

## ABHIJIT KELKAR & CO.

### CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Ground Floor," Shrinivas," Kelkar Bldg., Badkas Chowk, Mahal, Nagpur - 440 032

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of M/s POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited

### Report on the Ind-AS Financial Statements

## Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS Financial Statements of M/s POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to financial statement including a summary of the 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 Ind AS 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 including the Ind AS, of the state of affairs (Financial Position) of the Company as at 31st March 2019, and its Profit (Financial Performance including Other Comprehensive Income), its Cash Flows and the Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date.

### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standard 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 Ind AS 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.

## **Key Audit Matters**

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

### Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued there under.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under and the Order issued under section 143 (11) of the Act.

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's

judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

## 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 Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in **Annexure "A"** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- 2. In terms of sub section (5) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure "B" a statement on the directions issued under the aforesaid section 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 Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
  - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued there under.
  - e. Being a Subsidiary of a Government Company, Section 164(2) of the Act pertaining to disqualification of Directors are 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 "C".
- 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:
  - 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 Abhijit Kelkar & Co.,

Chartered Accountants Firm Regn. No. 121920W

CA Abbijit Kelkar

Partner

Mem. No. 110841 Place: Nagpur

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Date: 21/05/2019

As referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the **M/s POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited ('the Company')**, on the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2019, we report that:

		Clauses of CARO Report, 2016	Auditor's Comment		
		Whether the company is maintaining	The Company has maintained records,		
(i)	(2)	proper records showing full particulars,	showing full particulars including		
(i)	(a)	including quantitative details and	quantitative details and situation of Fixed		
		situation of fixed assets;	Assets.		
		Whether these fixed assets have been			
		physically verified by the management at			
		reasonable intervals;	NI 1 ' I ' 'C' I' C E' 1 A		
	(b)	Whether any material discrepancies were	No physical verification of Fixed Assets		
	. ,	noticed on such verification and if so,	conducted during the year.		
		whether the same have been properly			
		dealt with in the books of account;			
		Whether the title deeds of immovable			
		properties are held in the name of the	Title Deeds of Land Purchased are held in		
	(c)	company. If not, provide the details	the Name of the Company.		
		thereof;			
		Whether physical verification of			
		inventory has been conducted at			
		reasonable intervals by the management;	NT 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1		
(ii)		Whether any material discrepancies were	No physical verification of Inventory		
( )		noticed on such verification and if so,	Conducted during the year.		
		whether the same have been properly			
		dealt with in the books of account;			
		Whether the company has granted any			
		loans, secured or unsecured to			
		companies, firms, Limited Liability	The Company has not grated any Loans to		
(iii)		Partnerships (LLP) or other parties	any parties Covered under section 189 of		
` '		covered in the register maintained under	the Companies Act, 2013.		
		section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. If	-		
		so,			
		Whether the terms and conditions of the			
	(a)	grant of such loans are not prejudicial to	Not Applicable		
		the company's interest.			
		Whether the schedule of repayment of			
	(1-)	principal and payment of interest has			
	(b)	been stipulated and whether the	Not Applicable		
		repayments or receipts are regular;			
		If the amount is overdue, state the total	KELKA		
		amount overdue for more than 90 days,	186		
	(c)	and whether reasonable steps have been	Not Applicable		
	, ,	taken by the company for recovery of the	12		
		principal and interest.	TRED ACC		
., ,		In respect of loans, investments,	According to the information and		
(iv)			er explanations given to us, the Comp		

		provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with. If not, provide the details thereof.	does not have loans, investments and guarantees under section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable
(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 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?	The company has not accepted any deposits from Public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits ) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.
(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	Company is required to maintain cost records u/s 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013. We have reviewed these records and are of the opinion that the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained.
(vii)	(a)	Whether the company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues to the appropriate authorities including:  i) Provident fund; ii) Employees' state insurance; iii) Income-tax; iv) Sales-tax; v) Service tax; vi) Duty of customs; vii) Duty of excise; viii) Value Added Tax (VAT); ix) Cess; and x) Any other statutory dues.  If the company is not regular in depositing such statutory dues, the extent of the arrears of outstanding statutory dues as at 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 by the auditor.	According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues with appropriate authorities including Goods and Services tax (GST), Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Custom, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other statutory dues applicable to the Company and that there are no undisputed statutory dues outstanding as at 31st March, 2018 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	Based on our audit and explanations given to us, there are no disputed dues of Duty of Customs or Duty of Excise of Sales Tax

	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	which have not been deposited.
(viii)	treated as a dispute).  Whether the company has defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to a financial institution, 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.	No Default
(ix)	Whether moneys raised by way of Initial Public Offer (IPO) 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 Money by way of IPO & FPO including debt instruments. However, Loan from holding Company are applied for the purposes for which they are raised.
(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;	Based on our audit Procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
(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 2013? If not, state the amount involved and steps taken by the company for securing refund of the same;	Based on our audit Procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, Managerial Remuneration & Other Payments relating to Staff are made from Holding Co. Hence, the clause is Not Applicable
(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 10% 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	All transactions with the "Related Parties" in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 are disclosed.

	etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards;		
(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;	The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review.	
(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;	and the information and explanations	
(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.	The Co. is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 as the Co. is not a NBFC.	

For Abhijit Kelkar & Co., Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. 121920W

CA Abhijit Kelkar

Partner

Mem. No. 110841

Place: Nagpur
Date: 21/05/2019

As referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of the **M/s POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited ('The Company')**, on the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March 2019, we Report that:

Sl. No.	Directions u/s 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013	Auditor's reply on action taken on the directions	Impact on financial statement
1	place to process all the accounting	Yes, all the accounting transactions are processed through IT Systems. Accounts are prepared in SAP.	
2	of any existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of	Restructuring (Clubbing) of Loan has been done during the year due to multiple rate of interest and different repayment schedule.  There is no case of non-repayment/inability to repay the loans has come to our notice and hence restructuring due to company's inability to repay the loan is not applicable.	
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.	Not Applicable	

For Abhijit Kelkar & Co.,

Chartered Accountants Firm Regn. No. 121920W

CA Abhijit Kelkar

Partner Mem. No. 110841

Place: Nagpur
Date: 21/05/2013

As referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the **M/s POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited** ("the Company"), on the Financial Statements 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 the company as at 31st March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the 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 Control 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 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 Control 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 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 Judgement, including the Assessment of the Risks of Material Misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to Fraud or Error.

We believe that the Audit Evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our 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 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 controls over financial

reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of

compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

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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

Financial Controls 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 Abhijit Kelkar & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. 121920W

CA Abhijit Kelkar

Partner

Mem. No. 110841

Place: Nagpur Date: 2£05.2019

CIN: U40300DL2014GOI269918

### Balance Sheet As at 31st March 2019

	1		(₹ in Lacs)
Particulars ASSETS	Note	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
A55£15			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	2,07,877.39	26,942.73
Capital Work-in-Progress	5	59.54	1,71,062.93
Other intangible assets	6	1,242.63	
Intangible assets under Development	7		1,054.85
Other Non-Current Assets	8	60.06	1,771.40
		2,09,239.62	2,00,831.91
Current Assets			
Inventories	9	536.37	
Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	10	2	0.91
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	113.16	795.90
(iii) Other Current Financial Assets	12	3,862.10	771,22
Other Current Assets	13	0.03	
Cuter Current History	-	4,511.66	1,568.03
		2 12 221 22	2.00.000.00
Total Assets EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,13,751.28	2,02,399.94
EQUIT AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	14	32,630.00	17,630.00
Other Equity	14 15	5,646.58	3,025.67
		38,276.58	20,655.67
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	<u>16</u>	1,56,700.00	1,65,787.17
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	17	737.16	107.80
The same same same same same same same sam		1,57,437.16	1,65,894.97
Current Liabilities :			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables			
(i) Total Outstanding dues of Micro enterprises & Small	18	2	3.
enterprises (ii) Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro			
enterprises & Small enterprises	18	12.35	1.51
Other Current Financial Liability	19	17,930.73	15,270.87
Other Current Liabilities	20	66.59	569.72
Provisions	21	27.87	0.71
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	22	18,037.54	6.49 15,849.30
		10,057,34	15,049.30
Total Equity and Liabilities		2,13,751.28	2,02,399.94

The accompanying Notes (1 to 47) form an Integral Part of Financial Statements.

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As per Our Report on Even Date

For Abhijit Kelkar & Co., Chartered Accountants,

m kegn Nd 121920W

CA Abhijit Kelkar Partner Mem. No. 110841

Place : Nagpur

Date : 21/05/2019

For & On Behalf of The Board of Dinector

(Seema Gupta) Chairperson

DIN-06636330

(G. Ravikumar) Chief Financial Officer (M Taj Mukarrum)

Director DIN-08097837

(Anjana Luthra) Company Secretary

Place : Gurugram
Date : 20 05 2019

CIN: U40300DL2014GOI269918

## Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended on 31st March 2019

(₹ in Lacs)

	Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
I	Revenue From Operations	23	28,043.97	6,369.72
II	Other Income	24	17.63	0.01
III	Total Income (I+II)		28,061.60	6,369.73
IV	EXPENSES			
	Finance costs	<u>25</u>	10,101.80	1,461.21
	Depreciation and amortization expenses	<u>26</u>	8,771.01	1,232.77
	Other Expenses	<u>27</u>	780.19	0.48
	Total Expenses (IV)		19,653.00	2,694.46
V	Profit Before Tax (III- IV)		8,408.60	3,675.27
VI	Tax Expense:			
	(1) Current Tax		1,812.15	784.36
	(2) Deferred Tax		629.36	(3.37)
	Total Tax		2,441.51	780.99
VII	Profit for the Period (V-VI)		5,967.09	2,894.28
VIII	Other Comprehensive Income			
IX	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (VII+VIII)		5,967.09	2,894.28
	Earnings per Equity Share (Par Value ₹ 10 each)			
Χ	(1) Basic (₹)		2.58	6.44
	(2) Diluted (₹)		2.58	6.44

The accompanying Notes (1 to 47) form an Integral Part of Financial Statements.

As per Our Report on Even Date

For Abhijit Kelkar & Co., Chartered Accountants,

Firm Rekn No. 121920W

CA Abhijit Kelkar

Partner Mem. No. 110841

Place: Nagpur

Date : 4\$ 105/2019

For & On Behalf of The Board of Directors

(Seema Gupta) Chairperson

DIN-06636330

(G. Ravikumar)

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Gurugram Date: 20/05/2019 Director

DIN-08097837

Company Secretary

CIN: U40300DL2014GOI269918

### Statement of Cash Flow for the Year Ended 31st March 2019

			(₹ in Lakhs)
	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
A	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
	Net Profit Before Tax	8,408.60	3,675.27
	Adjustment for:		
	Depreciation and Amortization Expense	8,771.01	1,232,77
	Finance Costs	10,101.80	1,461.21
	Operating Profit before Changes in Assets & Liabilities	27,281.41	6,369.25
	Adjustments For Changes in Assets & Liabilities :-		
	(Increase)/Decrease in Other Non Current Assets	(1.50)	(11,69)
	(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(536.37)	
	(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Financial Assets	(3,090.88)	(403.93)
	(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Assets	(0.03)	0.10
	(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	0.91	(0.91)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Non Current Liabilities		(1,053.11)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Financial Liabilities	(4,739.85)	(834.42)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	(503.13)	246.80
	Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions	27.16	0.17
	Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Pavables	10.84	1.51
	Increase/(Decrease) in Current Tax Liabilities	(6.49)	6.49
	Cash Generated From Operations	18,442.07	4,320,26
	Income Tax Paid	(1,836.64)	(799.13)
	Net Cash from Operating Activities	16,605.43	3,521.13
В	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
	Property Plant & Equipments and Capital Work in Progress including		
	Advances for Capital Expenditure	(17,152.73)	(1,17,280.83)
	Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(17,152.73)	(1,17,280.83)
C	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
_	Issue of Share capital	15,000.00	15,120.00
	Inter Corporate Loan from Powergrid Corp. of India Ltd.	9,667.50	98,244.62
	Loans repaid	(7,254.67)	70,211.02
	Interest & Finance Cost Paid	(14,202.09)	1,024.85
	Dividend Paid	(2,775.64)	(4)
	Dividend Tax Paid	(570.54)	
	Net Cash from Financing Activities	(135.44)	1,14,389.47
D	Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	(682.74)	629.77
E	Cash and Cash Equivalents (Opening Balance)	795.90	166.13
F	Cash and Cash Equivalents (Closing Balance) (D+E) (As Per Note 11)	113.16	795.90
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Note 1 - Cash & Cash Equivalents consists of Cheques, Drafts, Balances with Banks

Note 2 - Previous Year Figures have been re-grouped/re-arranged wherever necessary.

Note 3 - Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities.

Particulars	Non-current borrowings	
Opening balance as at 1st April, 2018	1,69,887.46	
Net Cash flows during the year	2,412.83	
Non-Cash changes due to :		
- Interest on borrowings	(4,100.29)	
Closing balance as at 31st March, 2019	1,68,200.00	

The accompanying Notes (1 to 47) form an Integral Part of Financial Statements.

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As per Our Report on Even Date For Abhijit Kelkar & Co.,

Chartered A guntants,

21920W

CA Abhijit Kelkar

Partner Mem, No. 110841

(Seema Gupta) Chairperson DIN-06636330

(G. Ravikumar)

Chief Financial Officer

Company Secretary

(M Taj Mukarrum)

Director DIN-08097837

(Anjana Luthra)

Place: Nagpur
Date: 21105/2019

Place : Gurugram

Date : 20 05 | 2019

U40300DL2014GOI269918

## Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31st March 2019

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	(₹ in Lacs)
As at 1st April 2018	17,630.00
Changes in equity share capital	15,000.00
As at 31st March 2019	32,630.00

As at 1st April 2017	2,510.00
Changes in equity share capital	15,120.00
As at 31st March 2018	17,630.00

B. Other Equity

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars			Total
	Self Insurance Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance at 01st April 2018	37.90	2,987.77	3,025.67
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		5,967.09	5,967.09
Transfer to Self Insurance Reserve	262.98	(262.98)	0.00
Final Dividend : FY2017-18		(1,004.91)	(1,004.91)
Tax on Final Dividend : FY2017-18		(206.56)	(206.56)
Interim Dividend : FY2018-19		(1,770.73)	(1,770.73)
Tax on Interim Dividend : FY2018-19		(363.98)	(363.98)
Other Changes			0.00
As at 31st March 2019	300.88	5,345.70	5,646.58
As at 1st April 2017	4.05	127.34	131.39
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		2,894.28	2,894.28
Transfer to Self Insurance Reserve	33.85	(33.85)	0.00
Other Changes			0.00
As at 31st March 2018	37.90	2,987.77	3,025.67

Refer Note 15 for Nature and Movement of Other Equity.

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The accompanying Notes (1 to 47) form an Integral Part of Financial Statements.

As per Our Report on Even Date

For Abhijit Kelkar & Co., Chartered Accountants,

Firm Regn No. 121920W

Partner

Mem. No. 110841

Place: Nagpur

Date: 21/05/2019

For & On Behalf of The Board of Directors

(Seema Gupta) Chairperson

DIN-06636330

(G. Ravikumar)

(M Taj Mukarrum)

Director

DIN-08097837

Chief Financial Officer

Company Secretary

Place: Gurugram Date: 20 05 2019

## POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited Note 4/Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ in Lakhs)

			Cost				Accum	ılated Depr	eciation		Net Bool	(Value
Particulars	As at 01 <sup>st</sup> April 2018	Additions during the year	Sale/ Disposal	Adjustment during the year	As at 31st March 2019	As at 01 <sup>st</sup> April 2018	Additions during the year	Sale/ Disposal	Adjustment during the year	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018
Land												
Freehold	1,264.34	34.27	-	-	1,298.61	-			-		1,298.61	1,264.34
Plant & Equipment							*					
Transmission Line	26,939.42	1,47,925.50	2	12	1,74,864.92	1,269.85	7,117.43	-	2	8,387.28	1,66,477.64	25,669.57
Substation		41,348.86			41,348.86		1,588.85			1,588.85	39,760.01	
Unified Load Despatch & Communication		291.82			291.82		11.19			11.19	280.63	
Furniture Fixtures	8.34	54.19	7.2	2	62.53	0,66	3.74	2	2	4.40	58.13	7.68
Office equipment	0.79	0.11	*	7.	0.90	0.08	0.07		*	0.15	0.75	0.71
Elec. Data Processing & Word Processing Machine	0.46		æ	*	0.46	0.03	0.15	~	-	0.18	0.28	0.43
Miscellenous Assets/Equipments	:: <b>*</b>	1.39	-	7-	1.39	527	0.05		ē	0.05	1.34	
Total	28,213.35	1,89,656.14	-		2,17,869.49	1,270.62	8,721.48			9,992.10	2,07,877.39	26,942.73

Further Note: The company owns 41.45 Hectare (Previous Year 41.45 Hectare) of Freehold Land amounting to ₹1298.61 Lakhs (Previous Year ₹1264.34 Lakhs) based on available Documentation.

(₹ in Lakhs)

			Gross Block				Accum	lated Depre	eciation		Net Book	(Value
	As at 01 <sup>st</sup> April 2017	Additions during the year	Disposal	Adjustment during the year	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018	As at 01 <sup>st</sup> April 2017	Additions during the year	Disposal	Adjustment during the year	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2017
Land												
Freehold	1,231.84	32.50		-	1,264.34		-	×.	; <del>-</del>	*	1,264.34	1,231.84
Plant & Equipment												
Transmission	2,134.56	24,804.86	183	-	26,939.42	37.67	1,232.18	-	3	1,269.85	25,669.57	2,096.89
Furniture Fixtures	6.17	2.17	123	-	8.34	0.15	0.51	94	-	0.66	7.68	6.02
Office Equipment	0.69	0.10	(2)	=	0.79	0.03	0.05	:-	540	0.08	0.71	0.66
Elec Data Processing & word Processing Mach	22	0.46	(4)		0.46	2.	0.03	=	- 4	0.03	0.43	*
Total	3,373.26	24,840.09	- 2		28,213.35	37.85	1,232.77	<u> </u>	-	1,270.62	26,942.73	3,335.41

Further Note: The company owns 41.45 Hectare (Previous Year 41.45 Hectare) of Freehold Land amounting to ₹ 1264.34 Lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 1231.84 Lakhs) based on available Documentation

## POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited Note 5/Capital Work in Progress

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 1st April 2018	Additions during the year	Adjustments	Capitalised during the year	As at 31st March 2019
Land					
Development of land	1.76	2	-1.76	-	92
Buildings					
Sub-Stations & Office	1,889.57	1,370.82	12	3,260.39	7.
Plant & Equipments (including associated civil works)					
a) Transmission	1,11,220.37	19,445.74	22	1,30,666.11	147
b) Sub-Station	28,001.08	5,072.72	396	33,073.80	3.20
Expenditure Pending Allocation					
Expenditure During Construction Period (Net) (Note 28)	18,600.82	4,185.34	12	22,786.16	140
	1,59,713.60	30,074.62	-1.76	1,89,786.46	
Construction Stores	11,349.33		11,289.79		59.54
Total	1,71,062.93	30,074.62	11,288.03	1,89,786.46	59.54

(₹ in Lakhs)

					(₹ in Lakhs)
Particulars	As at 01st April 2017	Additions during the year	Adjustments	Capitalised during the year	As at 31st March 2018
Land					
Development of Land	1.76	*	; <del>=</del> )		1.76
Buildings					
Sub-Stations & Office	585.43	1,304.14	100	(\$)	1,889.57
Plant & Equipments (including associated Civil Works)					
a) Transmission	37,005.74	97,606.16	-	23,391.53	1,11,220.37
b) Sub-Station	534.12	27,466.96	\ITE	9 <del>2</del>	28,001.08
Expenditure During Construction Period (Net) (Note 28)	5,995.87	14,018.28	æ	1,413.33	18,600.82
	44,122.92	1,40,395.54	Œ	24,804.86	1,59,713.60
Construction Stores	30,454.94		19,105.61		11,349.33
Total	74,577.86	1,40,395.54	19,105.61	24,804.86	1,71,062.93



## Note 5/Capital Work in Progress (Details of Construction Stores)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Costruction Stores		
Towers	15.34	2,285.58
Conductors	5.61	6,355.30
Other Line Materials	38.59	1,235.07
Sub-Station Equipments	(B)	1,199.85
Unified Load Despatch & Communication (ULDC) Materials		273.53
- ' '		
TOTAL	59.54	11,349.33
Construction Stores include:		
i)Material in Transit		
Towers	•	
Total		1 <del>4</del>
ii) Material with Contractors		
Towers	15.34	2,285.58
Conductors	5.61	6,355.30
Other Line Materials	38.59	1,235.0
Sub-Station Equipments		1,199.89
Unified Load Despatch & Communication (ULDC) Materials		273.53
Total	59.54	11,349.3
Grand Total	59.54	11,349.3



## POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited Note 6/OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	1		Gross Bloo	zk			Depre	ciation / Ar	nortisation		(₹ in Lacs Net Block
Particulars	As at 1st April 2018	Additions during the year	Sale/ Disposal	Adjustment during the year	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018	Additions during the year	Sale/ Disposal	Adjustment during the year	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2019
Right of Way-Afforestation Expenses	-	1,292.16	-	-	1,292.16	÷	49.53	7		49.53	1,242.63
Total	-	1,292.16			1,292.16		49.53	-	2	49.53	1,242.63
Previous Year		-	-	_	2	_	_	-	2		



## POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited Note 7/Intangible Assets under Development

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 1st April 2018	Additions during the year	Adjustments	Capitalised during the year	As at 31st March 2019
Right of Way-Afforestation expenses	1,054.85	72.76	3	1,127.61	y <b>2</b> 1
Total	1,054.85	72.76	-	1,127.61	-

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 01st April 2017	Additions during the year	Adjustments	Capitalised during the year	As at 31st March 2018
Right of Way-Afforestation expenses	0.62	1,054.23			1,054.85
Total	0.62	1,054.23	-	-	1,054.85



## POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited Note 8/Other Non-Current Assets

(Unsecured considered Good unless otherwise stated)

·			(₹ in Lakhs)
Particulars		As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
A) Advances for Capital Expenditure			
Against Bank Guarantees		-	1,737.33
B) Advances for Other Than Capital Expenditure			
i) Security Deposits		2.31	0.81
C) Others			
i) Bal with other authorities		11.69	11.69
ii) Advance Tax and Tax Deducted at Source	2,642.57		799.44
Less: Current Tax	2,596.51		777.87
_		46.06	21.57
Total	-	60.06	1,771.40



# POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited Note 9/Inventories

		(₹ in Lakhs)
Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
(For mode of valuation refer Note 2.9)		
Components, Spares & Other Spare Parts	536.37	-
Total	536.37	



## POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited Note 10/Trade Receivables

		(₹ in Lakhs)
Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
i) Trade receivables Considered Good -Unsecured	-	0.91
Total	-	0.91



## POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited Note 11/Cash and Cash Equivalents

(\_\_)

		(₹ in Lakhs)
Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Balance with Banks-		
-In Current Accounts	113.16	795.90
Total	113.16	795.90



## POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited Note 12/Other Current Financial Assets

(Unsecured considered Good unless otherwise stated)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018	
Unbilled Revenue*	3,861.57	1	<b>7</b> 57.12
Others **	0.53		14.10
Total	3,862.10		771.22

### Further Note:

Disclosure of Ind AS 115 is given in Note 45



<sup>\*</sup> Unbilled Revenue includes Transmission Charges for the month of March in the Financial Year amounting to ₹ 2930.38 Lakhs (Net of Provision for Rebate )(Previous Year ₹ 615.38 Lakhs) billed to beneficiaries in the month of April of Subsequent Financial Year and Transmission Incentive of ₹ 931.19 Lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 141.74 Lakhs) for the Financial Year 2018-19 to be billed in Financial Year 2019-20.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Others Receivable includes ₹ 0.31 (Previous Year Nil) Lakhs Receivable from State Bank of India, Vadodara towards Excess Debit Made by Bank and ₹ 0.22 Lakhs (Previous Year Nil) Receivable from MSTC Ltd. towards Excess Commision Charged.

# POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited Note 13/Other Current Assets (Unsequend considered Condumbes otherwise stated)

(Unsecured considered Good unless of	(₹ in Lakhs)	
Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Advances recoverable in kind or for value to	be received	
Input Tax Credit - GST	0.03	
Total	0.03	-



## POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited Note 14/Equity Share Capital

1	₹	in	La	k	hs

		( III Dukin)
Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Equity Share Capital		
Authorised		
42,50,00,000 (22,50,00,000 on 31.03.2018) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each at	42 500	22 500
par	42,500	22,500
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
32,63,00,000 (17,63,00,000 on 31.03.2018 respectively ) equity shares of ₹	22 (22	17 (00
10/- each fully paid up	32,630	17,630
Total	32,630	17,630
Equation Nation		

Further Notes:

1) Reconciliation of Number and amount of share capital outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019		For the year ended 31st March 2018	
	No. of Shares	(₹ in Lakhs)	No. of Shares	(₹ in Lakhs)
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	17,63,00,000	17,630.00	2,51,00,000	2,510.00
Shares Issued during the year	15,00,00,000	15,000.00	15,12,00,000	15,120.00
Shares bought back during the year	-			4
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	32,63,00,000	32,630.00	17,63,00,000	17,630.00

<sup>2)</sup> The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share.

4) Shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares of the Company

Particulars	As at 31st	As at 31st March 2019		As at 31st March 2018	
	No. of Shares #	% of holding	No. of Shares #	% of holding	
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (Holding Co.)	326300000	100%	176300000	100%	

# Out of 32,63,00,000 Equity Shares, 6 Equity Shares are Held by Nominees of M/s Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd on its behalf.



<sup>3)</sup> The holders of equity shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to voting rights proportionate to their shareholding at meetings of the Shareholders.

## POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited Note 15/Other Equity

			(₹ in Lakhs)
Particulars		As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Self Insurance Reserve			
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	37.90		4.05
Additions During The Year	262.98		33.85
Balance at the End of the Year		300.88	37.90
Retained Earnings			
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	2,987.77		127.34
Net Profit for the Period	5,967.09		2,894.28
Less: Appropriations			
Transfer To Self Insurance Reserve	262.98		(33.85)
Final Dividend Paid	1,004.91		, ,
Tax on Final Dividend	206.56		
Interim dividend paid	1,770.73		
Tax on interim Dividend	363.98		
Balance at the End of the Year		5,345.70	2,987.77
Total		5,646.58	3,025.67

#### **Further Note:**

### # Self-Insurance Reserve

Self-Insurance Reserve is created @ 0.12% p.a. (Previous Year 0.12% p.a.) on Gross Block of Property, Plant and Equipments except assets covered under insurance as at the end of the year to mitigate future losses from un-insured risk and for taking care of Contingencies in future by procurement of Towers and Other Transmission Line Materials including Strengthening of Towers and Equipments of AC Substations



## POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited Note 16/ Borrowings

		(₹ in Lakhs)
Description	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Term Loan From Others Rupee Loans (Unsecured)		
Loan From M/s Power Grid Corp. of India Ltd. (Holding Co.)	1,56,700.00	1,65,787.17
Total	1,56,700.00	1,65,787.17

**Further Note -** Inter Corporate Loan is provided by Holding Company on Cost to Cost Basis, Loan converted on 01.11.2018 into Single Loan with Interest Rate -7.7820% repayable over a Period of 1 to 20 Years.

There is no default in repayment of Loan or Interest as at the end of the year



## POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited Note 17/ Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

				(₹ in Lakhs)
Particulars			As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Deferred Tax Liability				
Difference in book Depreciation and Tax Depreciation	n		20,668.90	2,201.73
Deferred Tax Liability (A)		9	20,668.90	2,201.73
Deferred Tax Assets				
Unused Tax Losses (Income Tax Loss)			17,273.02	1,247.36
Unused Tax Credits (MAT Credit Entitlement)		9	2658.72	846.57
Deferred Tax Assets (B)		9	19,931.74	2,093.93
Deferred Tax Liability (Net) ( A-B)			737.16	107.80
Movements in Deferred Tax Liabilities				(₹ in Lakhs)
	Property, Plant and Equipment	Others		Total
As at 01 <sup>st</sup> April 2017	111.17	_		111.17
Charged/(Credited)				
- to Profit or Loss	2,090.56	-		2,090.56
- to Other Comprehensive Income		-		_,000000
As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018	2,201.73	(4)	-	2,201.73
Charged/(Credited)	2,202.110			
- to Profit or Loss	18,467.17			18,467.17
- to Other Comprehensive Income	10/10/11/	140 T		10,107.17
As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019	20,668.90	<u>:</u> #0		20,668.90
Movements in Deferred Tax Assets				(₹ in Lakhs)
1120 CINCING III 2 CICIICA 1 400 1 100 CIC	Property, Plant and	Unused Tax		
w .	Equipment	Losses	MAT Credit	Total
As at 01 <sup>st</sup> April 2017	-	(m)		·
Charged/(Credited)				
- to Profit or Loss		(1,247.36)	(846.57)	(2,093.93)
- to Other Comprehensive Income	2			0.00
As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018		(1,247.36)	(846.57)	(2,093.93)
Charged/(Credited)				0.00
- to Profit or Loss	*	(16,025.66)	(1,812.15)	(17,837.81)
- to Other Comprehensive Income	¥			0.00
As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019	-	(17,273.02)	(2,658.72)	(19,931.74)
Amount taken to Statement of Profit and Los	s			
Particulars			As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Increase/(Decrease) in Deferred Tax Liabilities			18,467.17	2,090.56
(Increase)/Decrease in Deferred Tax Assets			(17,837.81)	(2,093.93)
Net Amount taken to Statement of Profit and Loss			629.36	(3.37)



## Note 18/Trade Payables

		(₹ in Lakhs)
Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
For Goods and Services		
(i) Total Outstanding dues of Micro enterprises & Small enterprises	i.e	
(ii) Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro enterprises & Small enterprises	12.35	1.51
Total	12.35	1.51

### Further Note:

Disclosure With regards to Micro and Small Enterprise as required under "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" is given in Note 37



## POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited Note 19/Other Current Financial Liabilities

			(₹ in Lakhs)
Particulars		As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
A) Current maturities of long term borrowings			
Rupee Term Loan (Unsecured)			
Loan From Related Parties*- M/s Power Grid		11,500.00	
Corporation of India Ltd. (Holding Co.)		11,500.00	
B) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings from			
Related Parties* - M/s Power Grid Corp. of India Ltd.		S#3	4,100.29
C) Others			
i) Dues for Capital Expenditure	1,381.47		2,217.48
ii) Deposits/Retention money from contractors and others.	4,597.51		7,873.77
iii) Related Parties* -M/s Power Grid Corp. of India Ltd.	318.18		932.28
iv) Others **	133.57		147.05
		6,430.73	11,170.58
Total		17,930.73	15,270.87

#### Further Note:

Disclosure with regards to Micro and Small Enterprise as required Under "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act 2006" is given in Note 37



<sup>\*</sup> Breakup of Related Parties is provided in Note 39

<sup>\*\*</sup> Others include ₹ 3.07 Lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 19.91 Lakhs) towards TDS Deducted by Contractor on Intrest on Advance & ₹ 129.69 Lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 127.14 Lakhs) towards Indian Agent Commission payable.

## POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited Note 20/Other Current Liabilities

		(₹ in Lakhs)
Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Statutory Dues	66.59	569.72
Total	66.59	569.72



**POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited Note 21/ Provisions** 

·			(₹ in Lakhs)	
Description		As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018	
Provision Others				
As per last balance sheet	0.71	*	0.54	
Additions during the year	27.99	-	0.59	
Paid/Adjusted during the year	0.83	(=)	0.42	
Closing Balance		27.87	0.71	
Total		27.87	0.71	

## **Further Note:**

Provision includes provision towards CERC Licence Fees ₹ 26.38 Lakhs (Previous Year Nil) and Audit & Other fees including Other Professional Charges ₹ 1.49 Lakh (Previous Year 0.71 Lakhs).



# POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited Note 22/ Current Tax Liabilities (Net)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Description	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Taxation (Including Interest on Tax )		
As per last balance sheet	784.36	62.21
Additions during the year	1,812.15	784.36
Adjusted during the year		62.21
	2,596.51	784.36
Net off with Advance Tax Paid (Note 8)	2,596.51	777.87
Closing Balance	: <b>-</b> 22	6.49



# **POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited Note 23/Revenue From Operations**

		(₹ in Lakhs)
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
Sale of Services		-
Transmission Charges	28,043.97	6,369.72
Total	28,043.97	6,369.72

## **Further Note:**

Disclosure of Ind AS 115 is given in Note 45



# POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited Note 24/Other Income

		(₹ in Lakhs)
	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
18.46	-	87.22
14.14	÷ .	0.01
	32.60	87.23
	14.97	87.22
	17.63	0.01
		18.46 14.14 32.60



# POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited Note 25/Finance Costs

			(₹ in Lakhs)
Particulars		For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
Interest & Finance Charges		<del>/</del>	
Interest on Loan From Holding Co. (M/s Power Grid Corp. of India Ltd.)	13,170.51	÷	9,910.94
Interest -Others	0.93	17	
		13,171.44	9,910.94
Other Finance charges		0.77	
		13,172.21	9,910.94
Less: Transferred to Expenditure During Construction (Net) - Note 28		3,070.41	8,449,73
Total	,	10,101.80	1,461.21



# POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited Note 26/Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

		(₹ in Lakhs)
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment Amortiztion of Intangible assets	8,721.48 49.53	1,232.77
Total	8,771.01	1,232.77



# POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited Note 27/Other Expenses

			(₹ in Lakhs)
Particulars		For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
Repair & Maintenance			
Sub-Stations		124.30	1(4)
Transmission Lines		511.45	-
Power charges		3.36	
Legal Expenses		78.34	170.01
Professional Charges		1.41	0.37
Consultancy Expenses		990.13	5,455.59
Communication expenses		*	0.18
Tender expenses		7.51	100
Payments to Statutory Auditors			
Audit Fees	0.94		0.35
Tax Audit Fees	0.18		0.16
In Other Capacity	0.04		4
Out of pocket Expenses	0.36		0.24
•		1.52	0.75
Advertisement and publicity		0.72	0.99
System & Markt. Operating Charges		2.90	10.47
Brokerage & Commission		0.15	-
Cost Audit and Physical verification Fees		0.30	-
CERC Petition & Other charges		57.38	6.98
Miscellaneous expenses		9.68	3.37
Rates and taxes		72.54	7.54
FERV (Net of FERV & amount recoverable)		21.86	
Exp on Corporate Social Responsibility		26.54	-
		1,910.09	5,656.25
Less: Transferred to Expenditure During Construction (Net) - Note 28		1,129.90	5,655.77
Total		780.19	0.48



## POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited Note 28/ Expenditure During Construction (Net)

			(₹ in Lakhs)
Particulars		For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2018
A.Other Expenses			
Legal Expenses	77.55		170.01
Professional charges	0.06		0.37
Consultancy expenses	990.13		5,455.59
Communication expenses	-		0.18
Tender expenses	1.35		
Payment to Auditors	0.35		0.75
Advertisement and Publicity	0.72		0.99
CERC Petition & Other charges	31.00		
Miscellaneous expenses	2.99		20.34
Rates and taxes	25.75		7.54
Total (A)		1,129.90	5,655.77
<b>B.Finance Costs</b>			
Interest on Term Loans	3,070.41		8,449.73
Total (B)		3,070.41	8,449.73
C. Less: Other Income			
Interest from Advance To Contractors	14.97		87.22
Others			
Total (C)		14.97	87.22
Grand Total (A+B-C)	-	4,185.34	14,018.28



**Note 29/ Earnings Per Share** 

(in ₹)

	Year Ended		
(a) Basic Earnings Per Share attributable to the Equity Holders of the Company	31st March 2019	31st March 2018	
From Continuing Operations	2.58	6.44	
Total Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share attributable to the Equity Holders of the Company	2.58	6.44	
		(₹ in Lakhs)	
(b) Reconciliation of Earnings used as Numerator in Calculating Earnings Per Share	31st March 2019	31st March 2018	
Earnings attributable to the Equity Holders of the Company including Movement in Regulatory Deferral Balances	5,967.09	2,894.28	
Earnings attributable to the Equity Holders of the Company excluding Movement in Regulatory Deferral Balances	5,967.09	2,894.28	
Total Earnings attributable to the Equity Holders of the Company	5,967.09	2,894.28	
	(No. of Shares)	(No. of Shares)	
(c) Weighted Average Number of Shares used as the Denominator	31st March 2019	31st March 2018	
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares used as the Denominator in calculating Basic Earnings per Share	23,10,36,986	4,49,24,110	
Adjustments for calculation of Diluted Earnings per Share:	-	-	
Total Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares used as the Denominator in Calculating Basic Earnings per Share	23,10,36,986	4,49,24,110	



# POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited Note 30/ Employee Benefit Obligations

The Company does not have any Permanent Employees. The Personnel Working for the Company are from Holding Company on Secondment Basis and are working on Time Share Basis. The Employee Cost (including Retirement Benefits such as Gratuity, Leave encashment, Post-Retirement Benefits etc.) in respect of personnel working for the company are paid by Holding Company and Holding Company is raising the Invoice to the Subsidiary Company towards Consultancy Charges.

Since there are no Employees in the Company, the Obligation as per Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits" does not arise. Accordingly, no provision is considered necessary for any Retirement Benefit like Gratuity, Leave Salary, Pension etc., in the books of the Company.



# POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited Note 31/ Fair Value Measurements

(₹ in Lakhs)

				( TIT Durello)	
	31 <sup>st</sup> Ma	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019		31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018	
Financial Instruments by Category	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	
Financial Assets					
Trade Receivables	-	-	*	0.91	
Cash & Cash Equivalents		113.16	=	<i>7</i> 95.90	
Other Financial Assets	-	3,862.10	-	771.22	
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	-	3,975.26	-	1,568.03	
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	-	1,68,200.00	-	1,69,887.46	
Other Financial Liabilities (Current & Non-Current)	-	6,430.73	-	11,172.09	
Total Financial Liabilities	-	1,74,630.73	-	1,81,059.55	

## (i) Fair Value Hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

				(₹ in Lakhs)
Assets and Liabilities which are Measured at Amortised Cost for which Fair Values are Disclosed	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019				
Financial Assets	1.0	-		_
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	-			-
Financial Liabilities				-
Borrowings	) <del>-</del>	1,63,389.96		1,63,389.96
Other Financial Liabilities	-	6,430.73		6,430.73
Total Financial Liabilities	-	1,69,820.69	-	1,69,820.69
				(₹ in Lakhs)
Assets and Liabilities which are				
Measured at Amortised Cost for which Fair Values are Disclosed	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018				
Financial Assets	-	-	-	
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	-	)•:	(#.	
Financial Liabilities				-
Borrowings		1,64,110.57	9 <del>1</del>	1,64,110.57
Other Financial Liabilities	-	11,172.09	VAR	11,172.09
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	(#X	1,75,282.66	STE CO	1,75,282.66

**Level 1:** Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely aslittle 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.

**Level 3:** If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset included in level 3.

There are no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year. The company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

## (ii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

• the fair value of the financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis. All of the resulting fair value estimates are included in level 2

### (iii) Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities measured at Amortised Cost

(₹ in Lakhs)

				( III Lakits)
	31st Mar	ch 2019	31st Mar	ch 2018
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets		<del>-</del>	-	
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	-		*	-
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	1,68,200.00	1,63,389.96	1,69,887.46	1,64,110.57
Other Financial Liabilities	6,430.73	6,430.73	11,172.09	11,172.09
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	1,74,630.73	1,69,820.69	1,81,059.55	1,75,282.66

The carrying amounts of Trade Payables, cash and cash equivalents, other current Financial Assets and other current financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature. The fair values of non-current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 2 fair values in the fair value hierarchy since significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable. For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.



# POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited Note 32/ Capital Management

## a) Risk Management

The Company's Objectives when Managing Capital are to

- maximize the Shareholder Value
- safeguard its ability to continue as a Going Concern
- maintain an Optimal Capital Structure to Reduce the Cost of Capital.

For the purpose of the Company's Capital Management, Equity Capital includes Issued Equity Capital, and all other Equity Reserves attributable to the Equity Holders of the Company. The Company manages its Capital Structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in Economic Conditions, Regulatory Framework. To maintain or adjust the Capital Structure, the company may adjust the Dividend Payment to Shareholders, Regulate Investments in New Projects, Return Capital to Shareholders or Issue New Shares.

The debt equity ratio of the company is as follows:

Particulars	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019	31st March 2018
Long Term Debt (₹ in Lakhs)	1,68,200.00	1,65,787.17
Equity (₹ in Lakhs)	38,276.58	20,655.67
Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio	81:19	89:11

#### b) Dividend

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018
Equity Shares		
Final dividend for the year ended 31st March, 2018 of ₹ 0.57 (31st March, 2017 - NIL) per fully paid share (Excluding Dividend Distribution Tax)	1,004.91	Nil
Interim dividend for the year ended 31st March, 2019 of ₹ 0.71 (31st March, 2018 NIL) per fully paid share (Excluding Dividend Distribution Tax)	1,770.73	Nil

## Dividend Not Recognised at the End of the Reporting Period

The Board of Directors on 20.05.2019 recommended the payment of a Dividend of ₹ 0.40 per Fully Paid Equity Share. This proposed Dividend is subject to the approval of Shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.



## **POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited** Note 33/Income Tax Expense

This Note provides an analysis of the Company's Income Tax Expense, and how the Tax Expense is affected by Non-Assessable and Non-Deductible Items. It also explains significant estimates made in relation to The company's Tax Positions.

(a) Income Tax Expense (₹ in		
Particulars	31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2019	31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2018
Current Tax		
Current Tax on Profits for the year	1,812.15	784.36
Total Current Tax Expense (A)	1,812.15	784.36
Deferred Tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	629.36	(3.37)
Total Deferred Tax Expense/(Benefit) (B)	629.36	(3.37)
Income Tax Expense (A+B)	2,441.51	780.99

## (b) Reconciliation of Tax Expense and the Accounting Profit multiplied by India's Domestic Tax Rate:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	( III Lakiis)
FY 2018-19	FY 2017-18
8,408.60	3,675.27
2,448.58	1,059.95
0.27	2
-	
(636.70)	(275.59)
629.36	(3.37)
2,441.51	780.99
	8,408.60 2,448.58 0.27 - (636.70) 629.36

## (c) MAT Credit

As Company has option to avail MAT Credit in future against Income Tax Payable and hence MAT paid during earlier & in Current Year are carried forward.



# POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited Note 34/ Financial Risk Management

The Company's Principal Financial Liabilities Comprise Loans and Borrowings denominated in Indian Rupees or Foreign Currencies, Trade Payables and Other Payables. The Company Identifies, Evaluates and Manages Financial Risks in Close Co-Operation with the Company's Operating Units

The Company's Principal Financial Assets Comprise Advances to Contractors, Cash & Cash Equivalents that are generated from its Operations.

The Company's activities expose it to the following financial risks, namely,

- a) Credit risk,
- b) Liquidity risk,
- c) Market risk.

### (A) Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, investments carried at amortised cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables.

#### Credit Risk Management

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities on account of trade receivables and loans and advances and from its financing activities due to deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 3 years of when they fall due. This definition of default is determined considering the business environment in which the Company operates and other macro-economic factors.

Assets are written-off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor declaring bankruptcy or failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

#### (i) Trade Receivables

The Company primarily provides transmission facilities to inter-state transmission service customers (DICs) comprising mainly state utilities owned by State Governments. CERC tariff regulations allows payment against monthly bills towards transmission charges within a period of 60 days from the date of the bill and levy of charge on delayed payment beyond 60 days. A graded rebate is provided by the company for payment made within 60 days.

### (ii) Other Financial Assets (excluding trade receivables)

#### )- Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of  $\stackrel{<}{_{\sim}}$  113.16/- Lakhs (Previous Year  $\stackrel{<}{_{\sim}}$  795.90/- Lakhs). The cash and cash equivalents are held with public sector banks and high rated private sector banks and do not have any significant credit risk.

#### o Exposure to credit risk

(₹ in Lakhs)

		(₹ in Lakns)
Particulars	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 months Expected Credit Losses (ECL)		
Cash and cash equivalents	113.16	795.90
Other current financial assets	3,862.10	771.22
Total	3,975.26	1,567.12
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using Life time Expected Credit Losses (ECL)		
Trade receivables	8 CO. * S	0.91

#### o Provision for expected credit losses

(₹ in Lakhs)

Ageing	Not due	0-30 days past due	31-60 days past due	61-90 days past due		More than 120 days past due
Gross carrying amount as on 31st March, 2019		-	-	A.	180	-
Gross carrying amount as 31st March, 2018	•	¥	-	-		0.91

#### (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 has entered into Inter-Corporate Loan Agreement for Funding of its Obligations. For this, Company Provided Quarterly Cash Flows in Advance To Holding Company along with Monthly Requirement.

#### (i) Financing Arrangements

The company had access to the borrowing facilities with the Parent Company as per Agreement at the end of the reporting period.

#### (ii) Maturities of Financial Liabilities

The tables below analyse The company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

				(₹ in Lakhs)
Within 1 Year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Beyond 5 Years	Total
24,214.09	23,285.34	64,504.49	1,60,196.73	2,72,200.65
6,443.08	-		-	6,443.08
30,657.17	23,285.34	64,504.49	1,60,196.73	2,78,643.73
11,430.25	11,959.71	66,445.99	1,82,554.71	2,72,390.65
11,172.09				11,172.09
22,602.34	11,959.71	66,445.99	1,82,554.71	2,83,562.74
	24,214.09 6,443.08 30,657.17 11,430.25 11,172.09	24,214.09 23,285.34 6,443.08 23,285.34  11,430.25 11,959.71 11,172.09	2 years 5 years  24,214.09 23,285.34 64,504.49 6,443.08	24,214.09 23,285.34 64,504.49 1,60,196.73 6,443.08

## (C) Market risk

#### (i) Foreign Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to Currency Risk mainly in respect of procurement of goods and services whose purchase consideration is denominated in foreign currency. Transmission Tariff are regulated by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). In Respect of goods and services procured for Capital Investment, the exchange rate variation is part of the project cost, for determination of Transmission Tariff. The currency risk in respect of goods and services procured for operation activities is not significant.

The Company's Exposure to Foreign Currency Risk at the end of the Reporting Period expressed in Rupees (₹) is Provided in Note 38



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### Note 35.

- a) Balances of Trade Receivables and Recoverable shown under Assets and Trade and Other Payables shown under Liabilities include balances subject to confirmation/reconciliation and consequential adjustments if any. However reconciliations are carried out on ongoing basis.
- (b) In the opinion of the management, the value of any of the assets other than Property, Plant and Equipment and non-current investments on realization in the ordinary course of business will not be less than value at which they are stated in the Balance Sheet

## Note 36.

- a) FERV Loss of ₹ 21.86 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ Nil) has been recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- b) Borrowing Cost of ₹ 3070.41 Lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 8449.73 Lakhs) has been adjusted in the Capital Work in Progress (CWIP) as per Ind AS 23- "Borrowing Costs".

## Note 37.

Based on information available with the company, there are few suppliers/service providers who are registered as micro, small or medium enterprise under The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act,2006 (MSMED Act, 2006). Information in respect of micro and small enterprises as required by Companies Act 2013 and MSMED Act, 2006 is given as under:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars		Trade Payables		hers
		31st March, 2019	31st March, 2018	31st March, 2019	31st March, 2018
1	Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at end of each accounting year:  Principal  Interest	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil
2	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 each accounting year	Nil	Nil	Nil	NI WELKAR O

	The amount of interest due and payable for the				
	period of delay in making payment (which have				
3	been paid but beyond the appointed day during the	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	year) but without adding the interest specified				
	under MSMED Act, 2006				
4	The amount of interest accrued and remaining				
1	unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	The amount of further interest remaining due and				
	payable even in the succeeding years, until such				
5	date when the interest dues as above are actually	es alcon			
	paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	disallowance as a deductible expenditure under				
	section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006				

## Note 38. Foreign Currency Exposure

Not hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise

Particulars	Amount in Foreign Currency (in Lakhs)		(₹ in	Lakhs)	
		31.03.2019	31.03.2018	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Trade Payables/ Deposits and Retention Money	USD	5.43	4.02	378.92	244.58
Unexecuted Amount of contracts remaining to be executed	USD	Nil	5.43	Nil	355.26

## Note 39. Related Party Transactions

## a) List of Holding Co.

Name of Entity	Place of Business/	Proportion o	-
Name of Entity	Country of Incorporation	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	India	100%	100%



## b) List of Fellow Subsidiaries Co. (Subsidiary Co. of Holding Co.)

		Proportion of Ownership Interest		
Name of Entity	Place of Business/ Country of Incorporation	31st March 2019	31st March 2018	
Powergrid Vizag Transmission Limited	India	N/A	N/A	
Powergrid NM Transmission Limited	India	N/A	N/A	
Powergrid Unchahar Transmission Limited	India	N/A	N/A	
Powergrid Kala Amb Transmission Limited	India	N/A	N/A	
Powergrid Jabalpur Transmission Limited	India	N/A	N/A	
Powergrid Parli Transmission Limited	India	N/A	N/A	
Powergrid Southern Interconnector Transmission Limited	India	N/A	N/A	
Powergrid Vemagiri Transmission Limited	India	N/A	N/A	
Powergrid Medinipur Jeerat Transmission Limited	India	N/A	N/A	
Powergrid Mithilanchal Transmission Limited [erstwhile ERSS XXI Transmission Limited]	India	N/A	N/A	
Powergrid Varanasi Transmission System Limited (erstwhile WR-NR Power Transmission Limited	India	N/A	N/A	
Powergrid Jawaharpur Firozabad Transmission Limited (erstwhile Jawaharpur Firozabad Transmission Limited )#	India	N/A	N/A	

<sup>#100%</sup> equity in Powergrid Jawaharpur Firozabad Transmission Limited acquired from REC Transmission Projects Limited on 21st December, 2018 by Holding Company.

## c) List of Fellow Joint Ventures (JVs of Holding Co.)

Name of Futifu	Place of Business/	Proportion of Ownership Interest	
Name of Entity	Country of Incorporation	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Powerlinks Transmission Limited	India	N/A	N/A
Torrent Power Grid Limited	India	N/A	N/A
Jaypee Powergrid Limited	India	N/A	N/A
Parbati Koldam Transmission Company Limited	India	N/A	N/A
Teestavalley Power Transmission Limited***	India	N/A	N/A
North East Transmission Company Limited	India	N/A	N/A
National High Power Test Laboratory Private Limited	India	N/A	N/A
Bihar Grid Company Limited	India	N/A	N/A
Kalinga Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Private Limited *	India	N/A	N/A
Cross Border Power Transmission Company Limited	India	N/A	N/A
RINL Powergrid TLT Private Limited**	India	N/A	N/A
Power Transmission Company Nepal Ltd	Nepal	N/A	N/A

- \* POWERGRID's Board of Directors in its meeting held on 16th August 2017 accorded approval for initiating proceedings for Winding Up / Removal for the Name of Kalinga Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Private Limited under Fast Track Exist Mode of Registrar of Companies (ROC).
- \*\* POWERGRID Board of Directors in its meeting held on 1st may 2018 accorded in principle approval for winding up / dissolution of RINL Powergrid TLT Private Limited.
- \*\*\* POWERGRID & Teesta Urja Ltd. are the joint venture partners in Teestavalley Power Transmission Limited & holds 26% and 74% of equity respectively as per shareholding agreement. On call of additional equity by Teestavalley Power Transmission Limited, POWERGRID Contributed their share amounting 11.28 Crores while the other JV partner has not contributed their share of money as on 31.03.2019. Consequently, the holding of POWERGRID increased to 28.23% as on 31.03.2019 against 26% provided in shareholding agreement.

## d) List of Key Management Personnel

Name	Designation	Date of Appointment
Smt. Seema Gupta	Chairperson	23.03.2018 and Continuing
Sh. D. K. Singh	Director	24.04.2015 and Continuing
Shri. V. K. Khare	Director	07.09.2017 and Continuing
Sh. P. N. Dixit	Director	07.05.2018 and resigned on 15.10.2018
Shri D.K.Valecha	Director	24.04.2015 and resigned on 30.04.2018
Shri S.Vaithilingam	Director	24.04.2015 and resigned on 30.04.2018
M. Taj Mukarrum	Director	07.05.2018 and Continuing
Shri D.C.Joshi	Additional Director	24.10.2018 and Continuing
Shri G. RaviKumar	CFO	02.08.2018 and Continuing
Ms. Anjana Luthra	Company Secretary	19.06.2017 and Continuing

## (e) Outstanding Balances arising from Sales/Purchases of Goods and Services

The following balances are outstanding at the end of the reporting period in relation to transactions with related Parties (₹ in Lakhs)

1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		(	
Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018	
Purchases of Goods and Services			
Holding Co.			
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	318.18	918.20	

## (f) Investments Received during the year (Equity)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Holding Co.		
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	15000.00	15120.00

### (g) Loans From Related Parties

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Holding Co.		
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	168200.00	165787.17

## (h) Interest Accrued on Loan

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Holding Co.		
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	Nil	4100.29

## (i) Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

## 1. Consultancy Charges

(₹ in Lakhs)

<b>Particulars</b>	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Holding Co.		
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	1377.37	4662.29
Tower Grid Corporation of India Elithted	(Excluding Taxes)	(Excluding Taxes)

#### 2. Interest on Loan

(₹ in Lakhs)

\* 11 DEXTE		( III Dariero)
<b>Particulars</b>	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Holding Co.		
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	13170.51	9910.94

## Note 40. Segment Information

### **Business Segment**

The Board of Directors is the company's Chief operating decision maker who monitors the operating results of its business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. The Company has Single Reportable Segment i.e. Transmission, identified on the basis of product/services.

The Operations of the Company are mainly carried out within the Country and therefore, there is no reportable Geographical Segment.

## Note 41. Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR)

As per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 along with Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules 2014 read with DPE guidelines no. F.No.15 (13)/2013-DPE (GM), the company is required to spend, in every financial year, at least two per cent of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years, in accordance with its CSR Policy. The details of CSR expenses for the year are as under.

(₹ in Lakh)

	Particulars	For the year	For the year
		ended 31st	ended 31st
		March, 2019	March, 2018
A.	Amount Required to be spent during the year	26.54	NIL
В.	Amount spent on CSR -		NIL
	i) Construction or acquisition of any asset	NIL	NIL
	ii) any purpose other than (i) above	26.54	
C.	Shortfall/(Excess) amount appropriated to CSR Reserve	NIL	NIL
D.	Break-up of the amount spent on CSR		
	Ecology and Environment Expenses	26.54	NIL
E.	Total amount of ₹ 26.54 Lakhs (Previous year ₹ Nil) has bee:	n spent in cash.	

## Note 42. Auditors Remuneration

(₹ in Lakhs)

S. Particulars FY 2018-19 FY 201			FY 2017-18 (Including Taxes)
1	Statutory Audit Fees	0.94	0.35
2	Tax Audit	0.18	0.16
3	Other Matters	0.04	0
	Total	1.16	0.51

## Note 43. Capital and Other Commitments

(₹ in Lakhs)

( III Laki		( III Lakiis)
Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (Net of Advances)	4429.01	12787.40

## Note 44. Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

## 1) Contingent Liabilities

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

## (i) Other claims

In respect of claims made by various State/Central Government Departments/Authorities towards building permission fees, penalty on diversion of agriculture land to non-agriculture



use, Nala tax, water royalty etc. and by others, contingent liability of ₹ 33.14 Lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 33.14 Lakhs) has been estimated.

## (ii) Others

Other contingent liabilities amounts to ₹7680.00 Lakhs (Previous Year ₹ Nil) related to Arbitration cases/Row cases.

2) Bank Guarantee of ₹ 6210 Lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 6210 Lakhs) has been given by Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (Holding Co.) on behalf of Company.

## Note 45. Impact of application of Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Effective April 1, 2018, the company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue and Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts. The company has applied Ind AS 115 retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed as at the date of initial application, with the cumulative effect of initial application recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of General Reserve at April 1, 2018. In accordance with the transition guidance in Ind AS 115 has only been applied to contracts that are incomplete as at April 1, 2018.

The company's accounting policies for its revenue streams are disclosed in Note 2.14. The application of Ind AS 115 do not have any significant impact on the financial position and/or financial performance of the company. The amount of adjustment for each line item of financial statement affected by the application of Ind AS 115 is as given below.

## Impacts on assets, liabilities and equity as at April 1, 2018

(₹ in Lakhs)

	As previously reported	Ind AS 115 adjustments	As restated
Contract liabilities	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Equity - General Reserve	Nil	Nil	Nil

## Impacts on Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended March 31, 2019

Due to Implementation of Ind AS 115, Revenue from Operation increased by ₹ Nil, Finance Cost increased by ₹ Nil and Other Expenses increase by ₹ Nil. Profit after Tax increased by ₹ Nil during the year.

The following table discloses the movement in unbilled revenue during the year ended 31 March, 2019 and 31 March, 2018.

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Balance at the beginning	757.12	366.22
Add: Revenue recognised during the period	3861.57	757.12
Less: Invoiced during the period	757.12	366.22
Less: Impairment/reversal during the period	0.00	0.00
		137

Add: Translation gain/(Loss)	0.00	0.00
Balance at the end	3861.57	757.12

The following table discloses the movement in contract liability during the year ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Balance at the beginning	Nil	Nil
Add: Advance billing during the period	Nil	Nil
Less: revenue recognised during the period	Nil	Nil
a) From contract liability as at beginning of		
the period		
b) From contract liability recognised during		
the period		
Add: Translation gain/(Loss)	Nil	Nil
Balance at the end	Nil	Nil

The entity determines transaction price based on expected value method considering its past experiences of refunds or significant reversals in amount of revenue. In estimating significant financing component, management considers the financing element inbuilt in the transaction price based on imputed rate of return. Reconciliation of revenue recognized vis-a-vis revenue recognized in profit or loss statement is as follows:-

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Contracted price	27586.85	6342.47
Add/ (Less)- Discounts/ rebates provided to customer	(479.74)	(117.38)
Add/ (Less)- Performance bonus	936.86	144.63
Add/ (Less)- Adjustment for significant financing component-Surcharge	0.00	Nil
Add/ (Less)- Other adjustments	0.00	Nil
Revenue recognized in profit or loss statement	28043.97	6369.72

\* The previous year figures have been reclassified to confirm to Ind-AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

A provision of ₹ Nil has been created in the current financial year against trade receivables and unbilled debtors outstanding as on 31.03.2018 from a few customers and revenue from transmission and surcharge thereon amounting to ₹. Nil Lakh has not been recognized during the year due to uncertainty of collection of consideration in line with Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'.

## Note 46. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

#### Standard issued but Not Yet Effective

Ind AS 116 was notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs on 30 March 2019 and it is applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

Ind AS 116 will affect primarily the accounting by lessees and will result in the recognition of almost all leases on balance sheet. The standard removes the current distinction between operating and finance leases and requires recognition of an asset (the right-of-use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals for virtually all lease contracts. An optional exemption exists for short-term and low-value leases. The accounting by lessors will not significantly change.

The Company is evaluating the requirements of the amendment and the effect on financial statements.

## Amendments to Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits'

The amendments to Ind AS 19 clarify the accounting for defined benefit plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. They confirm that entities must:

- Calculate the current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the reporting period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement by using the updated assumptions from the date of the change;
- Any reduction in a surplus should be recognised immediately in profit or loss either as part of
  past service cost, or as a gain or loss on settlement. In other words, a reduction in a surplus
  must be recognised in profit or loss even if that surplus was not previously recognised
  because of the impact of the asset ceiling; and
- Separately recognise any changes in the asset ceiling through other comprehensive income.

These amendments will apply to any future plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements of the Company on or after 1 April 2019. The Company is evaluating the requirements of the amendment and the effect on financial statements.

#### Amendment to Ind AS 12, 'Income Taxes'

The amendments clarify that the income tax consequences of dividends on financial instruments classified as equity should be recognised according to where the past transactions or events that generated distributable profits were recognised. These requirements apply to all income tax consequences of dividends. Previously, it was unclear whether the income tax consequences of dividends should be recognised in profit or loss, or in equity, and the scope of the existing guidance was ambiguous.

The Company is evaluating the requirements of the amendment and the effect on financial statements.

#### Amendments to Ind AS 23, 'Borrowing Costs'

The amendments clarify that if a specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale, it becomes part of general borrowings.

The Company is evaluating the requirements of the amendment and the effect on financia statements.

## Note 47. Previous Year Figures

- 1. The Previous Year's Figures have been reclassified/re-grouped wherever necessary
- 2. Figures have been rounded off to nearest Rupees in Lakhs up to Two Decimal

As per Our Report on Even Date

For Abhijit Kelkar & Co.,

Chartered Accountants, Firm Regn No. 121920W

CA Abhijit Kelkar

Partner

Mem. No. 110841

For & On Behalf of The Board of Directors

(Seema Gupta) Chairperson

DIN-06636330

(M Taj Mukarrum)

Director DIN-08097837

(G. Ravikumar) Chief Financial Officer (Anjana Luthra) Company Secretary

Place: Nagpur Date: 24.05.2019

Place: Gurugram
Date: 20105|2019

## **Notes to Separate Financial Statements**

## 1. Corporate and General Information

M/s POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited ("the Company") domiciled and incorporated in India under the provisions of Companies Act and is wholly owned subsidiary of M/s Power Grid Corporation of India Limited. The Registered Office of the Company is situated at B-9, Qutab Institutional Area, Katwaria Sarai, New Delhi, India.

The company is engaged in business of Power Systems Network, construction operation and maintenance of transmission lines and other related allied activities.

The Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2019 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 20th May 2019.

## 2. Significant Accounting Policies

## 2.1. Basis of Preparation

## i) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements are prepared in compliance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act), Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (to the extent notified), The Companies Act, 1956 and the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003, in each case, to the extent applicable and as amended thereafter.

#### ii) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value at Note no. 2.11.

### iii) Functional and presentation currency

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

#### iv) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Although, such estimates and assumptions are made on a reasonable and

prudent basis taking into account all available information, actual results could differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision effects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future years (refer Note no. 3 on critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments).

v) Current and non-current classification

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

An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

The Company recognizes twelve months period as its operating cycle.

## 2.2. Property, Plant and Equipment

#### **Initial Recognition and Measurement**

Property, Plant and Equipment is initially measured at cost of acquisition/construction including any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and

condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. After initial recognition, Property, Plant and Equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation/amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Property, Plant and Equipment acquired as replacement of the existing assets are capitalized and its corresponding replaced assets removed/ retired from active use are derecognized.

If the cost of the replaced part or earlier inspection is not available, the estimated cost of similar new parts/inspection is used as an indication of what the cost of the existing part/ inspection component was when the item was acquired or inspection was carried out.

In the case of commissioned assets, where final settlement of bills with contractors is yet to be effected, capitalization is done on provisional basis subject to necessary adjustments in the year of final settlement.

Transmission system assets are considered as ready for intended use after meeting the conditions for Commercial Operation as stipulated in Transmission Service Agreement (TSA) and capitalized accordingly.

The cost of land includes provisional deposits, payments/liabilities towards compensation, rehabilitation and other expenses wherever possession of land is taken.

Expenditure on leveling, clearing and grading of land is capitalized as part of cost of the related buildings.

Spares parts whose cost is ₹ 5,00,000/- and above, standby equipment and servicing equipment which meets the recognition criteria of Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalized.

#### Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure is recognized as an increase in carrying amount of assets when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the company and cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The cost of replacing part of an item of Property, Plant & Equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that 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. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss as incurred.



## Derecognition

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon disposal.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on the date of disposal or retirement.

## 2.3. Capital Work-In-Progress (CWIP)

Cost of material, erection charges and other expenses incurred for the construction of Property, Plant and Equipment are shown as CWIP based on progress of erection work till the date of capitalization.

Expenditure of Offices and Projects, attributable to construction of property, plant and equipment are identified and allocated on a systematic basis to the cost of the related assets.

Interest during construction and expenditure (net) allocated to construction as per policy above are kept as a separate item under CWIP and apportioned to the assets being capitalized in proportion to the closing balance of CWIP.

Unsettled liability for price variation/exchange rate variation in case of contracts is accounted for on estimated basis as per terms of the contracts.

## 2.4. Intangible Assets and Intangible Assets under development

Intangible assets are measured on initial recognition at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure on already capitalized Intangible assets is capitalised when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in an existing asset and is amortised prospectively.

The cost of software (which is not an integral part of the related hardware) acquired for internal use and resulting in significant future economic benefits is recognized as an intangible asset when the same is ready for its use.

Afforestation charges for acquiring right-of-way for laying transmission lines are accounted for as intangible assets on the date of capitalization of related transmission lines.



Expenditure incurred, eligible for capitalization under the head Intangible Assets, are carried as "Intangible Assets under Development" till such assets are ready for their intended use.

Expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred.

Expenditure on development shall be recognised as Intangible asset if it meets the eligibility criteria as per Ind AS 38 'Intangible Assets', otherwise it shall be recognised as an expense.

An item of Intangible asset is derecognised 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 recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

## 2.5. Depreciation / Amortisation

## Property, Plant & Equipment

Depreciation/amortisation on the assets related to transmission business is provided on straight line method following the rates and methodology notified by the CERC for the purpose of recovery of tariff, except for assets specified in the following paragraphs.

Leasehold land is fully amortized over lease period or life of the related plant whichever is lower in accordance with the rates and methodology specified in CERC Tariff Regulation. Leasehold land acquired on perpetual lease is not amortized.

Depreciation on spares parts, standby equipment and servicing equipment which are capitalized, is provided on straight line method from the date they are available for use over the remaining useful life of the related assets of transmission business, following the rates and methodology notified by the CERC.

Depreciation on following assets is provided based on estimated useful life as per technical assessment.

Particulars	Useful life	
a. Computers & Peripherals	3 Years	
b. Servers & Network Components	5 years	

Residual value of above assets is considered as Nil.

Mobile phones are charged off in the year of purchase.

Fixed Assets costing ₹ 5,000/- or less, are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.



Where the cost of depreciable property, plant and equipment has undergone a change due to increase/decrease in long term monetary items on account of exchange rate fluctuation, price adjustment, change in duties or similar factors, the unamortized balance of such asset is depreciated prospectively at the rates and methodology as specified by the CERC Tariff Regulations.

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

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

## **Intangible Assets**

Cost of software capitalized as intangible asset is amortized over the period of legal right to use or 3 years, whichever is less with Nil residual value.

Afforestation charges are amortized over Thirty Five years from the date of capitalization of related transmission assets following the rates and methodology notified by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) Tariff Regulations.

Amortisation on additions to/deductions from Intangible Assets during the year is charged on pro-rata basis from/up to the date on which the asset is available for use/disposed.

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset are reviewed at each financial year-end and are accounted for as change in accounting estimates in accordance with Ind AS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors".

## 2.6. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised (net of income on temporary deployment of funds) as part of the cost of such assets till the assets are ready for the intended use. Qualifying assets are assets which take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use.

Other borrowing costs are charged to revenue.

## 2.7. Impairment of non-financial assets, other than Inventories

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment considering the provisions of Ind AS 36 'Impairment of Assets'. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to disposal and its value in use. 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. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit", or "CGU").

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are reduced from the carrying amounts of the assets of the CGU.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the 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 amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

## 2.8. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and at bank, and deposits held at call with banks having a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

### 2.9. Inventories

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

Steel scrap and conductor scrap are valued at estimated realizable value or book value, whichever is less.

Spares which do not meet the recognition criteria as Property, Plant and Equipment, including spare parts whose cost is less than ₹ 5,00,000/- are recorded as inventories.

Surplus materials as determined by the management are held for intended use and are included in the inventory.

The diminution in the value of obsolete, unserviceable and surplus stores and spares is ascertained on review and provided for.



#### 2.10. Leases

#### i) As a Lessor

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease.

#### a) Finance leases

A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset is classified as a finance lease.

## b) Operating leases

An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease. Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases.

For operating leases, the asset is capitalized as property, plant and equipment and depreciated over its economic life. Rental income from operating lease is recognized over the term of the arrangement.

#### ii) As a Lessee

#### a) Finance leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the company, as lessee has substantially all risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance lease. On initial recognition, assets held under finance lease are recorded as property, plant and equipment and related liability is recognized under borrowings. At inception of the lease, finance leases are recorded at amount equal to fair value of leased asset or if lower the present value of minimum lease payments. The minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and reduction of the finance liability.

The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

#### b) Operating leases

Payments made under operating leases are recognized as an expense over the lease term.

#### 2.11. Financial instrument

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

#### Financial Assets - Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- at amortised cost,
- · at fair value through other comprehensive income

The classification depends on the following:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset

### Initial recognition and measurement

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

## Subsequent measurement

Debt Instruments at Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Debt Instruments at Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

#### **Equity investments**

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments' are measured at fair value. The company may, on initial recognition, make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value in other comprehensive income (FVOCI) on an instrument by-instrument basis.

For equity instruments classified as at FVOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts



from OCI to Profit or Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

## De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized only when

The right to receive cash flows from the assets have expired, or

- The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset, or
- Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial assets, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

## Impairment of financial assets:

For trade receivables, the company applies the simplified approach required by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

#### 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 unfavorable to the Company.

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

### Classification, initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost. 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 effective interest rate (EIR). Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings using the EIR.

\* ABHI

#### Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

## De-recognition of financial liability

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss as other income or finance cost.

## Offsetting of financial instruments

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

#### 2.12. Foreign Currency Translation

### (a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rupees or ₹), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

#### (b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated with reference to the rates of exchange ruling on the date of the Balance Sheet. Non-Monetary items denominated in foreign currency are reported at the exchange rate ruling on the date of initial recognition of the non-monetary prepayment asset or deferred income liability, or the date that related item is recognized in the financial statements, whichever is earlier.

Foreign exchange gains and losses (other than related to foreign currency loans outstanding) are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other gains/(losses).

The Company has availed the exemption available in Ind AS 101, to continue the policy adopted for accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary liabilities outstanding as on March 31, 2016.

Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowing to the extent regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are treated as borrowing cost.

Other exchange differences are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

#### 2.13. Income Tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income. In this case the tax is also recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

#### Current income tax

The current tax is based on taxable profit for the year under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred Tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the company's financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.



Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet 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.

#### 2.14. Revenue

#### 2.14.1 Transmission Income

Transmission Income is accounted for based on tariff orders notified by the CERC u/s 63 of Electricity Act, 2003 for adoption of transmission charges.

The Transmission system incentive / disincentive is accounted for based on certification of availability by the respective Regional Power Committees and in accordance with the Transmission Service Agreement (TSA) entered between the Transmission Service Provider and the Long Term Transmission Customers. Where certification by RPCs is not available, incentive/disincentive is accounted for on provisional basis as per estimate of availability by the company and differences, if any is accounted on certification by RPCs.

## 2.14.2 Other Income

Interest income is recognized, when no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists, on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate, using the effective interest rate method (EIR).

Surcharge recoverable from trade receivables, liquidated damages, warranty claims and interest on advances to suppliers are recognized when no significant uncertainty as to measurability and collectability exists.

Scrap other than steel scrap & conductor scrap are accounted for as and when sold.

Dividend income is recognized when right to receive payment is established.

Insurance claims for loss of profit are accounted for in the year of acceptance. Other insurance claims are accounted for based on certainty of realization.



Revenue from rentals and operating leases is recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement.

#### 2.15. Dividends

Annual dividend distribution to the shareholders is recognised as a liability in the period in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders. Any interim dividend paid is recognised on approval by Board of Directors. Dividend payable and corresponding tax on dividend distribution is recognised directly in equity.

## 2.16. Provisions and Contingencies

#### a) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

### b) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of the management / independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Information on contingent liability is disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements. Contingent assets are not recognised.

## 2.17. Share capital and Other Equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Self-insurance reserve is created @ 0.12% p.a. on Gross Block of Property, Plant and Equipment except assets covered under insurance as at the end of the year by appropriation of current year profit to mitigate future losses from un-insured risks and for taking care of contingencies in future by procurement of towers and other transmission line materials including strengthening of towers and equipment of AC substation. The Reserve created as above is shown as "Self Insurance Reserve" under 'Other Equity'.

#### 2.18. Prior Period Items

Material prior period errors are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for prior period presented in which the error occurred or if the error occurred before the earliest period presented, by restating the opening statement of financial position.

## 2.19. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the net profit or loss for the year attributable to the shareholders and weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed using the net profit for the year attributable to the shareholders and weighted average number of equity and potential equity shares outstanding during the year, except where the result would be anti-dilutive.

Additionally, basic and diluted earnings per share are computed using the earnings amounts excluding the movements in Regulatory Deferral Account Balances.

#### 2.20. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flow statement is prepared as per indirect method prescribed in the Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.



## 3. Critical Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which may significantly vary from the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgment while applying the company's accounting policies.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgments are:

### **Revenue Recognition**

Transmission income is accounted for based on orders issued by the CERC under section 63 of Electricity Act for adoption of transmission charges. Transmission income in respect of additional capital expenditure incurred after the date of commercial operation is accounted for based on expenditure incurred on year to year basis as per CERC tariff regulations.

## Useful life of property, plant and equipment

The estimated useful life of property, plant and 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 expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

The Company reviewes at the end of each reporting date the useful plant and equipment, other than the assets of transmission business which are governed by CERC Regulations, and are adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

### Provisions and contingencies

The assessments undertaken in recognizing provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Ind AS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets". The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events has required best judgment by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss. Should circumstances change following unforeseeable developments, this likelihood could alter.

Estimates and judgments are periodically evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including exceptions of future events that may have a financial impact on the company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.





# ABHIJIT KELKAR & CO.

## CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Ground Floor," Shrinivas," Kelkar Bldg., Badkas Chowk, Mahal, Nagpur - 440 032

Tel: (0712) 2734514, 2773649 E-mail: info@kelkarcoca.com Website: www.kelkarcoca.com

## **Compliance Certificate**

We have conducted the audit of annual stand-alone accounts of **M/s POWERGRID** Warora Transmission Limited for the year ended 31st March 2019 in accordance with the directions / sub - directions issued by the C&AG of India under section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 and certify that we have complied with all the direction/Sub-directions issued to us.

For M/s Abhijit Kelkar & Co., Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn.No-121920W

Signature:

CA Abhriit Kelkar

Partner

Mem. No. 110841

Dated: - 21/05/2019 Place: - Nagpur

(A 100% Subsidiary of Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.)

Corporate Office: - Sampriti Nagar, Nari Ring Road, Uppalwadi, Nagpur-440026

Ref: PWTL/F&A/18-19/

Dated: - 20.05.2019

## **COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATE**

The Annual Accounts for the Financial Year 2018-19 have been prepared keeping in view the provisions of Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to Director's Responsibilities Statement i.e.

- i) In the preparation of the Annual Accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanations relating to material departures.
- ii) The Accounting Policies of the Company have been applied consistently and reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates have been made so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.
- iii) proper and sufficient care has been taken for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for Safeguarding the Assets of the Company and for Preventing and Detecting Fraud and other Irregularities;
- iv) The Annual Accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.
- v) The laid down Internal Financial Controls (#) have been followed and such Internal Financial Controls are adequate and are operating effectively.
- vi) proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws have been devised and such systems are adequate and operating effectively

G. Ravikumar

Date: 20.05.2019 Place: Gurgaon

(#)Explanation: For the purposes of this clause, the term "internal financial controls" means the policies and procedures adopted by the company 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.

(A 100% Subsidiary of Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.)

Corporate Office: - Sampriti Nagar, Nari Ring Road, Uppalwadi, Nagpur-440026

Ref: PWTL/F&A/18-19/

Dated: - 20.05.2019

## **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that, Financial Results of M/s POWERGRID Warora Transmission Limited for the Financial Year ended 31st March 2019, does not contain any false or misleading statement or figure and do not omit any material fact which may make the statement or figures contained therein misleading.

(Seema Gupta)

Chairperson

(G. Ravikumar)

**CFO** 

(A 100% Subsidiary of Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.)

Corporate Office: - Sampriti Nagar, Nari Ring Road, Uppalwadi, Nagpur-440026

Ref: PWTL/F&A/18-19/

Dated: - 20.05.2019

## **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that, all the provisions relating to various Tax Laws, Companies Act and other laws as may be applicable from time to time have been complied with for the Financial Year 2018-19 in respect of the Company.

Signature

Name

: G. Ravikumar

Designation: CFO

Date

: 20.05.2019