

Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP

Independent auditor's report

To the Members of Ujjwal Pune Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Ujjwal Pune Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, and total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.



Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP, Plot No. 77/A, 8-2-624/A/1, 3rd Floor, Road No. 10
Banjara Hills, Hyderabad - 500 034
T: +91 (40) 4424 6000, F: +91 (40) 4424 6300

Registered office and Head office: Plot No. Y-14, Block EP, Sector V, Salt Lake Electronic Complex, Bidhan Nagar, Kolkata 700 091

Price Waterhouse & Co. (a Partnership Firm) converted into Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP (a Limited Liability Partnership with LLP identity no: LLPIN AAC-4362) with effect from July 7, 2014. Post its conversion to Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP, its ICAI registration number is 304026E/E-300009 (ICAI registration number before conversion was 304026E)

Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Ujjwal Pune Limited
Report on audit of the Financial Statements
Page [2] of [4]

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
6. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

7. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
8. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:
 - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Ujjwal Pune Limited
Report on audit of the Financial Statements
Page [3] of [4]

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
 - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
9. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

10. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure B a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
11. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".
 - (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.



Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Ujjwal Pune Limited
Report on audit of the Financial Statements
Page [4] of [4]

- ii. The Company has long-term contracts as at March 31, 2019 for which there were no material foreseeable losses. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 2019.
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2019.
- iv. The reporting on disclosures relating to Specified Bank Notes is not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 304026E/ E-300009
Chartered Accountants



Sunit Kumar Basu
Partner
Membership Number: 55000

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 16, 2019

Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP

Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 11(f) of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Ujjwal Pune Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Page 1 of 2

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Ujjwal Pune Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 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

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

Auditors' Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
5. 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 with reference to financial statements.



Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP

Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 11(f) of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Ujjwal Pune Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Page 2 of 2

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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


Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 304026E/ E-300009
Chartered Accountants


Sunit Kumar Basu
Partner
Membership Number: 55000

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 16, 2019

Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 10 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Ujjwal Pune Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019.

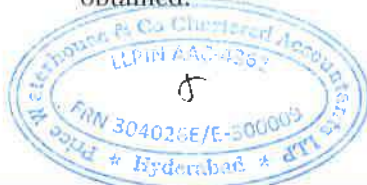
Page 1 of 2

- i. (a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of fixed assets.

(b) The fixed assets of the Company have been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.

(c) The Company does not own any immovable properties as disclosed in Note 3 on fixed assets to the financial statements. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(i)(c) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.
- ii. The physical verification of inventory have been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not material.
- iii. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(iii), (iii)(a), (iii)(b) and (iii)(c) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iv. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments, or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 and 186. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(iv) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified.
- vi. The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products of the Company.
- vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance and professional tax, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases, and is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including sales tax, income tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and services tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. Also refer note 32 to the financial statements regarding management's assessment on certain matters relating to provident fund.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of income-tax, sales-tax, service-tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax or goods and services tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- viii. According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any financial institution or bank or Government or dues to debenture holders as at the balance sheet date.
- ix. The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer, further public offer (including debt instruments). In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were obtained.



Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 10 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Ujjwal Pune Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019.

Page 2 of 2

- x. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.
- xi. The Company has not paid/ provided for any managerial remuneration during the year.
- xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the provisions of Clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act, and accordingly, to this extent, the provisions of Clause 3(xiii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiv. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xv. The Company has not entered into any non cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 304026E/ E-300009
Chartered Accountants



Sunit Kumar Basu
Partner
Membership Number: 55000

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 16, 2019

UJJWAL PUNE LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019
All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

	Note No.	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	1.54	1.80
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	4	7,232.47	7,036.09
(c) Non current tax assets (net)	5	6.84	-
(d) Other non-current assets	6	24.73	32.48
Total Non-Current Assets		7,265.58	7,070.17
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	7	200.97	64.16
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	894.17	526.65
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	373.29	342.65
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	9	381.00	-
(iv) Other financial assets	4	389.74	59.54
(c) Other current assets	6	702.61	953.82
Total Current Assets		2,931.78	1,946.82
Total Assets		10,197.36	9,016.99
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	10	862.00	763.00
(b) Other equity	11	649.26	260.45
Total Equity		1,511.26	1,023.45
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12	6,800.00	6,895.00
(b) Deferred tax Liability (net)	13	150.32	109.95
(c) Provisions	14	1.97	1.71
Total Non-Current Liabilities		6,952.29	7,006.66
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	15		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises; and		257.96	-
(b) Total outstanding dues other than (ii)(a) above		445.38	914.31
(ii) Other financial liabilities	16	1,014.79	55.10
(b) Provisions	14	0.36	0.31
(c) Current tax liabilities (net)	5	-	8.03
(d) Other current liabilities	17	15.30	9.13
Total Current Liabilities		1,733.81	986.88
Total Liabilities		8,686.10	7,993.54
Total Equity and Liabilities		10,197.36	9,016.99

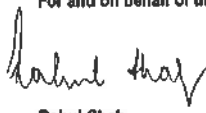
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements 1-31


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

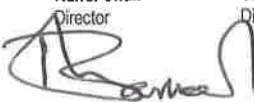
For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number : 304026E/E-300009


Sunit Kumar Basu
Partner
Membership Number : 55000

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Rahul Shah
Director


Srilatha Cherukuri
Director


B.S. Bhaskar
Company Secretary



Place: Mumbai
Date: May 16, 2019

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 16, 2019

UJJWAL PUNE LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for year ended March 31, 2019

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
I Revenue from operations	18	1,260.12	7,695.63
II Other income	19	1,082.71	624.62
III Total Income (I + II)		<u>2,342.83</u>	<u>8,320.25</u>
IV Expenses			
(a) Contract execution expenses	20	1,111.65	5,487.10
(b) Changes in inventories of raw material and contracts in progress	21	(136.81)	1,824.76
(c) Employee benefits expense	22	46.30	56.55
(d) Finance costs	23	685.94	480.41
(e) Depreciation expense	24	0.83	1.06
(f) Other expenses	25	93.11	156.59
Total expenses (IV)		<u>1,801.02</u>	<u>8,006.47</u>
V Profit before tax (III - IV)		541.81	313.78
VI Tax expense			
(a) Current tax expense	26	112.49	71.77
(b) Deferred tax expense	26	40.41	77.29
Total tax expense (VI)		<u>152.90</u>	<u>149.06</u>
VII Profit for the year (V-VI)		388.90	164.72
VIII Other comprehensive income		-	-
IX Total comprehensive income for the year (VII + VIII)		<u>388.90</u>	<u>164.72</u>
Earnings per equity share (of ₹ 10 each)			
Basic (₹)	27	4.62	3.40
Diluted (₹)	27	4.62	3.40

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements 1-34

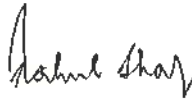
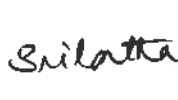
This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number : 304026E/E-300009


Sunit Kumar Basu
Partner
Membership Number : 55000

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 16, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rahul Shah
Director

Srilatha Cherukuri
Director



B.S. Bhaskar
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 16, 2019





UJJWAL PUNE LIMITED

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2019

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	For the Year ended March, 31, 2019	For the Year ended March, 31, 2018
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax :	541.81	313.78
Adjustments for :		
Finance costs recognised in profit or loss	678.33	324.93
Provision for doubtful receivables	4.58	38.21
Depreciation expense	0.83	1.06
Effect of Ind AS adjustments on discounting of financial assets	7.61	77.96
	1,233.15	755.94
Movements in working capital		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(362.10)	(529.27)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(136.81)	1,824.76
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	(526.58)	(7,091.43)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	251.21	905.91
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	(210.95)	(1,214.61)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	0.31	2.02
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities	(1.78)	(2.01)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	6.17	9.10
	252.63	(5,339.59)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	(127.36)	(63.74)
Income taxes paid	125.27	(5,403.33)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(0.77)	(0.84)
(Increase) in other bank balances	(381.00)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(381.77)	(0.84)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	855.00	5,625.00
Proceeds from issue of share capital	99.00	308.00
Interest paid	(666.86)	(276.73)
Net Cash generated by financing activities	287.14	5,656.27
Net increase in Cash and Cash equivalents	30.64	252.10
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (Refer note 9)	342.65	90.55
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 9)	373.29	342.65
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 9)	373.29	342.65

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements 1-31

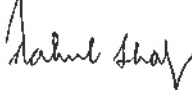
This is the Statement of Cash Flows referred to in our report of even date.


For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number : 304026E/E-300009


Sunit Kumar Basu
Partner
Membership Number : 55000

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 16, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Rahul Shah
Director


Srilatha
Director

Srilatha Cherukuri
Director


B.S. Bhaskar
Company Secretary



Place: Mumbai
Date: May 16, 2019



UJJWAL PUNE LIMITED

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

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

A. Equity share capital

	Amount
Balance as at March 31, 2017	455.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	308.00
Balance as at March 31, 2018	763.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	99.00
Balance as at March 31, 2019	862.00

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Retained earnings	Equity component of financial instruments	
Balance as at March 31, 2017	2.75	95.43	98.18
Profit for the year	164.72	-	164.72
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Financial gain due to corporate guarantee	-	33.39	33.39
Deferred tax on equity component	-	(35.84)	(35.84)
Total comprehensive income for the year	164.72	(2.45)	162.27
Balance as at March 31, 2018	167.47	92.98	260.45
Profit for the year	388.90	-	388.90
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Financial gain due to corporate guarantee	-	(0.14)	(0.14)
Deferred tax on equity component	-	0.04	0.04
Total comprehensive income for the year	388.90	(0.10)	388.80
Balance as at March 31, 2019	556.38	92.88	649.25

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

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number : 304026E/E-300009


Sunit Kumar Basu
Partner
Membership Number : 55000

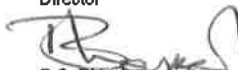
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 16, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rahul Shah
Director

Srilatha Cherukuri
Director


B.S. Bhaskar
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 16, 2019





1. General Information:

Ujjwal Pune Limited is a limited Company incorporated in India in 2013. The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Projects Limited. The address of its registered office is Mithuna Towers 1, 1-7-80 to 87, Prenderghast Road, Secunderabad - 500003 and principal places of business, located in Mumbai and Pune, being the Regional Office and Project site. The principal activities of the Company are executing Smart City projects. Currently the Company is executing the order of achieving high savings to the Pune Municipal Corporation, by way of fitting LED lights within the Pune Municipal Corporation limits (PMC) and achieving savings in power consumption.

1.1. Standards issued but not yet effective :

The standards issued, but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are disclosed below.

The standards issued, but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are disclosed below.

Ind AS issued but not yet effective: 30 March 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") vide the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 has notified the following new and amendments to Ind ASs which the Company has not applied as they are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April, 2019:

(i) The Rules have notified the new lease standard Ind AS 116, Leases. Ind AS 17, Leases has been withdrawn. The Rules also bring in consequential amendments to other Ind AS as a result of notification of Ind AS 116. The Company is assessing the implication of the above change.

(ii) Appendix C to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes has been inserted. The appendix provides accounting for uncertainty over income tax treatments. The appendix corresponds to IFRIC 23, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee. The Company is assessing the implication of the above change.

(iii) New paragraph 57A has been added to Ind AS 12 to 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. This amendment is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) Amendment to Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits. This amendment requires an entity to: (i) use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and (ii) recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling. This amendment will not impact the financial statements of the Company.

(v) Amendment to Ind AS 23, Borrowing Costs to clarify that if a specific borrowing remains outstanding after a qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale, it becomes part of general borrowings. The Company is assessing the implication of the above change.

(vi) Amendment to Ind AS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. Investors could have long-term interests (for example, preference shares or long-term loans) in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture. The amendment clarifies that these long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied should be accounted for using Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. The requirements of Ind AS 109 are applied to long-term interests before applying the loss allocation and impairment requirements of Ind AS 28. An

(vii) Amendment to Ind AS 109 to enable an entity to measure at amortised cost some prepayable financial assets with negative compensation. This amendment will not impact the financial statements of the Company.

(viii) Amendment has been made to Ind AS 103, Business Combinations and Ind AS 111, Joint Arrangements to clarify measurement of previously held interest in obtaining control/joint control over a joint operation as follows: (i) On obtaining control of a business that is a joint operation, previously held interest in joint operation is remeasured at fair value at the acquisition date; (ii) A party obtaining joint control of a business that is joint operation should not remeasure its previously held interest in the joint operation. This amendment is not applicable to the Company.

2. Significant Accounting Policies :**2.1 Statement of compliance**

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) notified under the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act), Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time.

2.2. Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share based transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

2.3 Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

2.4 Revenue Recognition

(i) Income from Construction Contract - Service concession arrangement

Revenue related to construction services provided under service concession arrangement is recognised per the agreement with the grantor relating to the construction period.

The Company recognises a financial asset arising from a service concession arrangement when it has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from or at the direction of the grantor of the concession for the construction provided. Such financial assets are measured at fair value upon initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, such financial assets are measured at amortised cost. The amount initially recognised plus the cumulative interest on that amount is calculated using the effective interest method.

(ii) Income from services rendered is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered based on the agreements/arrangements with the concerned parties.

(iii) Other Income - Interest income is accounted on accrual basis.



2.5 Foreign CurrenciesFunctional 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 entity operates. The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee.

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction. Foreign currency monetary items outstanding at the balance sheet date are restated at the prevailing year end rates. The resultant gain / loss upon such restatement along with gain / loss on account of foreign currency transactions are accounted in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.6 Employee Benefits

Employee benefits include provident fund, superannuation fund, gratuity fund and compensated absences and post retirement medical benefits.

Defined contribution plans

The company's contribution to superannuation fund, considered as defined contribution plans are charged as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when services are rendered by the employees.

Defined benefit plans

For defined retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost), as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- remeasurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of reductions in future contributions to the plans.

Short term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Other long term employee benefits

Other Long term employee benefit comprise of Leave encashment which is provided for based on the actuarial valuation carried out as at the end of the year.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

2.7 Earnings Per Share

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

2.8 Leasing

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

The Company's significant leasing arrangements are in respect of operating leases for premises that are cancelable in nature. The lease rentals under such agreements are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as per the terms of the lease.

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

2.9 Taxation

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

2.9.1 Current tax

Current tax expense comprises taxes on income from operations in India and foreign tax jurisdictions. Tax expense related to India is determined on the basis of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and quantified at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities using the applicable tax rates.

2.9.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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

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



Current and deferred tax for the year:

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.10. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and other attributable expenditure incurred in making the asset ready for its intended use and interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition of qualifying property, plant and equipment up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use.

Property, plant and equipment retired from active use and held for sale are stated at the lower of their net book value and net realisable value and are disclosed separately.

Depreciation and Impairment

The Property, Plant and Equipment acquired by the Company are exclusively used in the project executed by the Company. The Company does not envisage redeployment of the assets post the completion of the project and hence the assets are depreciated over the project duration. The useful life of assets, is therefore, the same as that of the project duration.

Assets costing less than ₹ 10,000 are fully depreciated in the year of capitalization.

All property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment at the end of each financial year. The impairment loss being the excess of carrying value over the recoverable value of the assets, if any, is charged to the statement of Profit and Loss in the respective financial year. The impairment loss recognized in prior years is reversed in cases where the recoverable value exceeds the carrying value, upon reassessment in the subsequent years.

2.11 Inventories

Raw materials are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is ascertained on the basis of "weighted average" method.

2.12 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised only when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and when a reasonable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

Contingent liabilities are disclosed for (i) possible obligation which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or (ii) present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

2.13 Financial Instruments**Initial recognition**

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(i) **Financial assets carried at amortised cost** :- A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(ii) **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income** :- Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows that give rise on specified dates to solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and by selling financial assets.

The Company has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of equity investments not held for trading.

(iii) **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss** :- Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in profit or loss.

(iv) **Financial liabilities** :- Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

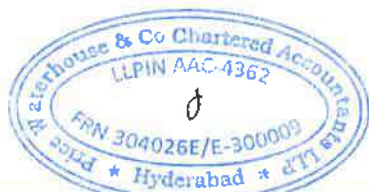
Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for financial assets, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

2.14 Operating cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.15 Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of Cash Flow, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the Balance Sheet.



2.16 Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognized initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognized at fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

2.17 Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial Assets and Liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

2.18 Trade and Other Payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

2.19 Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

2.20 Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

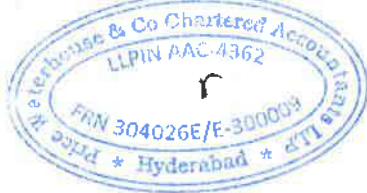
Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

2.21 Segment Reporting

The Company operates in only one business segment viz. Executing Smart City Projects in India. Therefore, segment wise reporting under IND AS 108 is not applicable.

2.22 Rounding off costs

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.



UJJWAL PUNE LIMITED

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

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

3. Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Carrying amounts :		
Office equipment	0.33	0.62
Computers	1.21	0.98
Sub-total	1.54	1.60

Particulars	Office equipment	Computers	Total
Cost			
Balance as at March 31, 2017	1.32	0.66	1.98
Additions	0.06	0.78	0.84
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	1.38	1.44	2.82
Additions	-	0.77	0.77
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	1.38	2.21	3.59

Particulars	Office equipment	Computers	Total
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance as at March 31, 2017	0.12	0.04	0.16
Additions	0.64	0.42	1.06
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	0.76	0.46	1.22
Additions	0.29	0.54	0.83
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	1.05	1.00	2.05

Particulars	Office equipment	Computers	Total
Net Carrying Amount			
Balance as at March 31, 2018	0.62	0.98	1.60
Balance as at March 31, 2019	0.33	1.21	1.54



UJJWAL PUNE LIMITED

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

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

4. Other financial assets

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Non-current		
Security deposits	13.95	13.95
Construction revenue receivable		
Unsecured, considered good	7,218.52	7,022.14
Unsecured, considered doubtful	36.27	35.28
Allowance for doubtful debts (expected credit loss allowance) (Refer Note 4.1 to 4.4 below)	(36.27)	(35.28)
	7,232.47	7,036.09
Current		
Construction revenue receivable		
Unsecured, considered good	386.03	59.54
Unsecured, considered doubtful	1.94	0.30
Allowance for doubtful debts (expected credit loss allowance) (Refer Note 4.1 to 4.4 below)	(1.94)	(0.30)
Interest accrued on deposits	3.71	-
	389.74	59.54

4.1 Expected credit loss allowance on receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognized initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognized at fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

The Company computes the Expected Credit Loss Allowance ("ECLA") by applying the percentages determined on a historical basis over 4 years and moderated for current and envisaged future businesses. Expected Credit Loss Allowance is determined on the closing balances of all applicable financial assets as at each reporting date, at the average rate of 0.50%.

4.2 Expected Credit loss allowance on other financial assets

No expected credit loss provision, other than specific provisions, has been created for Cash and Cash equivalents and Other financial assets (other than construction revenue receivable), since the company considers the life time credit risk of these financial assets to be very low.

4.3 Movement in the expected credit loss allowance

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balance at the beginning of the year	35.58	-
Movement in expected credit loss allowance (refer note 25)	4.58	38.21
Less: Expected credit loss related to trade receivables	(1.95)	(2.53)
Balance at the end of the year	38.21	35.58

4.4 Breakup for the allowance for expected credit loss

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Allowance for doubtful debts on Non Current - Other Financial Assets (Note 4)	36.27	35.28
Allowance for doubtful debts on Current - Other Financial Assets (Note 4)	1.94	0.30
Allowance for doubtful debts on Current - Trade Receivables (Note 8)	4.58	2.63
	42.79	38.21

5. Non current tax assets (net)/ (Current tax liabilities) (net)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Non current tax assets		
Advance income tax	110.23	63.74
TDS Receivable	60.87	-
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	184.26	71.77
	6.84	(8.03)



UJJWAL PUNE LIMITED

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

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

6. Other assets

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Non-current		
Financial benefit on the corporate guarantee received from the holding company	24.73	32.48
Total	24.73	32.48
Current		
Balances with government authorities		
GST credit receivable	690.89	946.15
Project related advances	4.05	-
Financial benefit on the corporate guarantee received from the holding company	7.67	7.67
Total	702.61	953.82

7. Inventories

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Inventories (lower of cost or net realisable value)		
Raw materials	200.97	64.16
Total	200.97	64.16

8. Trade Receivables

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Current		
Unsecured, considered good	884.17	526.65
Unsecured, considered doubtful	4.58	2.63
Allowance for doubtful debts (expected credit loss allowance) (Refer notes 4.1 to 4.4)	(4.58)	(2.63)
Total	884.17	526.65

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balances with banks in current accounts	373.25	342.60
Cash on hand	0.04	0.05
Total	373.29	342.65

There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting year and prior year.

Other bank balances

Deposits with maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	381.00	-
Total	381.00	-



UJJWAL PUNE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Number of shares	Amount ₹ Lakhs	Number of shares	Amount ₹ Lakhs
10. Equity share capital				
Authorised share capital				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	90,00,000	900.00	90,00,000	900.00
Issued, subscribed and Fully paid-up				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	86,20,000	862.00	76,30,000	763.00
Total	86,20,000	862.00	76,30,000	763.00

Notes:

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

Equity shares with voting rights

	Number of shares	Equity Share Capital Amount (₹ Lakhs)
Balance as at April 01, 2017	45,50,000	455.00
Shares issued during the year	30,80,000	308.00
Balance as at March 31, 2018	76,30,000	763.00
Shares issued during the year	9,90,000	99.00
Balance as at March 31, 2019	86,20,000	862.00

(ii) Terms and rights attached to the equity shares

The Company's issued, subscribed and paid-up capital comprises of equity shares only. The Company's paid up capital comprises only one class i.e. equity shares having par value of ₹10 per share. They entitle the holder to participate in dividends and to share in the proceeds of winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. The liability of the members is limited. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

(iii) No shares have been issued for consideration other than cash during the last five years.

(iv) Shares of the company held by holding company

	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Number of Shares	% age of holding	Number of Shares	% age of holding
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each Tata Projects Limited, Holding Company	86,19,994	99.99%	76,29,994	99.99%

(v) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5%

	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Number of Shares	% age of holding	Number of Shares	% age of holding
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each Tata Projects Limited, Holding Company	86,19,994	99.99%	76,29,994	99.99%

(vi) Rights issue :

The Company had issued rights shares during the year at an issue price of Rs.10 per share which shall be eligible for dividend from the date of issue. The table below mentions the details of date of issue and shares issued :

Date of Issue	Shares issued
17-May-18	3,30,000
14-Jun-18	40,000
29-Jun-18	6,20,000
Total	9,90,000



UJJWAL PUNE LIMITED

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

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

11. Other Equity

Reserves and surplus
Equity component of financial instrument
Total

As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
556.38	167.47
92.88	92.98
649.26	260.45

11.1 Reserves and surplus

Retained earnings
Balance at the beginning of the year
Profit for the year
Balance at the end of the year

As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
167.47	2.75
388.90	164.72
556.38	167.47

11.2 Equity component of financial instruments

Balance at the beginning of the year
Add : Financial benefit on the corporate guarantee received from the holding company (Refer note (i) below)
Less : Deferred tax on the equity component of financial instruments
Total

As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
92.98	95.43
(0.14)	33.39
0.04	(35.84)
92.88	92.98

Notes :

(i) Term Loan from bank disclosed under note 12 have been granted by the bank at a concessional interest rate based on a Corporate Guarantee provided by the Holding Company. As per the requirements of Ind AS 109, the Company has computed the deemed financial benefit on the borrowings availed at concessional rate and the said benefit has been taken to Other Equity. The financial benefit accounted would be amortised in the Statement of Profit & Loss over the period of the loan. The amount of financial benefit taken to Other Equity as at March 31, 2019 is ₹ 128.68 Lakhs (March 31, 2018 - ₹ 128.82 Lakhs). Additionally, during the year, the Company has recognised an amount of ₹ 7.61 Lakhs (March 31, 2018 - ₹ 77.96 Lakhs) as guarantee commission charge in the Statement of Profit and Loss under Note 23 - Finance Costs.



UJJWAL PUNE LIMITED

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

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Secured - at amortised cost		
Term loan from bank (Refer notes (i) and (ii) below)	6,800.00	6,895.00
	6,800.00	6,895.00

12. Non current borrowings**Secured - at amortised cost**

Term loan from bank (Refer notes (i) and (ii) below)

Note:

(i) Term Loan of ₹ 7,750 lakhs (March 31, 2018 : ₹ 6,895 lakhs) taken from the bank has been availed for execution of the project, with a sanction limit of ₹ 7,750 lakhs. The loan is secured by first and exclusive hypothecation on all existing and future receivables of the Company including the payment reserve account which has been opened with the bank.

The loan is repayable by way of quarterly installments beginning from the 90th day from the end of the moratorium period of 2 years. The loan carries an interest rate of prevailing 6 month MCLR+ 25 basis points per annum.

Additionally, the term loan from bank is guaranteed by the holding company. The guarantee has been returned to the company after satisfactory completion of the construction period and has been replaced by a revolving corporate guarantee covering the principal and the interest due for the next 6 months.

(ii) Out of the total loan, ₹ 950 lakhs is repayable within the next 12 months. Hence the same has been regrouped to Other financial liabilities as current maturities of long term debt under note 16 as at March 31, 2019.

12.1 Net Debt Reconciliation

This section sets out the changes in liabilities arising from the financing activities in the Statement of Cash Flows:

Opening balance
Add: Proceeds from borrowings
Less: Repayments of borrowings
Add: Interest expense
Less: Repayments of interest
Closing balance

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Opening balance	6,943.10	1,270.00
Add: Proceeds from borrowings	855.00	5,625.00
Less: Repayments of borrowings	-	-
Add: Interest expense	678.33	324.83
Less: Repayments of interest	(666.86)	(276.73)
Closing balance	7,809.57	6,943.10



UJJWAL PUNE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

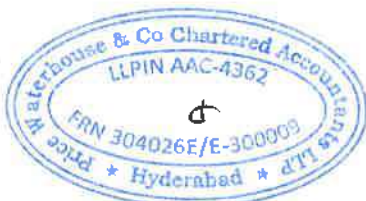
13. Deferred tax asset/liability (net)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Deferred tax assets	2,011.70	1,905.92
Deferred tax liabilities	(2,162.02)	(2,015.87)
Total	(150.32)	(109.95)
Deferred Tax Assets		
On property, plant and equipment	0.12	0.14
On provision for gratuity	0.74	1.04
On allowance for doubtful trade receivables and other financial assets	11.91	10.63
On provision for bonus	0.27	0.48
On carry forward business losses and unabsorbed depreciation	1,797.61	1,797.18
On Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) Credit	184.26	71.77
On unwinding of corporate guarantee issued by holding company	26.79	24.68
Subtotal (A)	2,011.70	1,905.92
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
On equity portion of the corporate guarantee issued by holding company	35.80	35.84
On other financial assets - Construction revenue receivable	2,126.22	1,960.03
Subtotal (B)	2,162.02	2,015.87
Net deferred tax asset/(liability) (A-B)	(150.32)	(109.95)

Movement in Deferred tax assets/liabilities (net)

FY 2018-19	Opening balance	Recognised in the statement of profit and loss	Recognised in Other Equity	Closing balance
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:				
On property, plant and equipment	0.14	(0.02)	-	0.12
On provision for gratuity	1.04	(0.30)	-	0.74
On allowance for doubtful trade receivables and other financial assets	10.63	1.28	-	11.91
On provision for bonus	0.48	(0.21)	-	0.27
On carry forward business losses and unabsorbed depreciation	1,797.18	(9.57)	-	1,797.61
On Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) Credit	71.77	112.49	-	184.26
On unwinding of corporate guarantee issued by holding company	24.68	2.11	-	26.79
On Unwinding of Interest benefit given by Holding Company	-	-	-	-
On equity portion of the corporate guarantee issued by holding company	(35.84)	-	0.04	(35.80)
On Equity portion of the Interest free loan received from Holding company	-	-	-	-
On other financial assets - Construction revenue receivable	(1,960.03)	(146.19)	-	(2,126.22)
Net deferred tax asset/(liability) (A-B)	(109.95)	(40.41)	0.04	(150.32)

FY 2017-18	Opening balance	Recognised in the statement of profit and loss	Recognised in Other Equity	Closing balance
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:				
On property, plant and equipment	-	0.14	-	0.14
On provision for gratuity	-	1.04	-	1.04
On allowance for doubtful trade receivables and other financial assets	-	10.63	-	10.63
On provision for bonus	-	0.48	-	0.48
On carry forward business losses and unabsorbed depreciation	-	1,797.18	-	1,797.18
On Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) Credit	-	71.77	-	71.77
On unwinding of corporate guarantee issued by holding company	3.18	21.50	-	24.68
On equity portion of the corporate guarantee issued by holding company	-	-	(35.84)	(35.84)
On other financial assets - Construction revenue receivable	-	(1,960.03)	-	(1,960.03)
	3.18	(77.29)	(35.84)	(109.95)



UJJWAL PUNE LIMITED

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

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

14. Provisions

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Employee benefits		
Compensated absences	2.33	2.02
	<u>2.33</u>	<u>2.02</u>
Non Current		
Compensated absences	1.97	1.71
	<u>1.97</u>	<u>1.71</u>
Current		
Compensated absences	0.36	0.31
	<u>0.36</u>	<u>0.31</u>

15. Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Trade Payables		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises; and	257.98	-
(b) total outstanding dues other than (a) above	445.38	914.31
	<u>703.36</u>	<u>914.31</u>

The average credit period ranges from 30 days to 90 days, depending on the nature of the item or work. The work orders include element of retention, which would be payable on completion of a milestone, completion of the contract or after a specified period from completion of the work. The terms also would include back to back arrangement wherein, certain amounts are payable on realisation of corresponding amounts by the company from the customer. No interest is payable for delay in payments, unless otherwise specifically agreed in the order or as required by a legislation, like Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act ("MSMED Act"). The company has a well defined process for ensuring regular payments to the vendors.

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
(a) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	257.98	-
(b) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier for the accounting year	-	-
(c) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(d) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act	-	-
(e) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(f) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23	-	-
# amounts unpaid to micro and small enterprises on account of retention money has not been considered for the purpose of interest calculations.	-	-

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management.

16. Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Current		
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	59.57	48.10
Employee benefits payable	5.22	7.00
Current maturities of long term debt (refer note 12(ii))	950.00	-
Total	<u>1,014.79</u>	<u>55.10</u>

17. Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Statutory remittances	7.26	4.53
Advances for scrap sales	8.04	4.60
Total	<u>15.30</u>	<u>9.13</u>



UJJWAL PUNE LIMITED

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

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
18. Revenue from operations		
(a) Revenue from construction activity	691.32	7,695.63
(b) Revenue from operation and maintenance activity	568.80	-
Total	1,260.12	7,695.63

Unsatisfied performance obligation : The entity expects that the transaction price allocated to partially satisfied performance obligation of Rs.14418.27 lakhs will be recognised as revenue over the project life cycle.

19. Other income

(a) Interest income		
-from financial assets carried at amortised cost	1,066.67	624.62
-bank deposit	10.65	-
	1,077.33	624.62
(b) Other non operating Income		
-miscellaneous income	5.39	-
	5.39	-
Total	1,082.71	624.62

20. Contract execution expenses

Cost of supplies/erection	1,090.36	5,374.43
Engineering fees	6.36	93.75
Insurance premium	13.60	17.61
Bank guarantee and letter of credit charges	1.33	1.31
Total	1,111.65	5,487.10

21. Changes in inventories of raw material and contracts in progress

Inventories at the end of the year		
Raw Materials	200.97	64.16
Contracts-in-progress	-	-
Total	200.97	64.16

Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Raw Material	64.16	-
Contracts-in-progress	-	1,888.92
	64.16	1,888.92

Net (increase)/decrease	(136.81)	1,824.76
--------------------------------	-----------------	-----------------

22. Employee benefits expense

Salaries and wages (Refer Note (i) below)	42.04	51.01
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer notes (ii) and (iii) below)	2.96	3.21
Staff welfare expenses	1.30	2.33
Total	46.30	56.55



UJJWAL PUNE LIMITED

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

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Note :

(i) Employee benefits expense in the books of Ujjwal Pune Limited ("UPL") pertains to employees who have been appointed on the payroll of Tata Projects Limited (Holding Company) and are working for UPL on deputation basis.

(ii) Contribution to provident fund is made at Tata Projects Limited (holding company) level considering the employees of Ujjwal Pune Limited (UPL) as well. Employees of Tata Projects Limited (including the employees of UPL) ("Company") receive benefit from a Provident Fund which is a defined benefit plan. Both the employees and the company make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of covered employees salary to the Tata Projects Provident Fund Trust. The trust invests in specific designated instruments as permitted by Indian Law. The remaining portion is contributed to the government administered pension fund. The rate at which the annual interest is payable to the beneficiaries by the trust is administered by the government. The company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any between the return of investment of the trust and the interest rate.

(iii) Actuarial valuation of gratuity liability is carried out at Tata Projects Limited (Holding Company) level considering the employees of the UPL as well. The balance above represents the allocated value of the net liability pertaining to UPL. The net liability is allocated to the company based on the aggregate salary of UPL's employees for the month of March 2019 as a proportion to the aggregate salary of the employees of Tata Projects Limited (including UPL's employees).

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
23. Finance costs		
Interest expense on :		
Borrowings	676.45	324.88
Delayed payment of income tax	1.88	0.05
Guarantee commission on corporate guarantee received from the holding company	7.61	77.96
Other borrowing costs	-	77.52
Total	685.94	480.41

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
24. Depreciation expense		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	0.83	1.06
Total	0.83	1.06



UJJWAL PUNE LIMITED

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

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

25. Other expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Rent expense	41.15	55.03
Repairs and maintenance		
- Building	-	0.02
- Others	1.60	1.43
Power and fuel	3.63	4.22
Rates and taxes	0.47	0.05
Motor vehicle expenses	8.81	9.42
Travelling and conveyance	2.91	5.63
Legal and professional	4.88	10.24
Payment to auditors (Refer Note below)	0.85	0.75
Communication expenses	11.32	6.16
Printing and stationery	1.47	1.24
Staff recruitment and training expenses	1.92	-
Business development expenditure	0.09	10.35
Bank charges	5.01	5.07
Freight and handling charges	-	0.55
Provision for doubtful trade receivables and other financial assets	4.58	38.21
Miscellaneous expenses	4.42	8.22
Total	93.11	156.59

Note:

Payment to auditors comprises :

To statutory auditors

- (a) Statutory audit fees
- (b) Tax audit fees
- (c) Out of pocket expenses

Total

0.50	0.50
0.25	0.25
0.10	-
0.85	0.75



UJJWAL PUNE LIMITED

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

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

26. Tax Expense**26.1 Income taxes recognised in the statement of profit and loss**

	For the Year ended March 31, 2019	For the Year ended March 31, 2018
Current tax		
Current Tax on profit for the year	112.49	71.77
	112.49	71.77
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax charge	40.41	77.29
	40.41	77.29
Total income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	152.90	149.06

26.2 Tax Expense recognised directly in Equity comprises :

	For the Year ended March 31, 2019	For the Year ended March 31, 2018
Aggregate current and deferred tax arising in the reporting period and not recognised in net profit or loss or other comprehensive income but directly debited/(credited) to other equity :		
Deferred Tax :		
On equity portion of the corporate guarantee issued by the Holding Company	(0.04)	35.84
Deferred tax expense/(credit) recognised directly in equity	(0.04)	35.84

The reduction of the Corporate tax rate from 30% to 25% and cess rate also increased from 3% to 4% was substantially enacted on 29th March, 2018 and is effective from 1st April, 2018. As a result, the relevant deferred tax balances have been remeasured. The impact of change in tax rate has been recognised in tax expense in the statement of profit & loss, resulting in profit after tax for the year being lower by Rs.Nil (March 31, 2018 Rs. 24.32 lakh.)

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

	For the Year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Profit before tax from continuing operations	541.81	313.78
Income tax expense calculated*	150.73	103.75
Effect of creation of net deferred tax liability due to losses in income tax	-	84.75
Difference due to tax rate considered in MAT Calculation	-	(39.43)
Others	2.17	-
	152.90	149.06
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of previous years	-	-
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	152.90	149.06

*The tax rate used for the years 2018-2019 and 2017-2018 reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 27.62% and 33.063% respectively (including surcharge and education cess) payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.



UJJWAL PUNE LIMITED

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

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

27. Earnings per share

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Profit for the year Basic and Diluted	A 388.90	164.72
Weighted average number of equity shares of ₹ 10/- each outstanding during the year	B 84.19	48.42
Earnings per share (face value of ₹ 10/- each)		
Earnings per share - Basic and Diluted	A/B 4.62	3.40



UJJWAL PUNE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

28. Financial Instruments**28.1 Capital Management**

The Company's business model is working capital centric. The company manages its working capital needs and long term capital expenditure, through a balanced mix of capital (including retained earnings) and short term debt and long term debt.

The capital structure of the company comprises of net debt (borrowings reduced by cash and bank balances) and equity.

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

The Company reviews its capital requirements on an annual basis, in the form of Annual Operating Plan (AOP). The AOP of the company aggregates the capital required for execution of the project and the financing mechanism of such requirements is determined as part of AOP.

28.2 Gearing Ratio

The gearing ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Debt	7,750.00	6,895.00
Cash and bank balances	754.29	342.65
Net Debt	6,995.71	6,552.35
Total Equity (Share Capital + Reserves)	1,511.24	1,023.45
Net Debt to equity ratio	463%	640%

28.3 Categories of Financial Instruments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Financial Assets		
Non Current		
Other Financial Assets	7,232.47	7,036.09
Current		
Trade Receivables	884.17	526.65
Cash and Cash Equivalents	373.29	342.65
Bank balances other than (ii) above	381.00	-
Other Financial Assets	389.74	59.54
	9,260.68	7,964.93
Financial Liabilities		
Non Current		
Borrowings	6,800.00	6,895.00
Current		
Trade Payables	703.37	914.31
Other Financial Liabilities	1,014.79	55.10
	8,518.16	7,864.41

28.4 Financials risk management objectives :

The Company is exposed to financial risks of (a) Increase in interest cost on borrowings, (b) Increase in direct costs, (c) Increase in the company's operating cost. Management has obtained long term debt for the execution of the project, where the interest volatility would be minimal and further, the company regularly monitors the interest cost variations and takes appropriate measures, to mitigate the risk of increase in interest cost. As regards the risk regarding increase in costs, Company has entered into long term contract with the major material suppliers, thereby restricting any increase in the direct costs. Company operates on an Operation & Maintenance (O&M) model, and has entered into a long term contract with the O&M service provider with defined cost escalation terms, that are commensurate with the timing of realisation of project revenues. Company has a well defined project budget considering all possible cost escalations so that the outcome of the project can be reliably measured.

28.5 Market risk

The Company is exposed to market risk of termination of the current contract as currently, the company is executing only one contract exclusively for Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC). The terms of the contract between the Company and PMC protects the Company to the extent of the borrowings made, in the event of termination of contract. Further, considering the unique nature of the contract and technical and operational efficiency of the contract, the Company does not envisage any market risk of the nature mentioned above.

28.6 Interest rate risk management

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk due to volatility of interest rates on long term borrowings. The Company has arranged the long term loans at a fixed spread above MCLR. The spread is reset on annual basis and MCLR being dynamic, there is a risk of increase in interest cost. Company does not envisage disproportionate movements in MCLR and as well as the spread, during the loan tenor. In the unlikely event of the cost of debt increasing, the Company has the option to refinance the debt at lower cost.



UJJWAL PUNE LIMITED

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

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

28.7 Interest rate sensitivity analysis

MCLR is reset every 6 months and the spread is reset on annual basis, as per the terms of the sanction. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used while reporting the interest rate risk internally to the key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's:

- a) Profit for the year ended March 31, 2019 would decrease/increase by ₹37.37 lakhs (for the year ended March 31, 2018: decrease/increase by ₹16.24 lakhs).
b) There being no debt instrument passing through FVTOCI, there would not be any impact of such change in interest rate, on Other Comprehensive Income.

28.8 Credit Risk Management

The credit risk to the company is mainly from the following;

- a) Default from customer from honouring contractual commitments in terms of payments
b) Delay by vendors for supply of material or from contractors in providing services, thus delaying the billing on customer
c) Low quality job from sub contractors or the material suppliers resulting in avoidable losses

a) Customer:

The Company is executing a single project with a single customer, i.e., Pune Municipal Corporation. Any default from the customer would pose a significant credit risk to the company. Company does not envisage any risk on this account, as the customer is AA+ rated by credit rating agencies and is credit worthy. Further, the terms of the contract obligates the customer to perennially fund the escrow account opened exclusively for this project, at all times, equivalent to 12 months of operations. The customer is funding the project from its property tax realisations which are more than adequate to fund the project. The project being first of its kind and highly prestigious for the company, company does not envisage any event of delay or non remittance of funds. Therefore, company does not envisage any credit risk with respect to this project.

Company makes provision on its financial assets, on every reporting period, as per Expected Credit Loss Method. The provision is made separately for each financial asset. The percentage at which the provision is made, is determined on the basis of historical experience of such provisions, modified to the current and prospective business and customer profile.

28.9 Details on derivative instruments and unhedged foreign currency exposures

- i) There are no outstanding forward exchange contracts as at the end of the reporting period and the prior period.
ii) There is no foreign currency exposure as at the end of the reporting period and the prior period.
iii) The net difference in foreign exchange credited to the statement of profit and loss is Nil (March 31, 2018: Nil)

28.10 Financing facilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Secured bank loan facilities in the form of Long Term Debt		
Amount used (Refer note 12 and 16)	7,750.00	6,995.00
Amount unused	-	855.00
Total	7,750.00	7,750.00

28.11 Fair Value measurements

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and other financial assets are financial assets with carrying values that approximate fair value. Borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities are financial liabilities with carrying values that approximate fair value. If measured at fair value in the financial statements, these financial instruments would be classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

29. Segment Reporting

The Company operates in only one business segment viz. Executing Smart City Projects in India. Therefore, segment wise reporting under IND AS 108 is not applicable.

30. Related party transactions**30.1 Details of related parties:**

Description of relationship	Names of related parties
Holding Company	Tata Projects Limited
Key Managerial Personnel	Mr. Gautam Balakrishnan (Director) Mr. Himanshu Chaturvedi (Director) (w.e.f November 12, 2018) Mr. Rahul Shah (Director) (w.e.f March 07, 2019) Ms. Srilatha Cherukuri (Director) (w.e.f November 12, 2018) Mr. Anil Khandelwal (Director) (up to December 28, 2018) Mr. Vivek Singhal (Director) (up to December 12, 2018) Mr. B.S. Bhaskar (Company Secretary) (w.e.f February 22, 2018)



UJJWAL PUNE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

30.2 Details of related party transactions with the Holding Company during the year ended March 31, 2019 and balance outstanding as at March 31, 2019

Particulars	Transactions during the year		Balances outstanding at the end of the year	
	2018-19	2017-18	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Guarantee Commission on Corporate Guarantee received from the Holding Company	7.61	77.81	-	-
Issue of shares during the year	99.00	308.00	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses				
- Employee benefit expenses	0.30	-	-	-
- Other expenses	0.14	-	-	-
Trade Payables (Reimbursable expenses (net))*	-	-	1.01	0.48
Corporate Guarantees received	-	-	8,200.00	6,895.00
Financial benefit on the Corporate Guarantee received from the Holding Company	-	-	32.40	40.15

*Reimbursable expenses payable to Tata Projects Limited (Holding Company) pertains to expenses which were paid by the holding company on behalf of Ujjwal Pune Limited.

31. Operating lease arrangements

(i) Amounts recognised as an expense

Minimum Lease payments

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Minimum Lease payments	41.15	55.03
	41.15	55.03

(ii) **Non-cancellable operating lease commitments** - The Company does not have any non cancellable operating lease commitments.

32. Contingent liabilities


The Holding Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the recent Supreme Court Judgment in case of "Vivekananda Vidyamandir And Others Vs The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (II) West Bengal" and the related circular (Circular No. C-1/1(33)2019/Vivekananda Vidya Mandir/284) dated March 20, 2019 issued by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation in relation to non-exclusion of certain allowances from the definition of "basic wages" of the relevant employees for the purposes of determining contribution to provident fund under the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. In the assessment of the management, the aforesaid matter is not likely to have a significant impact and accordingly, no provision has been made in these Financial Statements.

33. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on May 16, 2019.

34. Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified/ restated wherever necessary to correspond with the current year classification / disclosure.

For Price Waterhouse & Co Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number : 304026E/E-300009


Sunit Kumar Basu
Partner
Membership Number : 55000

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Rahul Shah
Director


Sriatha Cherukuri
Director


B.S. Bhaskar
Company Secretary



Place: Mumbai
Date : May 16, 2019

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 16, 2019

