Annexure-2

GULBARGA ELECTRICTY SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED
(CIN NO. - U04010KA2002SGC030436)
Registered office at Station Road, Gulburga, Karnataka - 585 102

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31,2020

Rs. In Lakhs

	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31,2020	As at March 31,2019
I.	**ASSETS**			
A	**Non-current assets**			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	3(i)	4,08,633.00	3,72,345.30
	(b) Right of Use Asset	3(ii)	211.45	-
	(c) Other intangible assets	3(iii)	395.63	-
	(d) Capital work-in-progress	4	34,277.80	30,032.11
	(e) Intangible Assets under Development	5	-	749.23
	(f) Financial assets	6		
	(i) Investments		1.00	251.00
	(ii) Loans		2,509.04	1,887.39
	(g) Deferred tax assets	7	-	-
	(h) Other non-current assets	8	26,053.89	33,648.66
	Total Non-current assets		**4,72,081.81**	**4,38,913.69**
B	**Current assets**			
	(a) Inventories	9	16,684.51	20,185.19
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Unbilled Revenue	10	27,370.62	25,800.28
	(ii) Trade receivables	11	1,34,335.66	1,01,485.65
	(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	9,354.30	11,338.13
	(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	12	4,343.39	4,035.97
	(v) Other financial assets	13	2,20,610.46	2,25,662.99
	(c) Other Current Assets	14	242.22	373.35
	Total Current assets		**4,12,941.16**	**3,88,881.56**
	Total Assets before Regulatory Deferral Account		**8,85,022.97**	**8,27,795.25**
C	**Regulatory Deferral Account debit balances**	15	81,117.30	1,13,883.82
	TOTAL ASSETS		**9,66,140.27**	**9,41,679.07**
II	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
A	**EQUITY**			
	Shareholders' funds			
	(a) Share capital	16	1,11,495.61	1,11,495.61
	(b) Other equity	17	(86,087.38)	(7,001.55)
	Total Equity attributable to equity share holders of the Company		**25,408.23**	**1,04,494.06**
B	**LIABILITIES**			
	Non-current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	18	1,91,120.92	82,184.33
	(ii) Other financial liabilities	19	57,667.51	55,404.63
	(b) Provisions	20	9,596.36	7,112.11
	(c) Deferred revenue	21	1,07,098.45	95,333.98
	(d) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	7	14,648.04	19,827.36
	(e) Other non current liabilities	22	9,545.92	5,111.34
	Total Non current liabilities		**3,89,677.20**	**2,64,973.75**
	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	23	9,350.96	6,395.00
	(ii) Trade payables			
	(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	24	-	-
	(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises		4,76,632.98	4,94,624.94
	(iii) other financial liablities	25	57,963.86	66,532.81
	(b) Provisions	26	1,134.18	1,214.73
	(c) Other current liabilities	27	5,972.86	3,443.78
	(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	28	-	-
	Total Current liabilities		**5,51,054.84**	**5,72,211.26**
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**9,66,140.27**	**9,41,679.07**

Significant accounting policies and notes attached form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our Report of Even Date
P G BHAGWAT LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 101118W/W100682

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company Limited

Shaukar Pagad
Partner
Memebership No: 2016124
Place:
Date:
UDIN:

Pandve Rahul Tukaram, IAS
Managing Director
Place:
Date:

R Jayakumar
Director(Technical)
Place:
Date:

B Abdul Wajid
Chief Financial Officer
Place:
Date:

Kiran Policepatil
Company Secretary
Place:
Date:

NOTARY
SANJEEV KUMAR S JOG
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Reg. No.12486
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GULBARGA ELECTRICTY SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED
(CIN NO. - U04010KA2002SGC030436)
Registered office at Station Road, Gulburga, Karnataka - 585 102

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

	Particulars	Note No.		As at March 31,2020 ₹ in Lakhs		As at March 31,2019 ₹ in Lakhs
I	Revenue from operations	30		5,11,309.91		5,07,844.00
II	Other income	31		18,445.39		12,764.63
III	**Total revenue (I + II)**			**5,29,755.30**		**5,20,608.63**
IV	**Expenses:**					
	Purchase of power	32		4,23,263.18		3,94,924.12
	Employee benefits expense	33		61,202.23		52,921.26
	Finance costs	34		47,768.06		28,377.48
	Depreciation and amortization expense	35		21,142.24		19,098.76
	Other expenses	36		25,818.56		23,353.17
	Total expenses			**5,79,194.27**		**5,18,674.79**
V	**Profit/(loss) before Rate Regulated Activities, Exceptional items and tax (III-IV)**			**(49,438.97)**		**1,933.84**
VI	**Net movement in regulatory deferral account balances related to profit or loss and the related deferred tax movement**	38		**(32,766.52)**		**32,872.52**
VII	**Profit/(loss) Before Exceptional Items and Tax (V+VI)**			**(82,205.49)**		**34,806.36**
VIII	**Exceptional Items**	39		**(20,613.42)**		**-**
IX	**Profit/(loss) before tax (VII+VIII)**			**(1,02,818.91)**		**34,806.36**
X	**Tax expense:**					
	Current tax			-		-
	Deferred tax credit			(4,588.95)		-
				(4,588.95)		-
XI	**Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing opertaions (IX- X)**			**(98,229.96)**		**34,806.36**
XII	Profit/(loss) from discontinuing operations			-		-
XIII	Tax expense of discontinuing operations			-		-
XIV	**Profit/(loss) for the year (after tax) (XI+XII-XIII)**			**(98,229.96)**		**34,806.36**
XV	**Other comprehensive income**					
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
	a) Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		(121.48)		(92.57)	
	c) Deferred tax impact on gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		102.59		-	
	b) Reversal of revaluation reserve (net of taxes)		-		(2,736.49)	
	c) Deferred tax impact on revaluation reserve		487.78		-	
				468.89		**(2,829.06)**
XVI	**Total other comprehensive income (XV(i) + XV(ii))**			**468.89**		**(2,829.06)**
XVII	**Total Comprehensive Income for the year (XIV+XVI)**			**(97,761.07)**		**31,977.30**
XVIII	**Earning per equity share**					
	Earning per equity share before exceptional items					
	Basic (in ₹)	37		(7.72)		0.17
	Diluted (in ₹)	37		(5.70)		0.17
	Earning per equity share after exceptional items					
	Basic (in ₹)	37		(5.87)		0.17
	Diluted (in ₹)	37		(4.34)		0.17
	Basic earnings per share including net movement in regulatory deferral account balances (in ₹)	37		(8.81)		3.12
	Diluted earnings per share including net movement in regulatory deferral account balances (in ₹)	37		(6.51)		3.12
	Paid up value per share			10.00		10.00

Significant accounting policies and notes attached form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our Report of Even Date
P G BHAGWAT LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 101118W/W100682

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company Limited

Shankar Pagad
Partner
Memebership No: 2016124
Place:
Date:
UDIN:

Pandve Rahul Tukaram, IAS
Managing Director
Place:
Date:

R Jayakumar
Director(Technical)
Place:
Date:

B Abdul Wajid
Chief Financial Officer
Place:
Date:

Kiran Policepatil
Company Secretary
Place:
Date:

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GULBARGA ELECTRICTY SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED
(CIN NO. - U04010KA2002SGC030436)
Registered office at Station Road, Gulburga, Karnataka - 585 102
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 2019-20

	Particulars	March 31, 2020 Rs In Lakhs.	March 31, 2019 Rs In Lakhs.
A	**Cash Flow from Operating Activities**		
	Net Profit Before Taxation	**(1,02,818.91)**	**34,806.36**
	Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
	Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	21,142.24	19,098.76
	Amortisation on Right of Use Asset till March 31, 2019	(12.01)	-
	Government grant released to statement of profit and loss	(926.20)	(1,125.00)
	Consumer contributed asset- released to statement of profit and loss	(3,450.00)	(3,407.00)
	Provision no longer required written back	(12,748.31)	(5,923.80)
	Rental Income	(168.46)	(299.57)
	Interest Income	(384.45)	(921.97)
	Finance costs	47,768.06	28,377.48
	Bad and doubtful debts written off/provided for	7,114.99	6,891.56
	Reserve for Material Cost variance	(643.50)	665.34
		(45,126.55)	**78,162.16**
	Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(47.62)	(39.92)
		(45,174.17)	**78,122.24**
	Working capital adjustments:		
	(Increase) / decrease in inventories	3,500.68	(1,912.12)
	(Increase) / decrease in unbilled revenue	(1,570.34)	(2,073.38)
	(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(27,216.69)	(24,904.30)
	(Increase) / decrease in loans	(621.65)	(175.93)
	(Increase) / decrease in other financial asset	5,101.00	(81,383.55)
	(Increase) / decrease in other current asset	131.13	(3.41)
	(Increase) / decrease in regulatory deferral account- assets	32,766.52	(32,872.52)
	Increase/(decrease) in provisions of leave encashment; family benefit fund	2,282.22	2,327.37
	Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	(17,991.97)	81,173.20
	Increase / (decrease) in other current liabilities	2,529.08	4,692.73
	Increase / (decrease) in other non current liablities	4,453.33	5,187.20
	Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilites	5,064.83	(935.47)
	Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	**(36,746.03)**	**27,242.06**
B	**Cash flows from investing activities:**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including Right of Use Asset)	(41,295.79)	(40,938.55)
	Rental Income	168.46	299.57
	Interest Income	335.98	552.07
	Redemption/ maturity of margin money or security against the borrowings, guarantees, other commitments	(307.42)	44.61
	Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(41,098.77)**	**(40,042.30)**
C	**Cash flow from financing activities:**		
	Proceeds from share application money collected	19,312.00	15,446.00
	Proceeds/ (Repayment) of borrowings	1,02,723.03	27,752.37
	Proceeds from sale of investment	250.00	
	Repayment of short term borrowings (net)	2,955.96	(1,044.70)
	Interest paid	(51,642.92)	(28,258.76)
	Proceeds from Deposits from consumers	2,262.90	3,922.69
	Net cash flows from financing activities	**75,860.97**	**17,817.60**
	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(1,983.83)**	**5,017.36**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	11,338.13	6,320.77
	Cash and cash equivalents as at year end	**9,354.30**	**11,338.13**

	Particulars	March 31, 2020 Rs In Lakhs.	March 31, 2019 Rs In Lakhs.
	Cash and cash equivalents		
a)	Balances with banks		
	- in current accounts	8,876.23	10,061.49
b)	Cash on hand	476.63	1,268.29
c)	Cheques and Funds in Transit	0.11	0.11
d)	Stamps on Hand	1.33	8.24
	Cash and cash equivalents at year end	**9,354.30**	**11,338.13**

Change in Liability arising from Financing Activities

Particulars	1st April, 2019	Cash flows of (Repayment) / Proceeds of Loan	Non cash changes	31st March, 2020
Non current borrowings - including current maturities (refer note 18)	1,08,694.79	1,02,723.03	-	2,11,417.82
Current Borrowings (refer note 18)	6,395.00	2,955.96	-	9,350.96

Note: The Cash flow statement is prepared under the indirect method in accordance with IND AS 7: Statement of Cash Flows
Significant accounting policies and notes attached form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our Report of Even Date
P G BHAGWAT LLP
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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company Limited

Shankar Pagad
Partner
Memebership No: 2016124
Place:
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UDIN:

Pandve Rahul Tukaram, IAS
Managing Director
Place:
Date:

R Jayakumar
Director(Technical)
Place:
Date:

B Abdul Wajid
Chief Financial Officer
Place:
Date:

Kiran Policepatil
Company Secretary
Place:
Date:

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GULBARGA ELECTRICTY SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED
(CIN NO. - U04010KA2002SGC030436)
Registered office at Station Road, Gulburga, Karnataka - 585 102

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

A. Equity Share Capital

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid (refer note 16)	**Number(Lakhs)**	**Rs In Lakhs.**
At 31 March 2018	11,150	1,11,496
Issued during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2019	11,150	1,11,496
Issued during the year		
At 31 March 2020	11,150	1,11,496

B. Other Equity

Attributable to the equity holders of the Company — **Rs In Lakhs**

Particulars	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Reserves and Surplus			Items of OCI		Total other equity (A+B)
		Reserve for Material Cost variance	Retained Earnings	Total (A)	Revaluation Reserve of PPE	Total (B)	
As at March 31, 2018	**4,726.00**	**4,473.37**	**(1,34,957.81)**	**(1,25,758.44)**	**70,710.20**	**70,710.20**	**(55,048.24)**
Add/(Less): Loss for the year	-	-	34,806.36	34,806.36	-	-	34,806.36
Add/(Less): Reversal of revaluation reserve	-	-	-	-	(2,778.44)	(2,778.44)	(2,778.44)
Add: Adddditions during the year	-	665.34	-	665.34			665.34
Add: Share application money received	15,446.00	-	-	15,446.00	-	-	15,446.00
Add/(Less): Allotment of shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Reversal of Depreciation/ withdrawal during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add: Other comprehensive income			(92.57)	(92.57)	-	-	(92.57)
Total comprehensive income as at March 31 2019	**20,172.00**	**5,138.71**	**(1,00,244.02)**	**(74,933.31)**	**67,931.76**	**67,931.76**	**(7,001.55)**
Add/(Less): Loss for the year			(98,229.96)	(98,229.96)	-	-	(98,229.96)
Add/(Less): Reversal of revaluation reserve				-	-	-	-
Add: Addditions during the year		(643.50)		(643.50)	-		(643.50)
Add: Share application money received	19,312.00			19,312.00	-	-	19,312.00
Add/(less): Adjustment *	18.75			18.75	-		18.75
Add/(Less): Allotment of shares				-	-	-	-
Less: Amortisation on Right of Use Asset till March 31, 2019	-	-	(12.01)	(12.01)	-	-	(12.01)
Add: Other comprehensive income			(18.89)	(18.89)	487.78	487.78	468.89
Total comprehensive income as at March 31 2020	**39,502.75**	**4,495.21**	**(1,98,504.88)**	**(1,54,506.92)**	**68,419.54**	**68,419.54**	**(86,087.38)**

Summary of significant accounting policies — Note 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

* Refer note 22 for adjustments made

As per our Report of Even Date
P G BHAGWAT LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 101118W/W100682

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company Limited

Shankar Pagad **Partner** **Memebership No: 2016124** **Place:** **Date:** **UDIN:**	**Pandve Rahul Tukaram, IAS** **Managing Director** **Place:** **Date:**	**R Jayakumar** **Director(Technical)** **Place:** **Date:**	**B Abdul Wajid** **Chief Financial Officer** **Place:** **Date:**	**Kiran Policepatil** **Company Secretary** **Place:** **Date:**

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GULBARGA ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED
(CIN NO. - U04010KA2002SGC030436)
Registered office at Station Road, Gulburga, Karnataka - 585 102
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note - 1 : Corporate information

Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company Ltd ('GESCOM' or 'the company') is a premier power distribution Company in the state of Karnataka and wholly owned undertaking of Government of Karnataka. The Company is engaged in distribution of Power in six Revenue districts of Karnataka, viz. namely Bidar, Gulbarga, Yadgir, Raichur, Bellary and Koppal The Company is registered under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is a distribution licensee under Section 14 of the Electricity Act, 2003. It is domiciled and incorporated in India having its registered office at at Station Road, Gulburga, Karnataka - 585 102.

Earlier, the power sector in the state of Karnataka was serviced by Karnataka Electricity Board. In the year 1999, the State Government initiated the reforms process of the power sector to meet the needs of the burgeoning economy. As a first step, in 1999, the Karnataka Electricity Board was bifurcated into two companies, viz. Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited (KPTCL) and Vishweswaraiah Vidyut Nigama Limited (VVNL). The Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission (KERC) was also setup in 1999. In the subsequent stage of reforms, the transmission and distribution activities carried out by KPTCL were unbundled and four power distribution companies were formed in June, 2002. GESCOM is one of the companies thus formed, with its headquarters at Gulbarga.

Note - 2 : Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention and on accrual basis of accounting except as otherwise provided in the policy and in accordance with the provisions of the Electricity Supply Annual Accounts Rules 1985 (ESAAR) as well as those to comply with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended thereafter ("the Rules") and the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 to the extent applicable.

All items having a material bearing on the financial statements are recognized on accrual basis except the following:
- Grants and subsidies from Government in respect of capital assets, which are accounted on actual receipt basis; and
- Interest on delayed payment to power producers, which are accounted for as and when intimated by them.
- Penalties & Damages recoveries from contractors and vendors are recognised as Income as and when recovered.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilitieswhich which have been measured at revalued amount:
- Land and rights classified as property, plant and equipment

Assets and liabilities transferred from M/s. Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd, (KPTCL) consequent to unbundling of transmission and distribution activities, have been stated at the amount indicated by KPTCL in transfer document.

The Company has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for their reporting period commencing 1st April 2018:
- Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- Amendment to Ind AS 20, Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance
- Appendix B, Foreign Currency Translations and Advance consideration to Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates
- Amendment to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes

On assessment, the Comapany determines that there are no impacts on the financial statements for above standards and amendments.

The financial statements are presented in Lacs and all values are rounded to the nearest lacs, except when otherwise indicated.

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2.2 Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Although such estimates and assumptions are made on reasonable and prudent basis taking into account all available information, actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

Key source of judgments, assumptions and estimation uncertainty in the preparation of the financial statements which may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are in respect of useful lives of property, plant and equipment, employee benefit obligations, provision for income tax, Regulatory Deferral Account balance and measurement of deferred tax.

2.3 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

> Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle.
> Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
> Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

> It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle.
> It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
> There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.4 Property Plant & Equipment ("PPE")

The company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment except land and rights as recognised in the previous GAAP financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS; measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments in accordance with the relevant Ind AS, since there is no change in functional currency.

Property, Plant and Equipment except land and rights are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Such cost comprises purchase price, non-refundable taxes and duties, borrowing costs on qualifying assets and any cost directly attributable to bring the asset into location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management. It does not include any estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Land and rights are measured at fair value recognised at the date of revaluation. Valuation of the land was made as on transition date of 1 April 2016 and company has not performed valuation with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amount of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its fair value.

A revaluation surplus is recorded in OCI and credited to the asset revaluation surplus in equity. However, to the extent that it reverses a revaluation deficit of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, the increase is recognised in profit and loss. A revaluation deficit is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognised in the asset revaluation reserve

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The company depreciates property, plant & equipment using straight line method and depreciation is charged at the rate approved in KERC Tariff Order 2009 dated 25th November 2009. The company does not charge depreciation as per the rates prescribed under the Schedule II of the companies Act, 2013. Depreciation on additions of assets is provided on pro-rata basis from the month immediately following the one in which the assets become available for use. In case there is a revision in the rates prescribed and notified by the KERC, the company applies the revised rates prospectively from the date of change notified by the KERC. The residual value of all the assets is taken at 10% as per KERC guidelines as against 5% as per Companies act 2013.
In case of Computer software & IT equipment, the Company follows rate of depreciation as notified in CERC since no relevant rates are present in KERC guidelines

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The useful lives used are as below:

Assets	Useful life
Buildings	15 years to 50 years
Other Civil Works	50 years
Roads	50 years
Plant & Machinery	5 years to 25 years
Computer Softwares	5 years to 7 years
Lines & Cable networks	15 years to 50 years
Motor Vehicle	5 years
Furniture & Fixtures	15 years
Office Equipments	15 years
Solar Roof top	25 years

The Company believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

Plant and machinery costing Rs.500/- or less individually is depreciated at 100% in the year in which they are installed and put to use, in accordance with para 2.37 of Annexure-III of ESAAR, 1985.

Assets not in use and released assets are accounted at Written Down Value on the month of release and treated as inventory

Scrapped assets are accounted at the residual value i.e., at 10% of the original cost of the asset and treated as Inventory

The transformers released during the year are removed from assets account only after they are returned to stores.

Assets retired from active use and re-issued to works after necessary repairs/servicing are categorized at the weighted average of the written down value existing in the books of account at that time.

Advance paid towards the acquisition of property, plant & equipment outstanding at each Balance sheet date is classified as capital advance under Other Non-current Assets. Subsequent costs on renovation and modernization of fixed assets resulting in increased life and/ or efficiency of an existing asset is added to the cost of related assets or recognized as a separate asset as appropriate when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company.

2.5 Capital work in progress

Materials issued to Capital Work in Progress are valued at standard rate (as per rates prescribed under Common Schedule of Rates. The Schedule of Rates/Common Schedule of Rates is determined on the basis of previous purchase price and prevailing market rates.) In respect of labour and direct overheads, the same is accounted at actual. Contracts are capitalized on receipt of final completion report or technicalcommissioning reports.

2.6 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives i.e. period of agreement or license term. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is

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made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible Assets under development represent amount paid towards development of software intended for future use and will be capitalized on receipt of completion/commissioning. These are valued at cost.

2.7 Grants and subsidies

Revenue Grants

Revenue grants/Tariff subsidies from the government and other agencies are recognized as income only when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to them shall be complied with and the grants will be received.

Capital Grants & Contributions towards Capital Expenditures

Grants/subsidies received from the government or other authorities towards capital expenditure as well as consumers' contribution to capital works are treated initially under deferred income and taken to income based on the depreciation that is charged to the class of asset for which such Grants/subsidies are received.

2.8 Impairment of Assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

For assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

2.9 Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a

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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.

2.10 Revenue recognition

The revenue is recognised based on basis of following five step process:

> Identify the contracts with the customer: The contract may be oral or written.
> Identify the performance obligation: Performance obligation is nothing but promise made by the Company to its customer for delivery of goods or services.
> Determine the transaction price
> Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligation
> Recognise the revenue when or as the Company satisfied the performance obligation: Revenue is recognised either at point in time or over a time

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Sale of power

Sale of power is accounted on accrual basis at the tariff rates approved by the Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission (KERC). Revenue dues from consumers whose ledger accounts are yet to be opened are accounted on an estimated basis. The company accounts revenue net of electricity taxes in its statement of profit and loss.
Revenue for the year is adjusted by estimating un-billed revenue demand appropriately
Provision for unbilled revenue in respect of LT installations billed on bimonthly basis is recognized as the average of February and March bills of the year. In respect of LT installations billed on monthly basis, provision for unbilled revenue is recognized to the extent of 50% of the demand raised in the month of March. In respect of HT installations, the bills issued with regard to consumption during the month of March are taken into account.

Tariff/rural Subsidy from government

The Tariff/Rural Electrification Subsidy released by Government of Karnataka is recognized as part of Revenue in accordance of the Government of Karnataka order No EN 48 PSR 2006 Bangalore Dated 13th June 2007.

The Tariff subsidy is claimed from the Government as per the Commission Determined Tariff (As per the prevailing tariff order) on the consumption of BJ/KJ upto 40 units per installations per month and IP Set Category upto and inclusive of 10 HP.

Interest on delay in execution of work

In respect of amount recovered from Contractors/Suppliers towards delay in execution of works/supplies, the amount is recognized as income upon rejection of the delay condonation request of the contractor/supplier, by the competent authority. Until such time the same is accounted under current liabilities. In the absence of any such request, the amount so recovered would be treated as penalty and credited to miscellaneous revenue.

Interest income:

Interest income is accrued on time proportionate bases and in respect of overdue bills on crystallisation.
For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Penalties and damages

Penalties & Damages recoveries from contractors and vendors are recognised as Income as and when recovered.

Dividends

Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when

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shareholders approve the dividend.

2.11 Regulatory Asset/Liability

Regulatory asset is recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with it will flow to the entity as a result of the actual or expected actions of the regulator, Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission (KERC) under the applicable regulatory framework and the amount can be measured reliably.

The probable quantum of deferred asset/liability for the current FY which is expected to flow to the entity as a result of the actual or expected actions passed by the KERC while assessing Annual Performance Review of the concerned Financial year filed along with Annual Revenue Requirement of different years is recognized as Regulatory Asset/Liability on accrual basis, but limiting the quantum of Regulatory Asset recognition to such extent that, the profit for the year does not exceed the Return on Equity determined by KERC in tariff proposal filed in the previous year

2.12 Impairment of Trade Receivables

For trade receivables, the company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The Company has used a practically expedient method as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a general provision for doubtful debts of 4% of the outstanding trade receivables as at the end of the reporting period. In the case of HT installations, case-to-case review will be made and if the doubtful amount exceeds the provision at 4%, the amount of such excess will be additionally provided.

In respect of IP Set Installations dues :
a. Dues outstanding for 2 years and above – 100% Subject to a maximum of 10% in a financial year of the Total ourstanding IP Set Installation dues
b. Dues outstanding between 1 year and 2 years – 20% Subject to a maximum of 7.5% in a financial year of the Total ourstanding IP Set Installation dues.
c. Dues outstanding less than 1 years – NIL.

2.13 Employee Benefits:

Short-term employee benefits:
The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised during the year when the employees render the service. These benefits include performance incentive and compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service.

The cost of short-term compensated absences is accounted as under:
- In case of accumulated compensated absences, when employees render the services that increase their entitlement of future compensated absences; and
- In case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur.

Long-term employee benefits:
Long term employee benefits comprising of earned leave scheme and family benefit fund are recognized based on the present value of defined benefit obligation and computed using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period and same is recognised in Profit and Loss statement and other comprehensive income in case of family benefit fund.

Post employment benefits:
Defined contribution plans
Employee benefit under defined contribution plans comprising of ~~pension fund~~ and gratuity fund for employees enrolled on or after 01.04.2006 are recognized based on the amount of obligation of the Company to contribute to the plan.

a. Pension : 57.30% of (Basic Pay + Dearness pay + Dearness Allowance)

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b. Gratuity : 6.08% of (Basic Pay + Dearness pay)
The same is paid to KPTCL/ESCOMs Pension & Gratuity Trust and expensed during the year through Profit & Loss Statement.
In respect of employees who have joined GESCOM before 1.4.2006, provision for contribution to KPTCL/ESCOMs Pension & Gratuity Trust is made on the formula evolved by the Trust based on the actuarial valuation undertaken by KPTCL/ESCOMs' Pension & Gratuity Trust. Any revision in contribution rates due to actuarial valuation by the Trust is accounted in the year of intimation by the Trust to the company.
As the company contribution is collected and administered by the trust and contribution paid on a pay as you go basis, the same has been treated as a Defined Contribution Plan in accordance with Ind AS 19.
The company has not made any provision on acturial valuation for above defined contribution plan.

2.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

2.15 Contingent liabilities and assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company.
A contingent liability can arise for obligations that are possible, but it is yet to be confirmed whether there is present obligation that could lead to an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits.

The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but only makes disclosures for the same in the financial statements when the company has:

> a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; or
> present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible; or
> a possible obligation arising from past events where the probability of outflow of resources is not remote

Contingent liabilities are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements by way of notes to accounts when inflow of economic benefits is probable

2.16 Taxes on Income

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

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

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

> When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

> In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

> When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

> In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) is recognised to the extent payable as current tax and simultaneously credit is taken in the Statement of Profit & Loss to the extent it can be measured and is likely to give future benefits in the form of set off against future income tax liability.

Company has not recognised any of the deferred tax asset for brought forward losses; MAT credit; expenses which are allowed on actual payment basis etc.

2.17 Financial instruments:

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

> Debt instruments at amortised cost
> Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
> Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the 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 loans, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and other financial assets. For more information on receivables, refer note 6, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

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

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading 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 recognised in the P&L

The investment in equity instrument has been carried at cost in financial and has not been fair valued as at reporting date.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

> The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
> The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the

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asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

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 financial assets and credit risk exposure:

i) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g. deposits, loans,trade receivables, bank balance and other financial assets.
ii) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115;
iii) Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on
> Trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

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

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The twelve-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within twelve months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for financial instrument is described below:
> ECL on financial assets measured at amortised cost is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liabilities
Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss; loans and borrowings; payables as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

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Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings
After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR (effective interest rate) method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

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

2.18 Leases
The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement. For arrangements entered into prior to 1 April 2016, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

Company as a lessee
A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease. An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor
Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

2.19 Inventories

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Inventories are valued at Standard Rate (as per rates prescribed under " Common Schedule of Rates" . The Schedule of Rates/Common Schedule of rates is determined on the basis of previous purchase price and prevailing market rates).

Materials procured for capital and revenue works will be accounted in stocks only after verification, inspection and clearance of the same by the competent authorities of the Company.

These are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes all costs of purchases, non-refundable taxes and duties and all other costs incurred for bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

2.20 Material cost variance account

The Company is following the Standard Rates for accounting of material receipts and issues in accordance with the guidelines contained in the Electricity Supply Annual Accounts Rules, 1985.

The variation in purchase price over the Standard Rate is credited/ debited to the "Material Cost Variance account".

The balance in the "Material Cost Variance Account" at the year end will be treated as follows:

> Credit balance is credited to a reserve called 'Reserve Material Cost Variance'.

> Debit Balance is debited to the "Reserve for Material Cost Variance". If as a result of such debit, net balance in this reserve account is a debit balance, the amount of debit balance shall be charged to revenue account for the year.

2.21 Segment reporting

The Company is engaged in the activity of distribution of electricity.

Based on similarity of activities/products, risk and reward structure, organisation structure and internal reporting systems, the Company has structured its operations into a single operating segment. The Company operates majorly in single geographical segment, i.e India and having immaterial export transactions. Accordingly, the chief operating decision maker uses this set of financial for decision making.

2.22 Earning per share

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements, if any, in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

Diluted EPS adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic EPS to consider :

> The after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and

> The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares

2.23 Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the financial statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.24 Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments such as investment 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

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> 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
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 assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 50)
Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 44)
Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 6,10,11,12,13,18,19,23,24,25)

2.25 Power purchase

Power purchase in respect of State Grid, Central Grid and other Major Independent Power Producers is accounted based on the sharing formula intimated by State Load Dispatch Centre

Interest on Power purchase in respect of State Grid, Central Grid and other Major Independent Power Producers is accounted based on the sharing formula intimated by State Load Dispatch Centre

2.26 Recent Accounting Pronouncements:

Standards issued but not effective
Exposure draft on amendments to following standards have been issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India:
1. Ind AS 40, "Investment Property"
2. Ind AS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" and Ind AS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors"
3. Ind AS 103, "Business Combinations"
4. Ind AS 109, "Financial Instruments" and Ind AS 107, "Financial Instruments: Disclosure"

However, such exposure drafts have not been notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') to be applicable from 1 April 2020 as at the date of approval of these financial statements.

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3. Property plant and equipment:
(i) Tangible Assets

Rs. In Lakhs

Gross block	Free hold land	Buildings	Other Civil Works	Roads	Plant & Machinery	Lines Cable Networks	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Office Equipments	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**92,478.69**	**6,984.31**	**582.79**	**348.39**	**65,346.06**	**3,12,787.06**	**585.52**	**591.20**	**681.92**	**4,80,385.94**
Additions	(2,736.49)	773.22	34.77	19.13	12,831.33	30,688.06	-	35.57	24.79	41,670.38
Disposals					8,051.31	679.21				8,730.52
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**89,742.20**	**7,757.53**	**617.56**	**367.52**	**70,126.08**	**3,42,795.91**	**585.52**	**626.77**	**706.71**	**5,13,325.80**
Additions		1,876.11	48.77	83.87	17,570.65	44,066.38	86.23	68.13	38.32	63,838.46
Reclassifications	(297.03)									(297.03)
Disposals					7,815.38	734.96				8,550.34
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**89,445.17**	**9,633.64**	**666.33**	**451.39**	**79,881.35**	**3,86,127.33**	**671.75**	**694.90**	**745.03**	**5,68,316.89**
Accumulated depreciation										
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**-**	**1,354.70**	**215.66**	**63.23**	**17,133.54**	**1,04,054.33**	**391.02**	**276.23**	**228.57**	**1,23,717.28**
Charge for the year	-	242.83	30.49	12.93	2,923.63	15,798.71	23.27	27.77	39.12	19,098.75
Disposals	-				1,382.34	453.19				1,835.53
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**-**	**1,597.53**	**246.15**	**76.16**	**18,674.83**	**1,19,399.85**	**414.29**	**304.00**	**267.69**	**1,40,980.50**
Charge for the year	-	269.92	32.01	11.33	3,434.60	17,065.66	24.39	31.12	38.94	20,907.97
Disposals	-				1,750.87	453.71				2,204.58
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**-**	**1,867.45**	**278.16**	**87.49**	**20,358.56**	**1,36,011.80**	**438.68**	**335.12**	**306.63**	**1,59,683.89**
Net block										
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**89,742.20**	**6,160.00**	**371.41**	**291.36**	**51,451.25**	**2,23,396.06**	**171.23**	**322.77**	**439.02**	**3,72,345.30**
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**89,445.17**	**7,766.19**	**388.17**	**363.90**	**59,522.79**	**2,50,115.53**	**233.07**	**359.78**	**438.40**	**4,08,633.00**

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(ii) Right of Use Asset — **Rs. In Lakhs**

Gross block	Land	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2018	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	-	-
Additions (net of accumulated amortisation till March 31, 2019)	219.17	219.17
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**219.17**	**219.17**
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at 31 March 2018	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	-	-
Charge for the year	7.72	7.72
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**7.72**	**7.72**
Net block		
Balance as at 31 March 2019	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**211.45**	**211.45**

(ii) Intangible Assets — **Rs. In Lakhs**

Gross block	Softwares	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2018	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	-	-
Additions	622.19	622.19
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**622.19**	**622.19**
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at 31 March 2018	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	-	-
Charge for the year	226.56	226.56
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**226.56**	**226.56**
Net block		
Balance as at 31 March 2019	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**395.63**	**395.63**

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a) Capitalised borrowing costs

The amount of borrowing costs capitalised during the year ended 31 March 2020 with respect to PPE was Rs. 1238.19 Lakhs(31 March 2019: Rs. 175.82 Lakhs). The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation was '9.00% to 12%, which is the effective interest rate of specific borrowing. The borrowing cost capitalised for assets under construction (CWIP) for the year ended March 31, 2020 was Rs. 324.45 Lakhs (31 March 2019: Rs. 49.81 Lakhsl). Below table explains the same

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Capitalisation of Interest:		
Opening Balance	**3,505.23**	**3,279.60**
Add: For the year		
Included in PPE	1,238.19	175.82
Included in CWIP	324.45	49.81
Closing Balance	**5,067.87**	**3,505.23**

b) Plant and equipment contributed by customers/grants

The Company recognises as PPE any contribution made by its consumers to be utilised in the process of providing services and that meets the definition of an asset. The initial gross amount is estmated at fair value by reference to the market price of these assets on the date in which control is obtained. Deferred income liability is created for such contribution received from customers. Deferred income is released to statement of profit and loss account under other income in proportinate to the depreciation on PPE for the year.

Assets created out of capital grants are included in PPE and a curresponding deferred income liability is created for such capital grants received. Deferred income is released to statement of profit and loss account under other income in proportinate to the depreciation on PPE for the year. (refer note 21 for grants and consumer contributed assets)

Refer table below for the amounts included in above PPE by way of capitalisation of assets by way of consumer contribution/grants/deposit contribution works:

Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Opening Balance	**98,781.58**	**74,136.32**
Add: For the year	16,140.67	24,645.26
Closing Balance	**1,14,922.25**	**98,781.58**

Assets created out of Consumer Contribution/Grants / Deposit Contribution Works vests with Company. Accumulated Depreciation attributable for these assets is not ascertainable and hence the release of deferred income to statement of profit and loss account is made on basis of proportinate of depreciation of overall PPE.

c) Revaluation of land

The revalued land and buildings consist of lands owned by company in India. The management determined that these constitute one class of asset under Ind AS 16, based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the property.

Fair value of the properties was determined by using the market comparable method. This means that valuations performed by the valuer are based on active market prices, significantly adjusted for difference in the nature, location or condition the specific property. As at the date of revaluation April 01, 2016, the properties' fair values are based on valuations performed by M/s Vaibhav Associates an accredited independent valuer who has relevant valuation experience for similar properties in India for the last five years. The independent valuers have arrived at the fair values/revalues of those lands considering the rates fixed by the respective State Government, the municipal limits where the respective lands are situated, considering the proximity/connectivity's to the towns/cities and availability of similar kind of properties as duly assessed in the active markets.

Fair value hierarchy disclosures for revalued land have been provided in Note 45.

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Significant unobservable valuation input:	Range
Price per square metre	INR 325 – INR 350

Significant increases/ (decreases) in estimated price per square metre in isolation would result in a significantly higher/ (lower) fair value.

Information of revaluation model:

	Rs.
Opening balance as at 1 April 2016	**662.13**
Level 3: Re-measurement recognised in asset revaluation reserves (01 April 2016) (Note 50)	91,437.14
Purchases	209.94
Balance as at 31 March 2017	**92,309.21**
Purchases	169.48
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**92,478.69**
Purchases	-
Deletion*	(2,736.49)
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**89,742.20**
Purchases	-
Reclassifications #	(297.03)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**89,445.17**

* The deletion includes; the revaluation amount for which clear title doesnot exist with the company and hence the same has been reversed during the year.

#Reclassification includes;
Right of Use asset pertaining to Lease hold land amounting to Rs. 231.18 Lakhs which has been recognised as separate asset as per the requirement of Ind AS: 116
Rs. 49.45 Lakhs pertaining to amount returned for cancellation of the lease agreement
Rs. 24.49 Lakhs pertaining to amount paid in advance for lease agreement to be entered and accordingly, the same has been reclassified to Deposits.

If land and rights were measured using the cost model. The carrying amounts would be as follows:

	Rs. In Lakhs	
Net book value	**31-Mar-20**	**31-Mar-19**
		Rs
Cost	1,041.55	1,041.55
Reclassification	(297.03)	-
Net carrying amount	**744.52**	**1,041.55**

d) The title deeds of some of the properties transferred to the Company from KPTCL are being obtained/ built up.

e) In respect of assets shared with KPTCL, the ownership and title vests with KPTCL and as such, they are not reflected in the books of accounts of the Company. But the share of maintenance expenditure in respect of such assets is charged to Profit & Loss account.

f) Management has determined that there are no significant parts of assets whose useful life is different from that of the principal asset to which it relates to in terms of Note 4 Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, useful life of assets have been determined for the overall asset and not for its individual components.

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Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
4 Capital Work In Progress:		
a) Capital work in progress	34,277.80	30,032.11
	34,277.80	**30,032.11**

Refer note 3(a) for interest cost capitalised.
Capital work in progress as at 31 March 2020 comprises expenditure for the plant and machinery in the course of construction.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
5 Intangible Assets under development:		
a) Computer Software	-	749.23
	-	**749.23**

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6 Financial Assets

i) Non current investments:

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
a) Investments in equity Instruments:		
1) Unquoted equity shares (fully paid) (other than traded) Invested in M/s Power Company of Karnataka Limited (98 Shares - Rs. 1000/Share)	1.00	251.00
Total	**1.00**	**251.00**
Investment in equity instrument shown above is not fair valued as on reporting dates. Accordingly the investment values are carried at cost.		

ii) Non Current Loans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(a) Security deposits (unsecured, considered good)	2,509.04	1,887.39
Total	**2,509.04**	**1,887.39**

Breakup of security details

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
- Loans considered good- Secured		-
- Loans considered good- Unsecured	2,509.04	1,887.39
- Loans which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
- Loans - credit impaired	-	-
Total	**2,509.04**	**1,887.39**
Total Non Current Financial assets	**2,510.04**	**2,138.39**

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Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 ₹	As at March 31, 2019 ₹
7 Deferred tax Assets (Net):		
a) Deferred tax liability:		
i) On account of depreciation on fixed assets (other than land)	46,349.71	-
ii) On account of revaluation of land	20,239.15	20,726.93
ii) On account of fair valuation of investments	-	-
Total	**66,588.86**	**20,726.93**
b) Deferred tax asset:		
i) On account of depreciation on fixed assets (other than land)	-	899.57
ii) FBF	176.22	-
iii) Leave balance	2,901.51	-
iv) Bonus/Commission to employees	7.46	-
v) Government grant	16,218.74	-
vi) Consumer contributed asset	17,195.97	-
vii) Provision for doubtful debts	15,440.92	-
Total	**51,940.82**	**899.57**
Net Deferred tax (liability)/asset	**(14,648.04)**	**(19,827.36)**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2020

Particulars	**Rs. In Lakhs** Year ended March 31, 2020
Accounting profit before tax	(1,02,818.91)
Accounting profit before income tax	**(1,02,818.91)**
Deferred tax credit to statement of profit and loss at 31.20%	**(32,079.50)**
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	
Disallowances under section 37	81.75
Deferred tax asset not recognised on following items on virtual certainity basis:	
Unabsorbed Depreciation	(8,407.71)
Business Loss	(24,042.49)
Impact of previous year adjustments	4,877.90
Deferred tax income recognised in statement of profit and loss	(4,588.95)
Total	**(32,079.50)**
Difference	-

Note : Since the company has recognised deferred tax for the first time during the year (except in case of revaluation of land); there was no movement in deferred tax for the previous financial year. Accordingly, no reconciliation has been given for the previous year.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
8 Other non current assets:		
(unsecured and considered good)		
a) Advance payment of tax (net)	87.54	39.92
b) Capital advances	25,966.35	33,608.74
	26,053.89	**33,648.66**

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Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 ₹	As at March 31, 2019 ₹
9 Inventories:		
Stocks, spares and loose tools		
a) Materials lying at Stores	10,765.75	14,843.61
b) Materials with Contractors	70.93	195.73
c) Materials with Employees	340.91	216.44
d) Obsolete/ Scrapped Assets	220.91	166.07
e) WDV of Faulty/Dismantled Assets	5,286.01	4,763.34
	16,684.51	**20,185.19**
10 Unbilled Revenue:		
Unbilled Revenue	27,370.62	25,800.28
	27,370.62	**25,800.28**

The break up of the unbilled revenue is given below:

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Opening Balance	**25,800.28**	**23,726.90**
Add: Provision for unbilled revenue during the year	27,370.62	25,800.28
Less: Provision for unbilled revenue reversed during the year	25,800.28	23,726.90
Closing Balance	**27,370.62**	**25,800.28**

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Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 ₹	As at March 31, 2019 ₹
11 Trade receivables:		
a) Trade receivables	1,83,825.78	1,43,860.79
b) Receivables from related parties	-	-
	1,83,825.78	**1,43,860.79**
Total	**1,83,825.78**	**1,43,860.79**
Break-up for security details:		
- Trade recievables considered good- Secured	65,118.70	59,899.67
- Trade recievables considered good- Unsecured (including doubtful)	1,18,707.08	83,961.12
- Trade recievables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
- Trade recievables- credit impaired	-	-
Total	**1,83,825.78**	**1,43,860.79**
Loss allowance ($)	49,490.12	42,375.14
Total Trade receivables	**1,34,335.66**	**1,01,485.65**

($) An amount of Rs. 99.37 Crores is transferred by GoK in the Opening Balance of the Company, as provision towards Bad & doubtful consumer receivables. In accordance with the clause (b) of the Government of Karnataka order No DE 48 PSR 2003 dated 31.05.2003, the same is not to be adjusted against any consumer categories at the Sub Divisions of the ESCOMs. The provision towards Doubtful dues from Consumers amounting to Rs. 494.04 crores is inclusive of the aforesaid provision. Besides the above, 100% provision is made on case to case basis under HT installations category which works outs Rs. 39.48 Crs and 10% provision is created on IP set Dues outstanding for more than 2 years which works out to Rs.338.07 Crores. On the Balance Debtors, 4% provision is made.

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Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 ₹	As at March 31, 2019 ₹
12 Cash and bank balances		
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Balance with Banks		
Current accounts	8,876.23	10,061.49
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	-
Cash on hand	476.63	1,268.29
Cheques and Funds in Transit	0.11	0.11
Stamps on Hand	1.33	8.24
Total cash and cash equivalents	**9,354.30**	**11,338.13**
Other bank balances		
Deposits with remaining maturity for less than 12 months	2,890.34	2,692.18
Balances with banks to the extent held as margin money** or security against the borrowings, guarantees, other commitments#)	1,453.05	1,343.79
Total other bank balances	**4,343.39**	**4,035.97**
Total cash and bank balances	**13,697.69**	**15,374.10**

* Cash & Bank Balance includes a. Unrecouped Vouchers : Rs. 98,842/- & b. Suspense : Rs. 38.94 lakhs (some of the suspense vouchers are not charged off within 3 months from the Balance Sheet date.)
** Margin money are given as against LC's obtained from Banks in favour of Power Generators as per the terms of PPA.
# other commitments includes the fixed deposits kept by the Company for the grants unutilised being released by government on dated 10 Dec 2015.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balance with Banks		
Current accounts	8,876.23	10,061.49
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	-
Cash on hand	476.63	1,268.29
Cheques and Funds in Transit	0.11	0.11
Stamps on Hand	1.33	8.24
	9,354.30	**11,338.13**
Less: Bank Overdraft	(9,350.96)	(6,395.00)
	3.34	**4,943.13**

NOTARY
SANJEEV KUMAR S JOG
Dist. KALABURAGI
Reg. No.12486
Ex.Dt 10-1-2022
GOVT. OF INDIA

Executive Engineer
Regulatory Affairs
Corporate Office,
GESCOM, KALABURAGI

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GULBARGA ELECTRICTY SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED
(CIN NO. - U04010KA2002SGC030436)
Registered office at Station Road, Gulburga, Karnataka - 585 102
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 ₹	As at March 31, 2019 ₹
13 Other Financial Assets:		
a) Receivable from entities under common control (KPTCL/ESCOMS/PCKL)	1,11,552.83	82,477.29
b) Receivable from Power Generators	2,954.22	2,700.34
c) Receivable from Pension/Gratuity Trust	958.03	1,032.66
d) Receivable from beneficiaries of Solar Lantern	200.13	200.13
e) Income accrued and not due	281.76	233.29
f) Rural Electrification Subsidy	3,050.88	3,050.88
g) Tariff Subsidy	1,01,612.61	1,15,354.98
h) RDPR Dues	-	20,613.42
Total	**2,20,610.46**	**2,25,662.99**
Break-up for security details:		
- other financial assets considered good- Secured	-	-
- other financial assets considered good- Unsecured (including doubtful)	2,20,610.46	2,25,662.99
- other financial assets which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
- other financial assetscredit impaired	-	-
Total	**2,20,610.46**	**2,25,662.99**
Loss allowance	-	-
Total other financial asset	**2,20,610.46**	**2,25,662.99**
Total current financial assets	**3,96,014.43**	**3,68,323.02**

Break up of financial assets carried at amortised cost

Particualrs	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Loans (note 6(ii))	2,509.04	1,887.39
Unbilled revenue (note 10)	27,370.62	25,800.28
Trade receivables (note 11)	1,83,825.78	1,43,860.79
Cash and Cash equivalents (note 12)	9,354.30	11,338.13
Other bank balances (note 12)	4,343.39	4,035.97
Other financial assets (note 13)	2,20,610.46	2,25,662.99
Total financial assets carried at amortised cost	**4,48,013.59**	**4,12,585.55**

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