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bajaj SUGAR | **Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Ltd.**

REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES 2018-2019

CONTENTS

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Dear Shareholders,

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting their Fifteenth annual report and the audited financial statement for the financial year ended March 31, 2019.

OPERATIONS AND STATE OF COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

During the year ended March 31, 2019 your Company continued to provide Air Transport Services through Air Craft – Falcon LX 2000. In addition to this the Company also leased out its Helicopter - Bell 407 to another Company providing Air – Transportation Services.

During the year under review your Company generated a revenue of ₹ 9,76,21,801/- from its operations as compared to ₹ 11,50,17,181/- generated in the previous financial year ended March 31, 2018. The loss after tax is ₹ 15,66,47,933/- as compared to loss of ₹ 12,10,60,141/- in the previous year.

TRANSFER OF AMOUNT TO RESERVES

No amount has been transferred to any reserve during the year under review.

DIVIDEND

In view of loss suffered by the Company, your Directors have not recommended any dividend on the equity shares for the year under review.

HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Limited. The Company did not have any Subsidiary/Associate Company during the year under review.

EXTRACT OF THE ANNUAL RETURN

An extract of the Annual Return for the year ended March 31, 2019 as provided under sub-section (3) of Section 92 and prescribed under Rule 12 of Companies (Management & Administration) Rules, 2014 is attached as Annexure-I and forms part of this report.

BOARD MEETINGS

During the financial year 2018-2019, the Board of Directors met seven times on May 02, 2018, May 08, 2018, July 09, 2018, October 25, 2018, November 01, 2018, February 05, 2019 and March 01, 2019. The gap between any two meetings has been less than four months.

Details of the Board of Directors and Attendance Record of Directors during the financial year ended March 31, 2019 is as under:

Name	DIN	No. of Board Meetings entitled to attend	No. of Board Meetings attended
Mr. Ved Prakash Agrawal	00306940	7	1
Mr. Sunil Kumar Ojha	03320931	7	7
Mr. Birendra Kumar Agarwal	05283640	7	7

SHARE CAPITAL

There are no change in issued, subscribed and paid-up capital of the Company during the year under review.

DEMATERIALIZATION OF EQUITY SHARES

The Company has entered into necessary agreement with National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) to facilitate the shareholders to avail dematerialization facility. The International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) allotted for the Company is INE03DM01012.

RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

All the transactions with related parties are in the ordinary course of business and on arm's length basis. The details of Contracts and Arrangements entered into by the Company with related parties, referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, is given in AOC-2, attached as Annexure II, and forms part of this report.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL

The Board has adopted the policies and procedures for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of fraud and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial disclosures. The Company has in place adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. During the year, such controls were tested and no reportable material weaknesses in the design or operation were observed.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS UNDER SECTION 186 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

The particulars of loans, guarantees or investments under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are provided below:

Sr. No.	Name of the Entity	Particulars of Loan, Guarantee and Investments	Amount in ₹	Key terms & Conditions	Purpose for which the loan or guarantee or security is proposed to be utilized
1.	Ojas Industries Private Limited	Opening balance	8,81,09,525	Loan given @12% p.a., unsecured repayable on demand	Business Purpose
		Addition during the year 2018-19	34,11,258		
		Repaid during the year 2018-19	1,85,50,000		
		Outstanding as at March 31, 2019	7,29,70,783		

MATERIAL EVENTS THAT HAVE OCCURRED AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

There has been no material changes and commitments affecting financial position of the Company that have occurred between the balance sheet date and date of this report.

IMPACTING ON GOING CONCERN STATUS AND COMPANY'S OPERATIONS

There has been no significant and material orders passed by any regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

DIRECTORS

Mr. Birendra Kumar Agarwal (DIN: 05283640) will retire by rotation and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment. The appointment of Mr. Birendra Kumar Agarwal is in compliance with the provisions of Section 164(2) of the Companies Act 2013.

The Board of Directors recommend his re-appointment.

KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Mr. Pradeep Parakh, Company Secretary is the Key Managerial Personnel.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to the directors' responsibility statement, it is hereby confirmed that:

(a) in the preparation of the annual accounts for the year ended March 31, 2019 the applicable Accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to the material departures;

(b) the directors of the Company had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company, as at March 31, 2019 and loss of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019;

(c) the directors of the Company had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of proper accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

(d) the directors of the Company had prepared the accounts of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2019 on a going concern basis; and

(e) the directors of the Company had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company, like any other enterprise, is exposed to business risk which can be an internal risks as well as external risks. Any unexpected changes in regulatory framework pertaining to fiscal benefits, fluctuations in fuel prices and foreign currency and other related issue can affect company's operations and profitability. However the Company is well aware of the above risks and as part of business strategy has formulated a Risk Management Policy.

The Risk Policy approved by the Board, lays down the roles and responsibilities of the various functions in relation to risk management covering a range of responsibilities, from the strategic to the operational. These role, inter alia, provide the foundation for your Company's Risk Management Policy and Framework that is endorsed by the Board and is aimed at ensuring formulation of appropriate risk management procedures and their effective implementation. The Company is in the process of implementing the current Risk Management Framework that consists of the following key elements:

- The Corporate Risk Management policy facilitates the identification and prioritization of strategic and operational risks, development of appropriate mitigation strategies and conducts periodic reviews of the progress on the management of identified risks.
- The risk policy brings robustness to the process of ensuring that business risks are effectively addressed.
- Appropriate structures are in place to proactively monitor and manage the inherent risks in businesses with unique / relatively high risk profiles.
- The periodical planning exercise requires the management to clearly identify their top risks and set out a mitigation plan with agreed timelines and accountability.

The combination of policies and processes as outlined above is expected to adequately address the various risks associated with your Company's businesses.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY POLICY (CSR) AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION

The Company is not required to have and implement CSR Policy.

AUDITORS & AUDITORS' REPORT

In terms of provisions of Section 139 of the of the Companies Act, 2013 and Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014, the term of the existing Statutory Auditors M/s. R.S. Dani & Co., Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 000243C), is upto the date of the forthcoming Annual General Meeting (AGM). In order to comply with the provisions of Section 139 of the of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder, Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on May 19, 2019, subject to the approval of the Members of the Company at the forthcoming AGM, appointed M/s. Sidharth N Jain & Co., Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 018311C), as Statutory Auditors of the Company to hold office for a term of 5 (five) years from the conclusion of forthcoming AGM upto the conclusion of the 20th (twentieth) AGM of the Company, without any further confirmation / ratification / approval at every subsequent AGM of the Company.

As required under Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Companies (Audit and Auditors)Rules, 2014, M/s. Sidharth N Jain & Co., Chartered Accountants , have confirmed and issued a certificate that their appointment, if made as aforesaid, will be in accordance with the limits specified and they meet the criteria for appointment as stated under Section 141 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has also received a certificate from M/s. Sidharth N Jain & Co., Chartered Accountants, certifying in terms of provisions of Section 139(2) of the Companies Act 2013, read with Rule 6(3)(ii) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules,2014, that they do not have association with M/s R. S. Dani & Co., Chartered Accountants, the retiring Statutory Auditors of the Company or any partner of the said firm.

The Board places on record its appreciation for the contribution made by M/s. R.S. Dani &Co.,Chartered Accountants, during their tenure as Statutory Auditors of the Company.

The Board of Directors recommends to the Members, the appointment of M/s. Sidharth N Jain & Co., Chartered Accountants, as Statutory Auditors of the Company.

The auditors in their report to the members, have given emphasis of matter regarding Company's exposure aggregating to ₹ 7,29,70, 783, in a company by way of, loans and advances and accumulated interest thereon which are self-explanatory and hence do not call for any further comments and explanation under Section 134(3)(f) (i) of The Companies Act, 2013.

MAINTENANCE OF COST RECORDS

The Company is not required to maintain cost records pursuant to section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

DEPOSITS

The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Chapter V of The Companies Act, 2013 during the year under review. No deposit remained unpaid or unclaimed as at the end of the year and accordingly there has been no default in repayment of deposits or payment of interest thereon during the year.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

The particulars as prescribed under sub-section (3) (m) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 to the extent applicable with respect to Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo are as under:

(A) Conservation of Energy

(i) The steps taken or impact on conservation of energy : ----

(ii) The steps taken by the Company for utilizing alternate sources of energy : ----

(iii) The capital investment on energy conservation and equipments : -----

(B) Technology Absorption

(i) The efforts made towards technology absorption : -----

(ii) The benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution : -----

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

(a) The details of technology imported

(b) The year of import

(c) Whether the technology has been fully absorbed

(d) If not fully absorbed, areas where absorption has not taken place, and the reasons thereof; and

(iv) The expenditure incurred on research and development : ----

(C) Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo

(i) The Foreign Exchange earned in terms of actual inflows during the Financial Year 2018 – 19 : ₹ 42,68,144

(ii) The Foreign Exchange outgo during the financial year 2018 – 19 in terms of actual outflows. : ₹ 3,02,40,582

ANTI-SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY

The Company has in place an Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy in line with the requirements of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013.

The following is the summary of sexual harassment complaints received and disposed off during the current financial year.

Number of Complaints received : Nil

Number of Complaints disposed off : Nil

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES AND RELATED DISCOLSURES

In terms of the provisions of Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(2) and 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, as amended, a statement names and other particulars of the employees drawing remuneration in excess of the limits set out in the said rules is attached as 'Annexure III' which forms part of this report.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Your directors express their appreciation for the sincere co-operation and assistance of Government authorities, bankers, customers and business associates as well as Directors and Employees of its Holding Company.

Your Directors acknowledge with gratitude the support extended by valued shareholder.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

	Birendra Kumar Agarwal	**Sunil Kumar Ojha**
Date: May 17, 2019	Director	Director
Place: Noida	DIN: 05283640	DIN: 03320931

Annexure-I of the Directors' Report

Extract of Annual Return as on the financial year ended on March 31, 2019

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

I. REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS

i)	CIN	U65993MH2005PTC154529
ii)	Registration Date	July 6, 2005
iii)	Name of the Company	Bajaj Aviation Private Limited
iv)	Category / Sub-Category of the Company	Private
v)	Address of the Registered office and contact details	2nd Floor, Bajaj Bhawan, Jamnalal Bajaj Marg, 226 Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400021 Tel.:+91-22-22023626 Website: www.bajajaviation.com
vi)	Whether listed company	~~Yes~~ / No
vii)	Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any	Not Applicable

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

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

Sr. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product/ service	% to total turnover of the Company
1	Transport and Storage - Air Transport	H4	100%

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

Sr. No.	Name and Address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate	% of shares held	Applicable Section
1	Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Limited Golagokarannath, Lakhimpur – Kheri, District: Kheri, Uttar Pradesh – 262 802	L15420UP1931PLC065243	Holding	100	2(46)

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of total Equity)

(i) Category-wise Share Holding

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				% change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoters									
(1) Indian									
a) Individual/ HUF	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
b) Central Govt.	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
c) State Govt.(s)	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				% change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
d) Bodies Corp.*	0	5000000	5000000	100.00	5000000	0	5000000	100.00	0.00
e) Banks / FI	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
f) Any Other….	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Sub-total (A) (1):-	**0**	**5000000**	**5000000**	**100.00**	**5000000**	**0**	**5000000**	**100.00**	**0.00**
(2) Foreign									
a) NRIs - Individuals	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
b) Other – Individuals	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
c) Bodies Corp.	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
d) Banks / FI	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
e) Any Other….	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Sub-total (A) (2):-	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Total shareholding of Promoter (A) =(A)(1)+(A)(2)	**0**	**5000000**	**5000000**	**100.00**	**5000000**	**0**	**5000000**	**100.00**	**0.00**
B. Public Shareholding									
1. Institutions									
a) Mutual Funds	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
b) Banks / FI	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
c) Central Govt.	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
d) State Govt. (s)	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
e) Venture Capital Funds	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
f) Insurance Companies	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
g) FIIs	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
i) Others (specify)	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Sub-total (B)(1):-	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.00**
2. Non- Institutions									
a) Bodies Corp.	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
i) Indian	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
ii) Overseas	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
b) Individuals	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto ₹ 1 lakh	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of ₹ 1 lakh	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
c) Others (specify)	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Sub-total (B)(2):-	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Total Public Shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+ (B)(2)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.00**
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Grand Total (A+B+C)	**0**	**5000000**	**5000000**	**100.00**	**5000000**	**0**	**5000000**	**100.00**	**0.00**

* includes 1 equity share held by Mr. Kushagra Bajaj with benefical interest therein being held by Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Limited.

(ii) Shareholding of Promoters

Sr. No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Share holding at the end of the year			% change in share holding during the year
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	% of Shares Pledged/ encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	% of Shares Pledged/ encumbered to total shares	
1.	Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Limited*	5000000	100.00	0.00	5000000	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	**5000000**	**100.00**	**0.00**	**5000000**	**100.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

* includes 1 equity share held by Mr. Kushagra Bajaj with benefical interest therein being held by Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Limited.

(iii) Change in Promoters' Shareholding (please specify, if there is no change)

Sr. No.		Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company
1.	**Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Limited***				
	At the beginning of the year	5000000	100.00	5000000	100.00
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Share holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus / sweat equity etc.):	0	0	0	0
	At the End of the year	**5000000**	**100.00**	**5000000**	**100.00**

* includes 1 equity share held by Mr. Kushagra Bajaj with benefical interest therein being held by Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Limited.

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

Sr. No.		Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company
1.	At the beginning of the year	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Share holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus / sweat equity etc.):	0	0.00	0	0.00
	At the End of the year (or on the date of separation, if separated during the year)	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.00**

(v) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

Sr. No.		Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
	For Each of the Directors and KMP	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company
1.	At the beginning of the year	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Share holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus / sweat equity etc.):	0	0.00	0	0.00
	At the End of the year	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.00**

V. INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment **(In ₹)**

		Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year					
i)	Principal Amount	0	24,40,00,000	0	24,40,00,000
ii)	Interest due but not paid	0	15,69,43,471	0	15,69,43,471
iii)	Interest accrued but not due	0	0	0	0
Total (i+ii+iii)		**0**	**40,09,43,471**	**0**	**40,09,43,471**
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year					
	• Addition	0	2,89,87,200	0	2,89,87,200
	• Reduction	0	0	0	0
Net Change					

		Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year					
i)	Principal Amount	0	24,40,00,000	0	24,40,00,000
ii)	Interest due but not paid	0	18,59,30,671	0	18,59,30,671
iii)	Interest accrued but not due		0	0	0
Total (i+ii+iii)		**0**	**42,99,30,671**	**0**	**42,99,30,671**

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager:

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/WTD/ Manager				Total Amount
1.	Gross salary (a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (b) Value of perquisites u/s. 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961 (c) Profits in lieu of salary under Section 17(3) Income- tax Act, 1961	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Stock Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.	Sweat Equity	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.	Commission - as % of profit - others, specify	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Others, please specify	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (A)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Ceiling as per the Act	₹ 30 Lakhs p.a.	₹ 30 Lakhs p.a.	₹ 30 Lakhs p.a.	₹ 30 Lakhs p.a.	--

B. Remuneration to other directors:

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors			Total Amount
1.	**Independent Directors**	NA	NA	NA	NA
	• Fee for attending board / committee meetings				
	• Commission				
	• Others, please specify				
	Total (1)				
2.	**Other Non-Executive Directors**	Ved Prakash Agrawal (DIN: 00306940)	Sunil Kumar Ojha (DIN: 03320931)	Birendra Kumar Agarwal (DIN: 05283640)	
	• Fee for attending board/ committee meetings	0	0	0	0
	• Commission	0	0	0	0
	• Others, please specify	0	0	0	0
	Total (2)	0	0	0	0
	Total (B)=(1+2)	0	0	0	0
	Total Managerial Remuneration	0	0	0	0
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act	NA	NA	NA	NA

C. Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel other than MD/Manager/WTD

(In ₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration		Key Managerial Personnel		
		CEO	Company Secretary	CFO	Total
1.	Gross salary	NA	--	NA	NA
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in Section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961				
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s. 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961				
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under Section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	NA	--	NA	NA
2.	Stock Option	NA	--	NA	NA
3.	Sweat Equity	NA	--	NA	NA
4.	Commission - as % of profit - others, specify	NA	--	NA	NA
5.	Others, please specify	NA	--	NA	NA
	Total	**NA**	**--**	**NA**	**NA**

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES:

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty/ Punishment Compounding fees imposed	Authority [RD/ NCLT/ COURT]	Appeal made, if any (give details)
A. COMPANY					
Penalty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Punishment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Compounding	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
B. DIRECTORS					
Penalty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Punishment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Compounding	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C. OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT					
Penalty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Punishment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Compounding	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Birendra Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN: 05283640

Sunil Kumar Ojha
Director
DIN: 03320931

Date: May 17, 2019
Place: Noida

Annexure-II to Directors' Report for the year ended March 31, 2019

FORM AOC-2

Disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the Company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arms length transactions under third proviso thereto

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

   (a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship

   (b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions

   (c) Duration of the contracts / arrangements/transactions

   (d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any

   (e) Justification for entering into such contracts or arrangements or transactions

   (f) date(s) of approval by the Board

   (g) Amount paid as advances, if any:

   (h) Date on which the special resolution was passed in general meeting as required under first proviso to section 188

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

   (a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship: Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Limited (formerly Bajaj Hindusthan Limited) (Holding Company)

   (b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions:

   Lease Rent Paid for Aircraft Falcon LX 2000: ₹ 7.56 crore (including taxes)

   (c) Duration of the contracts / arrangements/transactions:

   20 years from the date of Agreement i.e. November 22, 2012.

   (d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any:

   Lease Rent of ₹ 60,00,000 (excluding taxes) per month to be paid by seventh day of the month, in advance.

   (e) Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any: (1) October 17, 2012 and April 23, 2013.

   (f) Amount paid as advances, if any: NIL

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Birendra Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN: 05283640

Sunil Kumar Ojha
Director
DIN: 03320931

Date: May 17, 2019
Place: Noida

ANNEXURE - III to the Directors' Report for the year ended March 31, 2019

Statement under Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules 2014.

Sr. No.	Name of Employee	Designation/ Nature of Duties	Remuneration received (₹)	Qualification	Age (years)	Experience (No. of years)	Date of Commencement of employment	Last employment held	% of Equity Shares Held	If relative of any director / manager
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.	**Top 10 (Ten) Employees in terms of remuneration drawn.**									
1	Dheeraj Maudgil	Asst. Manager (F&A)	9,48,672	BCom, MCom. & MBA	37	13	01/11/2016	Bajaj Infrastructure Development Co. Ltd.	NA	NA
2	Pankaj Rai	Accountable Manager	14,47,572	BSc & Fly dispatcher	43	19	01/04/2017	India Flysafe Aviation Ltd.	NA	NA
3	Harmeet Kaur	Airworthiness Manager	7,93,116	AME(Avionics)	33	11.5	01/04/2017	SRC Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	NA	NA
4	Priyank Kumar	Quality Manager	5,70,060	BSc & AME (Mechanical)	31	8.5	01/04/2017	Bharat Hotels Ltd.	NA	NA
5	Bhanu Pratap Tripathi	Technical Officer	2,51,868	AME(Avionics)	29	4	01/04/2017	Home Credit Finance Pvt. Ltd.	NA	NA

B. Employees employed throughout the financial year and who were in receipt of the remuneration for that financial year in the aggregate of not less than ₹ 1,02,00,000 per annum.

Sr. No.	Name of Employee	Designation/ Nature of Duties	Remuneration received (₹)	Qualification	Age (years)	Experience (No. of years)	Date of Commencement of employment	Last employment held	% of Equity Shares Held	If relative of any director / manager
--NIL-										

C. Employees employed for a part of the financial year and who were in receipt of the remuneration for that financial year at a rate not less than ₹ 8,50,000 per month.

Sr. No.	Name of Employee	Designation/ Nature of Duties	Remuneration received (₹)	Qualification	Age (years)	Experience (No. of years)	Date of Commencement of employment	Last employment held	% of Equity Shares Held	If relative of any director / manager
-NIL-										

D. Employees employed throughout the financial year or part thereof and in receipt of remuneration for that financial year in aggregate at a rate which is in excess of that drawn by Managing Director or Whole Time Director or Manager and holds by himself or along with spouse and dependent children, not less than two percent of the Equity shares of the Company.

Sr. No.	Name of Employee	Designation/ Nature of Duties	Remuneration received (₹)	Qualification	Age (years)	Experience (No. of years)	Date of Commencement of employment	Last employment held	% of Equity Shares Held	If relative of any director / manager
-NIL-										

Note: Remuneration means any money or its equivalent given or passed to any person for services rendered by him and includes perquisites as defined under the Income-tax Act, 1961.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Birendra Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN: 05283640

Sunil Kumar Ojha
Director
DIN: 03320931

Date: May 17, 2019
Place: Noida

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Bajaj Aviation Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bajaj Aviation Private 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 (Collectively referred to as 'financial statements').

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 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 (financial position) of the Company as at March 31, 2019, and its loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of matter

As stated in Note 4 of the financial statements, the Company has exposure aggregating to ₹ 7,29,70,783 in a company by way of, loans and advances and accumulated interest thereon. The above exposure is considered good and recoverable by the management based on the, ongoing efforts to recover the same and accordingly no provision has been considered necessary. Our report is not modified in respect of the above matter.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') 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 judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing ('SAs'), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"),

issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the 'Annexure A' a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

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

   b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2016.

   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 over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

   g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

      i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

      ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

      iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For R. S. Dani & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 000243C

C.P. Kothari

Partner

Membership No.: 072229

Place: Noida

Date: May17, 2019

ANNEXURE 'A'

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1 UNDER THE HEADING "REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS" OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE

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

(b) As explained to us, all the fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on verification.

(c) Based upon the audit procedure performed and according to the records of the Company, there is no immovable property held by the Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(ii) The Company did not have any inventory during the year. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(iii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to the companies, firms, limited liability partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of Act, in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security to the extent applicable to it.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit from the public within the meaning of Section 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. Therefore, the provision of clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Company is not required to maintain the cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, read with rule 3 of the Companies (cost records and audit) Rules, 2014, for the services rendered by it. Therefore, in our opinion, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) According to records of the Company, the Company has been generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Income-tax, Service-tax, Goods and Service tax, Custom Duty, Cess and other statutory dues to the extent applicable to it. The provisions of Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Excise Duty and Value Added tax are not applicable to the Company.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income-tax, Service tax, Goods and Service tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, Goods and Service tax, service tax and customs duty which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) Based on documents and records produced to us, the Company has not taken any loan from bank or financial institution or Government and has not obtained any borrowings by way of debentures. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(ix) Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer / further public offer / debt instruments and term loans hence, reporting under clause (ix) is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud on or by the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not paid or provided managerial remuneration during the year. Therefore, the provision of clause 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a chit fund or a nidhi / mutual benefit fund / society. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of Act, where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence not commented upon.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with directors or persons connected with him.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For R. S. Dani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 000243C

C.P. Kothari
Partner
Membership No.: 072229

Place: Noida
Date :May17, 2019

ANNEXURE 'B'

ANNEXURE TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BAJAJ AVIATION PRIVATE LIMITED

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Bajaj Aviation Private 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

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 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 R. S. Dani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 000243C

C.P. Kothari
Partner
Membership No.: 072229

Place: Noida
Date: May 17, 2019

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	**56,082,413**	61,332,929
Financial assets:			
Loans	4	**5,440,000**	5,200,000
Other financial assets	5	**227,433**	-
		61,749,846	66,532,929
Current assets			
Financial assets:			
Trade receivable	6	**68,609,756**	85,431,248
Cash and cash equivalents	7	**5,420,509**	4,564,498
Other bank balance	8	**296,398**	493,415
Loans	4	**72,970,783**	88,109,525
Other current assets	9	**12,268,751**	1,732,678
Current tax assets (net)	10	**4,263,524**	8,200,059
		163,829,721	188,531,423
Total Assets		**225,579,567**	255,064,352
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	11	**50,000,000**	50,000,000
Other Equity	12	**(702,143,110)**	(545,495,177)
		(652,143,110)	(495,495,177)
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	13	**-**	-
		-	-
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities:			
Borrowings	14	**429,930,671**	400,943,471
Trade payables:	15		
Total outstanding dues of MSME		**-**	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than MSME		**418,261,338**	336,668,382
Other financial liabilities	16	**19,687,906**	11,974,555
Other current liabilities	17	**9,842,762**	973,121
		877,722,677	750,559,529
Total Equity & Liabilities		**225,579,567**	255,064,352

See accompanying notes (1-31) to the financial statements

As per our Report of even date

For R. S. Dani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. 000243C)

For and on behalf of the Board

C. P. Kothari
Partner
Membership No. 072229

Birendra Kumar Agrawal
Director
DIN: 05283640

Sunil Kumar Ojha
Director
DIN: 03320931

Place: Noida
Date : 17th May 2019

Pradeep Kumar Parakh
Company Secretary
M. No. - F6171

Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Income			
Revenue from operations	18	**97,621,801**	115,017,181
Other income	19	**6,701,185**	5,349,970
Total Income		**104,322,986**	120,367,151
Expenses			
Operating expenses	20	**218,521,931**	199,387,922
Employee benefits expense	21	**4,117,573**	3,611,429
Finance costs	22	**29,341,570**	29,295,165
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	**5,302,889**	5,304,873
Other expenses	23	**3,686,956**	3,827,903
Total expenses		**260,970,919**	241,427,292
Profit/ (loss) before tax		**(156,647,933)**	(121,060,141)
Tax Expense			
Current tax		**-**	-
Income tax of earlier year		**-**	-
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		**(156,647,933)**	(121,060,141)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		**-**	-
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		**-**	-
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		**(156,647,933)**	(121,060,141)
Earning Per Equity Share of ₹ 10/- each:			
Basic (₹)	24	**(31.33)**	(24.21)
Diluted (₹)		**(31.33)**	(24.21)

See accompanying notes (1-31) to the financial statements

As per our Report of even date

For R. S. Dani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. 000243C)

For and on behalf of the Board

C. P. Kothari
Partner
Membership No. 072229

Birendra Kumar Agrawal
Director
DIN: 05283640

Sunil Kumar Ojha
Director
DIN: 03320931

Place: Noida
Date : 17th May 2019

Pradeep Kumar Parakh
Company Secretary
M. No. - F6171

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

A	Equity share capital	Nos.	Amount in ₹
	Equity share of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
	At April 1, 2017	**5,000,000**	**50,000,000**
	Issue of share capital (Note 11)	-	-
	At March 31, 2018	**5,000,000**	**50,000,000**
	Issue of share capital (Note 11)	-	-
	At March 31, 2019	**5,000,000**	**50,000,000**

B Other Equity

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus	Total
	Retained earnings	
As at April 1, 2018	**(545,495,177)**	**(545,495,177)**
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(156,647,933)	(156,647,933)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	**(702,143,110)**	**(702,143,110)**

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus	Total
	Retained earnings	
As at April 1, 2017	**(424,435,036)**	**(424,435,036)**
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(121,060,141)	(121,060,141)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	**(545,495,177)**	**(545,495,177)**

See accompanying notes (1-31) to the financial statements

As per our Report of even date

For R. S. Dani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. 000243C)

For and on behalf of the Board

C. P. Kothari
Partner
Membership No. 072229

Birendra Kumar Agrawal
Director
DIN: 05283640

Sunil Kumar Ojha
Director
DIN: 03320931

Place: Noida
Date : 17th May 2019

Pradeep Kumar Parakh
Company Secretary
M. No. - F6171

Cash Flows Statement for the year ended March 31, 2019

Amount in ₹

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
A. Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net Profit Before Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	**(156,647,933)**	(121,060,141)
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	**5,302,889**	5,304,873
Finance costs	**29,341,570**	29,295,165
Interest Income	**(3,462,196)**	(4,839,030)
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	**(125,465,670)**	(91,299,133)
Movements in Working Capital:		
Increase / (decrease) in Trade & Other Payable	**98,175,948**	85,104,409
(Increase) / decrease in Trade & Other Receivable	**6,045,419**	4,871,454
Cash generated from/ (used in) operations	**(21,244,303)**	(1,323,270)
Direct Taxes Paid (Net of Refunds)	**3,936,535**	(2,019,695)
Net Cash Flows/ (Used) From Operating Activities (A)	**(17,307,768)**	(3,342,965)
B. Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	**(52,373)**	(56,700)
Inter corporate loans	**18,567,142**	23,700
Interest received	**34,257**	100,108
Bank deposits with more than 3 month maturity	**(30,877)**	(30,934)
Net Cash Flows/ (Used) in Investing Activities (B)	**18,518,149**	36,174
C. Cash Flows From Financing Activities:		
Finance cost	**(354,370)**	(29,805)
Net cash from/ (used in) financing activities (C)	**(354,370)**	(29,805)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**856,011**	(3,336,596)
Cash and cash equivalents (opening balance)	**4,564,498**	7,901,094
Cash and cash equivalents (closing balance) (refer Note 7)	**5,420,509**	4,564,498

See accompanying notes (1-31) to the financial statements

Notes:

1. The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under "Indirect Method".
2. Figures in brackets indicate Cash outflow and without brackets indicate Cash inflow.

As per our Report of even date

For R. S. Dani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. 000243C)

For and on behalf of the Board

C. P. Kothari
Partner
Membership No. 072229

Birendra Kumar Agrawal
Director
DIN: 05283640

Sunil Kumar Ojha
Director
DIN: 03320931

Place: Noida
Date : 17th May 2019

Pradeep Kumar Parakh
Company Secretary
M. No. - F6171

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

1 Corporate Information

Bajaj Aviation Private Limited is a private limited Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the company is located at Bajaj Bhawan, Jamnalal Bajaj Marg, 226, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400021.

The Company is a wholly own subsidiary company of Bajaj Hindustan Sugar Ltd. The Company is engaged in providing non scheduled passenger air transport services. Information on related party relationships of the Company is provided in Note 28.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

a. Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

Effective April 1, 2016, the Company has adopted all the Ind AS standards and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, with April 1, 2015 as the transition date. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

b. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind-AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in current and future periods.

c. Operating Cycle

All asset and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company normal operating cycle and other criteria set out above which are in accordance with the schedule III to the Act. Based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of asset for providing of services and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained it's operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

d. Revenue Recognition

i) Charter income

Revenue is recognized as and when service is rendered and to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the same can be reliably measured. Amounts received in advance towards travel bookings / reservations are shown under current liabilities as unearned revenue. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

ii) Interest income

Interest income from financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

e. Property, Plant & Equipments

All the property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Costs directly attributable to acquisition are capitalized until the property, plant and equipment are ready for use, as intended by management.

The company depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method which is in accordance with Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

For the transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipments recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as the previous GAAP and used that carrying value as deemed cost as of the transition date

f. Foreign currency transactions

Foreign Currency Transactions are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities outstanding at the close of the financial year are revalorized at the exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising on account of fluctuation in the rate of exchange is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

g. Earning Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the total comprehensive income for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, total comprehensive income for the period and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

h. Taxation

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity).

Deferred income taxes reflects the impact of temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity)

i. Provisions

Provisions involving a substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements, unless possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit is remote. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

j. Employee retirement benefits

Liabilities in respect of retirement benefits in the form of Gratuity and Leave Encashment, are determined and accrued on actual basis.

k. Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

l. Leases

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item, are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of Profit and Loss .

m. Impairments of non financial assets

The Carrying amount of assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/ external factors. An asset is impaired when the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the recoverable amount. An impairment loss will be charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. An impairment loss recognised in prior accounting periods is reversed if there has been change in the estimate of the recoverable amount.

n. Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Cash Flow Statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

o. Fair Value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

p. Financial Instrument

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

a) Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets held by the Company is classified as debt instruments at amortised cost.

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

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

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

(iii) Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets and credit risk exposure.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. In balance sheet, ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of financial assets.

b) Financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables and borrowings.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

c) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

3 Property, Plant and Equipment:

Amount in ₹

	Helicopter (Bell 407)	Computers	Furnitures & Fixtures	Office Equipment	Total
Cost					
As of April 1, 2017	76,679,104	147,675	87,236	365,401	77,279,416
Additions	-	56,700	-	-	56,700
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As of March 31, 2018	**76,679,104**	**204,375**	**87,236**	**365,401**	**77,336,116**
Additions	-	52,373	-	-	52,373
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As of March 31, 2019	**76,679,104**	**256,748**	**87,236**	**365,401**	**77,388,489**

Amount in ₹

	Helicopter (Bell 407)	Computers	Furnitures & Fixtures	Office Equipment	Total
Depreciation and Impairment					
As of April 1, 2017	**10,374,584**	**123,013**	**21,226**	**179,491**	**10,698,314**
Depreciation charge for the year	5,187,853	20,109	10,615	86,296	5,304,873
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As of March 31, 2018	**15,562,437**	**143,122**	**31,841**	**265,787**	**16,003,187**
Depreciation charge for the year	5,187,853	34,106	10,615	70,315	5,302,889
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As of March 31, 2019	20,750,290	177,228	42,456	336,102	21,306,076
Net book value					
As at March 31, 2018	61,116,667	61,253	55,395	99,614	61,332,929
As at March 31, 2019	55,928,814	79,520	44,780	29,299	56,082,413

Carrying Amount

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Property, plant and equipment		
Helicopter (Bell 407)	**55,928,814**	61,116,667
Computers	**79,520**	61,253
Furnitures & Fixtures	**44,780**	55,395
Office Equipment	**29,299**	99,614
Total	**56,082,413**	61,332,929

Amount in ₹

	As At March 31, 2019	As At March 31, 2018
4 Loans		
(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Non Current		
Security deposits		
To related party (Refer note 28)	240,000	-
To others	5,200,000	5,200,000
	5,440,000	**5,200,000**
Current		
Inter Corporate Loans (Refer note below)	72,970,783	88,109,525
	72,970,783	**88,109,525**

Note: The Company has Inter corporate loans along with accrued interest thereon ₹ 7,29,70,783 recoverable from a company which have accumulated Losses, negative net worth and current liabilities exceeding its current assets as at the balance sheet date. Management has evaluated this matter and believe that the loans given to this company are considered good and recoverable based on future business plans and ongoing efforts. Accordingly no provision has been considered necessary.

Total	**78,410,783**	**93,309,525**

Amount in ₹

		As At March 31, 2019	As At March 31, 2018
5	**Other Financial Assets**		
	Non-Current Bank Balance*		
	Fixed deposits maturing after 12 months from reporting date	227,433	-
	Total	**227,433**	**-**
	* Earmarked as security deposit with ICICI Bank Limited against Credit Card facilities.		
6	**Trade Receivables**		
	(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
	From related parties (Refer note 28)	57,553,678	72,690,678
	From other parties	11,056,078	12,740,570
	Total	**68,609,756**	**85,431,248**
	Note: Refer note 29.3 for credit risk analysis of trade receivables.		
7	**Cash and Cash Equivalents**		
	Balances with banks	5,412,126	4,408,970
	Cash on hand	8,383	155,528
	Total	**5,420,509**	**4,564,498**
8	**Other Bank Balances**		
	Fixed deposits maturing within 12 months from reporting date*	296,398	493,415
	Total	**296,398**	**493,415**
	* Earmarked as security deposit with ICICI Bank Limited against Credit Card facilities.		
9	**Other Current Assets**		
	Prepaid expenses	525,289	490,948
	Deferred expenses	-	505,621
	Other advances	1,172,064	449,687
	Balance with government authorities	10,571,398	286,422
	Total	**12,268,751**	**1,732,678**
10	**Current Tax Assets (Net)**		
	Advance payment of taxes (Net)	4,263,524	8,200,059
	Total	**4,263,524**	**8,200,059**
11	**Equity Share Capital**		
A.	**Authorised, issued, subscribed and paid up share capital**		
	Authorised:		
	50,00,000 (PY: 50,00,000) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	50,000,000	50,000,000
		50,000,000	**50,000,000**
	Issued, Subscribed & Paid up Capital:		
	50,00,000 (PY: 50,00,000) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	50,000,000	50,000,000
		50,000,000	50,000,000

B. There is no change in the share capital during the current and preceding year.

C. **Terms / Rights attached to Equity Shares**

The company has one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10/- per share. All equity shares are ranking pari passu in all respects including dividend. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive the realised value of the assets of the Company, remaining after payment of all preferential dues. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

D. Shares held by Holding Company / Shareholders holding more than 5% shares:

Name of shareholder	Nos of Shares	% of Holding
Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Limited (Holding Company)#		
As at March 31, 2019	5,000,000	100%
As at March 31, 2018	5,000,000	100%
# Includes one share of nominee share holder.		

Amount in ₹

		Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
12	**Other Equity**		
	Retained Earnings :		
	Balance at beginning of year	(545,495,177)	(424,435,036)
	Loss for the year	(156,647,933)	(121,060,141)
	Balance at end of year	**(702,143,110)**	**(545,495,177)**
13	**Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)**		
	Deferred tax liabilities		
	Depreciation	14,357,545	15,472,239
	Deferred tax assets		
	Carry forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation	14,357,545	15,472,239
	Deferred tax liabilities / (assets) (net) #	**-**	**-**

In absence of probability that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised, the Company has recognized deferred tax assets for the carry forward of unused tax losses to the extent of deferred tax liability. The unrecognised tax losses of ₹ 75,43,90,363/- (PY: ₹ 60,25,94,448) (including unabsorbed depreciation) has arised in different financial years and will be expire in eight years from the year of actual loss except for unabsorbed depreciation of ₹ 9,14,50,964/- (PY: ₹ 9,10,00,093).

		Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
14	**Current Borrowings**		
	Unsecured		
	Loans from related party (refer note 28)*	429,930,671	400,943,471
	Total	**429,930,671**	**400,943,471**

* Loan was taken from the Holding Company M/s Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Limited which is repayable on demand and rate of interest charged @ 12% per annum.

		Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
15	**Trade Payable**		
	Micro and small enterprises (refer note 26)	-	-
	Related parties (refer note 28)	391,251,857	316,386,257
	Others	27,009,481	20,282,125
	Total	**418,261,338**	**336,668,382**
16	**Other Financial Liabilities**		
	Security deposit from related parties (refer note 28)	-	7,500,000
	Security deposit from others	14,366,667	3,866,667
	Other payable	5,321,239	607,888
	Total	**19,687,906**	**11,974,555**
17	**Other current Liabilities**		
	Statutory liabilities	2,358,462	609,658
	Advance from customers	7,484,300	363,463
	Total	**9,842,762**	**973,121**

Amount in ₹

		Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
18	**Revenue from operations**		
	Income from Aircraft & Helicopter	97,621,801	115,017,181
		97,621,801	**115,017,181**
19	**Other Income**		
	Interest income on		
	- Short term loan	3,428,400	4,740,000
	- Bank deposits	33,796	99,030
	- Income tax refund	1,219,275	-
	Liabilities written back	430,937	186,930
	Exchange fluctuation gain	-	324,010
	Miscellaneous Income	1,588,777	-
		6,701,185	**5,349,970**
20	**Operating Expenses**		
	Lease rent (Refer note 27)	75,600,000	72,900,000
	Fuel expenses	22,465,177	17,956,869
	ESP engine charges	10,757,662	9,669,746
	Retainership fees (Crews)	28,006,858	23,847,218
	Handling expenses	6,524,009	11,549,240
	Landing & parking charges	17,987,281	12,135,677
	Training expenses	5,492,870	2,856,919
	Repair & Maintenance	42,276,440	38,565,755
	Travelling and conveyance	7,310,074	6,572,168
	Rates & Taxes	109,097	1,466,891
	Miscellaneous expenses	1,992,463	1,867,439
		218,521,931	**199,387,922**
21	**Employee Benefits Expense**		
	Salaries and wages (including stipend)	4,096,409	3,578,712
	Employee's welfare exp enses	21,164	32,717
		4,117,573	**3,611,429**
22	**Finance Costs**		
	Interest expenses on borrowing	29,280,000	29,280,000
	Other Interest and borrowing costs	61,570	15,165
		29,341,570	**29,295,165**
23	**Other Expenses**		
	Insurance	735,789	845,294
	Office rent	960,000	-
	Payment to auditors (refer note 23.1)	40,000	40,000
	Exchange fluctuation loss	807,152	-
	Administrative expenses	1,144,015	2,942,609
		3,686,956	**3,827,903**
23.1	**Payment to Auditors**		
	As auditor:		
	Statutory audit fees	20,000	20,000
	Tax audit fees	20,000	20,000
	Out of Pocket Expenses	-	-
		40,000	**40,000**

Amount in ₹

		Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
24	**Earning Per Share**		
	(i) Profit/ (Loss) for the year	(156,647,933)	(121,060,141)
	(ii) Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	5,000,000	5,000,000
	(iii) Basic earning per share	(31.33)	(24.21)
	(iv) Diluted earning per share	(31.33)	(24.21)

25 Segment reporting

As the company's business activity falls within a single segment viz. "Aviation" and the services rendered are substantially being in the domestic market, the disclosure requirements of the Ind AS - 108 "Operating Segment" are not applicable. However it does not have any impact on the true and fair view of the state of affairs in case of Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss.

26 Details of dues to Micro and small and medium enterprises as defined under The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (the MSMED Act 2006) :

a (i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of accounting year	-	-
(ii) Interest due on above	-	-
b. Amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Act	-	-
c. Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the due date during the year but without adding the interest specified under this Act).	-	-
d. Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
e. Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Act, 2006	-	-

Note: The information has been given in respect of such vendors to the extent they could be identified as 'Micro & Small Enterprises' on the basis of information available with the Company.

27 Leases

The Company's leasing arrangements are in respect of:

a) Cancellable operating leases of Aircraft for the period of 20 years from its parent company which can be further renewed by mutually consent at mutually agreed term. The aggregate lease rentals payable are charged as 'lease rent' in the statement of profit and loss (Refer note 20).

b) Cancellable operating leases for office premises for the period of five years, and are renewable by mutual consent on mutually agreeable terms. The aggregate lease rentals payable are charged as 'office rent' in the statement of profit and loss (Refer note 23).

28 Related party transactions

A Related parties and relationships:

	Description of relationship	Name of Related Parties
(i)	Holding Company	Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Limited*
ii)	Entities controlled or jointly controlled by persons who are member of the KMP of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity	Lalitpur Power Generation Company Limited Bajaj Infrastructure Development Company Limited Bajaj Energy Limited Abhitech Developers Pvt. Ltd. Bajaj Resources Ltd.

B Related Party Transactions

Amount in ₹

		Holding Company	Other entities as per (ii) above
Transactions during the year:	**Year ended**		
Interest paid/ credited	March 31, 2019	29,280,000	-
	March 31, 2018	29,280,000	-
Lease rent paid / credited (Including taxes)	March 31, 2019	75,600,000	1,132,800
	March 31, 2018	75,600,000	-
Loan taken (including interest)	March 31, 2019	28,987,200	-
	March 31, 2018	29,265,360	-
Sale of services (Including taxes)	March 31, 2019	-	16,726,500
	March 31, 2018	-	51,167,328
Outstanding at year end	**As at**		
Loans taken (including interest)	March 31, 2019	429,930,671	-
	March 31, 2018	400,943,471	-
Trade payables	March 31, 2019	390,906,257	345,600
	March 31, 2018	316,386,257	-
Trade receivables	March 31, 2019	-	57,553,678
	March 31, 2018	-	72,690,678
Security deposit given	March 31, 2019	-	240,000
	March 31, 2018	-	-
Security deposit taken	March 31, 2019	-	-
	March 31, 2018	-	7,500,000

Note:

Related party relationship is as identified by the management based on the available information and relied upon by the auditors.

29 Financial Instruments

29.1 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company does not have any long term debts hence there is no capital gearing ratio.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

29.2 Categorization of financial instruments

Amount in ₹

		As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
(i)	**Financial Assets**		
	Measured at amortised cost		
	Trade receivable (note 6)	**68,609,756**	85,431,248
	Cash and cash equivalents (note 7)	**5,420,509**	4,564,498
	Loans (note 4)	**78,410,783**	93,309,525

		Amount in ₹
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Others bank balance (note 8)	**296,398**	493,415
	152,737,446	183,798,686
(ii) Financial Liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
Borrowings (note 14)	**29,930,671**	400,943,471
Trade Payables (note 15)	**18,261,338**	336,668,382
Other Financial Liabilities (note 16)	**19,687,906**	11,974,555
	867,879,915	749,586,408

29.3 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The management conducts and operates the business in a prudent manner, taking into account the significant risks to which the business is or could be exposed. The primary risk to which the business is exposed, which are unchanged from the previous year, comprise credit risks, liquidity risks and market risks.

Management continuously monitors its cash flows to determine its cash requirements and makes arrangements with its parent company in order to manage exposure to liquidity risk.

Exposure to aforementioned risks are detailed below:

Credit risk

Financial assets that potentially expose the Company to concentration of credit risk comprises trade receivables, loans, bank account and deposits. Credit risk is managed by assessing the credit worthiness of potential customers and the potential for exposure to the market in which they operate, combined with regular monitoring and follow-up. Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is minimum as the Company's bank accounts are with high credit rated schedule and private banks.

Refer note 6 for outstanding balance as at balance sheet date.

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Age wise analysis of Trade Receivable		
Within due date	**10,826,500**	3,802,460
1-30 days after due date	**-**	609,667
31-90 days after due date	**-**	7,494,022
91-180 days after due date	**48,460**	6,090,570
181-365 days after due date	**310,199**	50,968,507
More than 365 days past due	**57,424,597**	16,466,022
Total	**68,609,756**	85,431,248

Interest rate risk

The Company is not subject to any significant interest risk. Since, the loan is taken from its parent company. There will be no impact to group as a whole, due to change in rate of interest.

Foreign currency risk management

The Company procure spares parts, training and maintenance services for Aircraft and Helicopter in foreign currency. Consequently, it exposures to exchange rate fluctuations.

The carrying amounts of the company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows.

Currency	**Year Ended March 31, 2019**	**Year Ended March 31, 2018**
USD $	**206,271.24**	152,882.70

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity of profit before tax to a reasonably possible change in USD exchange rates, with all other variables held constant.

Amount in ₹

Change in Exchange Rate	**Currency**	**Impact on Statement of P/L**	**Year Ended March 31, 2019**	**Year Ended March 31, 2018**
Increase by 5%	USD	Profit will Decrease by ₹	**713,402**	497,206
Decrease by 5%	USD	Profit will Increase by ₹	**713,402**	497,206

29.4 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities which are required to be stated at cost or at amortised cost approximately to their carrying values.

30 IND-AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IND-AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers', mandatory for reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018, replaces existing revenue recognition requirements. Under the modified retrospective approach, there were no significant adjustments required to the retained earnings as at April 1, 2018. The adoption of the standard did not have any significant impact on the financial statements.

31 The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 17th day of May 2019.

As per our Report of even date

For R. S. Dani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. 000243C)

For and on behalf of the Board

C. P. Kothari
Partner
Membership No. 072229

Birendra Kumar Agrawal
Director
DIN: 05283640

Sunil Kumar Ojha
Director
DIN: 03320931

Place: Noida
Date: 17th May 2019

Pradeep Kumar Parakh
Company Secretary
M. No. - F6171

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Dear Shareholders,

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting their Thirteenth annual report and the audited financial statement for the financial year ended March 31, 2019.

OPERATIONS AND STATE OF COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

The Company was acquired as a Special Purpose Vehicle of Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Limited, holding Company, for setting up 1980 MW (3 X 660 MW) power project in Bargarh, district Chitrakoot in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL) had granted permission to change the location of the said power project from Bargarh to Mirchwara, District Lalitpur, subject to receipt of approval from Utttar Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission.

However, due to non-fulfillment of certain subsequent conditions of Power Purchase Agreement from both the parties i.e. the Uttar Pradesh Government as well as Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Limited, the said Power Purchase Agreement was cancelled by UPPCL with effect from June 24, 2017.

Conversely, in view of the progress made by the Company in setting up the power project, the Company is exploring opportunities to establish the project under the policy formulated by the Ministry of Power, Government of India.

During the year under review, the Company had incurred an aggregate expenditure of ₹ 63,73,96,424/- towards net interest and Finance Charges and ₹ 88,560/- towards administrative purpose. Pending Commencement of commercial activities by the Company, these have been considered as pre-operative expenses.

DIVIDEND

Your Directors have not recommended any dividend on the equity shares for the year under review.

TRANSFER OF AMOUNT RESERVES

No amount has been transferred to any reserves during the year under review.

HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Limited.

The Company did not have any Subsidiary/ Associate Company during the period under review.

EXTRACT OF THE ANNUAL RETURN

An extract of the Annual Return for the year ended March 31, 2019 as provided under sub-section (3) of Section 92 and prescribed under Rule 12 of Companies (Management & Administration) Rules, 2014 is attached as Annexure-I and forms part of this report.

BOARD MEETINGS

During the financial year 2018-2019, the Board of Directors met five times on May 08, 2018, August 09, 2018, November 02, 2018, January 15, 2019 and March 22, 2019. The gap between any two meetings has been less than four months.

Details of the Board of Directors and Attendance Record of Directors during the financial year ended March 31, 2019 is as under:

Name	DIN	Board Meetings entitled to attend	Board Meetings attended
Mr. D.K. Shukla	00025409	5	2
Mr. Pradeep Parakh	00008805	5	5
Mr. Surat Narainmani Tripathi	03350006	5	1
Ms. Shalu Laxmanraj Bhandari	00012556	5	5

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Company has the following Committees:

a) Audit Committee

Composition

Currently, the Audit Committee consists of Mr. Dinesh Kumar Shukla (Chairman of the Committee), Mr. Pradeep Parakh and Ms. Shalu Bhandari. Majority of the members of the Committee are Independent Directors.

The Audit Committee was constituted on February 13, 2018. The scope and function of the Audit Committee is in accordance with Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Meeting and Attendance

The Audit Committee met twice during the Financial Year on May 08, 2018 and August 09, 2018. The attendance of each Committee Member is as under:

Name	Category	Number of Meeting during the Financial Year 2018-19	
		Held	Attended
Mr. Dinesh Kumar Shukla	Independent, Non-Executive Director	2	2
Mr. Pradeep Parakh	Non-Independent, Non-Executive Director	2	2
Ms. Shalu Bhandari	Independent, Non-Executive Director	2	2

There is no instance where the Board has not accepted any recommendation of Audit Committee.

B) Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Composition

Currently, the Nomination & Remuneration Committee consists of Mr. Dinesh Kumar Shukla (Chairman of the Committee), Mr. Pradeep Parakh and Ms. Shalu Bhandari. Majority of the members of the Committee are Independent Directors.

The Nomination & Remuneration Committee was constituted on February 13, 2018. The scope and function of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee are in accordance with Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Meeting and Attendance

No Nomination and remuneration committee meeting was held during the year under review.

SHARE CAPITAL

There are no change in issued, subscribed and paid-up capital of the Company during the year under review.

DEMATERIALIZATION OF EQUITY SHARES

The Company has entered into necessary agreement with National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) to facilitate the shareholders to avail dematerialization facility. The International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) allotted for the Company is INE03TX01015.

RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

The Company has not entered into any contracts or arrangements with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL

The Board has adopted the policies and procedures for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of fraud and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial disclosures. The Company has in place adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. During the year, such controls were tested and no reportable material weaknesses in the design or operation were observed.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS UNDER SECTION 186 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

The particulars of loans, guarantees or investments under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are provided below:

Sr. No.	Name of the Entity	Particulars of Loan, Guarantee and Investments	Amount in ₹	Key terms & Conditions	Purpose for which the loan or guarantee or security is proposed to be utilized
1	Lambodar Stocks Private Limited	Outstanding as at March 31, 2019	2,66,85,00,000	Investment in Debentures	For Business Purposes.
2	Ojas Industries Private Limited	Outstanding as at March 31, 2019	5,67,17,06,159	Loan given @12% p.a., unsecured; repayable on demand	For Business Purposes.
3	Parakkott Investments India Private Limited	Outstanding as at March 31, 2019	15,03,61,643	Loan given @12% p.a., unsecured; repayable on demand	For Business Purposes.
4	Lambodar Stocks Private Limited	Outstanding as at March 31, 2019	2,48,00,00,000	Advance	Advance given for purchase of Land for setting up of power plant.

MATERIAL EVENTS THAT HAVE OCCURRED AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

There has been no material changes and commitments affecting financial position of the Company that have occurred between the balance sheet date and date of this report.

IMPACTING ON GOING CONCERN STATUS AND COMPANY'S OPERATIONS

There has been no significant and material orders passed by any regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and company's operations in future.

DIRECTORS

Mr. Surat Narainmani Tripathi (DIN: 03350006) will retire by rotation and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment. The appointment of Mr. Surat Narainmani Tripathi (DIN: 03350006) is in compliance with the provisions of Section 164(2) of the Companies Act 2013. The Board of Directors recommends his re-appointment.

Pursuant to Section 134 (3) (d) of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to statement on declaration given by Independent Directors under Section 149(6) of the Act, the Board hereby confirms that the Independent Directors of the Company has given a declaration and has confirmed that they meet the criteria of Independence as provided in the said Section 149(6).

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to the directors' responsibility statement, it is hereby confirmed that:

(a) in the preparation of the annual accounts for the year ended March 31, 2019 the applicable Accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to the material departures;

(b) the directors of the Company had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company, as at March 31, 2019;

(c) the directors of the Company had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of proper accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

(d) the directors of the Company had prepared the accounts of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2019 on a going concern basis; and

(e) the directors of the Company had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company, like any other enterprise, is exposed to business risk which can be an internal risks as well as external risks. Any unexpected changes in regulatory framework pertaining to fiscal benefits and other related issue can affect company's operations and profitability. However the Company is well aware of the above risks and as part of business strategy has formulated a Risk Management Policy.

The Risk Policy approved by the Board, lays down the roles and responsibilities of the various functions in relation to risk management covering a range of responsibilities, from the strategic to the operational. These role, inter alia, provide the foundation for your Company's Risk Management Policy and Framework that is endorsed by the Board and is aimed at ensuring formulation of appropriate risk management procedures and their effective implementation. The Company is in the process of implementing the current Risk Management Framework that consists of the following key elements:

- The Corporate Risk Management policy facilitates the identification and prioritization of strategic and operational risks, development of appropriate mitigation strategies and conducts periodic reviews of the progress on the management of identified risks.
- The risk policy brings robustness to the process of ensuring that business risks are effectively addressed.
- Appropriate structures are in place to proactively monitor and manage the inherent risks in businesses with unique / relatively high risk profiles.
- The periodical planning exercise requires the management to clearly identify their top risks and set out a mitigation plan with agreed timelines and accountability.

The combination of policies and processes as outlined above is expected to adequately address the various risks associated with your Company's businesses.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) POLICY AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION

The Company is not required to have and implement CSR Policy.

AUDITORS AND AUDITORS' REPORT

In terms of provisions of Section 139 of the of the Companies Act, 2013 and Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014, the term of the existing Statutory Auditors M/s. R.S. Dani & Co., Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 000243C), is upto the date of the forthcoming Annual General Meeting (AGM). In order to comply with the provisions of Section 139 of the of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder, Board of Directors of the Company on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, at their meeting held on May 15, 2019, subject to the approval of the Members of the Company at the forthcoming AGM, appointed M/s. Sidharth N Jain & Co., Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 018311C), as Statutory Auditors of the Company to hold office for a term of 5 (five) years from the conclusion of forthcoming AGM upto the conclusion of the 18th (eighteenth) AGM of the Company, without any further confirmation / ratification / approval at every subsequent AGM of the Companry.

As required under Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Companies (Audit and Auditors)Rules, 2014, M/s. Sidharth N Jain & Co., Chartered Accountants , have confirmed and issued a certificate that their appointment, if made as aforesaid, will be in accordance with the limits specified and they meet the criteria for appointment as stated under Section 141 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has also received a certificate from M/s. Sidharth N Jain & Co., Chartered Accountants, certifying in terms of provisions of Section 139(2) of the Companies Act 2013, read with Rule 6(3)(ii) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules,2014, that they do not have association with M/s R. S. Dani & Co., Chartered Accountants, the retiring Statutory Auditors of the Company or any partner of the said firm.

The Board places on record its appreciation for the contribution made by M/s. R.S. Dani &Co.,Chartered Accountants, during their tenure as Statutory Auditors of the Company.

The Board of Directors recommends to the Members, the appointment of

M/s. Sidharth N Jain & Co., Chartered Accountants, as Statutory Auditors of the Company.

The auditors in their report to the members, have given emphasis of matter regarding Company's exposure aggregating to Rs. 5,67,17,06,159, in a company by way of, loans and advances and accumulated interest thereon which are self-explanatory and hence do not call for any further comments and explanation under Section 134(3)(f) (i) of the Companies Act, 2013.

MAINTENANCE OF COST RECORDS

The Company is not required to maintain cost records pursuant to section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

DEPOSITS

The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Chapter V of The Companies Act, 2013 during the year under review. No deposit remained unpaid or unclaimed as at the end of the year and accordingly there has been no default in repayment of deposits or payment of interest thereon during the year.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

The particulars as prescribed under sub-section (3) (m) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 to the extent applicable with respect to Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo are as under:

(A) Conservation of Energy

(i) The steps taken or impact on conservation of energy : ------

(ii) The steps taken by the Company for utilizing alternate sources of energy : ------

(iii) The capital investment on energy conservation and equipments : ------

(B) Technology Absorption

(i) The efforts made towards technology absorption : ------

(ii) The benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution : ------

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

(a) The details of technology imported

(b) The year of import

(c) Whether the technology has been fully absorbed

(d) If not fully absorbed, areas where absorption has not taken place, and the reasons thereof; and

(iv) The expenditure incurred on research and development : ------

(C) Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo

(i) The Foreign Exchange earned in terms of actual inflows during the Financial Year 2018 – 19 : ------

(ii) The Foreign Exchange outgo during the financial year 2018 – 19 in terms of actual outflows. : ------

DISCLOSURE UNDER PREVENTION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT ACT

In terms of Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 the Company has zero tolerance for sexual harassment at workplace. No complaint on Sexual Harassment was reported under the said Act during the financial year under review.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

Since the Company does not have any employee during the year under review, disclosure as required to be made as prescribed under Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules 2014 is not applicable.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Your directors express their appreciation for the sincere co-operation and assistance of Government authorities, bankers, and business associates as well as Directors and Employees of its Holding Company.

Your Directors acknowledge with gratitude the support extended by valued shareholder.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

	Shalu Bhandari	**Pradeep Parakh**
Place: Mumbai	Director	Director
Date: May 15, 2019	(DIN: 00012556)	(DIN: 00008805)

Changes after the date of Directors' Report

Mr. S.N.M.Tripathi, Director of the Company resigned from Directorship of the Company on June 11, 2019. The Board took note of the same and placed on record its sincere appreciation for the valuable services rendered by Mr. S.N.M. Tripathi during his tenure as Director.

Consequent upon his resignation, Mr. Pradeep Parakh (DIN: 00008805) will retire by rotation and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment. The appointment of Mr. Pradeep Parakh (DIN: 00008805) is in compliance with the provisions of Section 164(2) of the Companies Act 2013. The Board of Directors recommends his re-appointment.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

	Shalu Bhandari	**Pradeep Parakh**
Place: Mumbai	Director	Director
Date: June 25, 2019	(DIN: 00012556)	(DIN: 00008805)

Annexure-I of the Directors' Report

Extract of Annual Return as on the financial year ended on March 31, 2019

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

I. REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS:

i)	CIN	U40102UP2006PTC045331
ii)	Registration Date	June 16, 2006
iii)	Name of the Company	Bajaj Power Generation Private Limited
iv)	Category / Sub-Category of the Company	Private
v)	Address of the Registered office and contact details	Bajaj Bhawan, Jamnalal Bajaj Marg, B-10, Sector 3, Noida Uttar Pradesh -201301 Tel: 91-120-4045100/555
vi)	Whether listed company	~~Yes~~ / No
vii)	Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any	Not Applicable

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

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

Sr. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product/ service	% to total turnover of the company
1.	Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	D1	0.00%

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

Sr. No.	Name and Address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate	% of shares held	Applicable Section
1	Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Limited Golagokaranath, Lakhimpur Kheri, District :Kheri, Uttar Pradesh – 262802	L15420UP1931PLC065243	Holding	100	2(46)

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of total Equity)

(i) Category-wise Share Holding

	Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				% change during the year
		Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A.	**Promoters**									
(1)	**Indian**									
	a) Individual/ HUF	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	b) Central Govt.	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	c) State Govt.(s)	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	d) Bodies Corp.*	0	20000	20000	100.00	19994	6	20000	100.00	0.00
	e) Banks / FI	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	f) Any Other….	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Sub-total (A) (1):-	**0**	**20000**	**20000**	**100.00**	**19994**	**6**	**20000**	**100.00**	**0.00**
(2)	**Foreign**									
	a) NRIs - Individuals	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	b) Other – Individuals	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	c) Bodies Corp.	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	d) Banks / FI	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	e) Any Other….	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Sub-total (A) (2):-	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.00**
	Total shareholding of Promoter (A) =(A)(1)+(A)(2)	**0**	**20000**	**20000**	**100.00**	**19994**	**6**	**20000**	**100.00**	**0.00**
B.	**Public Shareholding**									
1.	**Institutions**									
	a) Mutual Funds	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	b) Banks / FI	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	c) Central Govt.	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	d) State Govt. (s)	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	e) Venture Capital Funds	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	f) Insurance Companies	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	g) FIIs	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	i) Others (specify)	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Sub-total (B)(1):-	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.00**
2.	**Non- Institutions**									
	a) Bodies Corp.	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	i) Indian	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	ii) Overseas	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	b) Individuals	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto ₹1 lakh	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of ₹1 lakh	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	c) Others (specify)	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Sub-total (B)(2):-	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.00**
	Total Public Shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+ (B)(2)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.00**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.00**
C.	Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Grand Total (A+B+C)	**0**	**20000**	**20000**	**100.00**	**19994**	**6**	**20000**	**100.00**	**0.00**

* including 10 equity shares held by 6 individuals jointly with Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Limited in the following manner:

Mr. Balkishan Muchhal (5 Equity Shares), Mr. Akash Sharma (1 Equity Share), Mr. Suresh Maheshwari (1 Equity Share), Mr. Pradeep Parakh (1 Equity Share), Mr. Praveen Bansal (1 Equity Share) and Mr. Narendra Soni (1 Equity Share).

(ii) Shareholding of Promoters

Sr. No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Share holding at the end of the year			% change in share holding during the year
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged/ encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged/ encumbered to total shares	
1.	Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Limited*	20000	100.00	0.00	20000	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	**20000**	**100.00**	**0.00**	**20000**	**100.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

* including 10 equity shares held by following 6 individuals jointly with Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Limited in the following manner:

Mr. Balkishan Muchhal (5 Equity Shares), Mr. Akash Sharma (1 Equity Share), Mr. Suresh Maheshwari (1 Equity Share), Mr. Pradeep Parakh (1 Equity Share), Mr. Praveen Bansal (1 Equity Share) and Mr. Narendra Soni (1 Equity Share).

(iii) Change in Promoters' Shareholding (please specify, if there is no change)

Sr. No.		Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1.	Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Limited*				
	At the beginning of the year	20000	100.00	20000	100.00
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Share holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase/ decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer/ bonus/ sweat equity etc.):	0	0	0	0
	At the End of the year	20000	100.00	20000	100.00

* including 10 equity shares held by 6 individuals jointly with Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Limited in the following manner:

Mr. Balkishan Muchhal (5 Equity Shares), Mr. Akash Sharma (1 Equity Share), Mr. Suresh Maheshwari (1 Equity Share), Mr. Pradeep Parakh (1 Equity Share), Mr. Praveen Bansal (1 Equity Share) and Mr. Narendra Soni (1 Equity Share).

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

Sr. No.		Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1.	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders				
	At the beginning of the year	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Share holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase /decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc.):	0	0.00	0	0.00
	At the End of the year (or on the date of separation, if separated during the year)	0	0.00	0	0.00

(v) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

Sr. No.		Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1.	For Each of the Directors and KMP				
	At the beginning of the year	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Share holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase/decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc.):	0	0.00	0	0.00
	At the End of the year	0	0.00	0	0.00

V. INDEBTEDNESS

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

		Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year					
i)	Principal Amount	0	8,70,60,00,000	0	8,70,60,00,000
ii)	Interest due but not paid	0	6,05,40,37,223	0	6,05,40,37,223
iii)	Interest accrued but not due	0	0	0	0
Total (i+ii+iii)		**0**	**14,76,00,37,223**	**0**	**14,76,00,37,223**
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year					
•	Addition	0	0	0	0
•	Reduction	0	0	0	0
Net Change		0	0	0	0
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year					
i)	Principal Amount	0	8,70,60,00,000	0	8,70,60,00,000
ii)	Interest due but not paid	0	7,08,83,10,023	0	7,08,83,10,023
iii)	Interest accrued but not due	0	0	0	0
Total (i+ii+iii)		**0**	**15,79,43,10,023**	**0**	**15,79,43,10,023**

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/WTD/ Manager				Total Amount
1.	Gross salary					
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s. 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under Section 17(3) Income- tax Act, 1961	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Stock Option	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.	Sweat Equity	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.	Commission					
	- as % of profit					
	- others, specify	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Others, please specify	0	0	0	0	0
	Total (A)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Ceiling as per the Act	₹ 30 lakh per annum	₹ 30 lakh per annum	₹ 30 lakh per annum	₹ 30 lakh per annum	NA

B. Remuneration to other directors:

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors				Total Amount
1.	Independent Directors	-----	-----	-----		-----
	• Fee for attending board/ committee meetings	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	• Commission	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	• Others, please specify	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Total (1)					
2.	Other Non-Executive Directors	Pradeep Parakh	D.K. Shukla	Surat Narainmani Tripathi	Ms. Shalu Bhandari	
		(DIN: 00008805)	(DIN: 00025409)	(DIN: 03350006)	(DIN: 00012556)	
	• Fee for attending board/ committee meetings	0	0	0	0	0
	• Commission	0	0	0	0	0
	• Others, please specify	0	0	0	0	0

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors				Total Amount
	Total (2)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Total (B)=(1+2)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Total Managerial Remuneration	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

C. Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel other than MD/Manager/WTD

(In ₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel			
		CEO	Company Secretary	CFO	Total
1.	Gross salary				
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in Section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	NA	NA	NA	NA
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s. 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	NA	NA	NA	NA
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under Section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.	Stock Option	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.	Sweat Equity	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.	Commission				
	- as % of profit				
	- others, specify	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.	Others, please specify	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Total	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES:

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty/ Punishment Compounding fees imposed	Authority [RD / NCLT/ COURT]	Appeal made, if any (give details)
A. COMPANY					
Penalty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Punishment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Compounding	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
B. DIRECTORS					
Penalty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Punishment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Compounding	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C. OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT					
Penalty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Punishment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Compounding	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shalu Bhandari
Director
(DIN: 00012556)

Pradeep Parakh
Director
(DIN: 00008805)

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Bajaj Power Generation Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bajaj Power Generation Private 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 (Collectively referred to as 'financial statements').

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 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 (financial position) of the Company as at March 31, 2019, and its profit / loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of matter

As stated in Note 8 of the financial statements, the Company has exposure aggregating to ₹ 5,67,17,06,159, in a company by way of, loans and advances and accumulated interest thereon. The above exposure is considered good and recoverable by the management based on the, ongoing efforts to recover the same and accordingly no provision has been considered necessary. Our report is not modified in respect of the above matter.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') 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 judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing ('SAs'), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the 'Annexure A' a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
   a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
   b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
   c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
   d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2016.
   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 over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
   g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
      i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 24 to the financial statements.
      ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
      iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For R. S. Dani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 000243C

C.P. Kothari
Partner
Membership No.: 072229

Place: Mumbai
Date: May15, 2019

Annexure 'A'

Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date

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

(b) As explained to us, all the fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on verification.

(c) Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to information and explanations given by the management, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

(ii) The Company did not have any inventory during the year. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(iii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to the companies, firms, limited liability partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of Act, in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security to the extent applicable to it.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit from the public within the meaning of Section 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. Therefore, the provision of clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Company is in the process of setup of power plant and has not commenced commercial generation and supply of power. Therefore, in our opinion, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) According to records of the Company, the Company has been generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Income-tax, Service-tax, Goods and Service tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other statutory dues to the extent applicable to it. The provisions of Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Excise Duty and Value Added tax are not applicable to the Company.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income-tax, Service tax, Goods and Service tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Income tax, Service tax, Goods and Service tax and Customs Duty which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) Based on documents and records produced to us, the Company has not taken any loan from bank or financial institution or Government and has not obtained any borrowings by way of debentures. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(ix) Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money way of initial public offer / further public offer / debt instruments and term loans hence, reporting under clause (ix) is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud on or by the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not paid or provided managerial remuneration during the year. Therefore, the provision of clause 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a chit fund or a nidhi / mutual benefit fund / society. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of Act, where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence not commented upon.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with directors or persons connected with him.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For R. S. Dani& Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number:000243C

C.P. Kothari
Partner
Membership No.: 072229

Place: Mumbai
Date: May15, 2019

Annexure 'B'

Annexure to the independent auditor's report of even date on the financial statements of Bajaj Power Generation Private Limited

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Bajaj Power Generation Private 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

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 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 R. S. Dani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 000243C

C.P. Kothari
Partner
Membership No.: 072229

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2019

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

(₹)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	**10,235,439**	10,235,439
Capital Work-in-Progress	3	**4,690,500,725**	4,038,324,076
Other Non-Current Assets	4	**2,480,000,000**	2,480,000,000
Sub total		**7,180,736,164**	6,528,559,515
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Investments	5	**2,668,500,000**	2,668,500,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	**3,487,745**	4,110,870
Other Bank Balance	7	**20,363,842**	19,199,440
Loans	8	**5,808,855,304**	5,417,235,802
Current Tax Assets (net)	9	**123,101,874**	123,241,662
Sub total		**8,624,308,765**	8,232,287,774
Total Assets		**15,805,044,929**	14,760,847,289
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	10	**200,000**	200,000
Other Equity	11	**(40,044)**	(40,044)
Sub total		**159,956**	159,956
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	12	**15,794,310,023**	14,760,037,223
Other Financial Liabilities	13	**127,750**	127,750
Other Current Liabilities	14	**10,447,200**	522,360
Sub total		**15,804,884,973**	14,760,687,333
Total		**15,805,044,929**	14,760,847,289

See accompanying notes (1-25) to the financial statements
As per our Report of even date

For R. S. Dani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. 000243C)

For and on behalf of the Board

C. P. Kothari
Partner
Membership No. 072229

Shalu Bhandari
Director
(DIN : 00012556)

Pradeep Parakh
Director
(DIN : 00008805)

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 15, 2019

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

(₹)

	Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	REVENUES			
I.	Revenue from Operations		**-**	-
II.	Other Income	15	**392,634,116**	406,900,668
	Total Revenue		**392,634,116**	406,900,668
	EXPENSES			
III.	Finance Costs	16	**392,634,116**	406,900,668
	Total Expenses		**392,634,116**	406,900,668
	Profit / (loss) before Tax		**-**	-
	Tax Expenses:			
	Current Tax		**-**	-
	Deferred Tax		**-**	-
			-	-
	Profit/(loss) after Tax		**-**	-
	Other Comprehensive Income			
	(a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		**-**	-
	(b) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		**-**	-
	Total Other Comprehensive Income		**-**	-
	Total Comprehensive Income for the period		**-**	-
	Earnings per Equity Share:	17		
	Basic and Diluted (₹)		**-**	-

See accompanying notes (1-25) to the financial statements
As per our Report of even date

For R. S. Dani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. 000243C)

For and on behalf of the Board

C. P. Kothari
Partner
Membership No. 072229

Shalu Bhandari
Director
(DIN : 00012556)

Pradeep Parakh
Director
(DIN : 00008805)

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 15, 2019

Cash Flows Statement for the year ended MARCH 31, 2019 (₹)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit/(Loss) before Tax	**-**	-
Adjustments		
Finance Costs	**392,634,116**	406,900,668
Other Income	**(392,634,116)**	(406,900,668)
Operating profit/(Loss) before working capital changes	**-**	-
Changes in working Capital:		
Trade and other Receivables	**(10,000)**	-
Trade and other Payables	**9,924,840**	(103,122)
Cash generation from Operation	**9,914,840**	(103,122)
Payment of direct taxes	**139,788**	(1,286,868)
Net Cash generated/ (used) - Operating Activities	**10,054,628**	(1,389,990)
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment (Including CWIP)	**(90,765)**	(38,768)
Deposit with original maturity of more than three months	**129,379**	86,868
Proceeds / Repayment of Loans to Body Corporate (Net)	**(269,167)**	1,200,000
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) - Investing Activities	**(230,553)**	1,248,100
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds/ Repayment of Current Borrowings (Net)	**(10,447,200)**	(522,360)
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) - Financing Activities	**(10,447,200)**	(522,360)
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**(623,125)**	(664,250)
Add : Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents	**4,110,870**	4,775,120
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents (refer note 6)	**3,487,745**	4,110,870

Notes:

1. The Cash Flows Statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS -7.
2. Figures in brackets indicate cash outflow and without brackets indicate cash inflow.

As per our Report of even date

For R. S. Dani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. 000243C)

For and on behalf of the Board

C. P. Kothari
Partner
Membership No. 072229

Shalu Bhandari
Director
(DIN : 00012556)

Pradeep Parakh
Director
(DIN : 00008805)

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 15, 2019

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

Particulars	(Nos.)	(₹)
(A) EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL		
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at April 1, 2017	20,000	200,000
Change in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at April 1, 2018	20,000	200,000
Change in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	**20,000**	**200,000**

(B) OTHER EQUITY

Amount in ₹

For the year ended March 31, 2019	Reserves and surplus Retained earnings	Total equity
As at April 1, 2018	(40,044)	(40,044)
Profit for the year	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	**(40,044)**	(40,044)

Amount in ₹

For the year ended March 31, 2018	Reserves and surplus Retained earnings	Total equity
As at April 1, 2017	(40,044)	(40,044)
Profit for the year	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	(40,044)	(40,044)

See accompanying notes (1-25) to the financial statements

As per our Report of even date

For R. S. Dani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. 000243C)

For and on behalf of the Board

C. P. Kothari
Partner
Membership No. 072229

Shalu Bhandari
Director
(DIN : 00012556)

Pradeep Parakh
Director
(DIN : 00008805)

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 15, 2019

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

1 Corporate Information

Bajaj Power Generation Private Limited ('the Company') (CIN U40102UP2006PTC045331) is a private limited company incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Company is situated at Bajaj Bhawan, Jamnalal Bajaj Marg, B-10, Sector-3, Noida, Uttar Pradesh - 201301.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary Company of Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Ltd and engaged in setting up of power project. Due to non fulfilment of certain necessary subsequent conditions of Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") from both ends i.e. the Uttar Pradesh Government as well as the Company, the said PPA was cancelled by Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Company Limited w.e.f. 24th June 2017. However, in view of a policy of open bidding route announced by the Government and also, considering the progress so far made in the project, the Company has initiated the steps to set up the project under the said policy.

2 Accounting Policies

2.01 Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as ammended.

Effective April 1, 2016, the Company has adopted all the Ind AS standards and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 "First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards", with April 1, 2015 as the transition date. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instrument measured at fair value.

2.02 Operating cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out above which are in accordance with the Schedule III to the Act. Based on the nature of services and time between the acquisition of assets for providing of services and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current / non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.03 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost or acquisition or construction cost, net of accumulated depreciation (except freehold land) and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, taxes and duties, labour cost and direct overheads for self-constructed assets and other direct costs incurred up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use.

Expenditure during construction period incurred on the projects under implementation are treated as pre-operative expenses pending allocation to the assets, and are included under "Capital Work in Progress". These expenses are apportioned to fixed assets on commencement of commercial production. Capital Work in Progress is stated at the amount incurred up to the date of Balance Sheet.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 in the manner stated therein. Depreciation on assets added, sold or discarded during the year is provided on pro rata basis.

2.04 Impairment of non-financial Assets

The Carrying amount of assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/ external factors. An asset is impaired when the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the recoverable amount. An impairment loss will be charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. An impairment loss recognised in prior accounting periods is reversed if there has been change in the estimate of the recoverable amount.

2.05 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.06 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements, unless possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit is remote. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.07 Taxation

Provision for current tax is made with reference to taxable income computed for the accounting period for which the financial statements are prepared by applying the tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance sheet date. The tax is recognised in statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it related to items recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI) or in other equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income and other equity.

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 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 realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

Deferred tax assets on unused tax losses and unused tax credit are recognised, if it is probable that there would be future taxable income against which such deferred tax assets can be realised, or to the extent of deferred tax liabilities. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity)

2.08 Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

2.09 Earning per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the total comprehensive income for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, total comprehensive income for the period and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.10 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

IND-AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers', mandatory for reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018, replaces existing revenue recognition requirements. Under the modified retrospective approach, there were no significant adjustments required to the retained earnings as at April 1, 2018. The adoption of the standard did not have any significant impact on the financial statements.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.11 Financial Instruments

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

a) Financial assets

Initial recognition

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

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets held by the Company is classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and debt instruments at amortised cost.

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

Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost

"A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met: i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and ii) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding."

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

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets and credit risk exposure:

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. In balance sheet, ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of financial assets.

b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in statement profit and loss as finance cost.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance cost in the statement of statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

c) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

2.12 Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may vary from actual realization on future date.

2.13 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.

i Depreciation and useful lives of property plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets, after taking into account their estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation for future periods is adjusted if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

ii **Material uncertainty about going concern**

In preparing financial statements, management has made an assessment of Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. The Management is aware, in making its assessment, of material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

3 Property, plant and equipment

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Freehold land	Computers	Capital work in progress	Total
Cost				
As at April 1, 2017	10,230,994	4,445	3,400,465,976	3,410,701,415
Additions	-	-	637,858,100	637,858,100
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	10,230,994	4,445	4,038,324,076	4,048,559,515
Additions	-	-	652,176,649	652,176,649
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	10,230,994	4,445	4,690,500,725	4,700,736,164
Depreciation and impairment				
As at April 1, 2017	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	-	-	-	-
Net book value				
As at March 31, 2018	10,230,994	4,445	4,038,324,076	4,048,559,515
As at March 31, 2019	**10,230,994**	**4,445**	**4,690,500,725**	**4,700,736,164**

Net book value	**As at March 31, 2019**	As at March 31, 2018
Property, plant and equipment	**10,235,439**	10,235,439
Capital work in progress (i)	**4,690,500,725**	4,038,324,076

(i) Capital Work-in-Progress consist of the following:

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Construction Work-in-Progress	**-**	-
Expenditure during Construction pending allocation - (a)	**4,690,500,725**	4,038,324,076
	4,690,500,725	4,038,324,076

(a). Detail of expenditure during construction pending allocation are given below:

Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	**-**	-
Other Expenses:		
Legal and Professional Expenses	**57,930**	6,694
Interest and Finance Charges	**652,088,089**	637,821,356
Miscellaneous Expenses	**30,630**	30,050
	652,176,649	637,858,100
Add: Balance brought forward from previous year	**4,038,324,076**	3,400,465,976
	4,690,500,725	4,038,324,076
Less: Amount allocated to Property, Plant and Equipment	**-**	-
Balance (pending allocation)	**4,690,500,725**	4,038,324,076

		As at March 31, 2019 (₹)	As at March 31, 2018 (₹)
4	**Other non current assets**		
	(Unsecured and considered good)		
	Advance for purchase of land (Refer note 20 & 22)	**2,480,000,000**	2,480,000,000
		2,480,000,000	2,480,000,000
5	**Current Investments**		
	Non-trade investments		
	Investments at fair value through profit or loss		
	In Debentures of other company		
	Unquoted, fully paid up		
	2,66,85,000 (March 31, 2018: 2,66,85,000) Zero Coupon Optionally Convertible Debentures of Lambodar Stocks Private Ltd. of ₹ 100/- each	**2,668,500,000**	2,668,500,000
		2,668,500,000	2,668,500,000
6	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Balance with Banks	**3,487,745**	4,110,870
		3,487,745	4,110,870
7	**Other bank balances**		
	Deposits maturing within 12 months	**20,363,842**	19,199,440
		20,363,842	19,199,440

		As at March 31, 2019 (₹)	As at March 31, 2018 (₹)
8	**Current loans**		
	(Unsecured and considered good)		
	(a) Loan to others (refer note 20)	**5,808,845,304**	5,417,235,802
	(b) Security Deposit NSDL	**10,000**	-
		5,808,855,304	5,417,235,802

* The Company has loans and advances along with accrued interest thereon ₹ 567,17,06,159 recoverable from a company which have accumulated Losses, negative net worth and current liabilities exceeding its current assets as at the balance sheet date. Management has evaluated this matter and believe that the Loans and advances given to this company are considered good and recoverable based on future business plans and ongoing efforts. Accordingly no provision has been considered necessary.

9	**Current tax assets**		
	Advance Income tax (Net)	**123,101,874**	123,241,662
		123,101,874	123,241,662

		As at March 31, 2019 (₹)	As at March 31, 2018 (₹)
10	**Share capital**		
A.	**Authorised, issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital**		
	Authorised:		
	50,00,000 (March 31, 2018 : 50,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	**50,000,000**	50,000,000
		50,000,000	50,000,000
	Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:		
	20,000 (March 31, 2018 : 20,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	**200,000**	200,000
		200,000	200,000

B. There is no change in the share capital during the current and preceding year.

C. Terms/ rights of equity shares

The company has one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10/- per share. All equity shares are ranking pari passu in all respects including dividend. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive the realised value of the assets of the Company, remaining after payment of all preferential dues. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

D. Shares held by the holding company / Shareholders holding more than 5% shares:

Name of shareholder	% Holding	Nos of shares
Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Limited (Holding Company)		
As at March 31, 2019	100	20,000
As at March 31, 2018	100	20,000

Includes ten shares of nominee shareholders

		Year ended March 31, 2019 (₹)	Year ended March 31, 2018 (₹)
11	**Other equity**		
	Retained earnings		
	Opening Balance	**(40,044)**	(40,044)
	Add: Profit/ (Loss) for the year	**-**	-
		(40,044)	(40,044)
12	**Current borrowings**		
	Unsecured		
	Loan from related party* (Refer Note 22)	**15,794,310,023**	14,760,037,223
		15,794,310,023	14,760,037,223

* The loan is repayable on demand and carry interest @ 12% per annum.

13	**Other financial liabilities**		
	Other liabilities	**127,750**	127,750
		127,750	127,750
14	**Other current liabilities**		
	Statutory liabilities	**10,447,200**	522,360
		10,447,200	522,360

15	**Other Income:**		
	Interest income on financial assets - carried at amortised cost		
	- on bank deposits	**1,293,781**	868,668
	- on loans	**391,340,335**	406,032,000
		392,634,116	406,900,668
16	**Finance Costs:**		
	Interest Expenses	**1,044,720,000**	1,044,720,000
	Other Borrowing Cost/ Finance Charges	**2,205**	2,024
		1,044,722,205	1,044,722,024
	Less: Transfer to Capital Work-in-Progress (Refer note 3)	**652,088,089**	637,821,356
		392,634,116	406,900,668
17	**Earning per Share (EPS)**		
	(i) Net profit/(loss) after tax as per statement of profit and loss	**-**	-
	(ii) Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	**20,000**	20,000
	(iii) Basic earning per share	**-**	-
	(iv) Diluted earning per share	**-**	-
18	**Payment to Auditors' as :**		
	Statutory Auditors:		
	Audit Fees*	**23,600**	23,600

* Included in Miscellaneous expenses under the head Capital Work-in-Progress. (refer note 3)

19 Based on information available with Company, there are no supplier registered as micro, small or medium enterprises under "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 hence disclosure, if any, relating to amounts unpaid as at the year end together with interest paid / payable as required under the said Act have not been given.

20 Details of Loans given, investment made and guarantee given covered under section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013.

- Investment made are given under note 5
- Loans given to others given by the Company as at March 31, 2019 are as under

Name of the Company	Nature	**As at March 31, 2019 (₹)**	As at March 31, 2018 (₹)
Ojas Industries Private Ltd.	Loan for business purposes	**5,671,706,159**	5,277,674,159
Parakott Investments India Pvt Ltd	Loan for business purposes	**137,139,145**	139,561,643
Lambodar Stocks Pvt Ltd	Advance for purchase of land	**2,480,000,000**	2,480,000,000

21 Segment reporting

The Company operates only in one segment and there are no reportable segments in accordance with Ind-AS 108 on "Operating Segments".

22 Related Party Disclosures:

A. List of Related Parties:

Description of relationship	Name of Related Parties
(i) Parent Company	Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Limited
(ii) Entities controlled or jointly controlled by persons who are member of the KMP of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity	Lambodar Stocks Pvt Ltd

B. Disclosure of transactions as required under Ind AS-24 in between the Company and Related Parties during the year in the ordinary course of business and status of outstanding balances at year end:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars		Holding Company	Other entities as per (ii) above
Transactions during the year	**Year ended**		
Interest on loan taken	**March 31, 2019**	**1,044,720,000**	-
	March 31, 2018	1,044,720,000	-
Outstanding balances as at year end	**As at**		
Loans taken	**March 31, 2019**	**15,794,310,023**	-
	March 31, 2018	14,760,037,223	-
Advance given	**March 31, 2019**	-	**2,480,000,000**
	March 31, 2018	-	2,480,000,000
Investment made	**March 31, 2019**	-	**2,668,500,000**
	March 31, 2018	-	2,668,500,000
	March 31, 2019	**100,000**	-
	March 31, 2018	100,000	-

Notes:

1. Related Party relationship is as identified by the Company based on the available information and relied upon by the Auditors.
2. No amount has been written off or written back during the year in respect of debts due from or to related parties.

23 Financial Instruments

23.1 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company does not have any long term debts hence there is no capital gearing ratio.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2019.

23.2 Categorization of financial instruments

(Amount in ₹)

		As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
(i)	**Financial Assets**		
	Measured at fair value through profit or loss		
	Current Investment (Refer note 5)	**2,668,500,000**	2,668,500,000
	Measured at amortised cost		
	Cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 6)	**3,487,745**	4,110,870
	Other bank balance (Refer note 7)	**20,363,842**	19,199,440
	Loans (Refer note 8)	**5,808,855,304**	5,417,235,802
		8,501,206,891	8,109,046,112
(ii)	**Financial Liabilities**		
	Measured at amortised cost		
	Current borrowings (Refer note 12)	**15,794,310,023**	14,760,037,223
	Other financial liabilities (Refer note 13)	**127,750**	127,750
		15,794,437,773	14,760,164,973

23.3 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The management conducts and operates the business in a prudent manner, taking into account the significant risks to which the business is or could be exposed. The primary risk to which the business is exposed, which are unchanged from the previous year, comprise credit risks, liquidity risks and market risks.

Management continuously monitors its cash flows to determine its cash requirements and makes arrangements with its parent company in order to manage exposure to liquidity risk.

Exposure to aforementioned risks are detailed below:

Credit risk

Financial assets that potentially expose the Company to concentration of credit risk comprises loans, bank account and deposits. Credit risk is managed by assessing the credit worthiness of parties and the potential for exposure to the market in which they operate, combined with regular monitoring and follow-up. Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits are minimum as the Company's bank accounts are with high credit rated schedule and private banks.

Interest rate risk

The Company is not subject to any significant interest risk. Since, the loan is taken from its parent company. There will be no impact to group as a whole, due to change in rate of interest.

Foreign currency risk

There are no currency risk as all financial assets and financial liabilities are denominated in Indian Rupees.

23.4 Fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The management assessed that fair value of investments, loans, cash and cash equivalents and other financial liabilities approximate to their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

		Year ended March 31, 2019 (₹)	Year ended March 31, 2018 (₹)
24	**Contingent liabilities**		
	In respect of disputed demands/claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts :		
	Income Tax Demand	**331,950,969**	-
		331,950,969	-

25 The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on May 15, 2019.

Signatures to Notes "1" to 25"

As per our attached report of even date

For R. S. Dani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. 000243C)

For and on behalf of the Board

C. P. Kothari	**Shalu Bhandari**	**Pradeep Parakh**
Partner	Director	Director
Membership No. 072229	(DIN : 00012556)	(DIN : 00008805)

Place: Mumbai
Date : 15.05.2019

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors present their statement to the member together with the audited financial statements of BAJAJ HINDUSTHAN (SINGAPORE) PRIVATE LIMITED (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2019.

OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the accompanying financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2019 and of its financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year then ended; and

(b) at the date of this statement, on the understanding that the holding Company has undertaken not to recall the amount owing by the Company and to provide continuing financial support to enable the Company to meet its financial obligations until such time the Company is able to operate on its own financial resources, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are:

Pradeep Parakh

Gowri Saminathan Mrs Gowri Wade

ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose object was to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

According to the register of directors' shareholdings kept by the Company for the purpose of Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Cap. 50, none of the directors holding office at the end of the financial year had any interests in shares and debentures of the Company and its related corporations, except as detailed below:

	Holdings registered in the name of director	
	As at 01.04.2018	**As at 31.03.2019**
Ordinary shares		
In holding company		
Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Limited		
Pradeep Parakh	4,000	**4,000**

SHARE OPTIONS

There were no share options granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

No shares have been issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial year.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The independent auditor, Messrs JBS Practice PAC, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

	Pradeep Parakh	**Gowri Saminathan Mrs Gowri Wade**
15 May 2019	Director	Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF

BAJAJ HINDUSTHAN (SINGAPORE) PRIVATE LIMITED

(Incorporated in Singapore)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BAJAJ HINDUSTHAN (SINGAPORE) PRIVATE LIMITED (the "Company") as set out on pages 8 to 38, which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2019, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Company for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2019 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). 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 Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the General Information set out on page 1, the Directors' Statement set out on pages 2 to 3, and the accompanying Schedule of Other Operating Expenses.

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.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

(a) 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 on resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

(b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

(c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

We communicate with the directors 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

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

JBS PRACTICE PAC

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Singapore

15 May 2019

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST MARCH 2019

		2019 US$	2019 ₹ Million	2018 US$	2018 ₹ Million
ASSETS					
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	**647,721**	**44.80**	845,503	55.02
Other receivables	5	**4,258**	**0.29**	5,544	0.36
Loan to subsidiaries	6	**894,510**	**61.87**	754,500	49.10
Prepayments		**6,389**	**0.44**	6,328	0.41
Total Assets		**1,552,878**	**107.41**	1,611,875	104.89
Non-Curren Assets					
Inestment in subsidiaries	7	**14,838,080**	**1,026.37**	15,941,480	1,037.39
Deferred tax asset	8	**-**	**-**	918,939	59.80
		14,838,080	**1,026.37**	16,860,419	1,097.19
Total Assets		**16,390,958**	**1,133.78**	18,472,294	1,202.08
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities					
Amount owing to holding company	9	**1,770,042**	**122.44**	1,829,687	119.07
Other payables	10	**288,510**	**19.96**	1,400,026	91.11
Total Liabilities		**2,058,552**	**142.39**	3,229,713	210.17
NET ASSETS		**14,332,406**	**991.39**	15,242,581	991.90
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY					
Share capital	11	**19,899,714**	**1,376.49**	19,899,714	1,294.97
Accumulated losses		**(5,567,308)**	**(385.10)**	(4,657,133)	(303.06)
TOTAL EQUITY		**14,332,406**	**991.39**	15,242,581	991.90

Note:

1. Figures for the year ended March 31, 2019 are converted at the exchange rate prevailing as on 31.03.2019 i.e 1 US$ = INR 69.1713.
2. Figures for the year ended March 31, 2018 are converted at the exchange rate prevailing as on 31.03.2018 i.e 1 US$ = INR 65.0746.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019

		2019		2018	
		US$	₹ Million	US$	₹ Million
REVENUE					
Foreign exchange gain		**30,514**	**2.11**	52,904	3.44
Total Revenue		**30,514**	**2.11**	52,904	3.44
EXPENSES					
Legal and professional fees		**(12,129)**	**(0.84)**	(44,954)	(2.93)
Other operating expenses		**(9,621)**	**(0.67)**	(7,900)	(0.51)
Total Expenses		**(21,750)**	**(1.50)**	(52,854)	(3.44)
Profit / (Loss) before income tax		**8,764**	**0.61**	50.00	0.00
Income tax (expenses)/ benefit	12	**(918,939)**	**(63.56)**	120,360	7.83
Net Profit / (Loss), representing total comprehensive profit / (loss) for the financial year		**(910,175)**	**(62.96)**	120,410	7.84

Note:

1. Figures for the year ended March 31, 2019 are converted at the exchange rate prevailing as on 31.03.2019 i.e 1 US$ = INR 69.1713.
2. Figures for the year ended March 31, 2018 are converted at the exchange rate prevailing as on 31.03.2018 i.e 1 US$ = INR 65.0746.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019

	Share Capital	Accumulated Losses	Translation reserve	Foreign Exchange Fluctuation	Total	Share Capital	Accumulated Losses	Translation reserve	Total
	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	₹ Million	₹ Million	₹ Million	₹ Million
2019									
Balance as at 1st April 2018	19,899,714	(4,657,133)	-		15,242,581	1,376.49	(322.14)	-	1,054.35
Net profit/ (loss), representing total compreshinve profit for the financial year	-	(910,175)	-		(910,175)	-	(62.96)	-	(62.96)
Balance as at 31st March 2019	**19,899,714**	**(5,567,308)**	**-**	**-**	**14,332,406**	1,376.49	(385.10)	-	991.39
2018									
Balance as at 1st April 2017	19,899,714	(4,777,543)	-	-	15,122,171	1,294.97	(310.90)	-	984.07
Net profit/ (loss), representing total compreshinve profit for the financial year	-	120,410	-	-	120,410	-	7.84	-	7.84
Balance as at 31st March 2018	**19,899,714**	**(4,657,133)**	**-**	**-**	**15,242,581**	1,294.97	(303.06)	-	991.90

Note:

1. Figures for the year ended March 31, 2019 are converted at the exchange rate prevailing as on 31.03.2019 i.e 1 US$ = INR 69.1713.
2. Figures for the year ended March 31, 2018 are converted at the exchange rate prevailing as on 31.03.2018 i.e 1 US$ = INR 65.0746.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	2019		2018	
		US$	₹ Million	US$	₹ Million
Cash Flows From Operating Activities					
Profit /(loss) before income tax		**8,764**	**0.61**	50	0.00
Operating cash flows before change in working capital		**8,764**	**0.61**	50	0.00
Change in working capital:					
Other receivables		**1,286**	**0.09**	(1,430)	(0.09)
Prepayment		**(61)**	**(0.00)**	1,396	0.09
Other payables		**(1,111,516)**	**(76.89)**	(240,229)	(15.63)
Net cash used in operations		**(1,101,527)**	**(76.19)**	(240,213)	(15.63)
Tax recoverable		**-**	**-**	1,073,115	69.83
Income Tax Paid		**-**	**-**	(2,140)	(0.14)
Net cash generated from/ (used) in operating activities		**(1,101,527)**	**(76.19)**	830,762	54.06
Cash Flows From Investing Activities					
Reduction of investment in subsidiaries	7	**1,103,400**	**76.32**		
Loan to subsidiaries		**(140,010)**	**(9.68)**	(54,500)	(3.55)
Net cash used in investing activity		**963,390**	**66.64**	(54,500)	(3.55)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities					
Amount owing to holding company		**(59,645)**	**(4.13)**	51,287	3.34
Net cash generated in financing activities		**(59,645)**	**(4.13)**	51,287	3.34
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(197,782)**	**(13.68)**	827,549	53.85
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**845,503**	**58.48**	17,954	1.16
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	4	**647,721**	**44.80**	845,503	55.02

Note:

1. Figures for the year ended March 31, 2019 are converted at the exchange rate prevailing as on 31.03.2019 i.e 1 US$ = INR 69.1713.
2. Figures for the year ended March 31, 2018 are converted at the exchange rate prevailing as on 31.03.2018 i.e 1 US$ = INR 65.0746.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Bajaj Hindusthan (Singapore) Private Limited [the "Company"] (Company Registration No.: 200709334R) is domiciled in Singapore. The Company's registered office is at 9 Raffles Place, #27-00 Republic Plaza Singapore 048619.

The principal activities of the Company are those relating to investment holding and trading of commodities. There have been no significant changes in the nature of Company's activities during the financial year.

The financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2019 were authorised and approved by the directors for issuance on 15 May 2019.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS"). The financial statements, which are expressed in the United States dollars, are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

On 1 April 2018, the Company adopted all the new and revised FRSs and Interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") that are mandatory for application from that date. The adoption of these new and revised FRSs and INT FRSs had no material effect on the financial statements except for the following:

FRS 109 replaces FRS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018, bringing together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments: classification and measurement; impairment; and hedge accounting.

i) Adoption of FRS 109 Financial Instruments

The Company has adopted the new standard retrospectively from 1 April 2018, in line with the transition provision permitted under the standards. Comparatives for financial year ended 2018 are not restated and the Company has recognised any difference between the carrying amounts at 31 March 2018 and 1 April 2018 in the opening retained profits.

The accounting policies for financial instruments under FRS 109 are disclosed in Note 2.c.

(a) Classification and measurement

Under FRS 109, debt instruments are subsequently measured either at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The classification is based on two criteria: the Company business model for managing the assets; and whether the instruments' contractual cash flows represent 'solely payments of principal and interest' on the principal amount outstanding.

The assessment of the Company's business model was made as of the date of initial application, 1 April 2018. The assessment of whether contractual cash flows on debt instruments solely comprised of principal and interest was made based on the facts and circumstances as at the initial recognition of the assets.

The classification and measurement requirements of FRS 109 did not have a significant impact to the Company. The Company continued measuring at fair value all financial assets previously held at fair value under FRS 39. The following are the changes in the classification and measurement of the Company's financial assets:

- Trade and other receivables classified as loans and receivables as at 31 March 2018 are held to collect contractual cash flows and give rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest. These were classified and measured as debt instruments at amortised cost beginning 1 April 2018.

The Company has not designated any financial liabilities at FVPL. There are no changes in classification and measurement for the Company's financial liabilities.

In summary, upon the adoption of FRS 109, the Company had the following required or elected reclassifications as at 1 April 2018:

		FRS 109 measurement category
FRS 39 measurement category		Amortised cost
Company	US$'000	US$'000
Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	845,503	845,503
Other receivables	5,544	5,544
Loan to subsidiaries	754,500	754,500
	1,605,547	1,605,547

(b) Impairment

The adoption of FRS 109 has fundamentally changed the Company's accounting for impairment losses for financial assets by replacing FRS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. FRS 109 requires the Company to recognise an allowance for ECLs for all debts instruments not held at FVPL.

FRS 115 supersedes FRS 11 Construction Contracts, FRS 18 Revenue and related interpretations and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with customers. FRS 115 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflect the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

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

The Company adopted 115 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of 1 April 2018. Under this method, the standard can be applied either to all contracts at the date of initial application or only to contracts that are not completed at this date. The Company elected to apply the standard to all contracts as at 1 April 2018.

These financial statements are separate financial statements of Bajaj Hindusthan (Singapore) Private Limited. The Company is exempted from the preparation of consolidated financial statements as Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Limited, its holding company, produces consolidated financial statements available for public use. The subsidiaries of the Company and the basis on which the subsidiaries are accounted for is disclosed in Note 7. The registered office of its holding company is located at Golagokaranath, Lakhimpur Kheri-262802, Uttar Pradesh, India.

As at 31 March 2019, the Company is in a net current liabilities of US$505,674 (2018: US$1,617,838). The directors have reviewed the projected cash flows and business outlook of the Company and are of the opinion that the basis upon which the financial statements are prepared is appropriate in the circumstances. Notwithstanding the same, the Company's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the holding company has undertaken not to recall the amount owing by the Company and to provide continuing financial support to enable the Company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

b) Foreign currency translation

The financial statements of the Company are measured and presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The financial statements of the Company are presented in United States dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company.

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into United States dollars at rates of exchange closely approximating to those ruling at the end of the reporting period and transactions in foreign currencies during the financial year are translated at rates ruling on transaction dates. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on retranslation of monetary items are included in profit or loss for the year. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in profit or loss for the financial year except for differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised directly in other comprehensive income. For such non-monetary items, any exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

c) Financial assets

The accounting for financial assets before 1 April 2018 are as follows:

(i) Classification

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets "at fair value through profit or loss", "loans and receivables", "held to maturity investments" and "available-for-sale" financial assets. The classification depends on the nature of the asset and the purpose for which the assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the end of the reporting period which are presented as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are presented as "cash and cash equivalents" and "other receivables" and "loan to subsidiaries" on the statement of financial position.

(ii) Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

(iii) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. On disposal of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount and the sale proceeds is recognised in profit or loss.

(iv) Initial measurement

Loans and receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs.

(v) Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less allowance for impairment.

(vi) Impairment

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and recognises an allowance for impairment when such evidence arises.

Loans and receivables

Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy, and default or significant delay in payments are objective evidence that these financial assets are impaired.

The carrying amount of these assets is reduced through the use of an impairment allowance account which is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. When the asset becomes uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognised against the same line item in profit or loss.

The allowance for impairment loss account is reduced through profit or loss in a subsequent period when the amount of impairment loss decreases and the related decrease can be objectively measured. The carrying amount of the asset previously impaired is increased to the extent that the new carrying amount does not exceed the amortised cost had no impairment been recognised in prior periods.

(vii) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The accounting for financial assets from 1 April 2018 under FRS 109 are as follows:

(viii) Classification and measurement

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets as well as the contractual terms of the cash flows of the financial asset.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

The Company reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

At initial recognition

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

At subsequent measurement

(a) Debt instruments

Debt instruments and loan to subsidiaries are mainly comprise of cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and loan to subsidiaries. There are three subsequent measurement categories, depending on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset:

- Amortised cost: Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.
- FVOCI: Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for sale, and where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are classified as FVOCI. Movements in fair values are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and accumulated in fair value reserve, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and presented in "other gains and losses". Interest income from these financial assets is recognised using the effective interest rate method and presented in "interest income".
- FVPL: Debt instruments that are held for trading as well as those that do not meet the criteria for classification as amortised cost or FVOCI are classified as FVPL. Movement in fair values and

interest income is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises and presented in "other gains and losses".

(ix) Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 14(b) details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by the FRS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

(x) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

On disposal of a debt instrument, the difference between the carrying amount and the sale proceeds is recognised in profit or loss. Any amount previously recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that asset is reclassified to profit or loss.

On disposal of an equity investment, the difference between the carrying amount and sales proceed is recognised in profit or loss if there was no election made to recognise fair value changes in other comprehensive income. If there was an election made, any difference between the carrying amount and sales proceed amount would be recognised in other comprehensive income and transferred to retained profits along with the amount previously recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that asset.

d) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

e) Investment in subsidiaries

Unquoted equity investment in subsidiaries are stated at cost less any impairment. On disposal of investment in subsidiaries, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the investment is taken to profit or loss.

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

Investments in subsidiaries

Non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. An impairment loss for an asset is reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of an asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of impairment loss for an asset is recognised in profit or loss.

g) Financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at FVPL, directly attributable transaction costs.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at FVPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

(iii) Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

h) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as finance expense.

Changes in the estimated timing or amount of the expenditure or discount rate are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

i) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares are deducted against the share capital account.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank which is subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

k) Income tax

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax is recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when it affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit at the time of the transaction.

A deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is measured

i) at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period; and

(ii) based on the tax consequence that will follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred income taxes are recognised as income or expense in profit or loss except when they relate to items credited or debited outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case the tax is also recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively).

l) Revenue recognition

These accounting policies are applied before the initial application date of FRS 115, 1 April 2018:

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Revenue is presented, net of goods and services tax, rebates and discounts.

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue and related cost can be reliably measured, it is probable that the collectability of the related receivables is reasonably assured and when the specific criteria of the Company's activities are met.

These accounting policies are applied on and after the initial application date of FRS 115, 1 April 2018:

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognises when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good and service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good and service. A performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

m) Related parties

A related party is defined as follows:

(i) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:
   (a) Has control or joint control over the Company;
   (b) Has significant influence over the Company; or
   (c) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.

(ii) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:
   (a) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
   (b) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
   (c) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
   (d) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
   (e) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;
   (f) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
   (g) A person identified in (i)(a) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
   (h) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Company or to the parent of the Company.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

The presentation of financial statements in conforming with FRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements in applying the accounting policies. These estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The following are the critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements for the preparation of financial statements:

a) Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies which are described in Note 2 above, management is of the opinion that there are no critical judgements involved, apart from those involving estimations that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

(i) Impairment of non-financial assets

Investments in subsidiaries are tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired.

Determining whether the investments in subsidiaries are impaired requires an estimation of value-in-use of the investments in subsidiaries. The value-in-use calculation requires management to estimate the future cash flows and appropriate discount rate in order to calculate the present value of future cash flows. Management has evaluated such estimates and is confident that no allowance for impairment is necessary.

The carrying amount of the company's investments in subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements.

(ii) Income taxes

Significant judgement is involved in determining the provision for income taxes. There are certain transactions and computation for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final outcome of these matters is difference from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact income tax liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management estimation and judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. At 31 March 2019, the carrying amount of deferred tax asset is disclosed in Note 8 on the statement of financial position.

4 CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2019		2018	
	US$	**₹ Million**	US$	₹ Million
Cash at Bank	**647,721**	**44.80**	845,503	55.02
	647,721	**44.80**	845,503	55.02

5 OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2019		2018	
	US$	**₹ Million**	US$	₹ Million
Refundable deposits	**3,688**	**0.26**	3,812	0.25
Other receivable	**570**	**0.04**	1,732	0.11
	4,258	**0.29**	5,544	0.36

6 LOAN TO SUBSIDIARIES

Loan to subsidiaries are non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

Loan to subsidiaries are denominated in United States dollars.

7 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	2019		2018	
	US$	**₹ Million**	US$	₹ Million
Unquoted equity investment, at cost				
Balance at beginning and end of the financial year	**15,941,480**	**1,102.69**	15,941,480	1,037.39
Reversal of investments in subsidiaries (refer to Note 10)	**(1,103,400)**	**(76.32)**	-	-
	14,838,080	**1,026.37**	15,941,480	1,037.39

The details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of subsidiaries	Country of incorporation	Financial year end	Principal activity	Percentage equity held by the Company	
				2019	2018
				%	%
PT Batu Bumi Persada	Indonesia	31 December	Providing mining support	99.00	99.00
PT Jangkar Prima	Indonesia	31 December	Coal mining	99.88	99.88

8 DEFERRED TAX ASSET

	2019		2018	
	US$	**₹ Million**	US$	₹ Million
Beginning of financial year	**918,939**	**63.56**	796,439	51.83
Charged to profit or loss (Note 12)	**(918,939)**	**(63.56)**	122,500	7.97
End of financial year	**-**	**-**	918,939	59.80

The above represents unabsorbed tax losses which is in the view of the directors,there will be future taxable profits available against which these unabsorbed tax losses can be utilised.

9 AMOUNT OWING TO HOLDING COMPANY

Amount owing to holding company which is denominated in Singapore dollars, is non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

10 OTHER PAYABLES

	2019		2018	
	US$	**₹ Million**	**US$**	**₹ Million**
Accruals for operating expenses	**18,510**	**1.28**	26,626	1.73
- Third Party	**270,000**	**18.68**	1,373,400	89.37
	288,510	**19.96**	1,400,026	91.11

Amount due to related party is non-trade in nature, interest-free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

Amount due to third party is non-trade in nature, interest-free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

Other payables are denominated in the following currencies :

	2,019 US$	**2018 US$**
Singapore dollars	**18,510**	26,626
United State dollars	**270,000**	1,373,400
	288,510	1,400,026

11 SHARE CAPITAL

	2019		2018	
	US$	**₹ Million**	US$	₹ Million
As at beginning and end of financial year 27,001,000 (P.Y. 27,001,000) ordinary shares	**19,899,714**	**1,376.49**	19,899,714	1,294.97

All issued ordinary shares are fully paid. There are no par values for these ordinary shares.

The holder of ordinary shares is entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and is entitled to one vote per share at meeting of the Company. All shares rank equally with the regard to the Company's residual assets.

12 INCOME TAX (EXPENSES)/BENEFIT

	2019		**2018**	
	US$	**₹ Million**	**US$**	**₹ Million**
Current income tax:				
Under provision in prior year	**-**	**-**	2,140	0.14
Deferred Taxation:				
Deferred income tax (Note 8)	**918,939**	**63.56**	(122,500)	(7.97)
	918,939	**63.56**	(120,360)	(7.83)

The current year's income tax varied from the amount of income tax determined by applicable Singapore statutory income tax rate of 17% (2018: 17%) to the profit before income tax as a result of the following differences:

	2019		**2018**	
	US$	**₹ Million**	**US$**	**₹ Million**
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	**8,764**	**0.61**	50	0.00
Income tax at statutory rate	**1,490**	**0.10**	9	0.00
Non taxable income	**(1,490)**	**(0.10)**	(9)	(0.00)
Under provision in prior years	**-**	**-**	2,140	0.14
Over/(under) provision of deferred tax in prior years	**918,939**	**63.56**	(122,500)	(7.97)
	918,939	**63.56**	(120,360)	(7.83)

13. IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The Company's immediate and ultimate holding company is Bajaj Hindusthan Sugar Limited, a company incorporated in India.

14. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to market risks (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management strategy seeks to minimise adverse effects from the unpredictability of financial markets on the Company's financial performance.

(a) Market risks

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on transactions that are denominated in currency other than the United States dollars such as Singapore dollars. However, the Company does not use any hedging instruments to protect against the volatility associated with foreign currency purchases and other assets and liabilities created in the normal course of business. The Company's currency exposure to the Singapore dollars based on the information provided to key management is as follows:

(i) Foreign currency risk	2019		2018	
	US$	₹ Million	US$	₹ Million
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	**647,721**	**44.80**	845,503	55.02
Other receivables	**4,258**	**0.29**	5,544	0.36
	651,979	**45.10**	851,047	55.38
Financial liability				
Amount owing to holding company	**(1,770,042)**	**(122.44)**	1,829,687	119.07
Other payables	**(18,510)**	**(1.28)**	26,626	1.73
	(1,788,552)	**(123.72)**	1,856,313	120.80
Net currency exposure on financial liabilities	**(1,136,573)**	**168.81**	(1,005,266)	(65.42)

If against United States dollars the Singapore dollars had strengthened/weakened by 5% (2018: 6%) with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, the Company's net profit/loss for the financial year would have been higher/lower by approximately US$56,800 (2018: US$60,300) as a result of currency translation losses/gains.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Company has no significant exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates. No sensitivity analysis has been make as no variable interest rate borrowing.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The major class of financial assets of the Company is cash and cash equivalents and other receivables and loan to subsidiaries. For bank balances, they are placed with regulated banks which has an "A" credit-ratings assigned by S&P Global Ratings, a credit-rating agency. For other financial assets, the Company minimise their credit risk by dealing with exclusively high credit rating counterparties.

Cash and bank balances is subject to immaterial credit loss.

Loan to subsidiaries

Based on assessment of qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of the risk of default (including but not limited to external ratings, audited financial statements, managements accounts and cash flow projections, and available press information, if available, and applying experienced credit judgement), these exposures are considered to have low risk credit risk. Therefore impairment on these balances had been measured on the 12 months expected credit loss basis, and the amount of the allowance is insignificant.

The Company's credit risk exposure in relation to financial assets under FRS 39 as at 31 March 2018 are set out as follows:

i) Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Bank deposits are mainly deposit with banks with high credit-ratings assigned by International credit-rating agencies.

ii) Financial assets that are past due but not impaired

There is no other class of financial assets that are past due but not impaired.

The carrying amounts of other receivables and loan to a subsidiaries represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk.

In 2018, the impairment of financial assets was assessed based on the incurred loss impairment model. Individual receivables which were known to be uncollectible were written off by reducing the carrying amount directly.

(c) Liquidity risk

The Company monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to meet its liquidity requirement. Management believes that the Company will have sufficient funding from its holding company to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

The following table details the remaining contractual maturity for non-derivative financial liabilities. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

(c) Liquidity risk	2019		2018	
	US$	₹ Million	US$	₹ Million
Less than 1 year				
Amount owing to holding company	**1,770,042**	**122.44**	1,829,687	119.07
Other payables	**288,510**	**19.96**	1,400,026	91.11
	2,058,552	**142.39**	3,229,713	210.17

(d) Fair value measurement

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, loan to subsidiaries, amounts owing to holding company and other payables approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

(e) Categories of financial instruments

The following table sets out the Company's financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period:

(e) Categories of financial instruments	2019		2018	
	US$	₹ Million	US$	₹ Million
Financial Assets				
Loans and receivables				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	845,503	55.02
Other receivables	-	-	5,544	0.36
Loan to subsidiaries	-	-	754,500	49.10
Amortised cost				
Loans and receivables				
Cash and cash equivalents	**647,721**	**44.80**	-	-
Other receivables	**4,258**	**0.29**	-	-
Loan to subsidiaries	**894,510**	**61.87**	-	-
Financial liability				
Amortised cost				
Amount owing to holding company	**1,770,042**	**122.44**	1,829,687	119.07
Other payables	**288,510**	**19.96**	1,400,026	91.11

15. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximise shareholder value. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, buy back issued shares or obtain new borrowings.

The capital structure of the Company comprises issued capital and amount owing to holding company.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. There have been no changes to the Company's overall strategies during the financial years ended 31 March 2019 and 2018.

16. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following FRS and amendments to FRS that are relevant to the Company were issued but not yet effective.

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 1 and FRS 8: Definition of material	1 January 2020

The Company has not applied those FRSs and INT FRS that have been issued but are effective only in next financial year. The Company expects the adoption of the standards will have no financial effect on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

SCHEDULE OF OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	2019 US$	2018 US$
Accounting fees	760	786
Auditor's remuneration - current year	7,228	6,251
- under-provision in prior year	1,229	198
Bank charges	176	369
Printing and stationery	228	296
	9,621	7,900

The above schedule of other operating expenses has been prepared for management purposes only and does not form part of the audited financial statements.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS REPORT ABOUT

RESPONSIBILITY TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

PT BATU BUMI PERSADA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017

We, the undersigned:

1.	Name	:	Praveen Bansal
	Office Address	:	Springhill Office Tower Unit 8G Jakarta
	Resident address	:	D-084 Windosr Park, Vaibhav Khand Indirapuram Ghaziabad, U.P. India
	Telephone	:	
	Position	:	President Director

We, the undersigned:

1.	Name	:	Chandan Jain
	Office Address	:	Springhill Office Tower Unit 8G Jakarta
	Resident address	:	Apartemen The Mansion Blok Jasmine Town Home Aurora Unit 6TX, JI Trembesi Blok D Kemayoran, Jakarta Utara 14410
	Telephone	:	0812 - 1865 - 1196
	Position	:	Director

Declare that:

1. We are responsible for the preparation and presentation of PT Batu Bumi Persada ("the Company")
2. The Company's financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

3a. All the information in the Company's financial statements have been disclosed in a completed and truthful manner.

3b. The Company's financial statements do not contain any incorred information or material facts, nor do they omit information or material facts.

4. We are responsible for the Company's internal control system.

We certify the accuracy of this statment

Chandan Jain
Director

Jakarta

March 11, 2019

Independent Auditors' Report

Report No.: 00015/1158/AU.1/02/1111-2/1/III/2019
Shareholders and Directors

PT BATU BUMI PERSADA

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of PT Batu Bumi Persada ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2018, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of capital deficiency, and statement of the cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of siginificant accounting policies.

Managment's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of such financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsiblity is to express an opinion on such financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether such financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. the procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statemnts in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of PT Batu Bumi Persada as of December 31, 2018, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

As disclosed in note 7, the Company has recorded costs incurred in operate with land mining exploration costs in an exploration and evaluation asset account. As of the date this report, the Company has not operated commercially and cannot be estimated whether the account has future benefits for the Company.

Registered Public Accountants
Gideon Adi & Rekan

Bisner Sitanggang, CA., CPA
Public Accountant Registration No. AP. 1111
Jakarta, March 11, 2019

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017

Particulars	Note	2018 Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	2018 Amount in INR (₹ Million)	2017 Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	2017 Amount in INR (₹ Million)
ASSETS					
Current Assets					
Cash and bank	4	**159,092,975**	**0.77**	104,761,597	0.49
Due from related party	5	**-**	**-**	1,569,705,325	7.31
Telecommunication deposit		**3,000,000**		3,000,000	0.01
Total current assets		**162,092,975**	**0.77**	1,677,466,922	7.81
Non-current assets					
Fixed assets	6	**245,000,000**	**1.20**	245,000,000	1.14
Exploration and evaluation assets	7	**5,816,283,563**	**28.28**	5,816,283,563	27.08
Total non-current assets		**6,061,283,563**	**29.48**	6,061,283,563	28.22
TOTAL ASSETS		**6,223,376,538**	**30.25**	7,738,750,485	36.04
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
Current liabilities					
Due to related party	8	**6,850,538,957**	**33.31**	4,199,880,000	19.56
Advance against contract		**-**	**-**	3,483,013,500	16.22
Accrued expenses	9	**34,552,036**	**0.17**	32,702,961	0.15
Total current liabilities		**6,885,090,993**	**33.48**	7,715,596,461	35.93
Equity					
Share capital	10	**5,000,000,000**	**24.31**	5,000,000,000	23.28
Deficits		**(5,661,714,455)**	**(27.54)**	(4,976,845,976)	(23.18)
Total equity		**(661,714,455)**	**(3.23)**	23,154,024	0.11
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**6,223,376,538**	**30.25**	7,738,750,485	36.04

The financial statements are translated at the exchange rate as on 31.03.2019 i.e. 1 USD = IDR 14228 and 1 USD = INR 69.1713 and as on 31.03.2018 i.e. 1 USD =IDR 13,760 and 1 USD = INR 64.0746.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017

Particulars	Note	2018 Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	2018 Amount in INR (₹ Million)	2017 Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	2017 Amount in INR (₹ Million)
Operating expense	11	**253,670,257**	**1.24**	225,945,255	1.05
Total operating expenses		**253,670,257**	**1.24**	225,945,255	1.05
Operating loss		**253,670,257**	**1.24**	225,945,255	1.05
Other income / (expenses)					
Foreign exchange		**(431,524,908)**	**(2.10)**	(90,056,509)	(0.42)
Interest Income		**326,685**	**-**	69,222	0.00
Total other (income)/ expenses		**(431,198,223)**	**(2.10)**	(89,987,287)	(0.42)
Profit/ (loss) before income tax		**(684,868,479)**	**(3.34)**	(315,932,542)	(1.47)
Income tax		**-**	**-**	-	-
Net Profit/ (Loss)		**(684,868,479)**	**(3.34)**	(315,932,542)	(1.47)

The financial statements are translated at the exchange rate as on 31.03.2019 i.e. 1 USD = IDR 14228 and 1 USD = INR 69.1713 and as on 31.03.2018 i.e. 1 USD =IDR 13,760 and 1 USD = INR 64.0746.

STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017

Particulars	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah: Share Capital	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah: Deficits	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah: Total Equity	Amount in INR (₹ Million): Share Capital	Amount in INR (₹ Million): Deficits	Amount in INR (₹ Million): Total Equity
Balance December 31, 2016	**5,000,000,000**	**(4,660,913,434)**	**339,086,566**	**23.28**	**(21.70)**	**1.58**
Net profit/ (loss) current year	-	(315,932,542)	(315,932,542)	-	(1.47)	(1.47)
Balance December 31, 2017	**5,000,000,000**	**(4,976,845,976)**	**23,154,024**	**23.28**	**(23.18)**	**0.11**
Balance January 01, 2018	5,000,000,000	(4,976,845,976)	23,154,024	24.31	(24.20)	0.11
Net profit/ (loss) current year	-	(684,868,479)	(684,868,479)	-	(3.34)	(3.34)
Balance December 31, 2018	**-**	**(5,661,714,455)**	**(661,714,455)**	**23.28**	**(27.54)**	**(3.23)**

The financial statements are translated at the exchange rate as on 31.03.2019 i.e. 1 USD = IDR 14228 and 1 USD = INR 69.1713 and as on 31.03.2018 i.e. 1 USD =IDR 13,760 and 1 USD = INR 64.0746.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017

Particulars	Note	2018 Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	2018 Amount in INR (₹ Million)	2017 Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	2017 Amount in INR (₹ Million)
Cash flows from operating activities					
Net Profit / (Loss)		**(684,868,479)**	**(3.34)**	(315,932,542)	(1.47)
Received to related party		**1,569,705,325**	**7.63**	(1,569,705,325)	(7.31)
Accrued expenses		**1,849,075**	**0.01**	(16,837,697)	(0.08)
Advance against contract		**(3,483,013,500)**	**(16.93)**	3,483,013,500	16.22
Net cash used by operating activities		**(2,596,327,579)**	**(12.63)**	1,580,537,936	7.36

Particulars	Note	2018 Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	2018 Amount in INR (₹ Million)	2017 Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	2017 Amount in INR (₹ Million)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Due to related parties		**2,650,658,957**	**12.89**	(1,608,508,126)	(7.49)
Net Cash provided by financing activities		**2,650,658,957**	**12.89**	(1,608,508,126)	(7.49)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and bank		**54,331,378**	**0.26**	(27,970,190)	(0.13)
Cash and bank beginning of year		**104,761,597**	**0.51**	132,731,787	0.62
Cash and bank at end of year		**159,092,975**	**0.77**	104,761,597	0.49

The financial statements are translated at the exchange rate as on 31.03.2019 i.e. 1 USD = IDR 14228 and 1 USD = INR 69.1713 and as on 31.03.2018 i.e. 1 USD =IDR 13,760 and 1 USD = INR 64.0746.

1. GENERAL

PT. BATU BUMI PERSADA (referred as the "company") domiciled with headquarters in Jakarta, Springhill Office Tower Lt 8G, Jl. Benyamin Suaeb Ruas 07 Blok D6, Pademangan Timur, Jakarta Utara 14410 was established in Republic of indonesia on January 3, 2005 based on the notarial deed of Ny. Masneri, SH. No. 01. The Company's articles of Association was approved by the Minister of Justice in a decision letter No. C-01913.HT.01.01.TH.2005 dated January 24, 2005.

The Company's Articles of Association has been amended for several times the latest amendment to the Deed of Shareholder Decision No. 10 dated 27 April 2011 prepared by Tintin Surtini, SH, replacement of notary Surjadi, SH Notarial in Jakarta, This changes had been approved by the Minister of Justice and Human Rights Republic of Indonesia in his Decree No. AHU-45912.AH.01.02. TH 2011 dated September 21, 2011.

The purpose and objective of the Company as per Memorandum of Association (MoA) and Articles of Association (AoA) (as amended till date) is to engage in the business of mining services, including consulting, planning, implementation and testing of equipment in the field of construction of mining (open pit, commissioning mine, mine ventilation, processing and purification, and the road mine), transport for mining and consultation, planning, and testing equipment in field of mining (stripping, loading and removal of rock cover, giving or demolition, excavation, loading and removal of coal or iron ore, nickel and manganese) and processing and purification, (coal processing iron ore, nickel and manganese).

Based on notarial deed of Tintin Surtini, SH, replacement of Surjadi, SH, Notarial in Jakarta No.01 dated April 27, 2011, and was changed with notarial deed of Suwanda, S.H., Notarial in Bogor No.24 dated October 17, 2016, composition of board of commissioners and the director of the Company as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows :

31 December 2018 and 2017	
Pradeep Parakh	President Commissioner
Alok Kumar Vaish	Commissioner
Praveen Bansal	President Director
Chandan Jain	Director

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Significant accounting policies applied by the Company in preparing the financial statements are as follows :

a. Changes to the Statements of Financial Accounting Standards And Interpretations of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards

The adoption of these new and amended standards and interpretations that are effective beginning 1 January 2018 did not result in substantial changes to the Company's accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years.

- **Amendment to SFAS 2 "Statement of cash flows"**

  The amendment requires entity to explain changes in their liabilities for which cash flows have been, or will be classified as financing activities in the statement of cash flows.

- **Amendment to SFAS 13 investment property"**

  The amendment clarified that to transfer to, or from, investment properties there must be a change in use.

  To conclude if a property has changed use, there should be an assessment of whether the property meets the definition of the investment property. This change must be supported by evidence. It is confirmed that a change in intention, in isolation, is not enough to support a transfer.

- **Amendment to SFAS 15 "Investment in associate and joint venture**"

  The amendment allows venture capital organisations, mutual funds, unit trusts and similar entities to elect measuring their investments in associates or joint ventures at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The Board clarified that this election should be made separately for each associate or joint venture at initial recognition.

- **Amendment to SFAS 16 "Property, plant and equipment**

  The amendment provides the clarification that biological assets that meet the definition of bearer plants are accounted for as fixed assets; definition, recognition and measurement of the bearer plant shall be made in accordance with the relevant standard.

- **Amendment to SFAS 46 "Income taxes"**

  The amendments clarify the requirements for recognising deferred tax assets on unrealized losses.

  The amendments clarify the accounting for deferred tax where an asset is measured at fair value and that fair value is below the asset's tax base. The amendment also clarify certain other aspects of accounting for deferred tax assets.

- Amendment to SFAS 53 "Share-based payment"

  The amendment clarifies the measurement basis for cash-settled, share-based payments and the accounting for modifications that change an award from cashsettled to equity- settled. It also introduces an exception to the principles in SFAS 53 that wil require an award to be treated as if it was wholly equity-settled, where an employer is obliged to withhold an amount for the employee's tax obligation associated with a share-based payment and pay that amount to the tax authority.

- **Amendment to SFAS 67 "Disclosure of interests in other entities**"

  The amendment is applicable to interests in entities classified as held-for-sale except for summarised financial information. The objective of SFAS 67 was to provide information about the nature of interests in other entities, risks associated with these interests, and the effect of these interests on financial statements.

- **SFAS 69 "Agriculture"**

  The standard provides definition and recognition criteria for biological assets or agricultural produce. Those assets are measured at fair value less cost to sell with the changes in the carrying amounts recognized in the profit or loss.

  New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but effective for the financial year beginning 1 January 2019 are as folows:

- **ISFAS 33 "Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration"**
- **ISFAS 34 "Uncertainty over income tax treatments"**

  Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the year ended 31 December 2018 and have not been early adopted by the Company. The Company's has assessed the impact of these new standards and interpretations as set out follow:

- **SFAS 71 "Financial instruments"**

  SFAF 71 addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets.

  While the the Company has yet to undertake a detailed assessment of the classification and measurenment of financial assets, debt instruments currently classified as available- for-sale (AfS) financial assets would appear to satisfy the conditions for classification as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and hence there will be no change to the accounting treatment for these assets.

The new standard also introduces expanded disclosure requirements and changes in presentation. These are expected to change the nature and extent of the Company's disclosures about its financial instruments particularly in the year of the adoption of the new standard.

This standard must be applied for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2020. Early adoption is permitted.

- **Amandment of SFAS 62 "Insurance contracts"**

  This amendment is a consequential amendment due to the issuance of SFAS 71. The amended standard provides guidance for entity who's issuing insurance contract, especially insurance company, on how to implementing SFAS 71.

- **SFAS 72 "Revenue from contracts with customers"**

  A new standard for the recognition of revenue has been issued. This will replace SFAS 23 which covers contracts for goods and services and SFAS 34 which covers construction contracts.

  The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer.

  The standard permits either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach for the adoption.

  Management is currently assessing the effects of applying the new standard on the Company's financial statements and has identified the following areas that are likely to be affected:

  a. Accounting for the customer loyaltyprogramme – SFAS 23 requires that the total consideration received must be allocated to the points and goods based on relative stand-alone selling prices rather than based on the residual value method; this could result in different amounts being allocated to the goods sold and delay the recognition of a portion of the revenue.
  b. Accounting for certain costs incurred infulfilling a contract – certain costs which are currently expensed may need to be recognised as an asset under SFAS 72.
  c. Rights of return – SFAS 72 requires separate presentation on the statement of financial position of the right to recover the goods from the customer and the refund liability.

  This standard must be applied for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2020. Early adoption is permitted.

  - **SFAS 73 "Leases"**

    SFAS 73 was issued in September 2017. It will result in almost all leases being recognised on the statement of financial position, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognised. The only exceptions are short-term and low value leases.

    Some of the commitments may be covered by the exception for short-term and low-value leases and some commitments may relate to arrangements that will not qualify as leases under SFAS 73.

    This standard must be applied for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2020. Early adoption is permitted only for entities that apply SFAS 72. The Company does not intend to adopt the standard before its effective date.

    The implementation of other new and amendment accounting do not have potential impact to its financial statements.

b. Basis of Preparation Of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia (SAK) comprising of the Statements of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) and interpretation Financial Accounting Standards (ISAK) issued by the Board of Financial Accounting Standards of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants.

The Financial statements, except for the statements of cash flows, are prepared under the accrual basis of accounting. The measurement basis used is the historical cost, except for certain accounts which are measured on the bases described in the related accounting policies of each account.

The statements of cash flows have been prepared using indirect method by classifying cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities.

The reporting currency used in the financial statements is Rupiah

Effective January 1, 2011, the Company have adopted PSAK No. 1 (Revised 2009) regulates presentation of financial statements as to, among others, the objective, component of financial statements, fair presentation, materiality and aggregate, offsetting, distinction between current and non-current assets and short-term and long-term liabilities, comparative information, presentation consistency and introduces new disclosures such as, among others, key estimations and judgements, capital management, other comprehensive income, deviation from accounting standards and statement of compliance.

c. Transaction with Related Parties

The related parties are as follows:

1. Indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls or is controlled by, or under the control along with the company;
2. Associated companies
3. Individuals owning, directly or indirectly, any voting rights in a company that has significant influence, and close relatives of such individuals who can affect or be affected by such individuals in their transactions with the Company;
4. Key management persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of which include members of the Board of Commissioners, Directors and Managers of companies and close family members of such individuals;
5. Companies in which a substantial interest in voting power is owned, directly or indirectly by any person described in clause (c) and (d), or the individuals have significant influence over these companies. This includes enterprises owned by members of the Board of Commissioners, Directors, Substantial Shareholders of the company, and companies that have a member of key management in common with the Company.

All transactions with related parties which are related either done or not interest rates or prices, terms and conditions as those conducted by outside parties. Parties that have a special relationship disclosed in the Financial Statements.

d. Allowance for Doubtful Account

The Company has not made any allowance for doubtful account. The uncollectible receivable, if any, will be charged directly to the current year statement of income.

e. Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Fixed assets, except land, are depreciated using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Years
Building	10 – 20
Machinery and equipment	10
Transportation equipment	5
Tools and inventory	5

The cost of maintenance and repairs is charged to statements of income as incurred. Significant renewals and betterment are capitalized. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed, the carrying value and the related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gains or loss is reflected in the statement of income.

f. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

The Company applied PSAK No. 64, “Exploration and Evaluation Assets”. Exploration and evaluation assets represent the expenses incurred in relation with the process of exploring coal mining concession.

g. Foreign Currency Translation

Transactions during the year related to foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate at the transaction date. At balance sheet date, all assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the value of the rupiah exchange rate of Bank Indonesia prevailing on the balance sheet date. Profit or loss on foreign exchange are credited or charged to current operations.

On December 31, 2018 and 2017, Bank Indonesia middle rate used for Rp 14,481 and Rp 13,548 to US$ 1. Profit or loss on foreign exchange are credited or charged to current operations.

h. Net Sales and Expenses Recognized

Effective from January 1, 2011, the Company adopted SFAS No. 23 (Revised 2010), "Revenue'. The revised SFAS identifies the circumstances in which the criteria on revenue recognition will be met and, therefore, revenue may be recognized, and prescribes the accounting treatment of revenue arising from certain types of transactions and events, and also provides practical guidance on the application of the criteria on revenue recognition. There is no significant impact of these amended accounting standards on the financial statements.

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates and sales taxes (VAT).

Expenses are recognized as incurred on an accrual basis.

i. Income Tax

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

i) Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statements of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

The Company's liability for current corporate income tax is calculated using tax rates based on tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting dates.

ii) Deferred tax

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced if the taxable income is not sufficient to compensate all or part of the benefit that deferred tax utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable income will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting dates. The related tax effects of the provisions for and/or reversals of all temporary differences during the period, including effect of the change in tax rates, are included in the statement of comprehensive income of the current year.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when a legally enforceable right exists to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities or the deferred fax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity, or the Company intends to settle its current assets and liabilities on a net basis.

The Company has not yet implementate deferred tax because it does not have any significant impact for the Company.

j. Post Employment Benefits

Pension benefit obligation is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the adjustments for unrecognized actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Company is required to provide a minimum pension benefit as stipulated in Law No. 13/2003, which represents an underlying defined benefit obligation. If the pension benefits based on Law No. 13/2003 are higher than the existed pension plan, the difference is recorded as part of the overall pension benefits obligation.

Provisions made pertaining to past service costs are deferred and amortized over the expected average remaining service years of the qualified employees. On the other hand, provisions for current service costs are directly charged to operations of the current period. Actuarial gains or losses arising from adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized as income or expense when the net cumulative unrecognized actuarial gains or losses at the end of the previous reporting period exceed 10% of the present value of the defined benefit obligations at that date.

The actuarial gains or losses in excess of the said 10% threshold are recognized on a straight-line method over the expected average remaining service years of the qualified employees.

i) Other post-employment obligations

The Company also provides other post-employment benefits, such as service pay. The service pays benefit vests when the employees reach their retirement age. These benefits have been accounted for using the same methodology as for the defined pension benefit plan.

i) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when ever an employee's employment is terminated before the normal retirement date. The Company recognizes termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan and the possibility to withdraw the plan is low. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date are discounted at present value.

ii) Other long-term benefits

Other benefits such as long service leave is calculated in accordance with the Company regulations, using the projected unit credit method and discounted to present value.

The Company did not record provision for post employment benefit since the Company has no permanent staff.

k. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with general accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumption that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of the revenues and expenses during the reporting. Actual result could differ from those estimates.

l. Impairment of Assets

Management reviews any indication of impairment (recovery) value of assets on the balance sheet date and the possible reduction in the recoverable amount whenever events indicate impairment of assets.

The recoverable value is calculated based on value in use or net selling value, whichever is higher.

The impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable value. On the other hand, the recovery of impairment loss is recognized when there is indication that the impairment is no longer the case.

Impairment (recovery) value of assets is recognized as an expense (income) in the income statement for the year.

m. Financial Instruments

Effective from January 1, 2010, the Company adopted SFAS No. 50 (Revised 2006), "Financial Instruments: Presentation and Disclosures", and SFAS No. 55 (Revised 2006), "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement".

SFAS No. 50 (Revised 2006) manages the requirements in how to present the financial instruments, and the necessary information that should be disclosed in the financial statements, while SFAS No. 55 (Revised 2006) establishes the principles for recognizing and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities, and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standard provides the definitions and characteristics of a derivative, the categories of financial instruments, recognition and measurement, hedge accounting and determination of hedging relationships, among others.

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of SFAS No. 55 (Revised 2006) are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or available-for-sale financial asset. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets after initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates them at each financial year-end.

The Company's financial assets consist of cash on hand and in banks, and other receivables from third parties which are classified and accounted under SFAS No. 55 (Revised 2006).

When financial assets are recognized initially, they are measured at fair value, and in the case of financial assets not at fair value through statements of comprehensive income, plus directly attributable transaction costs with acquisition of that financial assets.

Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, such financial assets are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, and the related gains and losses are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

An allowance is made for uncollectible amounts when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect the debt Bad debts are written off when identified.

The detail of the accounting policies concerning the impairment of financial assets are disclosed as below.

De-recognition

The financial assets, or which applicable as part of financial assets or part of a Company of similar financial assets, will be de-recognized at the time of:

- The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired; or
- The Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third

party under a "pass-through" arrangement and either (a) has transferred all the risks and rewards of the financial asset substantially, or (b) has neither substantially transferred nor retained all the risks and rewards of the financial asset, but has transferred control of the financial asset.

Continuing involvement that fakes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lowest of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in ifs entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of (i) the consideration received, including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed; and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognized directly in equity is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

Impairment

The Company assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a Company of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a Company of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, them is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred "loss event), and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the Company of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a Company of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and when observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost

For loans and receivables carried at amortized cost, the Company firstly assesses individually whether objective evidence relating impairment for individually significant assets exists, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant.

When there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance for impairment account and the amount of the loss is directly recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount based on the original effective interest rate of asset. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral, if any, has been realized or has been transferred to the Company.

If, in the subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance for impairment account. The reversal shall not result in an excessive amount of carrying amount of the financial assets over what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized at the date the impairment is reversed. The recovery of financial assets is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial assets' original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the prevailed effective interest rate.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of SFAS No. 55 (Revised 2006) are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through statements of comprehensive income or loans and borrowings. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at their fair values, and in case of loans and borrowings, include directly attributable transaction costs.

As at the statements of financial position date, the Company has no other financial liabilities other than those classified as loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

The Company's financial liabilities include others payable to third parties and accrued expenses.

Liabilities for others payable to third parties and accrued expenses was stated at carrying amounts (notional amounts), which approximate their fair values.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, that is when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing financial liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as de-recognition of the original financial liability and recognition of a new financial liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

iii) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statements of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

iv) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by referring to quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period, without any deduction for transaction costs.

For financial instruments where there is no active market, the fair value is determined using the appropriate valuation techniques permitted by SFAS No. 55 (Revised 2006) such as using recent arm's length market transactions; referring to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

3. SOURCES OF ESTIMATED UNCERTAINTIES

The preparation on the Company's financial statements requires management to make Judgments; estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjusment to the carrying amount of the asset and liability affected in future periods.

The following judgments are made by management in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Classification of financial assets and liabilties

The Company determines the classifications of certain assets and liabilities as financial assets and financial liabilities by judging if they meet the definition set forth in PSAK No. 55 (Revised 2014).

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjusment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities with in the next financial year are disclosed below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future development May change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Depreciation of fixed asset

The costs of fixed assets are depreciated on a straight-line method over estimated useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these fixed assets to be with in 3 to 20 years. These are common life expectandes applied in the industries where in the Company conducts its businesses. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological development could impact the economic useful lives and the residual value of these assets, and there for future depreciation charges could be revised.

Financial instruments

The Company carries certain financial assets and liabilities at fair values, which requires the use of accounting estimates. While significant componenets of fair value measurement were determined using verifiable objective evidences, the amount of changes in fair values would differ if the Company utilized different valuation methodology. Any changes in fair values of these financial assets and liabilities would affect directly the Company's income or loss.

Income tax

Significant judgment is involved in determining the provision for corporate income tax. There are certain transactions and computation for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognizes liabilities for expected corporate income tax issues based on estimates of whether additional corporate income tax will be due.

4 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

	2018		2017	
	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	**Amount in INR (₹ million)**	**Amount in Indonesia Rupiah**	**Amount in INR (₹ million)**
Cash on hand	**12,717**	**-**	12,717	0.00
Bank Standard Chartered	**-**	**-**	-	-
Bank Mandiri IDR	**23,251,953**	**0.11**	5,341,107	0.02
Bank Mandiri USD	**135,828,305**	**0.66**	99,407,773	0.46
Total cash and cash equivalent	**159,092,975**	**0.77**	104,761,597	0.49

5 DUE FROM RELATED PARTY

PT Jangkar Prima	**-**	**-**	1,569,705,325	7.31
Total due from related party	**-**	**-**	1,569,705,325	7.31

Amount in Indonesia Rupiah

6 FIXED ASSETS

	2018			
	Beginning balance	**Addition**	**Disposal**	**Ending balance**
At cost				
Land of coal stockpile (jetty land)	**245,000,000**	**-**	**-**	**245,000,000**
Book value	**245,000,000**	**-**	**-**	**245,000,000**
At cost				
Land of coal stockpile (jetty land)	**1.20**	**-**	-	1.20
Book value	**1.20**	**-**	-	1.20

	2017			
	Beginning balance	**Addition**	**Disposal**	**Ending balance**
At cost				
Land of coal stockpile (jetty land)	**245,000,000**	**-**	-	245,000,000
Book value	**245,000,000**	**-**	-	245,000,000

Amount in INR (₹ million)

	2017			
	Beginning balance	**Addition**	**Disposal**	**Ending Balance**
At cost				
Land of coal stockpile (jetty land)	**1.14**	**-**	-	1.14
Book value	**1.14**	**-**	-	1.14

7 EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	2018		2017	
	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	**Amount in INR (₹ Million)**	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)
Operational cost at site & geologist	**1,231,050,000**	**5.98**	1,231,050,000	5.73
Boring	**1,108,456,555**	**5.39**	1,108,456,555	5.16
Topography and geology	**1,074,863,500**	**5.23**	1,074,863,500	5.01
Rental Office	**1,004,135,714**	**4.88**	1,004,135,714	4.68
Consession's handling	**595,575,000**	**2.90**	595,575,000	2.77
Boring and exploration	**391,503,225**	**1.90**	391,503,225	1.82
Travel on duty	**177,982,676**	**0.87**	177,982,676	0.83
Renovation	**101,244,000**	**0.49**	101,244,000	0.47
Overhead	**11,634,000**	**0.06**	11,634,000	0.05
Others	**119,838,893**	**0.58**	119,838,893	0.56
Total	**5,816,283,563**	**28.28**	5,816,283,563	27.08

Exploration and evaluation assets represent the expenses incurred during the exploration stage of the mining concession.

8 DUE TO RELATED PARTY

	2018		2017	
	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	**Amount in INR (₹ Million)**	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)
Bajaj Hindusthan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	**5,242,122,000**	**25.49**	-	-
Global Power Projects (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	**1,592,910,000**	**7.74**	4,199,880,000	19.56
PT Jangkar Prima	**15,506,957**	**0.08**	-	-
Total	**6,850,538,957**	**33.31**	4,199,880,000	19.56

As of December 31, 2018, the Company has a due to related parties, Bajaj Hindusthan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd and Global Power Projects Singapore Pte. Ltd amounted to US$ 362,000 and US$ 110,000.

Due to related parties, PT Jangkar Prima, amounted to Rp 15,506,957 and nil as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The loans has no interest and no specific term of payment.

9 ACCRUED EXPENSES

	2018		2017	
	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	**Amount in INR (₹ Million)**	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)
Professional fee	**30,250,000**	**0.15**	27,500,000	0.13
Electricity and Service charges	**4,302,036**	**0.02**	5,202,961	0.02
Total	**34,552,036**	**0.17**	32,702,961	0.15

10 SHARE CAPITAL

Based State Gazette No. 62075 dated October 25, 2012, the composition of the shareholder as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

	2018			
Name of shareholders	**Stock**	**% of ownership**	**Nominal value (in Indonesia Rupiah)**	**Amount (in Indonesia Rupiah)**
Bajaj Hindusthan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	**49,500**	**0.99**	100,000	4,950,000,000

	2018			
Name of shareholders	**Stock**	**% of ownership**	**Nominal value (in Indonesia Rupiah)**	**Amount (in Indonesia Rupiah)**
Global Power Projects Singapore Pte. Ltd	**500**	**0.01**	100,000	50,000,000
Total	**50,000**	**1.00**		5,000,000,000

	2018			
Name of shareholders	**Stock**	**% of ownership**	**Nominal value (in Indonesia Rupiah)**	**Amount (in Indonesia Rupiah)**
Bajaj Hindusthan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	**49,500**	**0.99**	**100,000.00**	**24.07**
Global Power Projects Singapore Pte. Ltd.	**500**	**0.01**	**100,000.00**	**0.24**
Total	**50,000**	**1.00**		**24.31**

	2017			
Name of shareholders	Stock	% of ownership	Nominal value (in Indonesia Rupiah)	Amount (in Indonesia Rupiah)
Bajaj Hindusthan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	49,500	0.99	100,000	4,950,000,000
Global Power Projects Singapore Pte. Ltd	500	0.01	100,000	50,000,000
Total	50,000	1.00		5,000,000,000

	2017			
Name of shareholders	Stock	% of ownership	Nominal value (in Indonesia Rupiah)	Amount (in Indonesia Rupiah)
Bajaj Hindusthan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	49,500	0.99	100,000.00	23.05
Global Power Projects Singapore Pte. Ltd.	500	0.01	100,000.00	0.23
Total	50,000	1.00		23.28

11. OPERATING EXPENSES

	2018		2017	
	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	**Amount in INR (₹ Million)**	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)
Rent expenses	**124,840,000**	**0.61**	135,200,000	0.63
Professional services	**41,050,000**	**0.20**	20,480,000	0.10
Internet and service charge	**63,512,097**	**0.31**	61,317,822	0.29
Bank charges	**6,613,175**	**0.03**	6,332,993	0.03
Office expenses	**-**	**-**	2,000,000	0.01
Tax	**15,702,239**	**0.08**	76,500	0.00
Others	**1,952,746**	**0.01**	537,939	0.00
Total	**253,670,257**	**1.24**	225,945,255	1.05

The financial statements are translated at the exchange rate as on 31.03.2019 i.e. 1 USD = IDR 14228 and 1 USD = INR 69.1713 and as on 31.03.2018 i.e. 1 USD =IDR 13,760 and 1 USD = INR 64.0746.

12. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company principal financial assets comprise cash on hand, banks, and due from related parties. The Company also has various financial liabilities such due to related parties and accrued expenses.

The Company policy is not to undertake hedging transactions for its financial instruments.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are foreign currency risk and liquidity risk. The Director reviews and approves policies for managing each of these risks, which are described in more details as follows:

Fair value and cash flow interest rate risk

Currently, the Company does not have a formal hedging policy for interest rate exposures.

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company does not have financial liabilities that are exposed to interest rate risk.

Foreign currency risk

The Company's reporting currency is in Rupiah. The Company faces foreign exchange risk as its cash on hand and in banks, and due to related parties are either denominated in foreign currency (mainly the US Dollar) or whose price is significantly influenced by their benchmark price movements in foreign currencies. Currently, the Company does not have a formal hedging policy for foreign currency exposures. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company has net liabilities position of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency.

As disclosed in note 8, the company has due to related parties is US$ Dollar. But this loans has no interest and no specific term of payment.

Liquidity risk

The Company manages its liquidity profile to be able to finance its capital expenditures and service its maturing debts by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents, and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The Company regularly evaluates its projected and actual cash flow information and continuously assesses conditions in the financial markets for opportunities.

13. APPROVALS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying financial statements have been approved by the Management Company to be issued on March, 11 2019.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS REPORT ABOUT

RESPONSIBILITY TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

PT. JANGKAR PRIMA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017

We, the undersigned:

1.	Name	:	Praveen Bansal
	Office Address	:	Springhill Office Tower Unit 8G Jakarta
	Resident address	:	D-084 Windosr Park, Vaibhav Khand Indirapuram Ghaziabad, U.P. India
	Telephone	:	
	Position	:	President Director

We, the undersigned:

1.	Name	:	Chandan Jain
	Office Address	:	Springhill Office Tower Unit 8G Jakarta
	Resident address	:	Apartemen The Mansion Blok Jasmine Town Home Aurora Unit 6TX, Jl Trembesi Blok D Kemayoran, Jakarta Utara 14410
	Telephone	:	0812 - 1865 - 1196
	Position	:	Director

Declare that:

1. We are responsible for the preparation and presentation of PT Jangkar Prima ("the Company")
2. The Company's financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

3a. All the information in the Company's financial statements have been disclosed in a completed and truthful manner.

3b. The Company's financial statements do not contain any incorred information or material facts, nor do they omit information or material facts.

4. We are responsible for the Company's internal control system.

We certify the accuracy of this statment

Chandan Jain
Director

Jakarta

March 11, 2019

Independent Auditors' Report

Report No.: 00016/1158/AU.1/02/1111-2/1/III/2019
Shareholders and Directors

PT JANGKAR PRIMA

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of PT Jangkar Prima ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2018, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of capital deficiency, and statement of the cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies.

Managment's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of such financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on such financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institure of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether such financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclousers in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements, present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of PT Jangkar Prima as of December 31, 2018, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Registered Public Accountants
Gideon Adi & Rekan

Bisner Sitanggang, CA., CPA
Public Accountant Registration No. AP. 1111
Jakarta, March 11, 2019

PT. JANGKAR PRIMA (2018)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017

Particulars	Note	2018 Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	2018 Amount in INR (₹ Million)	2017 Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	2017 Amount in INR (₹ Million)
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and bank	4	**1,572,657,153**	**7.66**	56,769,638	0.26
Due from related partries	5	**15,506,957**	**0.08**	-	-
Advance operation	6	**28,207,928**	**0.14**	1,064,792	0.00
Other receivable				-	-
Total current assets		**1,616,372,038**	**7.88**	57,834,430	0.27
Non current assets					
Fixed assets	7	**14,448,526**	**0.06**	12,365,675	0.06
Exploration and evaluation assets	8	**1,586,004,060**	**7.71**	1,586,004,060	7.39
Total non-current assets		**1,600,452,586**	**7.77**	1,598,369,735	7.45
TOTAL ASSETS		**3,216,824,624**	**15.65**	1,656,204,165	7.71
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL DEFICIENCY					
Current liabilities					
Taxes Payable	9	**4,335,300**	**0.02**	4,398,471	0.02
Due to related party	10	**15,357,245,310**	**74.66**	10,436,871,325	48.60
Accrued expenses	11	**55,712,935**	**0.27**	232,711,198	1.08
Total current liabilities		**15,417,293,545**	**74.95**	10,673,980,994	49.70
Capital deficiency					
Share capital	12	**5,000,000,000**	**24.31**	5,000,000,000	23.28
Deficits		**(17,200,468,921)**	**(83.61)**	(14,017,776,829)	(65.27)
Total equity		**(12,200,468,921)**	**(59.30)**	(9,017,776,829)	(41.99)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL DEFICIENCY		**3,216,824,624**	**15.65**	1,656,204,165	7.71

The financial statements are translated at the exchange rate as on 31.03.2019 i.e. 1USD =IDR 14228 and 1 USD = INR 69.1713 and as on 31.03.2018 i.e. 1USD= IDR 13,760 and 1USD = INR 64.0746.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017

Particulars	Note	2018 Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	2018 Amount in INR (₹ Million)	2017 Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	2017 Amount in INR (₹ Million)
Operating expenses	13	2,376,568,730	11.54	2,430,266,936	11.32
Total operating expenses		**2,376,568,730**	**11.54**	2,430,266,936	11.32
Other (expenses) / income					
Others		(806,123,362)	(3.92)	(78,620,940)	(0.37)
Total other (expenses) / income		**(806,123,362)**	**(3.92)**	(78,620,940)	(0.37)
Profit / (Loss) before income tax		(3,182,692,092)	(15.46)	(2,508,887,876)	(11.68)
Income tax					
Net Profit/ (Loss)		**(3,182,692,092)**	**(15.46)**	**(2,508,887,876)**	**(11.68)**

The financial statements are translated at the exchange rate as on 31.03.2019 i.e. 1USD =IDR 14228 and 1 USD = INR 69.1713 and as on 31.03.2018 i.e. 1USD= IDR 13,760 and 1USD = INR 64.0746.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL DEFICIENCY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017

Particulars	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah: Share Capital	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah: Deficits	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah: Total Equity	Amount in INR (₹ Million): Share Capital	Amount in INR (₹ Million): Deficits	Amount in INR (₹ Million): Total Equity
Balance December 31, 2016	5,000,000,000	(11,508,888,953)	(6,508,888,953)	23.28	(53.59)	(30.31)
Profit / (Loss) for the year		(2,508,887,876)	(2,508,887,876)	-	(11.68)	(11.68)
Balance December 31, 2017	5,000,000,000	(14,017,776,829)	(9,017,776,829)	23.28	(65.27)	(41.99)
Balance January 01, 2018	**5,000,000,000**	**(14,017,776,829)**	**(9,017,776,829)**	**24.31**	**(68.15)**	**(43.84)**
Profit / (Loss) for the year	**-**	**(3,182,692,092)**	**(3,182,692,092)**	**-**	**(15.46)**	**(15.46)**
Balance December 31, 2018	**5,000,000,000**	**(17,200,468,921)**	**(12,200,468,921)**	**24.31**	**(83.61)**	**(59.30)**

The financial statements are translated at the exchange rate as on 31.03.2019 i.e. 1USD =IDR 14228 and 1 USD = INR 69.1713 and as on 31.03.2018 i.e. 1USD= IDR 13,760 and 1USD = INR 64.0746.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017

Particulars	2018 Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	2018 Amount in INR (₹ Million)	2017 Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	2017 Amount in INR (₹ Million)
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net Profit/ (Loss)	(3,182,692,092)	(15.46)	(2,508,887,876)	(11.68)
Depreciation	4,757,147	0.02	11,328,898	0.05
Decrease / (Increase) in current assets		-	-	-
Advances	(27,143,136)	(0.13)	(442,200)	(0.00)
Other receiveable	-	-	25,000,000	0.12
Accrued expenses	(181,396,733)	(0.88)	44,180,210	0.21
Tax Payable	4,335,300	0.02	4,398,471	0.02
Other Payables	-	-	(13,000,000)	(0.06)
Net Cash used by operating activities	**(3,382,139,514)**	**(16.43)**	**(2,437,422,497)**	**(11.35)**
Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of fixed assets	(6,840,000)	(0.03)	-	-
Net Cash flows used by investing activities	**(6,840,000)**	**(0.03)**	**-**	**-**
Cash flows from financing activities				
Due to related parties	4,920,373,985	23.92	359,871,325	1.68
Due from related parties	(15,506,957)	(0.08)	433,988,126	2.02
Net Cash flows provided by financing activities	4,904,867,028	23.84	793,859,451	3.70
Net increase in cash and bank	1,515,887,514	7.38	(1,643,563,046)	(7.65)
Cash and bank beginning of the year	56,769,638	0.28	1,700,332,684	7.92
Cash and bank at end of the year	**1,572,657,152**	**7.66**	**56,769,638**	**0.26**

The financial statements are translated at the exchange rate as on 31.03.2019 i.e. 1USD =IDR 14228 and 1 USD = INR 69.1713 and as on 31.03.2018 i.e. 1USD= IDR 13,760 and 1USD = INR 64.0746.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2018

1. GENERAL

PT. JANGKAR PRIMA (referred as the "company") domiciled with headquarters in Jl Pelita V RT 035 RW 04 Gg. 35-II Buntok Kota, Kec Dusun Selatan, Barito Selatan, Central Borneo was established based on the notarial deed No. 5 dated April 20, 2002, of Tini Rusdhihatie, S.H., a notary in Buntok and are registered in the southern district court Buntok with Number 86/CV/2004 dated August 30, 2004.

The Company's Articles of Association has been amended for several times the latest amendment to the Deed of Shareholder Decision No. 11 dated 11 February 2011 of Notary Tintin Surtini, S.H., Substitute Notary Surjadi, S.H., in Jakarta and was approved by the Minister of Justice and Human Rights Republic of Indonesia in his Decree No. AHU-16148.AH.01.01. TH 2011 dated March 30, 2011.

The Company is engaged in mining, Under Decree No, 343, 2004 Regent Barito, The Company has obtained permission in mining exploration, transport, mining, washing/processing, storage, transportation, and marketing of all products from the mining area of 4,148 Ha of mining area located in Kecamatan Gunung Bintang Awai, South Barito District.

Deed No. 38 of the Notary Surjadi, SH, Notary in Jakarta on 13 January 2012 and has obtained approval from the Minister of Justice and Human Rights Republic of Indonesia, AHU-0558.AH.01.02 2012 on February 2, 2012, concerning paid-in capital and change management.

Composition of Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors in accordance with notarial deed of Suwanda, S.H., Notarial in Bogor, No. 7 dated January 19, 2017, as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

31 December 2018 and 2017	
President Commissioner	Pradeep Parakh
Commissioner	Alok Kumar Vaish
President Director	Praveen Bansal
Director	Chandan Jain

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Presented below is a summary of significant accounting policies adopted in preparing the financial statements.

a. Changes to The Statements of Financial Accounting Standards And Interpretations of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards

The adoption of these new and amended standards and interpretations that are effective beginning 1 January 2018 did not result in substantial changes to the Company's accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years.

- **Amendment to SFAS 2 "Statement of cash flows"**

The amendment requires entity to explain changes in their liabilities for which cash flows have been, or will be classified as financing activities in the statement of cash flows.

- **Amendment to SFAS 13 "Investment property"**

The amendment clarified that to transfer to, or from, investment properties there must be a change in use.

To conclude if a property has changed use, there should be an assessment of whether the property meets the definition of the investment property. This change must be supported by evidence. It is confirmed that a change in intention, in isolation, is not enough to support a transfer.

- **Amendment to SFAS 15 "Investment in associate and joint venture"**

The amendment allows venture capital organisations, mutual funds, unit trusts and similar entities to elect measuring their investments in associates or joint ventures at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The Board clarified that this election should be made separately for each associate orj oint venture at initial recognition.

- **Amendment to SFAS 16 "Property, plant and equipment**

The amendment provides the clarification that biological assets that meet the definition of bearer plants are accounted for as fixed assets; definition, recognition and measurement of the bearer plant shall be made in accordance with the relevant standard.

- **Amendment to SFAS 46 "Income taxes"**

The amendments clarify the requirements for recognising deferred tax assets on unrealized losses. The amendments clarify the accounting for deferred tax where an asset is measured at fair value and that fair value is below the asset's tax base. The amendment also clarify certain other aspects of accounting for deferred tax assets.

- **Amendment to SFAS 53 "Share-based payment"**

The amendment clarifies the measurement basis for cash-settled, share-based payments and the accounting for modifications that change an award from cashsettled to equity- settled. It also introduces an exception to the principles in SFAS 53 that wil require an award to be treated as if it was wholly equity-settled, where an employer is obliged to withhold an amount for the employee's tax obligation associated with a share-based payment and pay that amount to the tax authority.

- **Amendment to SFAS 67 "Disclosure of interests in other entities"**

The amendment is applicable to interests in entities classified as held-for-sale except for summarised financial information. The objective of SFAS 67 was to provide information about the nature of interests in other entities, risks associated with these interests, and the effect of these interests on financial statements.

- **SFAS 69 "Agriculture"**

The standard provides definition and recognition criteria for biological assets or agricultural produce. Those assets are measured at fair value less cost to sell with the changes in the carrying amounts recognized in the profit or loss.

New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but effective for the financial year beginning 1 January 2019 are as folows :

- **ISFAS 33 "Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration"**
- **ISFAS 34 "Uncertainty over income tax treatments"**

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the year ended 31 December 2018 and have not been early adopted by the Company. The Company's has assessed the impact of these new standards and interpretations as set out follow

- **SFAS 71 "Financial instruments"**

SFAF 71 addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets.

While the the Company has yet to undertake a detailed assessment of the classification and measurenment of financial assets, debt instruments currently classified as available- for-sale (AfS) financial assets would appear to satisfy the conditions for classification as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and hence there will be no change to the accounting treatment for these assets.

The new standard also introduces expanded disclosure requirements and changes in presentation. These are expected to change the nature and extent of the Company's disclosures about its financial instruments particularly in the year of the adoption of the new standard.

This standard must be applied for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2020. Early adoption is permitted.

- **Amendment of SFAS 62 'Insurance contracts'**

  This amendment is a consequential amendment due to the issuance of SFAS 71. The amended standard provides guidance for entity who's issuing insurance contract, especially insurance company, on how to implementing SFAS 71.

- **SFAS 72 "Revenue from contracts with customers"**

  A new standard for the recognition of revenue has been issued. This will replace SFAS 23 which covers contracts for goods and services and SFAS 34 which covers construction contracts. The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer.

  The standard permits either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach for the adoption.

  Management is currently assessing the effects of applying the new standard on the Company's financial statements and has identified the following areas that are likely to be affected:

  a. Accounting for the customer loyaltyprogramme – SFAS 23 requires that the total consideration received must be allocated to the points and goods based on relative stand-alone selling prices rather than based on the residual value method; this could result in different amounts being allocated to the goods sold and delay the recognition of a portion of the revenue.

  b. Accounting for certain costs incurred infulfilling a contract – certain costs which are currently expensed may need to be recognised as an asset under SFAS 72.

  c. Rights of return – SFAS 72 requires separate presentation on the statement of financial position of the right to recover the goods from the customer and the refund liability.

     This standard must be applied for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2020. Early adoption is permitted.

- **SFAS 73 "Leases"**

  SFAS 73 was issued in September 2017. It will result in almost all leases being recognised on the statement of financial position, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognised. The only exceptions are short-term and low-value leases.

  Some of the commitments may be covered by the exception for short-term and low-value leases and some commitments may relate to arrangements that will not qualify as leases under SFAS 73.

  This standard must be applied for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2020. Early adoption is permitted only for entities that apply SFAS 72. The Company does not intend to adopt the standard before its effective date.

  The implementation of other new and amendment accounting do not have potential impact to its financial statements.

b. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia (SAK) comprising of the Statements of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) and interpretation Financial Accounting Standards (ISAK) issued by the Board of Financial Accounting Standards of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants.

The Financial statements, except for the statements of cash flows, are prepared under the accrual basis of accounting. The measurement basis used is the historical cost, except for certain accounts which are measured on the bases described in the related accounting policies of each account.

The statements of cash flows have been prepared using indirect method by classifying cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities.

The reporting currency used in the financial statements is Rupiah

Effective January 1, 2011, the Company have adopted PSAK No. 1 (Revised 2009) regulates presentation of financial statements as to, among others, the objective, component of financial statements, fair presentation, materiality and aggregate, offsetting, distinction between current and non-current assets and short-term and long-term liabilities, comparative information, presentation consistency and introduces new disclosures, among others, key estimations and judgements, capital management, other comprehensive income, deviation from accounting standards and statement of compliance.

c. Transaction with Related Parties

The related parties are as follows

1. Indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls or is controlled by, or under the control along with the Company;
2. Associated companies
3. Individuals owning, directly or indirectly, any voting rights in a company that has significant influence, and close relatives of such individuals who can affect or be affected by such individuals in their transactions with the Company;
4. Key management persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of which include members of the Board of Commissioners, Directors and Managers of companies and close family members of such individuals;
5. Companies in which a substantial interest in voting power is owned, directly or indirectly by any person described in clause (c) and (d), or the individuals have significant influence over these companies, This includes enterprises owned by members of the Board of Commissioners, Directors, Substantial Shareholders of the company, and companies that have a member of key management in common with the Company.

All transactions with related parties which are related either done or not interest rates or prices, terms and conditions as those conducted by outside parties. Parties that have a special relationship disclosed in the Financial Statements.

d. Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Fixed assets, except land, are depreciated using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Years
Building	10 – 20
Machinery and equipment	10
Transportation equipment	5
Tools and inventory	5

The cost of maintenance and repairs is charged to statements of income as incurred. Significant renewals and betterment are capitalized. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed, the carrying value and the related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gains or loss is reflected in the statement of income.

e. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

The Company applied PSAK No. 64, "Exploration and Evaluation Assets", Exploration and evaluation assets represent the expenses incurred in relation with the process of exploring coal mining concession.

f. Foreign Currency Translation

Transactions during the year related to foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate at the transaction date. At balance sheet date, all assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the value of the rupiah exchange rate of Bank Indonesia prevailing on the balance sheet date.

On December 31, 2018 and 2017, Bank Indonesia middle rate used for Rp 14,481 and Rp 13,548 to US$ 1. Profit or loss on foreign exchange are credited or charged to current operations.

g. Revenue and Expenses Recognized

Effective from January 1, 2011, the Company adopted SFAS No. 23 (Revised 2010), "Revenue", The revised SFAS identifies the circumstances in which the criteria on revenue recognition will be met and, therefore, revenue may be recognized, and prescribes the accounting treatment of revenue arising from certain types of transactions and events, and also provides practical guidance on the application of the criteria on revenue recognition. There is no significant impact of these amended accounting standards on the financial statement.

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates and sales taxes (VAT).

Expenses are recognized as incurred on an accrual basis.

h. Income Tax

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

i) Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statements of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

The Company's liability for current corporate income tax is calculated using tax rates based on tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting dates.

ii) Deferred tax

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced if the taxable income is not sufficient to compensate all or part of the benefit that deferred tax utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable income will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting dates. The related tax effects of the provisions for and/or reversals of all temporary differences during the period, including effect of the change in tax rates, are included in the statement of comprehensive income of the current year.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when a legally enforceable right exists to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities or the deferred fax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity, or the Company intends to settle its current assets and liabilities on a net basis.

The Company has not yet implementate deferred tax beacuse it does not have any significant impact for the Company.

i. Post Employment Benefits

Pension benefit obligation is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the adjustments for unrecognized actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Company is required to provide a minimum pension benefit as stipulated in Law No. 13/2003, which represents an underlying defined benefit obligation. If the pension benefits based on Law No. 13/2003 are higher than the existed pension plan, the difference is recorded as part of the overall pension benefits obligation.

Provisions made pertaining to past service costs are deferred and amortized over the expected average remaining service years of the qualified employees, On the other hand, provisions for current service costs are directly charged to operations of the current period. Actuarial gains or losses arising from adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized as income or expense when the net cumulative unrecognized actuarial gains or losses at the end of the previous reporting period exceed 10% of the present value of the defined benefit obligations at that date.

The actuarial gains or losses in excess of the said 10% threshold are recognized on a straight-line method over the expected average remaining service years of the qualified employees.

i) Other post-employment obligations

The Company also provides other post-employment benefits, such as service pay, The service pays benefit vests when the employees reach their retirement age, These benefits have been accounted for using the same methodology as for the defined pension benefit plan.

ii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when ever an employee's employment is terminated before the normal retirement date. The Company recognizes termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan and the possibility to withdraw the plan is low. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date are discounted at present value.

iii) Other long-term benefits

Other benefits such as long service leave is calculated in accordance with the Company regulations, using the projected unit credit method and discounted to present value.

The Company did not record provision for post employment benefit since the Company has no permanent staff.

j. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with general accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumption that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of the revenues and expenses during the reporting, Actual result could differ from those estimates.

k. Impairment of Assets

Management reviews any indication of impairment (recovery) value of assets on the balance sheet date and the possible reduction in the recoverable amount whenever events indicate impairment of assets.

The recoverable value is calculated based on value in use or net selling value, whichever is higher.

The impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable value, On the other hand, the recovery of impairment loss is recognized when there is indication that the impairment is no longer the case.

Impairment (recovery) value of assets is recognized as an expense (income) in the income statement for the year.

l. Financial Instruments

Effective from January 1, 2010, the Company adopted SFAS No. 50 (Revised 2006), "Financial Instruments: Presentation and Disclosures", and SFAS No. 55 (Revised 2006), "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement".

SFAS No. 50 (Revised 2006) manages the requirements in how to present the financial instruments, and the necessary information that should be disclosed in the financial statements, while SFAS No. 55 (Revised 2006) establishes the principles for recognizing and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities, and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standard provides the definitions and characteristics of a derivative, the categories of financial instruments, recognition and measurement, hedge accounting and determination of hedging relationships, among others.

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of SFAS No. 55 (Revised 2006) are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or available-for-sale financial asset. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets after initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates them at each financial year-end.

The Company's financial assets consist of cash in hand and in banks, and other receivables from third parties which are classified and accounted under SFAS No. 55 (Revised 2006).

When financial assets are recognized initially, they are measured at fair value, and in the case of financial assets not at fair value through statements of comprehensive income, plus directly attributable transaction costs with acquisition of that financial assets.

Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, such financial assets are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, and the related gains and losses are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

An allowance is made for uncollectible amounts when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect the debt Bad debts are written off when identified.

The detail of the accounting policies concerning the impairment of financial assets are disclosed as below.

De-recognition

The financial assets, or which applicable as part of financial assets or part of a Company of similar financial assets, will be de-recognized at the time of:

- The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired; or
- The Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement and either (a) has transferred all the risks and rewards of the financial asset substantially, or (b) has neither substantially transferred nor retained all the risks and rewards of the financial asset, but has transferred control of the financial asset.

Continuing involvement that fakes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lowest of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in ifs entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of (i) the consideration received, including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed; and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognized directly in equity is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

Impairment

The Company assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a Company of financial assets is impaired, A financial asset or a Company of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, them is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred "loss event), and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the Company of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a Company of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and when observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost

For loans and receivables carried at amortized cost, the Company firstly assesses individually whether objective evidence relating impairment for individually significant assets exists, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant.

When there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance for impairment account and the amount of the loss is directly recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount based on the original effective interest rate of asset. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral, if any, has been realized or has been transferred to the Company.

If, in the subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance for impairment account. The reversal shall not result in an excessive amount of carrying amount of the financial assets over what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized at the date the impairment is reversed, The recovery of financial assets is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial assets' original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rates, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the prevailed effective interest rate.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of SFAS No. 55 (Revised 2006) are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through statements of comprehensive income or loans and borrowing. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at their fair values, and in case of loans and borrowings, include directly attributable transaction costs.

As at the statements of financial position date, the Company has no other financial liabilities other than those classified as loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

The Company's financial liabilities include others payable to third parties and accrued expenses.

Liabilities for others payable to third parties and accrued expenses was stated at carrying amounts (notional amounts), which approximate their fair values.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, that is when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing financial liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as de-recognition of the original financial liability and recognition of a new financial liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

iii) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statements of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

iv) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by referring to quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period, without any deduction for transaction costs.

For financial instruments where there is no active market, the fair value is determined using the appropriate valuation techniques permitted by SFAS No. 55 (Revised 2006) such as using recent arm's length market transactions; referring to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

3. SOURCES OF ESTIMATED UNCERTAINTIES

The preparation on the Company's financial statements requires management to make Judgments; estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjusment to the carrying amount of the asset and liability affected in future periods.

The following judgments are made by management in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Classification of financial assets and liabilties

The Company determines the classifications of certain assets and liabilities as financial assets and financial liabilities by judging if they meet the definition set forth in PSAK No. 55 (Revised 2014).

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjusment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities with in the next financial year are disclosed below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future development May change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Depreciation of fixed asset

The costs of fixed assets are depreciated on a straight-line method over estimated useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these fixed assets to be with in 3 to 20 years. These are common life expectandes applied in the industries where in the Company conducts its businesses. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological development could impact the economic useful lives and the residual value of these assets, and there for future depreciation charges could be revised.

Financial instruments

The Company carries certain financial assets and liabilities at fair values, which requires the use of accounting estimates. While significant componenets of fair value measurement were determined using verifiable objective evidences, the amount of changes in fair values would differ if the Company utilized different valuation methodology. Any changes in fair values of these financial assets and liabilities would affect directly the Company's income or loss.

Income tax

Significant judgment is involved in determining the provision for corporate income tax. There are certain transactions and computation for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognizes liabilities for expected corporate income tax issues based on estimates of whether additional corporate income tax will be due.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

	2018		2017	
	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	**Amount in INR (₹ Million)**	**Amount in Indonesia Rupiah**	**Amount in INR (₹ Million)**
Cash on hand	**337,805**	**-**	1,651,136	0.01
	337,805	**-**	1,651,136	0.01
Banks				
- Bank Standard Chartered			-	-
- Bank Mandiri (Indonesian Rupiah)	**75,604,459**	**0.37**	37,260,275	0.17
- Bank Mandiri (USD)	**1,496,714,889**	**7.28**	17,858,227	0.08
Total	**1,572,657,153**	**7.66**	56,769,638	0.26

5 DUE FROM RELATED PARTY

	2018		2017	
	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	**Amount in INR (₹ Million)**	**Amount in Indonesia Rupiah**	**Amount in INR (₹ Million)**
PT Batu Bumi Persada	**15,506,957**	**0.08**	-	-
Total	**15,506,957**	**0.08**	-	-

6 ADVANCE

	2018		2017	
	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	**Amount in INR (₹ Million)**	**Amount in Indonesia Rupiah**	**Amount in INR (₹ Million)**
Advance operation	**28,207,928**	**0.14**	1,064,792	0.00
Total	**28,207,928**	**0.14**	1,064,792	0.00

7 FIXED ASSET

Amount in Indonesia Rupiah

	2018			
	Beginning balance	**Addition**	**Disposal**	**Ending balance**
At Cost				
Motor cycle	**18,122,000**	**-**	**-**	**18,122,000**
Office equipment	**42,992,000**	**6,840,000**	**-**	**49,832,000**
	61,114,000	**6,840,000**	**-**	**67,954,000**
Accumulated Depreciation				
Motor cycle	**16,848,563**	**1,273,437**	**-**	**18,122,000**
Office equipment	**31,899,762**	**3,483,712**	**-**	**35,383,474**
	48,748,325	**4,757,149**	**-**	**53,505,474**
Book value	**12,365,675**			**14,448,526**

Amount in INR (₹ Million)

	2018			
	Beginning Balance	**Addition**	**Disposal**	**Ending Balance**
At Cost				
Motor cycle	**0.09**	**-**	**-**	**0.09**
Office equipment	**0.21**	**0.03**	**-**	**0.24**
	0.30	**0.03**	**-**	**0.33**
Accumulated Depreciation				
Motor cycle	**0.08**	**0.01**	**-**	**0.09**
Office equipment	**0.16**	**0.02**	**-**	**0.18**
	0.24	**0.03**	**-**	**0.27**
Book value	**0.06**			**0.06**

Amount in Indonesia Rupiah

	2017			
	Beginning balance	Addition	Disposal	Ending balance
At Cost				
Motor cycle	18,122,000		-	18,122,000
Office equipment	42,992,000		-	42,992,000
	61,114,000	-	-	61,114,000
Accumulated Depreciation				
Motor cycle	13,224,163	3,624,400	-	16,848,563
Office equipment	24,195,264	7,704,498	-	31,899,762
	37,419,427	11,328,898	-	48,748,325
Book value	23,694,573			12,365,675

Amount in INR (₹ Million)

	2017			
	Beginning Balance	Addition	Disposal	Ending Balance
At Cost				
Motor cycle	0.08		-	0.08
Office equipment	0.20		-	0.20
	0.28	-	-	0.28
Accumulated Depreciation				
Motor cycle	0.06	0.02	-	0.08
Office equipment	0.11	0.04	-	0.15
	0.17	0.05	-	0.23
Book value	0.11			0.06

8. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	2018		2017	
	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	**Amount in INR (₹ Million)**	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)
Lease assets	**625,000,000**	**3.04**	625,000,000	2.91
License/ permit	**609,805,760**	**2.96**	609,805,760	2.84
Overheads	**135,200,000**	**0.66**	135,200,000	0.63
Travelling	**90,898,300**	**0.44**	90,898,300	0.42
Exploration	**23,800,000**	**0.12**	23,800,000	0.11
Others	**101,300,000**	**0.49**	101,300,000	0.47
Total	**1,586,004,060**	**7.71**	1,586,004,060	7.39

Exploration and evaluation assets represent the expenses incurred during the exploration stage of the mining concession.

9. TAXES PAYABLES

	2018		2017	
	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	**Amount in INR (₹ Million)**	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)
Withholding tax art 21	**-**	**-**	4,398,471	0.02
Withholding tax art 23	**4,335,300**	**0.02**	-	-
Total	**4,335,300**	**0.02**	4,398,471	0.02

10. DUE TO RELATED PARTY

	2018		2017	
	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	**Amount in INR (₹ Million)**	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)
Global Power Projects Singapore Pte. Ltd.	**7,645,968,000**	**37.17**	6,936,576,000	32.30
Bajaj Hindusthan(Singapore) Pte Ltd.	**7,711,277,310**	**37.49**	1,930,590,000	8.99
Batu Bumi Persada	**-**	**-**	1,569,705,325	7.31
Total	**15,357,245,310**	**74.66**	10,436,871,325	48.60

On December 31, 2018, the company has a due to related parties, Global Power Projects Singapore Pte, Ltd amounted to US$ 528,000 Bajaj Hindusthan (Singapore) Pte, Ltd, amounted to US$ 532,510.

On December 31, 2017, the company has a due to related parties, Global Power Projects Singapore Pte, Ltd amounted to US$ 512,000 Bajaj Hindusthan (Singapore) Pte, Ltd, amounted to US$ 142,500.

The loans has no interest and no specific term of payment.

11. ACCRUED EXPENSES

	2018		2017	
	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	**Amount in INR (₹ Million)**	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)
Professional fee	**52,750,000**	**0.26**	27,500,000	0.13
Salary Expenses	**2,962,935**	**0.01**	2,711,198	0.01
Technical Services	**-**	**-**	202,500,000	0.94
Total	**55,712,935**	**0.27**	232,711,198	1.08

12. SHARE CAPITAL

Based State Gazette No. 62076 dated October 25, 2012, the composition of shareholder and percentage of ownership of the Company as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follow:

	2018			
Name of Share Holders	**Stock**	**% of ownership**	**Nominal value (in indonesia Rupiah)**	**Amount (in indonesia Rupiah)**
Bajaj Hindusthan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	**49,940**	**99.88**	**100,000**	**4,994,000,000**
Global Power Projects Singapore Pte. Ltd.	**60**	**0.12**	**100,000**	**6,000,000**
	50,000	**100.00**		**5,000,000,000**

	2018			
Name of Share Holders	**Stock**	**% of ownership**	**Nominal value (in indonesia Rupiah)**	**Amount in INR (₹ Million)**
Bajaj Hindusthan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	**49,940**	**99.88**	**100,000**	**24.28**
Global Power Projects Singapore Pte. Ltd.	**60**	**0.12**	**100,000**	**0.03**
	50,000	**100.00**		**24.31**

	2017			
Name of Share Holders	Stock	% of ownership	Nominal value (in indonesia Rupiah)	Amount (in indonesia Rupiah)
Bajaj Hindusthan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	49,940	99.88	100,000	4,994,000,000
Global Power Projects Singapore Pte. Ltd.	60	0.12	100,000	6,000,000
	50,000	100.00		5,000,000,000

	2017			
Name of Share Holders	Stock	% of ownership	Nominal value (in indonesia Rupiah)	Amount in INR (₹ Million)
Bajaj Hindusthan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	49,940	99.88	100,000	23.25
Global Power Projects Singapore Pte. Ltd.	60	0.12	100,000	0.03
	50,000	100.00		23.28

13. OPERATING EXPENSES

	2018		2017	
	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	**Amount in INR (₹ Million)**	Amount in Indonesia Rupiah	Amount in INR (₹ Million)
Technical services	**1,258,981,500**	**6.12**	1,201,270,650	5.59
Salaries	**229,512,826**	**1.12**	393,774,260	1.83
Office rental	**12,500,000**	**0.06**	-	-
Professional services	**74,800,000**	**0.36**	344,432,201	1.60
General expense	**52,013,177**	**0.25**	35,738,350	0.17
Travelling	**29,660,325**	**0.14**	22,430,800	0.10
Internet, electricity and office phone	**14,952,345**	**0.07**	16,502,257	0.08
Depreciation	**4,757,149**	**0.02**	11,328,898	0.05
Others	**699,391,408**	**3.40**	404,789,520	1.88
Total	**2,376,568,730**	**11.54**	2,430,266,936	11.32

The financial statements are translated at the exchange rate as on 31.03.2019 i.e. 1USD =IDR 14228 and 1 USD = INR 69.1713 and as on 31.03.2018 i.e. 1USD= IDR 13,760 and 1USD = INR 64.0746.

14. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company principal financial assets comprise cash on hand, banks and due from related party. The Company also has various financial liabilities such as due to related party and accrued expenses.

The Company policy is not to undertake hedging transactions for its financial instruments.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are foreign currency risk and liquidity risk, The Director reviews and approves policies for managing each of these risks, which are described in more details as follows:

Fair value and cash flow interest rate risk

Currently, the Company does not have a formal hedging policy for interest rate exposures.

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company does not have financial liabilities that are exposed to interest rate risk.

Foreign currency risk

The Company's reporting currency is in Rupiah. The Company faces foreign exchange risk as its cash on hand and in banks, receivables and payables to related parties are denominated in foreign currency (mainly the US Dollar) and whose price is significantly influenced by their benchmark price movements in foreign currencies. Currently, the Company does not have any formal hedging policy for foreign currency exposures. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company has net assets position of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency.

As disclosed in note 10, the company has due to related party is US$ Dollar. But this loans has no interest and no specific term of payment.

Liquidity risk

The Company manages its liquidity profile to be able to finance its capital expenditures and service its maturing debts by maintaining sufficient cash and bank, and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The Company regularly evaluates its projected and actual cash flow information and continuously assesses conditions in the financial markets for opportunities.

15. MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Company has planned to produce 315,000 MT of coal from its mine located in Barito Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah started from mid of July 2019.

The produce will be sold in spot market locally as well as will explore to enter into contract with regular buyers.

16. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying financial statements have been approved by the Management Company to be issued on March, 11 2019.

NOTES

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REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES 2018-2019