



SHARMA VATS & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

118, Priya Enclave
Near Karkarduma Court, Delhi - 110 092
Mob : 9899003961, 9811803200
Email : sharmavatsassociates@gmail.com

Independent Auditor's Report

**To the Members of
BINA POWER SUPPLY LIMITED**

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of BINA POWER SUPPLY LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of changes in equity and Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31st March 2019, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2019, and its loss, changes in equity, and its cash flows for the year ended 31st March 2019.

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 Matters

We draw the attention to the following matters:

Note No.13 in the financial statements which indicate that the company is waiting for statutory clearances to commence operations and is completely dependent on its holding company for meeting its day to day obligations. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the financial statements of the company have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Further, it is indicated that the auditor report is not a qualified report in respect of above matter emphasized.

Responsibility of Management 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, changes in equity, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act.



This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of 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 Responsibility 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.
- 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 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 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, 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 Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 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 A". 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 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 did not have any pending litigations
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There are no amounts that were due for being transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.



2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For Sharma Vats & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 031486N



(CA Ashish Sharma)
Partner
Membership No- 532822
Place: Delhi
Date: 4th May, 2019



ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date)

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 BINA POWER SUPPLY 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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 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 Sharma Vats & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 031486N



(CA. Ashish Sharma)
Partner
Membership No- 532822
Place: Delhi
Date: 4th May, 2019



ANNEXURE 'B' referred to in paragraph 2 of our report of even date to the members of BINA POWER SUPPLY LIMITED on the accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2019.

On the basis of such checks as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of our audit, we report that:

- (i) As the company does not have any fixed assets, Clause 3(i) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ii) As the company has no inventory, Clause 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) As informed, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not given any loans, made investments, given guarantees, and security, hence Clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) In our opinion Clause (vi) of Para 3 of the Order relating to cost accounting records is not applicable.
- (vii) (a) As per records produced before us and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues applicable to it like, Income-tax etc, and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities, and there were no arrears of such dues at the end of the year which have remained outstanding for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) As per records produced before us there are no dues of Income-tax, Sales-tax, Wealth tax, Service tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, GST and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) As the Company has not issued any debentures nor taken any loans from banks or financial institutions, Clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ix) The Company has not taken any term loans nor raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) hence Clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- (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 by the company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.



- (xi) The Company has not paid any managerial remuneration hence Clause 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Based on information and explanations given to us by the management, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) Based on information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the period under review. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with directors or person connected with him which is covered by Section 192 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For Sharma Vats & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 031486N



(CA. Ashish Sharma)
Partner
Membership No- 532822
Place: Delhi
Date: 4th May, 2019



BINA POWER SUPPLY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2019

BINA POWER SUPPLY LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2019

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31,2019	As at March 31,2018
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	280,016	314,540
		280,016	314,540
Total		280,016	314,540
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	4	500,000	500,000
Other Equity	5	(231,784)	(197,260)
		268,216	302,740
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	6	11,800	11,800
		11,800	11,800
Total		280,016	314,540

Summary of significant accounting policies 1-2
The note nos. 1 to 14 are integral part of the financial statements

FOR SHARMA VATS & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration No. 031486N

FOR BINA POWER SUPPLY LIMITED



(ASHISH SHARMA)
PARTNER
M.No. 532822



Dated: May 4, 2019
Place: New Delhi



R K NARANG
DIRECTOR
DIN No. 00013629
Address: Flat No. G-2
Vivek Apptts.
Shreshta Vihar,
Delhi- 110092




SUREN JAIN
DIRECTOR
DIN No. 00011026
Address:
B- 8/13
Vasant Vihar
New Delhi-110057

BINA POWER SUPPLY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

Amount in Rupees

S.No.	Particulars	Note	As at March 31,2019	As at March 31,2018
1	Revenue			
2	Total income		-	-
3	Expenses:			
	Other expenses	7	34,524	20,720
4	Total expenses		34,524	20,720
5	Profit before tax (2-4)		(34,524)	(20,720)
	Tax expense:			
	(1) Current tax		-	-
	(2) Deferred tax		-	-
6	Profit/(loss) for the period		(34,524)	(20,720)
7	Comprehensive income for the period		-	-
8	Total comprehensive income for the period (6-7)		(34,524)	(20,720)
9	Earnings per equity share			
	Basic and Diluted earning per share (EPS) in Rs.		(0.69)	(0.41)

Summary of significant accounting policies 1-2
 The note nos. 1 to 14 are integral part of the financial statements

FOR SHARMA VATS & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
 Firm Registration No. 031486N



(ASHISH SHARMA)
 PARTNER
 M.No. 532822


Dated: May 4, 2019
 Place: New Delhi



FOR BINA POWER SUPPLY LIMITED


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BINA POWER SUPPLY LIMITED
Statement of changes In equity for the year ended as on March 31, 2019

A. Equity Share Capital

Amount in Rupees

	As at March 31, 2017	Changes during the year	As at March 31, 2018	Changes during the year	As at March 31, 2019
Number of Shares	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000
Value in Rs.	500,000	-	500,000	-	500,000

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Retained earnings		
Balance as at March 31, 2017	(176,540)	-	(176,540)
Addition/deduction during the year	(20,720)	-	(20,720)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Total comprehensive income for the year	(20,720)	-	(20,720)
Balance as at March 31, 2018	(197,260)	-	(197,260)
Addition/deduction during the year	(34,524)	-	(34,524)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Total comprehensive income for the year	(34,524)	-	(34,524)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	(231,784)	-	(231,784)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1-2

Note Nos. 1 to 14 are integral part of Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached to Financial Statements.

FOR SHARMA VATS & ASSOCIATES

FOR BINA POWER SUPPLY LIMITED

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 031486N



(ASHISH SHARMA)
PARTNER
M.No. 532822



Dated: May 4, 2019
Place: New Delhi



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BINA POWER SUPPLY LIMITED
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2019

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31st, 2019	As at March 31st, 2018
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	(34,524)	(20,720)
Deduct:		
Increase (Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	-	300
Changes in Other Current Assets	-	-
Net cash inflow from operating activities-----'A'	(34,524)	(20,420)
B. Cash flow from Investing activities		
Inflow		
Share Capital	-	-
Outflow	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities-----'B'	-	-
C. Cash flow from Financing activities		
- Inflow	-	-
- Out flow	-	-
Net cash from financing activities----'C'	-	-
Net increase/(Decrease) in cash or cash equivalent (A+B+C)	(34,524)	(20,420)
Cash & cash equivalent at the commencement of the year (Opening balance)	314,540	334,960
Cash & cash equivalent at the end of the year (closing balance)	280,016	314,540

Note:
Cash & Cash Equivalents
As per Note 3 to the financial statement.

FOR SHARMA VATS & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration No. 031486N



(ASHISH SHARMA)
PARTNER
M.No. 532822

Dated: May 4, 2019
Place: New Delhi



FOR BINA POWER SUPPLY LIMITED



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BINA POWER SUPPLY LIMITED

Note 1- General Information of the Company

Bina Power Supply Limited (Formerly know as Himachal Karcham Power Company Limited) was incorporated on March 14, 2014 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited to set up power projects - Hydroelectric or Thermal, and to carry on the business of general electric power supply in any or all of its branches and to construct, lay down, establish and carry out all necessary power stations, cables and wires, etc and to generate, accumulate, distribute and supply electricity and to light cities, town, villages, streets etc. and any other places, both public and private.

Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies

a) Basis of preparation of financial statements:-

The Company has adopted accounting policies that comply with Indian Accounting standards (Ind AS) notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated 16 February 2015 under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, as required by the relevant applicability provisions prescribed in the same notification. Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. The financial statements referred hereinafter have been prepared in accordance with the requirements and instructions of Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013, amended from time to time applicable to companies to whom Ind AS applies.

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Ind AS prescribed. The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with Indian Accounting Standard requires the Company to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the accounting policies. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that effect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements.

b) Use of Estimates:-

The preparation of financial statements require estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of asset and liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of the revenue and the expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known / materialized.

c) Revenue:-

Expenditure and Income are accounted for on accrual basis.

d) Tax Expenses:-

~~Income Tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax charge or credit~~
Provision for current tax is made with reference to taxable income computed for the

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financial year for which the financial statements are prepared by applying the tax rates as applicable.

Current Tax-Current Income tax relating to items recognized outside the profit and loss is recognized outside the profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in other component of equity)

e) Fair Value Measurement:-

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date. 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.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable. (May not consider above para)

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of

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assets & liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and the risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

f) 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, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

g) Earnings Per Share

Basic Earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating Diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

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BINA POWER SUPPLY LIMITED

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31,2019	As at March 31,2018
Note 3		
Cash bank balances		
Balance with banks current accounts	280,016	314,540
Total	280,016	314,540



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BINA POWER SUPPLY LIMITED

Note 4

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL		
Authorised 50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	5,00,000	5,00,000
	5,00,000	5,00,000
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid up 50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	5,00,000	5,00,000
Total	5,00,000	5,00,000

(a) - Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at

	Equity Shares		Equity Shares	
	Number	Rs	Number	Rs
Opening Balance	50,000	5,00,000	50,000	5,00,000
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares brought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	50,000	5,00,000	50,000	5,00,000

(b) Terms / Rights

The Company has issued only one class of equity shares

In the event of liquidation, each share carries equal rights

(c) Shares held by holding / ultimate holding company and / or their subsidiaries / associates

Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd. - The Holding Company

49,500 equity shares of Rs 10/- each.

(d) Details of Shareholder holding more than 5% Shares:

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Number	% of Holding	Number	% of Holding
Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd.	49,500 shares*	99	49,500 shares*	99

* 6 Equity Shares of Rs 10/- are held one each by six nominees jointly with Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd. , beneficial interest of which is with Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd.

(e) Other clauses of Share Capital are not applicable to the company.



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BINA POWER SUPPLY LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED March 31, 2019

Particulars	Amount in Rupees	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Note 5		
Other Equity		
i) Equity Component of Other Financial Instruments		
Opening balance	-	-
Addition/Deduction during the year	-	-
<u>Closing balance</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
ii) Reserve and Surplus		
Opening balance	(197,260)	(176,540)
Profit/Loss for the year	(34,524)	(20,720)
Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss	(231,784)	(197,260)
<u>Total</u>	<u>(231,784)</u>	<u>(197,260)</u>

Nature and Purpose of Reserves

Surplus / (Loss) - Retained Earning / (Loss) is the Profit or Loss that the Company has incurred / earned till date.



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BINA POWER SUPPLY LIMITED

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31,2019	As at March 31,2018
Note 6		
Other financial liabilities		
Payable for Expenses	11,800	11,800
	11,800	11,800



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Ravi

BINA POWER SUPPLY LIMITED

Note to Statement of Profit and Loss

Amount in Rupees

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Note 7		
Other expenses		
Consultancy, legal & professional fee	21,438	3,000
Bank Charges	458	154
Printing & stationery	-	3,810
Filing fee	828	1,656
Audit Fees	11,800	12,100
	34,524	20,720



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BINA POWER SUPPLY LIMITED (BPSL)
LIST OF RELATED PARTIES AS ON 31.03.2019.

Note 8

I. AS PER ACCOUNTING STANDARD (IND-AS-24)

I. Holding Company

1. Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited (JPVL)

II. Fellow Subsidiary Companies

1. Jaypee Powergrid Limited (**JV subsidiary** of JPVL)
2. Jaypee Arunachal Power Limited (**JV subsidiary** of JPVL)
3. Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited (subsidiary of JPVL) till 17.12.2017 as PPGCL was subsidiary of JPVL till that date)
4. Jaypee Meghalaya Power Limited (subsidiary of JPVL)
5. Sangam Power Generation Company Limited (subsidiary of JPVL)

Note: SBICAP Trustee on 18th December, 2017 enforced the pledge of shares and transferred all shares (261,91,89,200 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each and 27,00,00,000 Preference Shares of Rs.10/- each) held by JPVL in PPGCL. Consequent upon invocation of entire pledged shares of JPVL in PPGCL held by SBICAP Trustee on behalf of banks/financial institutions, in favour of SBICAP Trustee Company Limited on 18th December, 2017, PPGCL ceased to be subsidiary of JPVL.

III. Entity to whom the Company is an Associate Company:

Jaiprakash Associates Limited (JAL) (w.e.f. 18.02.2017, it became Associate in place of Holding Company)

IV. Subsidiaries of the Entity (JAL) to whom the Company is an Associate Company:

1. Jaypee Infratech Limited (JIL) (subsidiary of JAL)
2. Bhilai Jaypee Cement Limited (**JV subsidiary** of JAL)
3. Himalyan Expressway Limited (subsidiary of JAL)
4. Gujarat Jaypee Cement & Infrastructure Limited (**JV subsidiary** of JAL)
5. Jaypee Ganga Infrastructure Corporation Limited (subsidiary of JAL)
6. Jaypee Agra Vikas Limited (subsidiary of JAL)
7. Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Limited (subsidiary of JAL)
- ~~8. Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited (subsidiary of JAL)~~
9. Himalyaputra Aviation Limited (subsidiary of JAL)
10. Jaypee Assam Cement Limited (subsidiary of JAL)
11. Jaypee Infrastructure Development Limited (new name of Jaypee Cement Cricket (India) Limited) (subsidiary of JAL)
12. Jaypee Healthcare Limited (subsidiary of JIL)



13. Jaypee Cement Hockey (India) Limited (subsidiary of JAL)
14. Jaiprakash Agri Initiatives Company Limited (subsidiary of JCCL)
15. **Yamuna Expressway Tolling Limited** (new name of Yamuna Expressway Tolling Private Limited w.e.f. 05.04.2017, which again is the new name of Jaypee Mining Ventures Private Limited w.e.f. 24.03.2017) **(subsidiary of JAL w.e.f. 25.03.2017 & wholly owned subsidiary of JAL w.e.f. 20.04.2017)**
16. Jaypee Uttar Bharat Vikas Private Limited (JUBVPL) **(JV Associate Co. till 25.07.17. It became wholly owned subsidiary of JFIL [hence of JAL also] w.e.f. 26.07.17)**
17. Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Limited **(JV Associate Co. till 25.07.17. It became subsidiary of JUBVPL [hence of JFIL & JAL also] w.e.f. 26.07.17)**

V. KMP based Associate Cos.

1. Jaiprakash Kashmir Energy Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (controlled by Shri Manoj Gaur & his relatives)
2. Ceekay Estates Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (controlled by relative of Shri Manoj Gaur)
3. Jaiprakash Exports Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (controlled by relatives of Shri Manoj Gaur)
4. Bhumi Estate Developers Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co) (controlled by relatives of Shri Manoj Gaur)
5. Jaypee Jan Sewa Sansthan ('Not For Profit' Private Limited Company) (KMP based Associate Co.) (controlled by relatives of Shri Manoj Gaur)
6. Think Different Enterprises Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (controlled by relative of Shri Manoj Gaur)
7. JC World Hospitality Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (controlled by relatives of Shri Manoj Gaur)
8. JC Wealth & Investments Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (controlled by relatives of Shri Manoj Gaur)
9. CK World Hospitality Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (controlled by relatives of Shri Manoj Gaur)
10. First Light Estates Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (controlled by relatives of Shri Manoj Gaur)
11. Akasva Associates Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (controlled by Shri Suren Jain and his relative)
12. Akasva Infrastructure Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (controlled by relatives of Shri Suren Jain)
13. Renaissance Lifestyle Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (controlled by relative of Shri Suren Jain)
14. ~~Gandhary Buildcon Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (controlled by relative of Shri Suren Jain)~~
15. Viaan Technologies (P) Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (controlled by relative of Shri Suren Jain)
16. Lucky Strike Financers Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (controlled by Ms. Sunita Joshi and her relative)
17. **Samvridhi Advisors LLP** (KMP based partnership firm)
(Controlled by Shri R.N. Bhardwaj and his relatives)



18. **Sandhar Hospitality** (KMP based partnership firm) (controlled by Ms. Sunita Joshi and her relative)
19. **Kram Infracon Private Limited (KIPL)** (subsidiary of Bhumi Estate Developers Private Limited) (KMP based Associate Co.)
(Bhumi Estate holds 67% in Kram Infracon.)

Key Management Personnel

1. Shri Shri Suren Jain
2. Shri Alok Gaur
3. Shri Raj Kumar Narang
4. Shri Shyam Datt Nailwal
5. Shri Manoj Gaur (KMP of JPVL)
6. Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma (KMP of JPVL)
7. Dr. Jagannath Gupta (KMP of JPVL)
8. Shri R. N. Bhardwaj (KMP of JPVL)
9. Shri B. B. Tandon (KMP of JPVL)
10. Shri A. K. Goswami (KMP of JPVL)
11. Shri S. S. Gupta (KMP of JPVL)
12. Shri Praveen Kumar Singh (KMP of JPVL)
13. Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Shri Ravindra Mohan Chadha (KMP of JPVL)
14. Shri K. N. Bhandari (KMP of JPVL)
15. Shri S. L. Mohan (KMP of JPVL)
16. Shri Ramkrishna Eda (KMP of JPVL)
17. Ms. Sunita Joshi (KMP of JPVL)
18. Shri K. P. Rau (KMP of JPVL)
19. Shri M. K. V. Rama Rao (KMP of JPVL)



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BINA POWER SUPPLY LIMITED

Note 9 : Fair Value Measurement

Categories of financial instruments	Amount in Rupees	
Financial assets	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Measured at amortised cost		
(i) Cash and Bank balance	280,016	314,540
Total	280,016	314,540
Financial liabilities	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
(ii) Other financial liabilities (other than those specified in (b) below, to be specified)	11,800	11,800
Total	11,800	11,800

(i) Fair Value Hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (A) recognised and measured at fair value and (B) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of inputs used in determining fair values, the group has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the accounting standards.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of Company's asset and liabilities, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3 as described below :-

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

Level 2: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

The fair values of current debtors, cash & bank balances, loan to related party, security deposit to government department, current creditors and current borrowings and other financial liability are assumed to approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturities of these assets and liabilities

Particulars	Amount in Rupees	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	Carrying value	
i) Financial assets - Current		
Bank Balances	280,016	314,540
ii) Financial liabilities - Current		
(ii) Other financial liabilities (other than those specified in (b) below, to be specified)	11,800	11,800

(ii) Valuation techniques used to determine Fair value

The Company maintains policies and procedures to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount 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 following method and assumptions are used to estimate fair values:

The Carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, short term borrowing, other financial assets/ Liabilities, cash and cash equivalents, are considered to be their fair value, due to their short term nature

Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables / borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, credit risk and other risk characteristics. For borrowing fair value is determined by using the discounted cash flow (DCF) method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowings rate. Risk of non-performance for the company is considered to be insignificant in valuation.



Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2019

Note 10 : FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage finances for the Company's operations. The Company principal financial asset includes loan, trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that arise directly from its operations.

The Company's activities are exposed to **market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk**.

I. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments, and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks.

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in

(b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company does not operate internationally and as the Company has not obtained any foreign currency loans and also doesn't have any foreign currency trade payables and foreign receivables outstanding therefore, the company is not exposed to any foreign exchange risk.

(c) Price Risk

The company exposure to equity securities price risk arises from the investments held by company and classified in the balance sheet at fair value through profit and loss. The company does not have any investments at the current year end and previous year which are held for trading. Therefore no sensitivity is provided.

II. 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 company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The company only transacts with entities that are rated the equivalent of investment grade and above. This information is supplied by independent rating agencies where available and, if not available, the company uses other publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers. The company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the risk management committee annually.

There are no Trade Receivable. Therefore the same is not applicable.

III. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that company will not be able to settle or meet its obligation on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's objective is to at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company's management is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risk are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the company's net liquidity position through rolling, forecast on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Particulars	Amount in Rupees				Carrying amount
	Within 1 year	Within 1-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	
As at March 31, 2019					
Other financial liabilities	11,800	-	-	11,800	11,800
Total	11,800	-	-	11,800	11,800
As at March 31, 2018					
Other financial liabilities	11,800	-	-	11,800	11,800
Total	11,800	-	-	11,800	11,800



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BINA POWER SUPPLY LIMITED

Note 11

Disclosure as required under Notification No. G.S.R. (E) dated 4.9.2015 issued by the Department of Company Affairs (As certified by the Management):

		Amount in Rupees	
Particulars		Figures for the current period, March 31, 2019	Figures for the previous period, March 31, 2018
a)	The principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier		
	-Principal Amount	Nil	Nil
	-Interest Amount	Nil	Nil
b)	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of payment made to the suppliers beyond the appointed day.	Nil	Nil
c)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed date during period) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	Nil	Nil
d)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	Nil	Nil
e)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding period, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	Nil	Nil

NOTE - 12

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

	As at March 31, 2019 Rupees	As at March 31, 2018 Rupees
- Profit after Tax	(34,524)	(20,720)
- No. of Shares	50,000	50,000
- Weighted Average shares for the Period	50,000	50,000
- Weighted EPS	(0.69)	(0.41)

NOTE - 13

Going Concern: As the company is not carrying any business and is incurring cash loss, it is depended upon its holding company i.e. Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd. for its working.

NOTE - 14

All the figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupees

Signatures to Note Nos. 1 to 14

FOR BINA POWER SUPPLY LIMITED

FOR SHARMA VATS & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration No. 031486N



(ASHISH SHARMA)
Partner
M.No. 532822



Dated: May 4, 2019
Place: New Delhi



R K NARANG
DIRECTOR
DIN No. 00013629
Address: Flat No. G-2
Vivek Apprts.
Shreshtha Vihar,
Delhi- 110092




SUREN JAIN
DIRECTOR
DIN No. 00011026
Address:
B- 8/13
Vasant Vihar
New Delhi-110057