Net Profit / (Loss) after Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders	-	-
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Basic EPS	50,000	50,000
Basic and diluted Earning Per Share	-	-
There are no dilutive instruments issued by the company.		

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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

13. Financial Instruments

(1) Capital management

The company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to meet capital requirement related to acquisition of land and expenses related to its objects as stated in note 1 for the purpose of establishing Ultra Mega Power Project of 4000 MW in state of Bihar. Company funds its operations through amount received as capital and borrowings.

The entity is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's board reviews the capital structure on need basis. The funding requirements are met through a mixture of borrowings and capital. The Company's policy is to use short term and long-term borrowings to meet anticipated funding requirements.

(i) Categories of financial instruments

Particulars	(₹ in Hundreds)		
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Recorded at amortised cost			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	491.74	8,000.00	5,000.00
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	988.97	3,243.31	1,833.11
Other financial liabilities	1,444.62	3,582.50	287.50

(ii) Financial risk management objectives

The Company's management monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company by analyzing exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

(iii) Market Risk

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rates.

Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis.

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks are being managed and measured.

(iv) Foreign Currency risk management

The company does not have transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

(v) Interest rate risk management

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because it borrow funds at the rate of interest under category of " State Sector Borrowers (Category 'A') as determined from time to time (fluctuating rate of interest) .

The Company's exposures to interest rates on financial assets and financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this note.

(vi) Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for both financial instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

Sensitivity analysis for a 50 basis points fluctuation in interest and all other variables were held constant is explained below:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
	Impact for Profit or Loss	-
Impact for Other comprehensive income	-	-

(vii) Other price risk

The company is not exposed to price risk as its does not hold any investments .

(viii) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company.

Company's bank balances are held with a reputed and creditworthy banking institution resulting to limited credit risk from the counterparties. Further the loans given by the company are with holding company.

(ix) Liquidity risk management

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

13. Financial Instruments

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2019;

Particulars	Carrying amount	Due in 1st year	Due in 2-5 year	Due in More than 5 year	Due date not specified	(₹ in Hundreds)	
						Total contracted cash flows	
Financial Liabilities							
Borrowings	988.97	-	-	-	988.97	988.97	
Other financial liabilities	1,444.62	1,444.62	-	-	-	-	1,444.62

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2018;

Particulars	Carrying amount	Due in 1st year	Due in 2-5 year	Due in More than 5 year	Due date not specified	(₹ in Hundreds)	
						Total contracted cash flows	
Financial Liabilities							
Borrowings	3,243.31	-	-	-	3,243.31	3,243.31	
Other financial liabilities	3,582.50	3,582.50	-	-	-	-	3,582.50

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at April 1, 2017 ;

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Due in 1st year	Due in 2-5 year	Due in More than 5 year	Due date not specified	(₹ in Hundreds)	
						Total contracted cash flows	
Financial Liabilities							
Borrowings	1,833.11	-	-	-	1,833.11	1,833.11	
Other financial liabilities	287.50	287.50	-	-	-	-	287.50

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial assets as at 31 March 2019:

Particulars	Carrying amount	Due in 1st year	Due in 2-5 year	Due in More than 5 year	Due date not specified	(₹ in Hundreds)	
						Total contracted cash flows	
Financial assets							
Financial assets	1,836.66	-	-	-	1,836.66	1,836.66	

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial assets as at 31 March 2018:

Particulars	Carrying amount	Due in 1st year	Due in 2-5 year	Due in More than 5 year	Due date not specified	(₹ in Hundreds)	
						Total contracted cash flows	
Financial assets							
Financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial assets as at 1 April 2017:

Particulars	Carrying amount	Due in 1st year	Due in 2-5 year	Due in More than 5 year	Due date not specified	(₹ in Hundreds)	
						Total contracted cash flows	
Financial assets							
Financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(x) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities :

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy	(₹ in Hundreds)					
		As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018		As at April 1, 2017	
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	Level 3	491.74	491.74	8,000.00	8,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Financial Liabilities							
Borrowings	Level 3	988.97	988.97	3,243.31	3,243.31	1,833.11	1,833.11
Other financial liabilities	Level 3	1,444.62	1,444.62	3,582.50	3,582.50	287.50	287.50

The fair value of remaining financial assets and liabilities approximate with the carrying amount recognized in the financial statements. There was no transfer between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 in the year. The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the Ind AS financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair value since the Company does not anticipate that carrying value would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

14 STATEMENT OF TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

14.1 Name of related parties and description of relationship:

S. No.	Name of the Related Party	Nature of Relationship
1	Power Finance Corporation Limited	Holding Company
2	PFC Consulting Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
3	Chhattisgarh Surguja Power Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
4	Coastal Karnataka Power Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
5	Coastal Maharashtra Mega Power Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
6	Orissa Integrated Power Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
7	Coastal Tamil Nadu Power Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
8	Ghogarpalli Integrated Power Company Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
9	Tatiya Andhra Mega Power Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
10	Sakhigopal Integrated Power Company Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
11	Deoghar Mega Power Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
12	Odisha Infrapower Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
13	Cheyur Infra Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
14	Deogarh Infra Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
15	Bihar Mega Power Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
16	Jharkhand Infrapower Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
17	Ballabgarh-GN Transmission Company limited	Enterprise under common control
18	Tanda Transmission Company Limited	Enterprise under common control
19	Mohindergarh-Bhiwani Transmission Limited	Enterprise under common control
20	South Central East Delhi Power Transmission Limited	Enterprise under common control
21	Shongtong Karcham-Wangtoo Transmission Limited	Enterprise under common control
22	Bijawar-Vidhrbha Transmission Limited	Enterprise under common control
23	VAPI-II North Lakhimpur Transmission Ltd.	Enterprise under common control
24	Lakadia-Vadodara Transmission Project Limited	Enterprise under common control
25	Bhuj-II Transmission Limited	Enterprise under common control
26	Fatehgarh-II Transco Limited	Enterprise under common control
27	Bikaner-Khetri Transmission Limited	Enterprise under common control

The Key Management Personnel of the Company are employee of the Holding Company (PFC) and deployed on Part Time basis as follows:

S. No.	Name	Designation	Date of Appointment	Date of Cessation
1	Shri Yogesh Juneja	Chairman*	30.06.2015	Continuing
2	Shri Subir Mulchandani	Chairman**	16.09.2016	12.12.2018
3	Shri P.C. Hembram	Director	13.10.2017	Continuing
4	Shri Raju Lakshmanan***	Nominee Director	16.05.2017	Continuing
5	Ms Shelly Verma	Director	13.10.2017	Continuing

* w.e.f. 12.12.2018

** upto 12.12.2018

*** from Power Procuring States

14.2 Details of Transactions:

14.2.1 Transactions with Related Parties:

Particulars	(₹ in Hundreds)	
	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
<u>Power Finance Corporation, Holding Company</u>		
Interest Expense	414.90	310.95
Ineterst Income	5.91	-
Borrowings (Net)	(2,669.24)	1,099.25
<u>PFC Consulting Limited, Fellow Subsidiary</u>		
Interest Expense	47.32	-
Reimbursement of expenses	814.81	1,394.25

14.2.2 Outstanding balances with Related Parties:

Particulars	(₹ in Hundreds)		
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
<u>Power Finance Corporation, Holding Company</u>			
Borrowings (Non current)	-	2,669.24	1,569.99
Interest payable/acrued but not due on borrowings	988.97	574.07	263.12
Loans given including interest accrued	1,836.66	-	-
<u>PFC Consulting Limited, Fellow Subsidiary</u>			
Expenses Payable	862.12	-	-

14.3 Compensation of Key Management Personnel:

The employees in the company are on contractual terms as per agreement entered with the Holding Company (PFC). No sitting fees has been paid to the directors.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

- 15 The expenses appearing under Note-11 are mainly allocated by PFCL/PFCCL to SPVs. All the work related to the project is being executed by PFCL. Direct expenditures related to SPV are allocated on 100% basis and common expenditure is allocated based on sharing of services between the various SPVs. Original Supporting bills in respect of such expenditure incurred by the PFCL/PFCCL are in the name of PFCL/PFCCL and retained by them for which copies are available with the Company. PFCL/PFCCL is complying with all statutory provisions relating to the 'Deduction of tax at source, GST etc. as applicable to these expenses.
- 16 Expenditure incurred during construction period (Note 11) have been capitalised and shown as Capital work-in-progress as the same are to be recovered from procurers/ successful bidder.
- 17 The Company pays interest to PFC/PFCCL on the amount funded by PFC/PFCCL to incur expenses on behalf of the company, as per the policy of the Holding Company. The rate of interest charged is the rate of interest charged for the Project Loan/Schemes (Generation) for Borrowers under category "State Sector Borrowers (Category 'A') as determined from time to time as per their circular. Total interest expense amounting to Rs. 456.31 hundreds (Previous year Rs. 310.95 hundreds) has been accounted in the books of account for the year and the same has been capitalized. The Finance Agreement in this regard shall be entered into upon finalization of guidelines for Infra SPVs from the Ministry of Power, GoI. Till such time, funding is done by PFC/PFCCL and interest is charged in lines with the interest charged by PFC from operating SPVs as per the Finance Agreement entered into with them.

- 18 **Employee benefit plans**
Since there are no employees in the company, the obligation as per Ind AS- 19 do not arises.

19 **Commitments:**

Particulars	(₹ in Hundreds)		
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
(a) Estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account, and not provided for (net of advances):	-	-	-
(b) Other commitments	-	-	-

20 **Contingent Liabilities and Contingent assets**

Particulars	(₹ in Hundreds)		
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Contingent liabilities of the company and claims against the company not acknowledged by the company as certified by the management for the period Further, No contingent assets and contingent gains are probable to the company.	-	-	-

- 21 The Particulars of dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("MSMED Act"), based on the information available with the Company:

Particulars	(₹ in Hundreds)		
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
(a) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of accounting period	-	-	-
(b) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting period	-	-	-
(c) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006	-	-	-
(d) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting period	-	-	-
(e) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-	-

22 **Auditors Remuneration**

Particulars	(₹ in Hundreds)	
	For the Year ended March 31, 2019	For the Year ended March 31, 2018
Statutory Audit *	295.00	295.00
* including GST		

23 **Segment Information**

The board of directors of the Company, which has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker (CODM), evaluates the Company's performance, allocate resources based on the analysis of the various performance indicator of the Company. The Company is mainly incorporated with the objects of holding Coal Block License, Coal Blocks Land, Power Plant Land & Land etc. and presently engaged in that activity only and all activities of the Company revolve around this main business as a single unit. Further there are no geographical segments as all the operations of the Company are in India. Therefore, there is no separate reportable segment for the Company as per the requirement of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments".

24 **Other Disclosures:**

- (a) Expenditure in foreign currency- NIL
(b) Income in foreign exchange- NIL

25

On the date of transition to Ind AS, the Company has considered the carrying value of CWIP as per previous GAAP to be the deemed cost as per Ind AS 101.

26

The Company prepared its financial statements up to the year ended March 31, 2018, in accordance with the requirements of previous applicable GAAP, which includes Accounting Standards (AS) specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. Previous period figures in the financial statements have been presented in accordance with the same accounting principles that are used in preparation of the Company's first Ind AS financial statements.

BIHAR INFRAPOWER LIMITED
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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

- 27 First Time Ind AS Adoption Reconciliations: -
27.1 Effect of Ind AS adoption on the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2018 and April 1, 2017: -

(₹ in Hundreds)

Particulars	01-Apr-17			31-Mar-18		
	Previous GAAP	Adjustment	Ind-AS	Previous GAAP	Adjustment	Ind-AS
ASSETS						
Non-current assets						
(a) Capital work in progress	1,778.81	-	1,778.81	3,484.01	-	3,484.01
(b) Financial assets						
(i) Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current assets						
(a) Financial assets						
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	5,000.00	-	5,000.00	8,000.00	-	8,000.00
Total Assets	6,778.81	-	6,778.81	11,484.01	-	11,484.01
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES						
EQUITY						
(a) Equity share capital	5,000.00	-	5,000.00	5,000.00	-	5,000.00
(b) Other equity	(341.80)	-	(341.80)	(341.80)	-	(341.80)
Total equity	4,658.20	-	4,658.20	4,658.20	-	4,658.20
LIABILITIES						
Non-current liabilities						
(a) Financial liabilities						
(i) Borrowings	1,833.11	-	1,833.11	3,243.31	-	3,243.31
Current liabilities						
(a) Financial liabilities						
(i) Other financial liabilities	287.50	-	287.50	3,582.50	-	3,582.50
Total current liabilities	2,120.61	-	2,120.61	6,825.81	-	6,825.81
Total Equity and Liabilities	6,778.81	-	6,778.81	11,484.01	-	11,484.01

- 27.2 Effect of Ind AS adoption on the Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended March 31, 2018: -

(₹ in Hundreds)

Particulars	Previous GAAP	Adjustment	Ind-AS
Revenue from operations	-	-	-
Other income	-	-	-
Total Revenue (I)	-	-	-
Expenses			
Other expenses	-	-	-
Total Expenses (II)	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) before tax (I-II)	-	-	-
Tax expense:			
(1) Current tax	-	-	-
(2) Deferred tax	-	-	-
Total Tax Expense	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the period	-	-	-

- 27.3 Effect of Ind AS adoption on other equity as at March 31, 2018 and April 1, 2017: -

(₹ in Hundreds)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Other Equity as reported under IGAAP	(341.80)	(341.80)
Ind-AS Adjustments:		
Prior period adjustments	-	-
Total Impact on Equity	-	-
Other Equity as reported under Ind-AS	(341.80)	(341.80)

BIHAR INFRAPOWER LIMITED
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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

27.4 Effect of Ind AS adoption on the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2018: -

(₹ in Hundreds)

Particulars*	Previous GAAP	Adjustment	Ind-AS
Net Cash flow from Operating Activities	3,295.00	-	3,295.00
Net Cash flow from Investing Activities	(1,705.20)	-	(1,705.20)
Net Cash flow from Financing Activities	1,410.20	-	1,410.20
Net Increase / Decrease in Cash & Cash Equivalents during the year	3,000.00	-	3,000.00
Add : Cash & Cash Equivalents at beginning of the year	5,000.00	-	5,000.00
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the closing of the year	8,000.00	-	8,000.00

* The figures has been reclassified during the year.

28 Approval of financial statements

The Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2019 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 20.05.2019

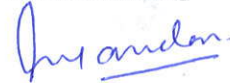
For & on Behalf of Board of Directors


(P C Membram)
Director
DIN:02750881


(Shelly Verma)
Director
DIN:07935630


(Yogesh Juneja)
Chairman
DIN:02913155

As per Report of Even Date
For & on behalf of
M S Sekhon & Co
(Chartered Accountants)
(Firm Reg No. :003671N)



Rajiv Tandon
(Partner)
M. No. : 087343
Place : New Delhi
Date : 20.05.2019