

OPSinghania & Co

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JDS CHAMBERS, 1ST FLOOR, 6-CENTRAL AVENUE,

CHOUBE COLONY, RAIPUR -492001(C.G.) INDIA

PHONE: 0771- 4041236, 4061216

Email:opsinghania.co@gmail.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Parvatiya Power Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Parvatiya Power Limited** ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2021, 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 (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2021, and the profit and total 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 Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 financial controls 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 in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting 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 ability of 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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 Companies Act, 2013, 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 (including other comprehensive income), the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act;
 - (e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2021 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". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting;

(g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197 (16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in with accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act; and

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

- i. there are no pending litigations that would have an impact on the Company's financial statements;
- ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
- iii. there were no amount, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For OPSinghania & Co

(ICAI Firm Regn. No.002172C)

Chartered Accountants

Sanjay Singhania

Partner

Membership No.076961

Raipur, 12th May, 2021

UDIN : 21076961AAAABS1735

Annexure – A to the Independent Auditors’ Report

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors’ Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021, we report that:

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of property, plant & equipment.
- (b) As explained to us, the property, plant & equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals, which, in our opinion, is reasonable, looking to the size of the company and the nature of its business. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of immovable properties, as disclosed in Note 4 and 5 on property, plant & equipment and other intangible assets respectively to the financial statement, are held in the name of the Company except immovable properties aggregating to ₹45.18 Lacs are held in the name of a director and the relative of the director of the company.
- (ii) As explained to us, the physical verification of inventories have been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of the verification is reasonable. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records were not material and have been properly dealt with in the books of account.
- (iii) The company has granted unsecured loan to a company covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, we are of the opinion that:
 - (a) The terms & conditions of the grant of such loan are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.
 - (b) The schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest wherever stipulated and the repayments or receipts are regular.
 - (c) Since the amount outstanding is not overdue, therefore, the provisions of clause (iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information & explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act in respect of the loans and investment made, and guarantees and security provided by it. The Company has not granted any loans and made any investments, or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 of the Act.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not taken any deposits from public, therefore the provisions of clause (v) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations provided by the management, maintenance of cost records under provisions of section 148(1) of the Act is not applicable to the company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3 (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

- (vii) (a) According to the information & explanations given to us, during the year the company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, goods & services tax, cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information & explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts of statutory dues as stated above were in arrears as at 31st March 2021 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 & services tax and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not taken any loans or borrowings from any financial institution or bank or Government as at the balance sheet date and also not issued any debentures, therefore, the provisions of clause (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (ix) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer, further public offer (including debt instruments). Therefore, the provisions of clause (ix) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (x) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year. Therefore, the provisions of clause (x) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (xi) The Company has provided for managerial remuneration during the year in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act.
- (xii) As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Therefore, the provisions of clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (xiii) The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 177 and 188 wherever applicable of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.
- (xiv) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Therefore, the provisions of clause (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Therefore, the provisions of clause (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Therefore, the provisions of clause (xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

For **OPSinghania & Co**

(ICAI Firm Regn. No.002172C)

Chartered Accountants

Sanjay Singhania

Partner

Membership No.076961

Raipur, 12th May, 2021

UDIN: 21076961AAAABS1735

Annexure - B to the Independent Auditors' Report

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting 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 **Parvatiya Power Limited** (the "Company") as of 31 March 2021 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 ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, 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 31 March 2021, 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 ICAI.

For **OPSinghania & Co**
(ICAI Firm Regn. No.002172C)
Chartered Accountants

per Sanjay Singhania
Partner
Membership No.076961

Raipur, 12th May, 2021

UDIN: 21076961AAAABS1735

Parvatiya Power Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
		₹	₹
(1) Non-current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment	4	32,01,681	25,41,862
Capital work-in-progress		24,31,644	24,31,644
(b) Other Intangible Assets	5	19,76,78,701	20,59,48,013
(c) Financial Assets:			
Investments	6	21,96,88,160	20,33,82,795
(d) Deferred Tax assets	7	8,52,71,690	6,66,19,597
(e) Non other current Assets	8	2,16,000	2,16,000
Total non-current assets		50,84,87,876	48,11,39,912
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	9	16,928	89,777
(b) Financial Assets:			
(i) Trade Receivables	10	42,85,553	1,66,47,108
(ii) Bank, Cash & Cash Equivalents	11	11,09,952	26,91,879
(iii) Loans	12	21,97,32,328	9,82,43,181
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)		22,17,395	22,17,394
(d) Other Current Assets	13	21,54,480	9,55,307
Total current assets		22,95,16,636	12,08,44,646
TOTAL ASSETS		73,80,04,512	60,19,84,558
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES:			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	14	1,53,56,500	1,53,56,500
(b) Other Equity		29,70,09,312	28,60,72,147
Total Equity		31,23,65,812	30,14,28,647
Liabilities			
(1) Non-current Liabilities :			
(a) Provisions	15	34,39,250	23,92,156
Total non-current liabilities		34,39,250	23,92,156
(2) Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities:			
Borrowings	16	41,75,23,177	29,28,19,647
(b) Other current liabilities	17	44,54,319	43,20,813
(c) Provisions	18	2,21,954	1,28,774
(d) Current Tax Liability (Net)		-	8,94,521
Total current liabilities		42,21,99,450	29,81,63,755
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		73,80,04,512	60,19,84,558

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements.

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As per our report of even date

For OPSinghania & Co
(ICA I Firm Reg. No.002172C)
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Parvatiya Power Limited

per Sanjay Singhania
Partner
Membership No.076961

Kamal Kishore Sarda
(Director)
DIN: 00008170

Praharsh Agrawal
(Director)
DIN: 07412179

Place : Raipur
Date : 12/05/2021

Parvatiya Power Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31st March 2021

Sr No.	Particulars	Notes	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
			₹	₹
I	Revenue from operations	19	8,16,51,536	8,91,49,846
II	Other income	20	1,78,26,105	69,48,558
III	Total Revenue		9,94,77,641	9,60,98,404
IV	Expenses			
	Employee benefits expense	21	1,22,91,372	1,16,00,173
	Finance costs	22	3,26,17,191	2,23,63,991
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	23	86,94,076	85,41,956
	Operating & Other expenses	24	1,19,28,601	80,16,649
	Total expenses		6,55,31,240	5,05,22,769
V	Profit before tax (III-IV)		3,39,46,401	4,55,75,635
VI	Income tax expense			
	(1) Current tax		55,97,611	77,33,730
	(2) Deferred tax		-60,98,654	-73,21,400
			-5,01,043	4,12,330
VII	Profit for the period (V-VI)		3,44,47,444	4,51,63,305
VIII	Other Comprehensive income for the period			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	-Actuarial gain or losses on Defined Benefit Plans		-6,29,082	-1,60,048
	-Fair value of long term investment		-3,54,34,635	-1,26,30,289
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
	- Actuarial gain or losses on Defined Benefit Plans		1,75,011	44,525
	-Fair value of long term investment		1,23,78,428	57,57,209
	Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		-2,35,10,279	-69,88,603
IX	Total comprehensive income for the year		1,09,37,165	3,81,74,702
X	Earning per equity share :	25		
	Basic earnings per share		22.43	29.41
	Diluted earnings per share		22.43	29.41

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements.

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As per our report of even date
For OPSinghania & Co
 (ICAI Firm Reg. No.002172C)
 Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Parvatiya Power Limited

per Sanjay Singhania
 Partner
 Membership No.076961

Kamal Kishore Sarda
 (Director)
 DIN: 00008170

Praharsh Agrawal
 (Director)
 DIN: 07412179

Place : Raipur
Date : 12/05/2021

Parvatiya Power Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the Financial Year 31st March 2021

a. **Equity Share Capital:**

(Equity Shares of INR 10/- each issued, subscribed and fully paid)

No. of Shares	Value in ₹
15,35,650	1,53,56,500
15,35,650	1,53,56,500

At 31st March 2020

At 31st March 2021

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Total other equity
	Securities Premium*	Retained Earnings	FV adjustment of Investments	
Balance as of April 1st , 2019	11,12,08,500	24,24,71,501	-10,57,82,556	24,78,97,445
Profit for the year	-	4,51,63,305	-	4,51,63,305
Defind Benefit Plan (net of taxes)	-	-1,15,523	-	-1,15,523
Fair value measurement of Long Term Investments (Net of taxes)	-	-	-68,73,080	-68,73,080
Balance as of March 31, 2020	11,12,08,500	28,75,19,283	-11,26,55,636	28,60,72,147
Particulars	Reserve & Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Total other equity
	Securities Premium*	Retained Earnings	FV adjustment of Investments	
Balance as of April 1st , 2020	11,12,08,500	28,75,19,283	-11,26,55,636	28,60,72,147
Profit for the year	-	3,44,47,444	-	3,44,47,444
Defind Benefit Plan (net of taxes)	-	-4,54,071	-	-4,54,071
Fair value measurement of Long Term Investments (Net of taxes)	-	-	-2,30,56,207	-2,30,56,207
Balance as of 31st March, 2021	11,12,08,500	32,15,12,655	-13,57,11,843	29,70,09,312

* Securities premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. It is to be utilized in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For OPSinghania & Co

(ICAI Firm Reg. No.002172C)

Chartered Accountants

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Parvatiya Power Limited**

per Sanjay Singhania

Partner

Membership No.076961

Kamal Kishore Sarda

(Director)

DIN: 00008170

Praharsh Agrawal

(Director)

DIN: 07412179

Place : Raipur

Date : 12/05/2021

Parvatiya Power Limited
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31st March, 2021

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
	₹	₹
Cash Flow from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	3,39,46,401	4,55,75,635
Adjustment to Reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	86,94,076	85,41,956
Provision for Gratuity	3,52,342	3,12,023
Provision for Leave Encashment	3,12,676	1,83,343
Interest Expenses	3,26,10,258	2,23,58,971
Interest /Dividend Income	(1,78,26,105)	(69,48,558)
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	5,80,89,648	7,00,23,370
Movements in working capital :		
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	1,33,506	(1,86,353)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	(1,53,826)	(4,88,756)
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables	1,23,61,555	(72,98,523)
Decrease/(increase) in value of inventories	72,849	-
Decrease/(increase) in short-term loans and advances	(11,99,173)	10,100
Decrease/(increase) in other non-current assets	0	(2,16,000)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	6,93,04,559	6,18,43,838
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(64,92,132)	(66,93,791)
Net Cash flow from/(used in) operating activities A	6,28,12,427	5,51,50,047
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Expenditure on property, plant and equipment and other Intangible assets	(10,84,583)	(25,49,331)
(Increase)/decrease in investments	(5,17,40,000)	(6,16,90,000)
Movement in loans given	(10,50,00,000)	(9,00,00,000)
Interest received	13,36,958	7,83,645
Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities B	(15,64,87,625)	(15,34,55,686)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds / (Repayment) from short-term borrowings	9,45,40,000	10,14,00,000
Interest paid	(24,46,728)	(22,37,247)
Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities C	9,20,93,272	9,91,62,753
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)	(15,81,926)	8,57,114
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	26,91,878	18,34,764
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	11,09,952	26,91,878
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in hand	25,993	20,566
With banks- on current account	10,83,959	26,71,312
	11,09,952	26,91,878

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For **OPSinghania & Co**
(Firm Reg. No.002172C)
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Parvatiya Power Limited

SANJAY SINGHANIA
Partner
Membership No.076961

Kamal Kishore Sarda
(Director)
DIN: 00008170

Praharsh Agrawal
(Director)
DIN: 07412179

Place : Raipur

Date : 12/05/2021

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Parvatiya Power Limited (the Company) is public company domiciled in india and incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act. The company is operating 4.8 M.W. hydro power plant at Loharkhet in Uttarakhand.

During the year the Company has registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises vide Registration No.UDYAM-UK-01-0000104 dt.21.08.2020.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION**

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued . The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or are vision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use. The company has not early adopted any standards, amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective/notified.

The financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period. In addition, the Company presents an additional balance sheet at the beginning of the preceding period when there is a retrospective application of an accounting policy, a retrospective restatement, or a reclassification of items in financial statements.

2.2 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention and on accrual basis except for the following:

2.3 USE OF ESTIMATES

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 the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

2.4 ESTIMATION OF UNCERTAINTIES RELATING TO THE GLOBAL HEALTH PANDEMIC FROM COVID-19 (COVID-19)

Due to outbreak of COVID-19 globally and in India, the Company's management has made initial assessment of impact on business and financial risks on account of COVID-19. Considering that the Company is in the business of Renewable Energy which is considered to be an Essential Service, the management believes that the impact of this outbreak on the business and financial position of the Company will not be significant. The management does not see any risks in the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and meeting its liabilities as and when they fall due.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

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

3.1 Financial asset**i) Initial measurement**

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset (other than financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss) are included in the fair value of the financial assets. Purchase 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 trade) are recognised on trade date. Financials assets of the Company include investments in equity shares, trade and other receivables, bank, cash & cash equivalents etc.

ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets of the Company are classified in the following categories:

- 1) financial assets measured at amortised cost
- 2) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
- 3) financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss and

The classification of financial assets depends on the objective of the business model. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial instruments measured at amortised cost:

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

(a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

(b) 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.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. 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 finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables, bank deposits, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, employee and other advances.

Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial instrument shall be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are

(a) the objective of the business model is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets

(b) the asset's contractual cash flow represent SPPI

Financial instruments included within FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting period at fair value plus transaction costs. Fair value movements are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognises interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain loss in statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit and loss. Interest earned is recognised under the expected interest rate (EIR) model.

3.2 Equity Investments:

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The company makes such election on an instrument by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

3.3 Trade receivables:

Trade receivables are recognised at Cost since amount is receivable from Government Department (Uttaranchal Power Corporation Limited).

3.4 Financial liability**i) Initial measurement**

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include loans and borrowings, trade and other payables etc.

ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial instruments of the Company are classified in the following categories:

- 1) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost,
- 2) financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost:

Financial liabilities at amortised cost represented by trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL represented by contingent consideration are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

3.5 Property, plant and equipment :**i) Recognition and measurement**

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at April 1, 2015, measured as per the previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such property, plant and equipment.

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation/, amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment. These are included in profit or loss within other gains/ losses.

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

ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method, and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

iii) Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure including cost of major overhaul and inspection is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component recognised as a separated component is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

3.6 Intangible assets**Service Concession arrangements**

I) The company recognises an intangible asset arising from service concession arrangements to the extent it has a right to charge for use of concession infrastructure .The Fair Value at the time of initial recognition of such and intangible asset received as consideration for providing construction upgrade services in a service concession arrangement, is regarded to be its cost.Subsequent to initial recognition the intangible asset is measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation .

II) Intangible assets comprising of Right to Use land rights expected to provide future economic benefits are stated at cost of acquisition/ implementation/ development less accumulated amortization.

Amortization

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

3.7 Government Grant:

A Government Grant that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs shall be recognised in profit and loss, of the period in which it becomes receivable.

3.8 Income Taxes:

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are recognized under "income tax payable" net of payments on account, or under "tax receivables" where there is a credit balance.

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

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

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

3.9 Employee benefits:

The Company participates in various employee benefit plans. Post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans. Under a defined contribution plan, the Company's only obligation is to pay a fixed amount with no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits. The related actuarial and investment risks fall on the employee. The expenditure for defined contribution plans is recognized as expense during the period when the employee provides service. Under a defined benefit plan, it is the Company's obligation to provide agreed benefits to the employees. The related actuarial and investment risks fall on the Company.

Contribution to Provident fund and Contributory pension fund are accounted for on accrual basis. Provident fund contributions are made to a fund administered through duly constituted approved independent trust.

Actuarial gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Further, the profit or loss does not include an expected return on plan assets. Instead net interest recognized in profit or loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The actual return on the plan assets above or below the discount rate is recognized as part of re-measurement of net defined liability or asset through other comprehensive income.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains or losses and return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

3.9 Provisions and contingent liabilities

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

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. Provisions for onerous contracts are measured at the present value of lower of the expected net cost of fulfilling the contract and the expected cost of terminating the contract.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of the management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

3.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand, book overdraft and are considered part of the Company's cash management system.

3.11 Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of return, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognized when the significant risk and rewards of ownerships have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated cost and possible return can be estimated reliably and there is no continuing effective control or managerial involvement with, the goods, and the amount can be measured reliably.

3.12 Other income**Interest income**

Short Term Interest are measured at undiscounted basis.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

3.13 Earnings per share

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the parent (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

The entity also presents additional basic and diluted earnings per share amounts that are calculated in the same way, except that those amounts shall exclude the net movement in the regulatory deferral account balances.

3.14 Borrowing Costs

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. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

3.15 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 following:

- i. Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost.
- ii. Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets, the company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has increased significantly, ECL is provided. For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the company assesses the credit risk characteristics on instrument-by-instrument basis.

Impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as expense/income in the statement of profit and loss.

3.16 Impairment of non-financial assets - property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets or group of assets, called cash generating units (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets.

The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

Parvatiya Power Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

4. Property, Plant and Equipment:

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Temporary Building Structure	Total
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Gross Block						
At Carrying Value						
At 1st April 2019	23,12,305	94,480	8,55,794	2,48,265	-	35,10,844
Addition	-	-	-	1,17,687	-	1,17,687
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 1st April 2020	23,12,305	94,480	8,55,794	3,65,952	-	36,28,531
Addition	-	51,231	-	2,14,582	8,18,770	10,84,583
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st March 2021	23,12,305	1,45,711	8,55,794	5,80,534	8,18,770	47,13,114
Depreciation						
At 1st April 2019	5,07,760	57,284	1,20,168	1,28,813	-	8,14,025
Depreciation charge for the year	1,26,940	4,344	99,639	41,721	-	2,72,644
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st March 2020	6,34,700	61,628	2,19,807	1,70,534	-	10,86,669
Depreciation charge for the year	1,26,940	5,059	96,800	82,310	1,13,655	4,24,764
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st March 2021	7,61,640	66,687	3,16,607	2,52,844	1,13,655	15,11,433
Net Book Value						
As on 31st March 2021	15,50,665	79,024	5,39,187	3,27,690	7,05,115	32,01,681
As on 31st March 2020	16,77,605	32,852	6,35,987	1,95,418	-	25,41,862

Parvatiya Power Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

5. Other Intangible Assets:

Particulars	Service Concession Arrangement	Total
	₹	₹
Gross Block		
At 1st April 2019	24,65,40,703	24,65,40,703
Addition	-	-
Disposal	-	-
At 31st March 2020	24,65,40,703	24,65,40,703
Addition	-	-
Disposal	-	-
At 31st March 2021	24,65,40,703	24,65,40,703
Amortization		
At 1st April 2019	3,23,23,378	3,23,23,378
Amortization charge for the year	82,69,312	82,69,312
Disposal	-	-
At 31st March 2020	4,05,92,690	4,05,92,690
Amortization charge for the year	82,69,312	82,69,312
Disposal	-	-
At 31st March 2021	4,88,62,002	4,88,62,002
Net Book Value		
At 31st March 2021	19,76,78,701	19,76,78,701
At 31st March 2020	20,59,48,013	20,59,48,013

Parvatiya Power Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

6. Non Current Investment	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
	₹	₹
Unquoted Equity Instruments		
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
7960000 (31st March, 2020: 5970000) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each of Sarda Dairy & Food Products Private Limited	20,76,76,400	18,73,38,600
225 (31st March 2020: 225) Equity Shares of Rs.100/- each of Apex Equipment Private Limited	8,20,800	48,49,875
24000 (31st March 2020: 24000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each of Kapa Properties Pvt. Ltd.	1,11,90,960	1,11,94,320
Total	21,96,88,160	20,33,82,795
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	21,96,88,160	20,33,82,795
7. Deferred tax assets / (liabilities):	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
	₹	₹
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	-4,26,33,901	-4,29,96,736
Gratuity and other employees benefits	10,77,185	7,63,507
On fair value of investments	7,54,49,430	6,30,71,002
Unused Tax credit	5,13,78,975	4,57,81,824
Total	8,52,71,690	6,66,19,597
Reconciliation of deferred tax assets/ (liabilities):	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
	₹	₹
Opening balance as at 1 April	6,66,19,598	5,34,96,463
Deferred tax assets during the year on account of timing difference	1,30,54,941	55,06,540
Recognition of unused tax credit during the period	55,97,151	76,16,594
Closing balance	8,52,71,690	6,66,19,598
8. Other Non Current Assets:	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
	₹	₹
Unsecured, considered good		
Pre-paid expenses	2,16,000	2,16,000
Total	2,16,000	2,16,000
9. Inventories:	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
	₹	₹
Stores and spares	16,928	89,777
Total	16,928	89,777
10. Trade Receivables:	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
	₹	₹
Unsecured, considered good		
Service concession receivables	42,85,553	1,66,47,108
Total	42,85,553	1,66,47,108
11. Bank, Cash and Cash Equivalents:	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
	₹	₹
Balances with banks on current account	10,83,959	26,71,312
Cash in hand	25,993	20,566
Total	11,09,952	26,91,878
12. Loan (Unsecured, considered good):	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
	₹	₹
Short Term Loans and Advances		
Loan to Related Party	20,96,04,602	9,82,43,181
Loan to Body Corporate	1,01,27,726	-
Total	21,97,32,328	9,82,43,181
13. Other Current Assets:	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
	₹	₹
Unsecured, considered good		
Advances to vendors & others	8,99,146	1,93,497
Pre-paid expenses	7,97,452	7,61,810
Total	16,96,598	9,55,307

Parvatiya Power Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

14. Equity Share Capital :

a. Authorised Share Capital:

	Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	
	No. of Shares	Amount in ₹
At 1st April 2020	30,00,000	3,00,00,000
Increase/ (Decrease) during the year	-	-
At 31st March 2021	30,00,000	3,00,00,000

Terms / Right attached to Equity Shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

b. Issued, subscribed and paid-up equity capital

	No. of Shares	Amount in ₹
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At 1st April 2020	15,35,650	1,53,56,500
Increase/ (Decrease) during the year	-	-
At 31st March 2021	15,35,650	1,53,56,500

c. Shares of the Company held by Holding Company

Out of equity shares issued by the company, shares held by its holding company are as below:

Sarda Energy and Minerals Limited, Holding Company

783182 (P.Y. 783182) Equity Shares of 10/- each	78,31,820	78,31,820
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d. Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% Shares in the company:

Name of Shareholders Holding ₹10 each Equity	As at 31st March 2021		As at 31st March 2020	
	No. of Shares	% holding in Shares	No. of Shares	% holding in Shares
Sarda Energy and Minerals Limited	7,83,182	51.00%	7,83,182	51.00%
Chhattisgarh Investments Limited	2,05,938	13.41%	2,05,938	13.41%
Sarda Agriculture & Properties Private Limited	1,70,000	11.07%	1,70,000	11.07%
	11,59,120	75.48%	11,59,120	75.48%

Parvatiya Power Limited**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2021**

15. Provisions:	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
	₹	₹
Provision for Gratuity	21,70,297	18,77,393
Provision for Leave Encashment	12,68,953	5,14,763
Total	34,39,250	23,92,156
16. Borrowings:	Unsecured	Unsecured
	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
	₹	₹
Loans and advances from holding company repayable on demand	41,75,23,177	29,28,19,647
Total	41,75,23,177	29,28,19,647
17. Other Current Liabilities:	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
	₹	₹
Other liabilities		
TDS & GST payable	25,42,591	23,25,265
Others Payables	19,11,728	19,95,548
Total	44,54,319	43,20,813
18. Provisions:	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
	₹	₹
Provision for Gratuity	96,200	68,292
Provision for Leave Encashment	1,25,754	60,482
Total	2,21,954	1,28,774

Parvatiya Power Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

19. Revenue from operation	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
	₹	₹
Service Concession Revenue	8,16,51,536	8,91,49,846
Total Sale of Services	8,16,51,536	8,91,49,846

SERVICE CONCESSION ARRANGEMENT:

Management has assessed applicability of Appendix A of Ind AS 115: Service Concession Arrangements to power distribution arrangements entered into by the company. In assessing the applicability, management has exercised significant judgement in relation to the underlying ownership of the assets, terms of the power distribution arrangements entered with the grantor, ability to determine prices, fair value of construction service, assessment of right to guaranteed cash etc. Based on detailed evaluation, management has determined that this arrangement meet the criteria for recognition as service concession arrangements.

Power Distribution:

On 22nd April, 2004, the company had entered into Implementation agreement with Governor of state of Uttaranchal for ditribution of power to Uttaranchal power corporation limited 'UPCL'.

As per the terms of the arrangements, the Company had obtained the right ('franchise') to distribute the electricity for the period of 40 years to Uttaranchal Power Corporation Limited.

Disposal of Power Generated:

The Company shall dispose off power from the project, after allowing Royalty Energy, in the following mode:

(i) Sell power to the UPCL, and such sales shall be governed by the power purchase agreement 'PPA' signed between UPCL and the company as approved by Uttaranchal Electricity Regulatory Commission 'UERC'.

(ii) If the company and UPCL so desires then the PPA already signed may be treated canceled on their mutually agreeing and in such the company will be free to sell energy as per the policy of the Government of Uttaranchal for projects upto 25MW the Electricity Act, 2003.

Right and Title over the site:

The company shall have exclusive rights to the use of the site in accordance with the provisions of the agreement and for the purpose of this the entry and use of the project by third parties.

The company shall not sublet any part or the whole of the site save and except as may be epressely set forth in the agreement, provided however that nothing contained herein shall be construed or interepeted as restricting the right of company to appoint contractors for the performance of its obiligation hereunder including for operation and maintenance of all or any part of the project including the project facilities.

Plant Operation and Maintenance:

Subject to the provisions of the agreement, the company shall operate and maintain, and if required, effect improvement (within overall scope of the project implementation) in the project in accordance with:

- (i) Prudent utility practices,
- (ii) All applicable laws and directive,
- (iii) The manual, instructions, ,manufactures guidlines supplied by construction contractors, manufactures of equipments/ supplies, etc.
- (iv) The Grid Code,
- (v) Dispatch instructions, and
- (vi) Rated capacity subject to normal derating / deterioration.

The Project/ Unit shall be capable of meeting the load despatch requirements. The company shall follow the directive of control centre/ NRLDC in the interest of integrated grid operation.

Parvatiya Power Limited**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2021**

Any dispute with reference to the directive of the control centre/NRLDC shall be referred to CEA whose decision in such a matter shall be final. Pending the decision of CEA, Control Centre/ NRLDC's directives shall prevail in the interest of smooth operation of the grid.

Indemnity:

The company shall be fully responsible for any damage or loss arising out of the construction, operation and maintenance of the project to any property or persons and also undertake to indemnify the government on such account.

Therefore, the arrangement is a service concession arrangement under Appendix A to Ind AS-115. The company had a contractual right to receive consideration equivalent to the realisable value of assets, or the historical depreciated cost of the project, whichever is lower. The takeover price shall be determined by an independent registered Valuer appointed by the government. Further, the company had right to charge from the UPCL for the supply of power and therefore, there was as intangible assets.

20. Other Income	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
	₹	₹
Interest Received From Others	1,78,26,105	69,48,558
Total Other Income	1,78,26,105	69,48,558

21. Employee Benefits Expenses:	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
	₹	₹
Salaries, wages and other benefits	95,52,369	93,35,132
Contributions to Provident fund	6,41,831	5,16,291
Gratuity Expenses	3,52,342	3,12,023
Leave Expenses	3,12,676	1,83,343
Employees welfare expenses	14,32,154	12,53,384
Total	1,22,91,372	1,16,00,173

22. Finance Costs:	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
	₹	₹
Interest on Others	3,26,10,258	2,23,58,971
Bank Charges	6,933	5,020
Total	3,26,17,191	2,23,63,991

23. Depreciation and Amortization Expenses:	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
	₹	₹
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	4,24,764	2,72,644
Amortization on Other Intangibles Assets	82,69,312	82,69,312
Total	86,94,076	85,41,956

Parvatiya Power Limited**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2021**

24. Operating and Other Expenses	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
	₹	₹
Repair & Maintenance		
- To Plant & Machinery	82,16,424	50,12,683
Operation & Maintenance	19,400	4,500
Establishment & Site Expenses	1,14,523	56,566
Electricity Charges	1,18,266	1,22,682
Insurance Expenses	9,18,315	6,32,446
Rent	12,16,738	10,80,526
Communication expenses	49,940	68,845
Legal & Professional Fees	2,65,087	2,07,113
Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	1,31,679	2,61,111
Vehicle Running & Maintenance	3,05,059	2,12,614
Printing & Stationery	31,104	51,452
Payment to Auditor	2,06,500	2,06,500
Miscellaneous Expenses	3,23,158	99,611
Total	1,19,28,601	80,16,649

Payments to the Auditor as:	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
	₹	₹
- Statutory Audit Fees	1,77,000	1,77,000
- Tax Audit Fees	29,500	29,500
Total	2,06,500	2,06,500

25. Earnings per share (EPS)	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
	₹	₹
Net profit/(Loss) as per statement of profit and loss		
Net profit/(Loss) for calculation of basic EPS & Diluted EPS	3,44,47,444	4,51,63,305
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating Basic EPS	1535650	1535650
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating Diluted EPS	1535650	1535650
Basic & Diluted EPS		
- Basic earning per share	22.43	29.41
- Diluted earning per share	22.43	29.41

Parvatiya Power Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

26. DISCLOSURES AS REQUIRED BY INDIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARD (Ind AS) 19 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS:

a. Defined Contribution Plan:

Amount of Rs. 6,41,831/- (P.Y. Rs. 5,16,291) is recognised as an expenses and included in employee benefit expense as under the following defined contribution plans (Refer Note no. 21)

Benefit (Contribution to):	2020-21	2019-20
Provident fund	6,41,831	5,16,291
Total	6,41,831	5,16,291

b. Defined benefit plan:

Gratuity:

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The Gratuity plan provides a lumpsum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount equivalent to 15 to 30 days salary for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 lacs. Vesting occurs upon completion of five continuous years of service in accordance with Indian law.

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20
	(Funded)	(Funded)	(Non Funded)	(Non Funded)
I Change in Present value of defined benefit obligation during the year:				
1 Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	19,45,685	18,95,351	5,75,245	4,58,921
2 Interest Cost	1,34,307	1,14,114	38,485	31,047
3 Current Service Cost	2,18,035	1,97,909	2,74,191	1,52,296
4 Past Service Cost	-	-	-	-
5 Benefit paid directly by employer	(92,025)	(4,73,438)	(61,801)	(15,318)
6 Actuarial Changes arising due to assumptions	60,495	2,11,749	5,68,587	(51,701)
7 Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	22,66,497	19,45,685	13,94,707	5,75,245

II Change in fair value of plan assets during the year:				
1 Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
2 Interest Income	-	-	-	-
3 Contribution paid by the employer	-	-	-	-
4 Benefit paid from the fund	-	-	-	-
5 Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

III Net asset / (liability) recognised in the balance sheet:				
1 Present Valur of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	22,66,497	19,45,685	13,94,707	5,75,245
2 Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
3 Amount recognised in the balance sheet	22,66,497	19,45,685	13,94,707	5,75,245
Net asset / (liability) - Current	96,200	68,292	1,25,754	60,482
Net asset / (liability) - Non Current	21,70,297	18,77,393	12,68,953	5,14,763

IV Expenses recognized in the statement of profit and loss for the year:

Current Service Cost	2,18,035	1,97,909	2,74,191	1,52,296
Interest Cost on benefit obligation (Net)	1,34,307	1,14,114	38,485	31,047
Total expenses included in employee benefits expenses	3,52,342	3,12,023	3,12,676	1,83,343

V Recognized in other comprehensive income for the year:

Actuarial Changes arising from due to assumptions	60,495	2,11,749	5,68,587	(51,701)
Recognized in other comprehensive income for the year:	60,495	2,11,749	5,68,587	(51,701)

Parvatiya Power Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021
VI Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	96,200	68,292	63,386	21,873
Between 2 and 5 years	3,47,679	2,33,611	2,29,000	75,527
Between 6 and 10 years	4,34,312	2,88,614	2,70,674	92,992
Above 10 years	13,88,306	13,55,169	8,31,647	3,84,852

VII Quantitative Sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as below:

1	Under Based Scenario	22,65,546	19,44,676	13,94,354	5,74,896
	1% point increase in discount rate	20,30,225	17,13,397	12,38,456	5,02,259
	1% point decrease in discount rate	25,44,488	22,23,024	15,83,304	6,65,218
	1% point increase rate of salary Increase	25,31,699	22,14,279	15,70,757	6,60,683
	1% point decrease rate of salary Increase	20,36,832	17,16,596	12,45,826	5,04,541
	1% point increase rate of withdrawals	22,36,286	19,08,792	13,75,838	5,63,637
	1% point decrease rate of withdrawals	23,01,300	19,88,433	14,17,117	5,89,207

2 Sensitivity Analysis Method:

Sensitivity Analysis is determined based on the expected movement in liability if the assumption were not proved to be true on different

	Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
		2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20
		Non Funded	Non Funded	Non Funded	Non Funded
VIII	The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total:				
	Insurer managed funds	NA	NA	NA	NA
IX	Actuarial assumptions:				
1	Discount rate	7.07%	6.88%	7.07%	6.88%
2	Salary escalation	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
3	Mortality rate during employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)
4	Mortality post retirement rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)
5	Rate of Employee Turnover	1% to 5%	1% to 5%	1% to 5%	1% to 5%
6	Future Benefit Cost Inflation	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Medical premium inflation Rate	NA	NA	NA	NA

Expected contribution to the defined plan for the next reporting period:
Notes:

- The actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the defined obligation were carried out at 31st March, 2021. The present value of the defined benefit obligation and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected Unit Credit Method.
- Discount rate is based on the prevailing market yield of Indian Government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.
- The salary escalation rate is arrived after taking into consideration the seniority, the promotion and other relevant factors, such as, demand and supply in employment market.

27. Contingent Liabilities that are not provided for in respect of :-

- Demand shown in Traces portal for short payment, non deduction of TDS and Interest on such default to the tune of Rs. Nil/- (P.Y. Rs. 61,431/-) for earlier assessment years which were appearing due to technical issues, against which the company is in the process of addressing the matter.

28. Financial risk management objective and policies:

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings in domestic currency, trade payables and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include investments, loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Interest rate risk

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company risk management framework. This note presents information about the risks associated with its financial instruments, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital.

Credit Risk:

The Company is exposed to credit risk as a result of the risk of counterparties defaulting on their obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk primarily relates to investments, accounts receivable and cash and cash equivalents. The Company monitors and limits its exposure to credit risk on a continuous basis. The Company's credit risk associated with accounts receivable is primarily related to party not able to settle their obligation as agreed. To manage this the Company periodically reviews the financial reliability of its customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivables.

Trade Receivable:

Trade receivables represent the most significant exposure to credit risk but the company is having a single customer and there was no any history of bad debts. Hence, no any allowance for impairment considered.

Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and deposits which are readily convertible to cash. These are subject to insignificant risk of change in value or credit risk.

Investments:

The company listed and non-listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The company manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Group's senior management on a regular basis. The company Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

Particulars	31-03-2021	31-03-2020
Trade and other receivables	42,85,553	1,66,47,108
Investments	21,96,88,160	20,33,82,795
Bank, Cash and cash equivalents	11,09,952	26,91,879

Ageing Analysis:

	31st March 2021	31st March 2020
Upto 3 months	42,85,553	1,66,47,108

No significant changes in estimation techniques or assumptions were made during the reporting period.

Parvatiya Power Limited**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021**

Liquidity Risk:

The Company is exposed to liquidity risk related to its ability to fund its obligations as they become due. The Company monitors and manages its liquidity risk to ensure access to sufficient funds to meet operational and financial requirements. The Company has access to credit facilities and debt capital markets and monitors cash balances daily. In relation to the Company's liquidity risk, the Company's policy is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions as they fall due while minimizing finance costs, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Maturities of financial liabilities:

The contractual undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities are as follows:

As at 31st March 2021	On demand	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 Year
Borrowings	41,75,23,177	-	-

As at 31st March 2020	On demand	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 Year
Borrowings	29,28,19,647	-	-

Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that an upward movement in the interest rate would adversely effect the borrowing cost of the company. The Company is exposed to long term and short-term borrowings, Commercial Paper Program. The Company manages interest rate risk by monitoring its mix of fixed and floating rate instruments, and taking action as necessary to maintain an appropriate balance.

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

a) Interest rate risk exposure

	31st March 2021	31st March 2020
	₹	₹
Fixed rate borrowings	41,75,23,177	29,28,19,647

b) Sensitivity analysis

As the borrowings are of fixed interest rate, hence there is no effect on Profit or loss.

Price Risk:

The entity is exposed to equity price risk, which arised out from FVTPL quoted mutual funds and FVTOCI unquoted equity shares. The management monitors the proportion of equity securities in its investment portfolio based on market indices. Material investments within the portfolio are managed on an individual basis and all buy and sell decisions are approved by the management. The primary goal of the entity's investment strategy is to maximize investments returns.

Sensitivity Analysis for Price Risk:

Equity Investments carried at FVTOCI are not listed on the stock exchange. For equity investments classified as at FVTOCI, the impact of a 2 % in the index at the reporting date on profit & loss would have been an increase of Rs. 44.74 lacs (2019-20: Rs. 40.68 lacs); an equal change in the opposite direction would have decreased profit and loss.

Parvatiya Power Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

29. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT:

The Company's main objectives when managing capital are to:

- ensure sufficient liquidity is available (either through cash and cash equivalents, investments or committed credit facilities) to meet the needs of the business;
- ensure compliance with covenants related to its credit facilities and senior unsecured debentures; and
- minimize finance costs while taking into consideration current and future industry, market and economic risks and conditions.
- safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern
- to maintain an efficient mix of debt and equity funding thus achieving an optimal capital structure and cost of capital.

The Board of Directors has the primary responsibility to maintain a strong capital base and reduce the cost of capital through prudent management of deployed funds and leveraging opportunities in domestic and international financial markets so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

For the purpose of Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves. The Company manages its capital structure in light of changes in the economic and regulatory environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The Company manages its capital on the basis of net debt to equity ratio which is net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by total equity.

(Amount in INR)

	31st March 2021	31st March 2020
Total borrowings	41,75,23,177	29,28,19,647
Less : Cash and cash equivalent	11,09,952	26,91,879
Net debt	41,64,13,225	29,01,27,768
Total equity	31,23,65,812	30,14,28,647
Net debt to equity ratio	1.33	0.96

30. Details of Loans Given, Investments Made And Guarantee Given Covered Under Section 186 (4) Of The Companies Act, 2013:

Name of the Party	31st March 2021	31st March 2020
Loan Given:		
Sarda Dairy & Food Products Pvt. Ltd.	20,96,04,602	9,82,43,181
Hemnidhi Securities Ltd.	1,01,27,726	-
Investments Made:		
Sarda Dairy & Food Products Pvt. Ltd.	20,76,76,400	18,73,38,600
Kapa Properties Private Limited	1,11,90,960	1,11,94,320
Apex Equipment Private Limited	8,20,800	48,49,875

31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS:

1. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, short term loans from banks and other financial institutions approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

2. Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the expected losses of these receivables.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1 : quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 : other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 : techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

	Carrying amount As at 31.03.2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at amortised cost:				
Service Concession receivable	42,85,553	-	-	-
Loans	21,97,32,328	-	-	-
Bank, Cash and cash Equivalents	11,09,952	-	-	-
Total	22,51,27,833	-	-	-

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:

Investments	21,96,88,160	-	21,96,88,160	-
Total	21,96,88,160	-	21,96,88,160	-

Financial liabilities at amortised cost:

Borrowings from Related party	41,75,23,177	-	-	-
Total	41,75,23,177	-	-	-

	Carrying amount As at 31.03.2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at amortised cost:				
Service Concession receivable	1,66,47,108	-	-	-
Loans	9,82,43,181	-	-	-
Bank, Cash and cash Equivalents	26,91,878	-	-	-
Total	11,75,82,167	-	-	-

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:

Investments	20,33,82,795	-	20,33,82,795	-
Total	20,33,82,795	-	20,33,82,795	-

Financial liabilities at amortised cost:

Borrowings from Related party	29,28,19,647	-	-	-
Total	29,28,19,647	-	-	-

During the reporting period ending 31st March, 2021 and 31st March, 2020, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

Parvatiya Power Limited**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021****32. Related party Disclosures:**

Related parties and nature of relationship where control exists:-

Holding Company

Sarda Energy & Minerals Ltd.

Key Managerial Personnel

Mr.Kamal Kishore Sarda

Mr.Kashmirilal Agarwal

Mr. Aditya Ghanshyam Sarda

Mr.Praharsh Agarwal

Relative of Key Managerial Personnel

Vikash Agrawal

Enterprises significantly influenced by the key management personal and their relatives

Kashmirilal Constructions Pvt. Ltd.

Apex Equipment Pvt. Ltd.

Vikash Associates

Sarda Dairy & Food Products Pvt. Ltd.

Rishabh Mining & Transport Co. Pvt. Ltd.

Transactions with related Parties**A. Enterprises significantly influenced by the key management personal and their relatives**

(Rs.in Lacs)

Nature of Transactions	Holding Company		Enterprises significantly influenced by the KMP & their relatives	
	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20
Transactions during the year				
Rent paid	-	-	6.47	5.39
Purchase of Materials	-	-	1.13	-
Sale of Materials	-	-	0.70	-
Electricity Charges	-	-	0.56	0.68
Loans Taken	2,176.00	3,687.00	-	-
Repayment of Loans Taken	1,230.60	2,673.00	-	-
Interest Paid on Loans Taken	326.09	223.57	-	-
Refund received of loan given	-	-	1,130.00	2,000.00
Repayment of Loans Given	-	-	2,080.00	2,900.00
Interest received on Loans Granted	-	-	176.88	68.50
Investment made	-	-	517.40	616.90
<u>Closing Balance</u>				
Receivable	-	-	2,096.05	982.43
Payable	4,175.23	2,928.20	-	-
Transactions during the year	Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel		Key Managerial Personnel	
Rent paid	0.96	0.96	-	-
Remuneration	-	-	11.45	11.45

B. Details of Material Transaction with related parties	(Rs.in Lacs)	
	2020-21	2019-20
Remuneration		
Praharsh Agarwal	11.45	11.45
Rent Paid		
Rishabh Mining & Transport Co. Pvt. Ltd.	6.47	5.39
Vikash Agrawal	0.96	0.96
Electricity Charges		
Rishabh Mining & Transport Co. Pvt. Ltd.	0.56	0.68
Purchase of Materials		
Vikash Associates	1.13	-
Sale of Materials		
Vikash Associates	0.70	-
Loans Taken		
Sarda Energy and Minerals Ltd	2,176.00	3,687.00
Repayment of Loan Taken		
Sarda Energy and Minerals Ltd	1,230.60	2,673.00
Interest Paid on loans Taken		
Sarda Energy and Minerals Ltd	326.09	223.57
Repayment of Loan Given		
Sarda Dairy & Food Products Pvt. Ltd.	2,080.00	2,900.00
Refund Receipt of Loan Given		
Sarda Dairy & Food Products Pvt. Ltd.	1,130.00	2,000.00
Interest received on loans granted		
Sarda Dairy & Food Products Pvt. Ltd.	176.88	68.50
Investment made		
Sarda Dairy & Food Products Pvt. Ltd.	517.40	616.90
Amount Payable		
Sarda Energy and Minerals Ltd	4,175.23	2,928.20
Amount Receivable		
Sarda Dairy & Food Products Pvt. Ltd.	2,096.05	982.43

33. The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified and the final rules/interpretation have not yet been issued. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective. Based on a preliminary assessment, the entity believes the impact of the change will not be significant.

For OPSinghania & Co
(Firm Regn.No.002172C)
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Parvatiya Power Limited

Sanjay Singhania
Partner
Membership No.076961

Kamal Kishore Sarda
(Director)
DIN: 00008170

Praharsh Agarwal
(Director)
DIN: 07412179

Place : Raipur
Date : 12/05/2021