STERLITE INVESTMENT MANAGERS LIMITED
Regd. Office: Maker Maxity, 5 North Avenue, Level 5, Bandra
Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai. Maharashtra- 400051, India
CIN: U28113MH2010PLC308857

Date: August 27, 2020

B S E Limited
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers
Dalal Street,
Mumbai — 400 001

Scrip Code- 540565

National Stock Exchange of India Ltd
Exchange Plaza, C/1, Block G,
Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East),
Mumbai — 400 051

Symbol- INDIGRID

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Sub –Annual Report of India Grid Trust for the Financial Year 2019-20

Pursuant to Regulation 23 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) Regulation, 2014, as amended from time to time, please find attached the Annual Report along with annexures of India Grid Trust for the financial year 2019-2020.

You are requested to please take the same on your records.

Yours sincerely,
For and on behalf of the Sterlite Investment Managers Limited
Representing India Grid Trust as its Investment Manager

Swapnil Patil

Swapnil Patil
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
ACS-24861

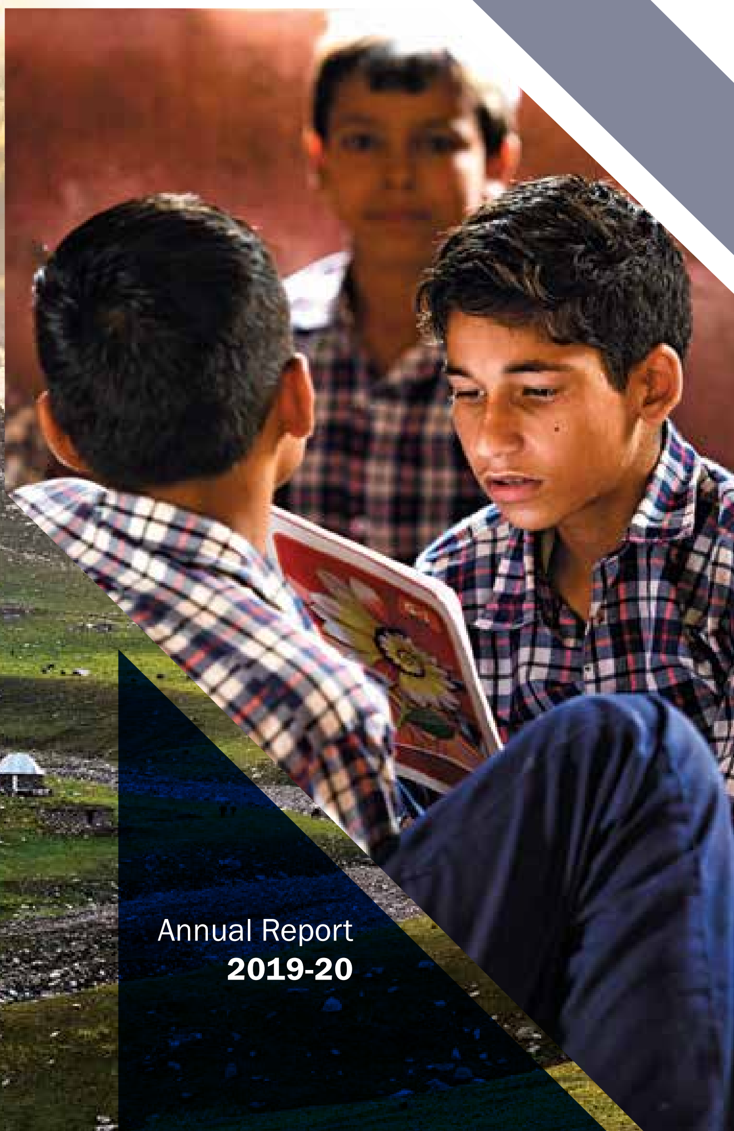
Encl: As above

Copy to:

Axis Trustee Services Limited
The Ruby, 2nd Floor, SW
29 Senapati Bapat Marg,
Dadar West, Mumbai- 400 028
Maharashtra, India

IndiGrid

POWERING AHEAD



Annual Report
2019-20

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To view this report online,
please visit:

http://www.indigrid.co.in

IndiGrid

In Memoriam

Late Mr. Shashikant H. Bhojani

1943 - 2020

We are deeply saddened by the demise of our honourable director, Mr. Shashikant Bhojani. He had been associated with IndiGrid as independent board member since inception.

We not only lost an able statesman, but also a good human being and an exceptional mentor. He was a source of strength and wisdom to us and everyone who knew him. He was pragmatic, deeply insightful, soft spoken and a perfect gentleman. His guidance through the years has been invaluable in bringing IndiGrid to where it is today and will continue to stay with us on the path ahead.

POWERING AHEAD

The power sector in India is experiencing a dynamic shift. Although India has adequate power generation capacity, it has substantial proportion of population having limited access to electricity, mostly because of lack of adequate power transmission and distribution infrastructure. To achieve the target of affordable electricity by 2022, India needs to have robust power transmission network.

Investing in sectoral growth

India's tremendous growth in renewable energy capacity puts the nation on a clear and achievable path towards its renewable energy target of 450 gigawatts by 2030. A key pre-requisite to continuing India's renewable energy investment ambitions is the need to concurrently build out and modernise India's national transmission grid, accelerating the enormous progress achieved over the last decade. This is expected to entail huge investment by the private sector in the growth of the Indian transmission network.

Enabling inclusive ownership of national power resources

Backed by KKR, IndiGrid is India's first yield platform in the power sector offering investors an attractive cash yield, backed by stable cash flows from long-term operating transmission assets. IndiGrid was formed in 2016 as an Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT) with a primary goal in mind – democratizing ownership of power infrastructure in India. With the recent reforms enabling wider ownership of InvITs, we are proud to enable ownership of Indian power resources to a much wider investor base across the country. While our asset management team is focussed on enabling 24x7 power access across 12 states and 1 union territory in India, we remain committed to ensuring highest standards of corporate governance and unlocking value for our unitholders in the long term. As India gears towards embracing green energy, we look forward to enabling ownership of renewable energy assets under IndiGrid, in line with our vision and mission of becoming the most admired yield vehicle in Asia.

Powering ahead

Three years ago, we embarked on our growth journey, built upon solid fundamentals of transparency, governance and providing superior risk-adjusted returns to unitholders. Over the last three years, we have engaged actively with all our stakeholders, enabling more than three-fold growth in our assets under management. Our sustained distribution track record is a testimony to our strong fundamentals, and our growth is a testimony to the huge potential of Indian infrastructure sector. We remain extremely optimistic of India's prospects, with infrastructure growth leading the way. We remain confident that while the national infrastructure and power sector in particular continues to grow, IndiGrid will continue to power ahead.

MESSAGE TO UNITHOLDERS

We completed three years and 12 straight quarters of distribution, delivering an absolute INR 33.56 per unit or an aggregate of INR 13 billion in distributions till date.

Harsh Shah
Chief Executive Officer

Dear Unitholders,

At the outset, I thank you for your continuous support, as IndiGrid completes 3 years of its operations and listing on Indian stock exchanges this financial year. We are privileged to share with you our growth story via this Annual Report for the financial year 2019-20.

First and foremost, let us talk about the biggest crisis of the current century - the novel coronavirus pandemic, the outbreak of which has become a major threat to the entire mankind with more than 196 countries affected worldwide. The nationwide lockdown resulted in shutdown of industrial and commercial establishments, which adversely impacted electricity demand, given that these segments constitute about 40% of the overall demand. However, household electricity consumption during the period has increased substantially. Similarly, with opening of lock down across the country, the industrial and commercial demand has started picking up again. This has put in a concentrated effort on maintaining the stability and continuity of grid.

IndiGrid and especially its asset management teams have been up to the task during this period and have been instrumental in ensuring safe operations of the asset portfolio and the national grid without disruption. During the lock down period, not only have we focused on maintaining highest levels of availability, we have also focused on growing the underlying asset portfolio.

Resilient growth

Notwithstanding the current pandemic and its ongoing challenges, we continue to do business unabated.

We continue to focus on growing our portfolio, and maintaining the underlying portfolio to the highest standards of reliability, especially in this volatile period.

Our business has been built on solid fundamentals of transparency, governance and providing superior risk-adjusted returns to our unitholders. We concentrated on these in the last twelve quarters since our listing, and have made remarkable progress on all fronts during this period – regulatory engagement, robust asset management, sustained portfolio expansion, superior returns and sound financial performance.

The biggest goal, however, is to provide an inclusive ownership of India's power resources to a much larger investor base, while ensuring a strong and robust corporate governance, a key tenet for inclusive ownership, as the foundation of our unique platform.

Since our listing in June 2017, maintaining steady growth amidst volatility has been our key focus and we continue to be proud of our achievements over the past three years. Today, we have 9 power transmission projects with a total transmission network length of more than 5,800 circuit kilometres length and around 7,735 MVA transformation capacity across 12 states and 1 union territory in India, in contrast with 2 power transmission projects with 1,930 circuit kilometres and 6,000 MVA transformation capacity at the time of our inception.

Since listing, our assets under management (AUM) have increased more than threefold from INR 38 billion to INR 121 billion on the back of accretive acquisitions. With a successful three-year track record of robust operations and acquisitions, we continue to pursue several avenues of growth for creating value for our unitholders.

FY2020 in brief

The financial year under review has been transformational for IndiGrid. We have almost doubled our market capitalisation over the last three years to approx INR 60 billion currently on the back of our successful follow-on equity raise worth INR 25 billion in May 2019. This was raised through a preferential issue of units to qualified institutional investors, of which a majority portion has been subscribed by KKR, GIC and other marquee institutional investors. As part of this transaction, Sterlite Investment Managers Limited or the investment manager of IndiGrid is now majorly owned by KKR.

KKR ushers in a unique set of resources, including investment and asset management expertise, which can be further leveraged to evaluate acquisition opportunities. It also brings a deeply connected investor and developer network, along with strong access to its own capital. It gives us visibility and the requisite investor support to maintain and accelerate our growth trajectory.

In terms of financial performance, Revenue and EBITDA numbers stood at INR 12.43 billion and INR 11.50 billion for the current financial year, registering YoY growth of 87% and 91%, respectively. EBITDA margins were robust at 91%, underlying the strong fundamentals of the business.

On the distribution front, our asset acquisitions have enabled us to successfully distribute twelve straight quarters of distribution. This aggregated to a total of INR 33.56 per unit or over INR 13 billion to our unitholders over the last three years or a 34% absolute return since the IPO, making IndiGrid one of the most attractive yield platforms in India.

Growth via strategic acquisitions

Our strategy is to focus on accretive acquisitions to provide superior total returns to our investors. We look at long term, stable cash flow and minimal counterparty risk projects as a part of this acquisition strategy. With growth in our AUM and our cash flow profile, we target long-term superior distributions to our unitholders.

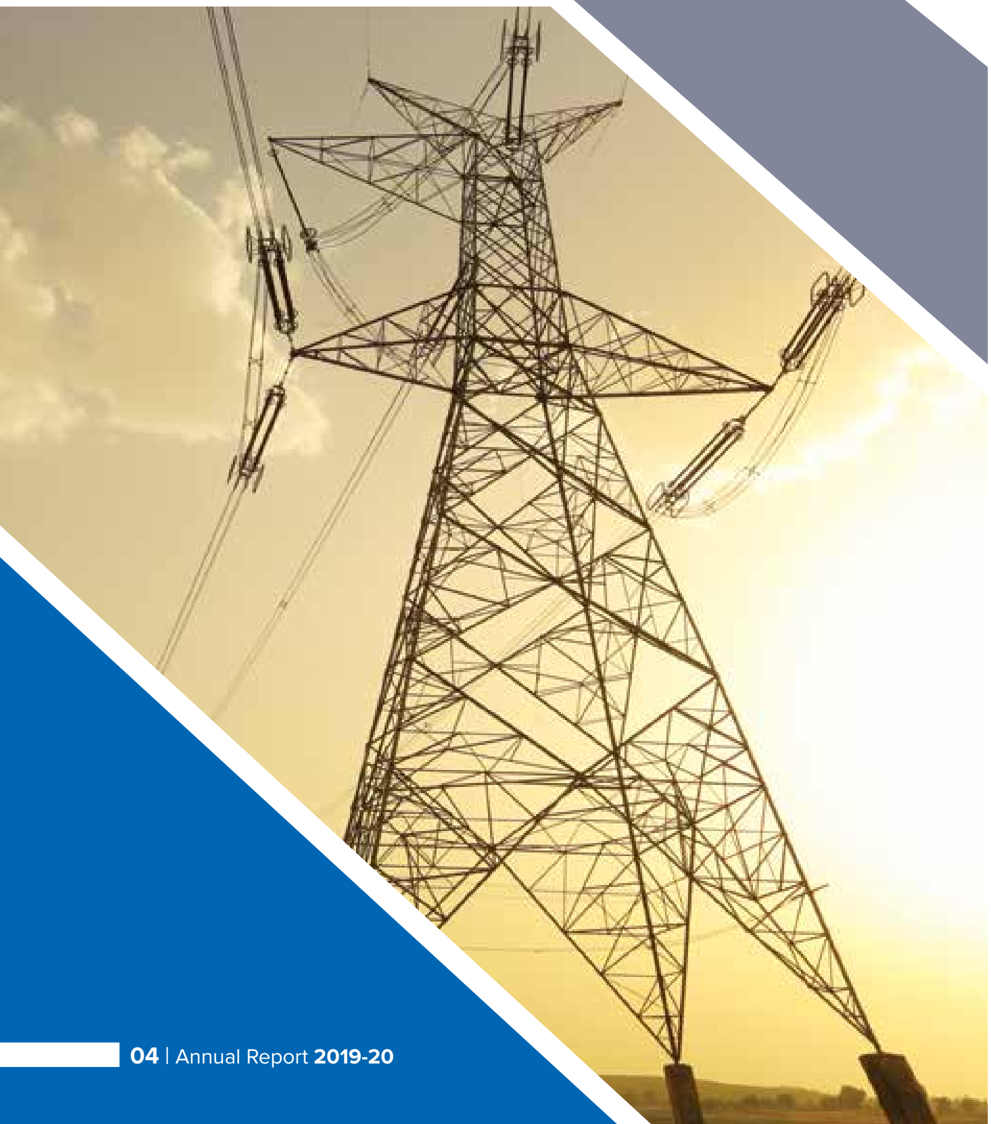
During the year, we completed three acquisitions with assets worth more than INR 60 billion. While NRSS XXIX Transmission Ltd (NTL) and Odisha Generation Phase II Transmission Ltd (OGPTL) were acquired in H1 of the financial year, we completed the acquisition of our ninth transmission asset from Sterlite Power in H2 of the financial year, as we acquired the East North Interconnection Company

Our strategy is to do accretive asset acquisitions, delivering AAA rated cash flows and de-risked distributions to our unitholders.

Limited (ENICL) at an enterprise value of INR 10.2 billion. The completion of this transaction despite the lockdown is a testament to our commitment to increase unitholder value on an ongoing basis.

The acquisition is in line with our strategy to acquire accretive assets with long-term certainty of cash flows.

We have another INR 65 billion of transmission projects in the pipeline under our framework agreement with Sterlite Power. With this, we are on track to achieve assets under management of INR 180 billion over the next two years. As per the agreement, we will acquire three more assets from Sterlite Power over the next 6-18 months. We remain fully capitalized to consummate the above mentioned acquisitions in the proposed time frame.



Exploring solar

As a part of our growth strategy, we are moving a step ahead by diversifying into renewables and exploring solar power assets. This diversification will be substantially yield-accretive, and is expected to provide predictable and growing distribution to the investors, besides having good synergies with our business model.

We plan to venture into utility scale solar, a matured segment with low risk profile. Our continued focus will be on accretive acquisition of stable solar projects, with long-term stable cash flows, good quality plants, long contracts, strong PPA frameworks and financially strong and highly creditworthy counterparties. This will further put us on the path to move forward with vigour and become the more admired yield vehicle in Asia.

The right regulatory push

Over the last financial year, with reduction in lot size for InvIT investors to INR 0.1 million and increase in leverage limits for an InvIT, albeit with increased compliance, IndiGrid has seen growth in both trading volumes and retail participation in its listed units.

The issuance of Securities and Exchanges Board of India (SEBI) guidelines for rights issue by an InvIT during the current financial year is another welcome move. Induction of new sponsors or investment by

Our total return, which includes the distribution made till date as well as the change in unit price, is 34%. This is substantially higher than that of G-sec and other comparable indices such as NSE Infra, BSE Capital Goods, and NSE 500, when tracked since our listing date.

institutional investors over 25% limit has also been enabled. We anticipate more enabling regulations to generate parity with listed companies in terms of enabling fund raise options on both equity and debt front.

Additionally, with robust performance history and resilience of InvITs during the current pandemic period, we anticipate further reduction in minimum lot size to enable larger retail participation as well as liquidity in trading of InvIT units.

We remain extremely obliged to the regulatory bodies, especially SEBI, the Reserve Bank of India and Ministry of Finance for the structural reforms making InvITs, along with REITs, attractive investment avenues for Indian infrastructure sector. We look forward to their continued support to accelerate the contribution of InvITs in growth of the infrastructure sector in India.

Future outlook

As we look into the future from here on, we see immense opportunity for IndiGrid. To achieve a GDP of USD 5 trillion by FY 2024-25, India needs to spend about USD 1.4 trillion or INR 105 trillion over the next five years on infrastructure. Banks and non banking financial institutions, already battling asset-liability mismatches and bad loans, cannot be solely relied upon for this investment. Meanwhile, infrastructure developers need to monetise their operational assets efficiently and churn the capital to invest into construction of new assets.

IndiGrid, being the first power InvIT, is well positioned to seize this massive potential opportunity. Over the last three years, the underlying performance has been robust and with our equity fund raise, we remain well capitalized to grow faster than ever before. Backed by KKR and its investment expertise, we intend to keep our momentum of growing the underlying portfolio as well as enhancing unitholder returns.

With planned acquisitions ahead, we have a strong visibility of an asset portfolio of INR 180 billion over the next two years, which is more than fivefold our AUM size at the time of listing. We have already received unitholder approval for one of the pipeline assets, Gurgaon Palwal Transmission Limited, which is expected to close in H1 FY 2021. We anticipate other pipeline assets to be acquired as per our original planned timeline.

We also look actively for value accretive third-party acquisitions, which are in line with IndiGrid's investment strategy. Post March 2020, we have announced a third-party acquisition with an enterprise value of INR 3.1 billion. We anticipate to consummate this transaction in FY2021, post receipt of all corporate and regulatory approvals.

A thoughtful reflection on the past three years highlights the need for maintaining transparency and highest standards of governance, while the focus is on providing superior risk-adjusted returns to our unitholders.

Going forward, we look forward to ensuring responsible growth, making a difference to all our stakeholders and the environment and society at large. It gives me immense pride that we continue to evolve and create our own Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG) framework and positively impact the society at large around us.

We are proud to have been associated with you as we continue on our voyage of sustainable value creation. We endeavour to build on this momentum and create further value for all our stakeholders.

Thank you for being with us on this journey.

Best regards and stay safe,

HARSH SHAH
Chief Executive Officer

INDIGRID AT A GLANCE

Our Vision

To become the most admired yield vehicle in Asia

Our Mission

- *INR 300 billion by 2022*
- *Predictable DPU and growth*
- *Best in class corporate governance*

INR 120 billion*
Total Assets Under Management*

~ INR 65 billion*
Sponsor Assets for future acquisition (under Framework Agreement and third-party asset)

12 states & 1 Union Territory
Presence across India

AAA# rated
Perpetual Ownership

20 Transmission Lines
~5,800 Circuit Kms
Total Length Network

~32 Years
Average Residual Years of Contract Life

4 Substations
7,735 MVA
Total Transformation Capacity

INR 13 billion
Total distribution to Unitholders till date

Note:

**Based on independent valuation report for FY 20*

#Remaining TSA contractual life of 32 years. However, the projects are on BOOM model with perpetual ownership of IndiGrid; ENICL has a TSA term of 25 years from the Licence Date


THE INDIGRID ADVANTAGE
Strong Industry Fundamentals
Optimal Capital Structure
Best-in-Class Corporate Governance
Predictable DPU Growth
Sustainable Distribution
Perpetual Ownership
Robust Asset Pipeline
Experienced Sponsor
No Price or Volume Risk
Negligible Counterparty Risk
Maximizing Availability and Incentives
No Construction Risk

THE JOURNEY OF INDIGRID

2017

JUNE

Listed on Indian Stock Exchanges with two Initial Portfolio Assets with AUM of INR 38 billion – BDTCL and JTCL

2018

FEBRUARY

Completed acquisition of first ROFO assets with AUM of ~INR 14 billion – MTL, RTCL and PKTCL

2018

AUGUST

- Completed acquisition of first third-party asset with AUM of ~INR 2,250 million – PTCL
- Successfully issued AAA-rated Non-Convertible Debentures of ~INR 2,500 million - First AAA-rated Debentures by an InvIT

2019

APRIL

- Increased maximum leverage from 49% to 70%, amended regulations by SEBI
- Approved trading lot size reduction from ~INR 0.5 million to ~INR 0.1 million by SEBI

2019

MAY

- Raised INR 25.1 billion of primary capital through Preferential Issue allotment to KKR, GIC and other capital market investors
- Received unitholder approval for change in control of IM

2019 — JUNE

Completed acquisition of two sponsor assets with AUM of ~INR 55 billion – NTL and OGPTL

2019 — JULY

ECBs enabled for refinancing of Rupee term loans by RBI

2019 — SEPTEMBER

Implemented reduction of lot size from 5,103 to 1,701 units – in line with amended April 2019 SEBI guidelines

2019 — OCTOBER

- In total, INR 9,607 million distributed since IPO (INR 27.56 Distribution Per Unit)
- Enabled bank lending to InvITs by RBI

2020 — JANUARY

Rights issue guidelines notified by SEBI

2020 — APRIL

Announced acquisition of framework asset i.e. GPTL for ~INR 10.8 billion

2020 — MAY

Executed definitive agreements with third party sellers to acquire JKTPL for INR 3,100 million

ROBUST PERFORMANCE TRACK RECORD

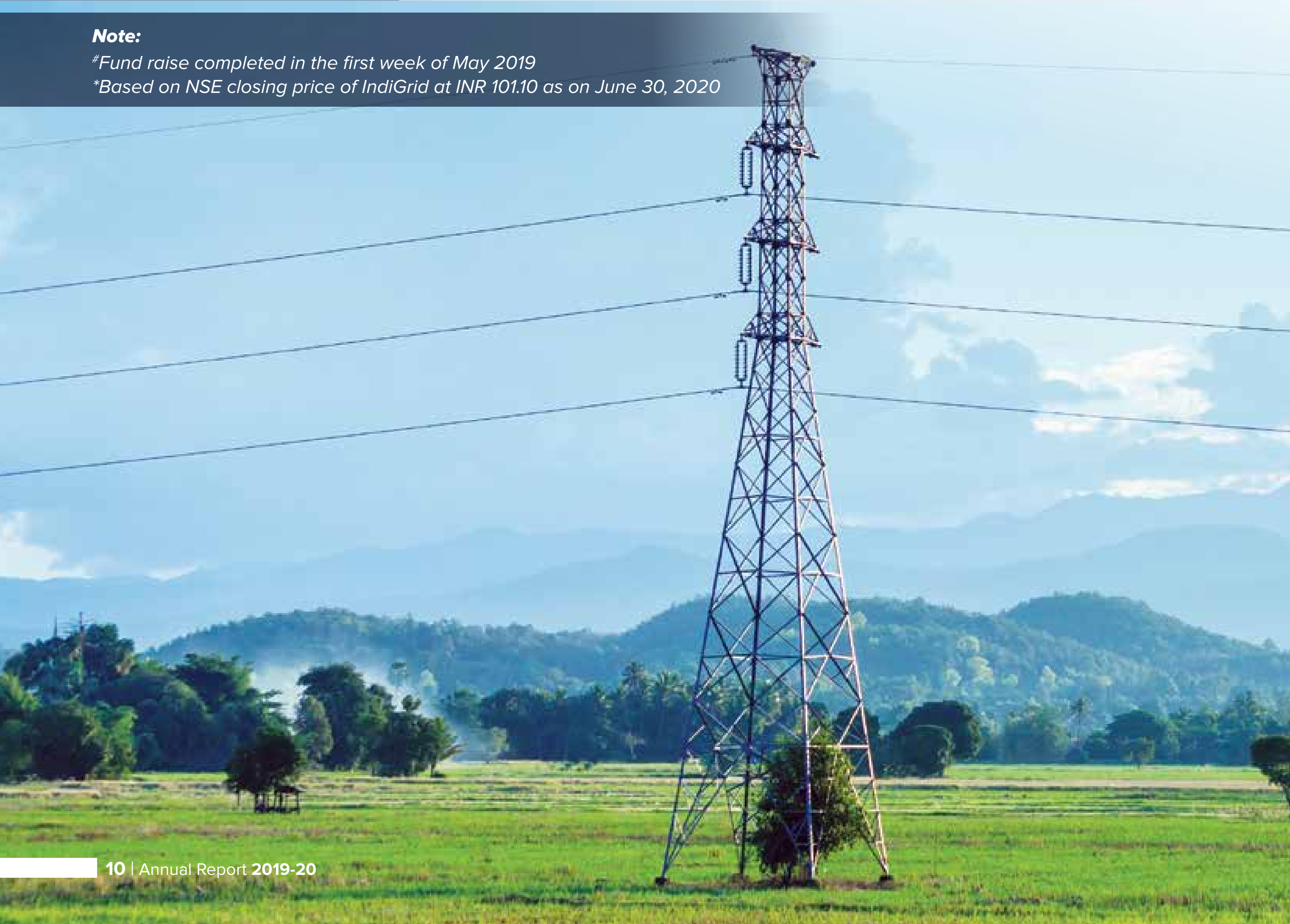
Delivering on our Commitments

Operations	Availability above norms with maximised incentives
Equity Fund Raise	First ever follow-on equity fund raise by an InvIT[#] of INR 25.1 billion
Acquisitions	Completed acquisition of sponsor assets – NTL, OGPTL and ENICL, AUM increased by more than 100%
Distribution	INR 33.56 / unit amounting to ~INR 13 billion distributed since listing
Total Returns	Superior returns compared to equity indices and comparable investments at 34%[*]

Note:

[#]Fund raise completed in the first week of May 2019

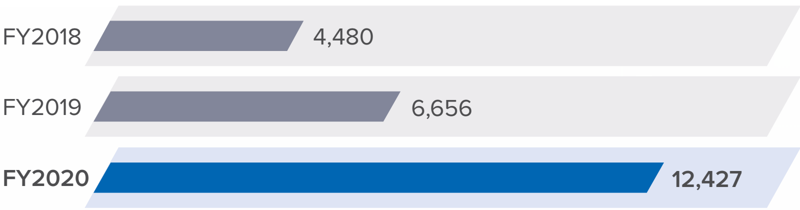
[*]Based on NSE closing price of IndiGrid at INR 101.10 as on June 30, 2020



KEY PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

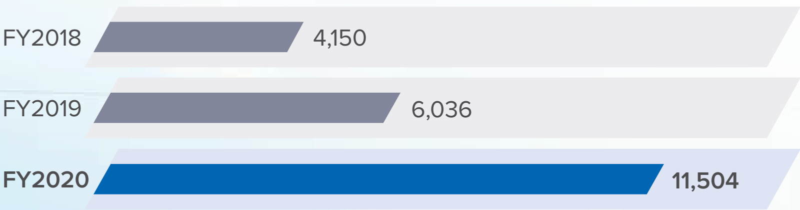
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE

(INR million)



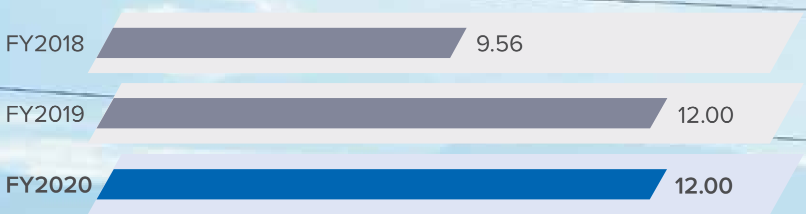
CONSOLIDATED EBITDA

(INR million)



CONSOLIDATED DPU

(INR Per Unit)



>99.5%
Average Availability of Portfolio Assets

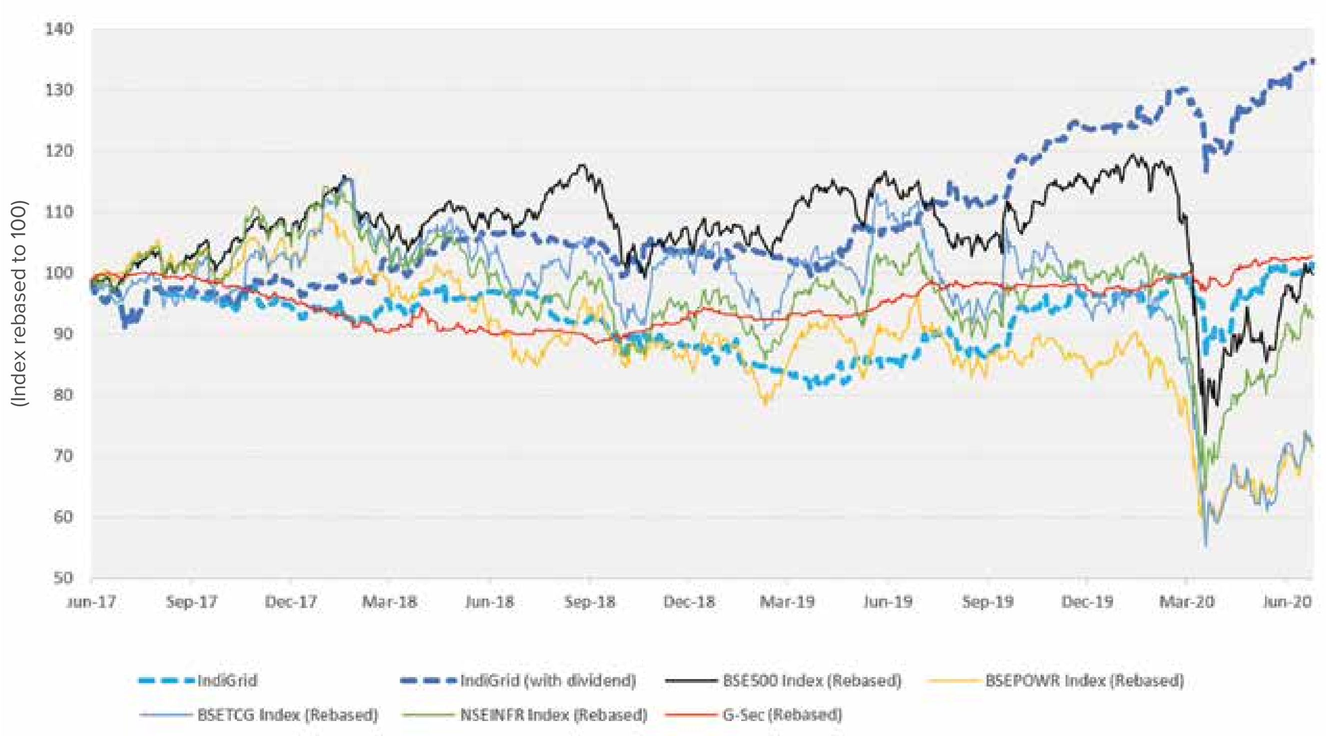
~50%
Gearing Ratio
Net Debt to Total Assets Ratio

Acquisition of Three **Sponsor Assets** worth
INR **~65** billion completed

EBITDA and NDCF CAGR of
>60% over last three years

SUPERIOR RISK ADJUSTED RETURNS

Beta Since Listing: IndiGrid vs Key Indices



BETA* AS COMPARED TO NSE 500

IndiGrid	BSE 500	BSE POWER	BSE CAPITAL GOODS	NSE INFRA	G-SEC BONDS
0.03	1.00	0.86	1.07	0.93	0.01

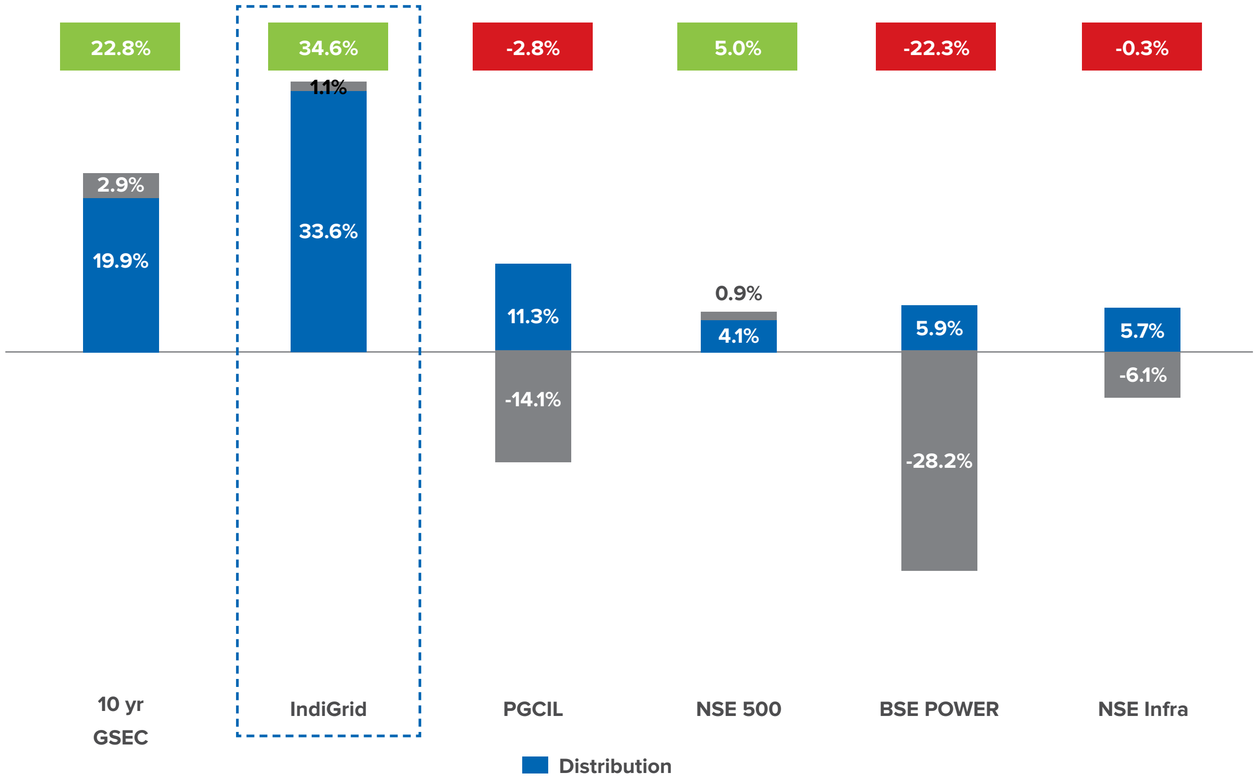
**Beta has been calculated since listing of IndiGrid since June 6, 2017 to June 30, 2020 on a weekly basis*

LOWER VOLATILITY
Lower beta compared to market

QUARTERLY DISTRIBUTION AMIDST MARKET VOLATILITY

Total Returns since IPO

Superior risk adjusted returns compared to equity indices and comparable instruments



Total Return chart is from June 6, 2017 to June 30, 2020

TOTAL RETURN
Superior returns compared to equity indices and comparable instruments

DPU YIELD OF 13%
On VWAP trading price of **INR 92.27*** per unit during FY2020

**NSE VWAP during April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020*

READY FOR THE FUTURE

A Milestone Year

Portfolio Growth

- Acquisition of INR 65 billion of Assets – NRSS, OGPTL and ENICL – more than doubling the AUM
- EBITDA and NDCF doubled with over 60% CAGR since listing
- Additional pipeline of INR 65 billion secured for further growth
- IIM Ahmedabad issued a case study on "Building India's first power transmission yield platform"

Marquee Investors

- Raised INR 25.1 billion via first preference issue by any InvIT; creating headroom to grow up to INR 18.0 billion. It was awarded Deal of the year in Infrastructure Investor Awards 2019
- Issue was supported by marquee investors like KKR and GIC by acquiring 22% (as on date holds ~23%) and 20% stake in IndiGrid respectively
- KKR also acquired majority interest in the Investment Manager

Regulatory Evolution

- Higher leverage up to 70% allowed by SEBI which would enable in better accretion
- Reduced minimum trading lot size to INR 0.1 million – resulting in better liquidity for units
- Rights issue guidelines published which would enable efficient capital raising for InvITs
- RBI allowed banks to lend to InvITs

Robust Asset Management

- >99.5% availability across portfolio
- 50+ operations team built across functions with focus on sustainable operations
- ESG initiatives kicked off
- Long-term reliability focussed asset management framework launched

YEARLY RETURNS

~24%
Total Return*

INR 12
DPU

~116%
Growth in NDCF**

INR 65 billion
Growth Pipeline acquired during the year

**Calculated as % of sum of Unit Price Appreciation during FY20 and Distribution upon closing stock price as of March 31, 2019;*
DPU = Distribution Per Unit;

***NDCF – Net Distributable Cash Flow*

The Future Beckons

Portfolio Growth

- Focus on diligence and monitoring of framework assets worth INR 65 billion - GPTL, KTL and NERSS
- Consummation of acquisition of GPTL approved by unitholders and third-party assets announced in May 2020
- Evaluate selective opportunities in Solar sector with Central counterparties
- Create pipeline of transmission projects besides the existing pipeline of projects

Maintaining Balance Sheet Strength

- Focus on maintaining adequate liquidity to mitigate current uncertainties and any unpredictable scenario
- Look to raise equity funds via rights to maintain headroom
- Sufficient cash balance and working capital lines
- Look for diversifying debt sources and elongating tenures in incremental facilities and reducing cost of debt

Robust Asset Management

- Focus on maintaining >99.5% availability across portfolio
- Investments in technology with respect to digital asset management, predictive analytics and emergency preparedness
- Increasing focus on ESG initiatives kicked off in FY20 for sustainability
- Ensuring world-class EHS and O&M practices across the portfolio

Industry Stewardship

- Focus on increasing awareness about IndiGrid and InvITs
- Policy initiatives like enabling IRDAI & PFRDA to subscribe debt securities issued by InvITs and reduction in lot size to single unit at par with equity
- Work with regulators to enable smooth entry and exit in InvITs, especially for additional sponsor and retail investors

Superior Returns

Continue to grow total returns for unitholders

Stable DPU

Increase / elongate DPU stream for unitholders

Growth in NDCF

Coupled with growth in AUM; Look for both accretive acquisitions from Sponsor and from third parties

18-45

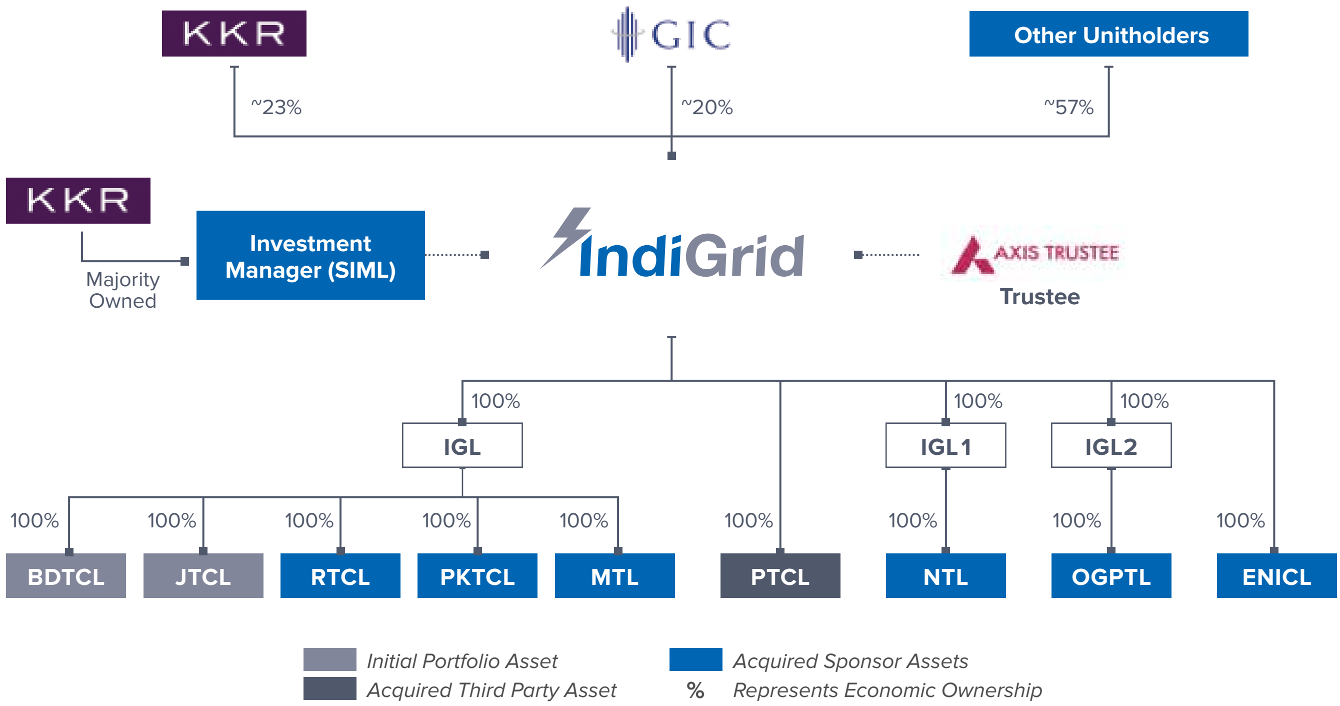
Corporate Overview

ABOUT INDIGRID

Backed by KKR, IndiGrid is India's first power sector Infrastructure Investment Trust, owning AAA rated power transmission assets in India.

IndiGrid has been established with an objective of providing stable and predictable returns to the unitholders by owning operational power transmission assets in India. It currently owns 9 operational inter-state power transmission projects spanning across 12 states and 1 union territory with INR 120 billion assets under management. Post the recent fund raise and the planned acquisition of the framework assets in the future, IndiGrid is set to increase the AUM to INR 180 billion in the next two years, comprising 12 inter-state transmission assets across 16 states in India.

IndiGrid Corporate Structure



IGL= IndiGrid Limited, IGL 1 = IndiGrid 1 Limited, IGL 2 = IndiGrid 2 Limited, BDTCL= Bhopal Dhule Transmission Company Limited, JTCL = Jabalpur Transmission Company Limited, RTCL = RAPP Transmission Company Limited, PKTCL= Purulia & Kharagpur Transmission Company Limited, MTL= Maheshwaram Transmission Limited, PTCL= Patran Transmission Company Limited, NTL= NRSS XXIX Transmission Company Limited, OGPTL= Odisha Generation Phase II Transmission Limited, ENICL = East-North Interconnection Company Limited

Percentage ownership is direct or indirect ownership of IndiGrid in the underlying project SPV

KKR, one of the major unitholders of IndiGrid, has acquired 60% stake in Investment Manager (IM) in tranches; ~20% in June 2019, ~40% post regulator and unitholder approval in August 2019 (total ~60%). Another ~14% will be acquired by May 2021 (total ~74%).

OUR KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Investment Manager

Sterlite Investment Managers Limited (SIML) is the Investment Manager for IndiGrid. The Investment Manager is responsible for the operations pertaining to the Trust, such as distribution of cash flows, acquisition/ divestment of assets etc.

SIML executed Investment Management Agreement with IndiGrid on November 10, 2016. As per the provisions of the Investment Management Agreement, SIML is empowered to:

- Take all decisions in relation to the management and administration of IndiGrid's assets and the investments of IndiGrid
- Oversee the activities of the Project Manager in terms of the InvIT Regulations and Applicable Law
- Issue and allot Units, accept subscriptions to Units of IndiGrid and issue transfer and allot units to Unitholders or such other persons and undertake all related activities
- Focussed teams engaged in asset management, M&A, capital raising, compliance, engineering and finance & accounting

As on March 31, 2020, unitholders approval for change in control of the Investment Manager of IndiGrid is already in place. KKR currently owns 60% stake in the IM. Going forward, it intends to acquire up to 74% by May 2021.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- Mr. Tarun Kataria*
- Mr. Rahul Asthana*
- Mr. Sanjay Nayar
- Mr. Pratik Agarwal
- Mr. Harsh Shah

**Independent Director*

Late Mr. Shashikant H Bhojani was an Independent Director as of March 31, 2020

KKR: LEADING GLOBAL INVESTMENT FIRM

- KKR is a leading global investment firm with over 43 years of experience and a strong track record of performance
- It manages multiple alternative asset classes, including private equity, energy, infrastructure, real estate and credit, with strategic partners that manage hedge funds
- It has USD 207 billion of AUM globally, with Offices in 20 cities in 16 countries across 4 continents
- Infrastructure is a core focus for KKR with ~30 investments and ~USD 12.6 billion of assets under management
- In 2018, KKR established the Asia Pacific Infrastructure team to address the significant and growing infrastructure investment needs across the region

KKR's STRATEGY TO INVEST IN INDIA

Favourable Long-Term Outlook

- India offers a positive long-term economic outlook given its favourable demographic trends, stable macro-economic indicators and ongoing structural reforms

One of KKR's Core Markets

- Invested billions of US dollars since 2006 behind Indian companies, and billions more across strategies including Credit, Real Estate Credit, and Infrastructure
- Extended over USD 5 billion of financing to Indian Companies

Attractive Infrastructure Investment Destination

- Believes India's infrastructure needs over the next 25 years will remain significant
- Demand for infrastructure coincides with an increasingly robust and liberalised regulatory regime, positioning India as a prime investment destination

KKR - ASIA PACIFIC INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY

Play to KKR's Competitive Advantage	Extensive Asia-Pacific platform that has delivered strong and consistent investment performance Leading global infrastructure platform with deep expertise and a strong track record across several geographies and sub-sectors Access to a dedicated team of professionals focussed on value creation and operational enhancements
Differentiated Investment Approach	Track record of leveraging deep local relationships to generate proprietary deal flow 60% of Asia-Pacific investments to date have been proprietary Strong alignment of interest with our investors
Capital Protection with Participation in Growth	Strategy targets existing enterprises and corporate build-up strategy Brownfield and platform investments Contracted / regulated assets and well-positioned growth-oriented assets Yielding assets and reinvesting for growth Modest leverage profiles

Note: *KKR refers to Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. LP, together with its affiliates*

KKR: BY THE NUMBERS

USD 207 billion
Assets under Management globally, as on March 31, 2020

20
Cities across 4 Continents where we deliver our local expertise with a global perspective

103
Portfolio companies in private equity funds that generate ~USD 182 billion in annual revenues

~70%
Of private equity investments were secured on a limited process or proprietary basis

Over 40
Investment funds raised since inception, including 21 private equity funds

50 million
Retirees and pensioners with exposure to KKR's investments

25.6%
The cumulative gross IRR generated since 1976 (net IRR of 18.9%) by KKR's private equity funds with at least 24 months of activity prior to March 31, 2020, compared to just 11.5% achieved by the S&P 500 index over the same period

USD 19.1 billion
Invested in or committed to own funds and portfolio companies alongside clients, as of March 31, 2020

7,53,000
People employed worldwide in private equity, TMT growth equity, infrastructure, real estate, global impact, core, balance sheet/stakes, and special situations portfolio companies, as of December 31, 2018

Source: KKR website

Trustee

Axis Trustee Services Limited, registered as an intermediary with SEBI under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Debenture Trustees) Regulations, 1993, serves as the trustee for IndiGrid.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Rajesh Kumar Dahiya

Mr. Ganesh Sankaran

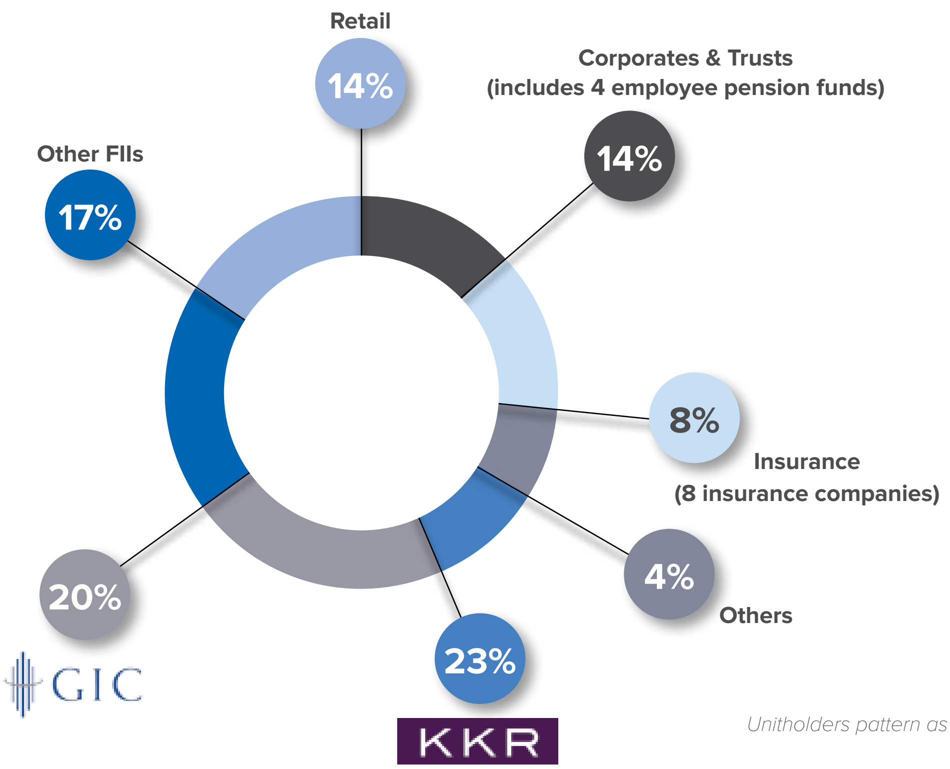
Mr. Sanjay Sinha

The Trustee, independent of Sponsor and Investment Manager, is entrusted with the custody of the assets ensuring highest standards of corporate governance. The Trustee has signed a Trust Deed with IndiGrid on October 21, 2016. As per the provisions, the Trustee is supposed to:

- Approve distribution to Unitholders
- Ensure compliance of rights attached to the units
- Oversee voting of Unitholders
- Appoint an Investment Manager and Project Manager and delegate its responsibilities to them in writing
- Enter into various agreements, including the Investment Management Agreement, Project Implementation and Management Agreement and other documents
- Ensure that the Investment Manager takes investment decisions in the best interest of the unitholders
- Ensure the Investment Manager performs its obligations in accordance with the InvIT Regulations, oversees activities of the Project Manager and ensures receipt of relevant records and information from the Project Manager
- Employ and pay at the expense of IndiGrid, any agent in any jurisdiction whether attorneys, solicitors, brokers, banks, trust companies or other agents

Unitholders

As of August 18, 2020; FIIs ownership in IndiGrid is at ~60%. KKR owns 23%, GIC owns ~20% while the balance 17% is held by other marquee foreign investors. DII and corporates hold ~20% of the units which includes 8 insurance companies, 4 mutual funds and 4 employee pension funds. Retail holding as of August 18, 2020 is at 14%, an increase of more than 1.5 times in value since IPO.



Unitholders pattern as of August 18, 2020

Sponsor

SPGVL, IndiGrid's sponsor, is a leading global developer of power transmission infrastructure with extensive experience in developing projects spanning across India and Brazil. SPGVL has successfully developed projects (sold to IndiGrid, commissioned and under construction) of about 13,670 circuit kilometers and 26,100 MVA in India and Brazil.

With an industry-leading portfolio of power conductors, EHV cables and OPGW, Sterlite Power also offers solutions for upgrading, uprating and strengthening existing networks. The company has set new benchmarks in the industry by use of cutting-edge technologies and innovative financing. Of the 9 power transmission project in India executed by Sterlite Power, 8 have been acquired by IndiGrid till date. SPGVL also has undertaken 10 transmission projects (of which 3 projects are sold) with a project cost of over INR 155 billion under various stages of development in Brazil.

With its dedicated teams to ensure best-in-class designing, construction and maintenance of power transmission assets, coupled with the deployment of latest technologies, SPGVL has been able to improve efficiency and minimise the impact on the environment during the project construction period.

Mr. Pratik Agarwal serves as the Managing Director of the parent of the Sponsor.

BUSINESS AT A GLANCE[1]

14[2]
Power transmission projects

~8,950 MVA
Transformation capacity

~3,830 ckms
Power transmission lines

99.8%[3]
Availability

31.5%[4]
Market share

Note:

1. *Data points for India as well as Brazil business for commissioned and under-construction Sponsor assets (does not include assets sold to IndiGrid and Framework Assets).*
2. *7 projects each in India and Brazil, under various stages of development.*
3. *Achieved across commissioned assets from COD till December, 2019.*
4. *By tariff of all inter-state projects awarded under TBCB in India.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS*

- Mr. Pravin Agarwal
- Mr. Pratik Agarwal
- Mr. A R Narayanaswamy
- Ms. Avaantika Kakkar
- Mr. Arun Todarwal
- Ms. Zhao Haixia

** Details are as on March 31, 2020*

Project Manager

Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited (SPGVL) also serves as the Project Manager for IndiGrid. SPGVL entered into the Project Implementation and Management Agreement with IndiGrid on November 10, 2016, to:

- Support operations of IndiGrid's assets as per the terms and conditions of the O&M agreements, either directly or through the appointment and supervision of appropriate agents
- Provide additional services to IndiGrid's assets on the terms and conditions set out in the Project Implementation and Management Agreement

SPGVL has a strong development and project management experience in the power transmission sector globally.

OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Kataria has over 30 years of rich experience in banking and capital markets, working across New York, Singapore, Hong Kong and Mumbai. He is an Independent Non-Executive Director of Mapletree Logistics Trust Management (Manager of Mapletree Logistics Trust) and Chairperson of the Audit Committee of HSBC Bank (Singapore) Ltd. Previously, he was CEO of Religare Capital Markets Limited, Managing Director and Head of Global Banking and Markets at HSBC India and Vice Chairman of HSBC Securities and Capital Markets Private Limited. He has a Master's degree in Business Administration in Finance from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. He is also a Chartered Accountant.

Mr. Tarun Kataria
Independent Director

Mr. Asthana is a retired IAS officer from the 1978 batch. He currently serves as an Independent Director at Mahindra Vehicles Manufacturing Limited, Aegis Logistics, NBS International, Vadivarhe Speciality Chemicals Ltd. and Mumbai Metro Rail Corporation Limited. He served as the Metropolitan Commissioner of MMRDA, Chairman of Mumbai Port Trust, Principal Secretary of the Department of Energy of the Government of Maharashtra. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Technology (Aeronautical) from the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur and a Master's degree in Business Administration in International Business from the ICPE University of Ljubljana, Slovenia.

Mr. Rahul Asthana
Independent Director

Mr. Nayar has about 34 years of experience and joined KKR in 2009 as a Member and CEO. Prior to joining KKR, he was CEO of Citigroup's Indian and South Asian operations and a member of Citigroup's Management Committee and Asia Executive Operating Committee. Mr. Nayar has a Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering from Delhi University and is an MBA in Finance from the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Sanjay Nayar
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Agarwal has extensive experience in building core infrastructure businesses in ports, power transmission and broadband. He has been instrumental in transforming the way infrastructure projects – especially power transmission – are built by deploying innovative technologies such as the LiDAR survey, drone-stringing and helicrane based construction. He is the chairman of CII core committee on Transmission, and also in the Advisory Board of India Brazil Chamber of Commerce (IBCC). He holds a Bachelor's degree from the Wharton Business School and a Master's degree in Business Administration from the London Business School.

Mr. Pratik Agarwal
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Shah has extensive experience in private equity financing, mergers and acquisitions, infrastructure financing, regulatory and macroeconomic policy issues with a focus on the infrastructure sector. Prior to joining IndiGrid, he was the Chief Financial Officer of Sterlite Power. He also worked with Sterlite Power, Larsen & Toubro Limited, L&T Infrastructure Finance Company Limited and Procter & Gamble International Operations Pte. Limited. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering from the Nirma Institute of Technology, Gujarat University and a Masters' degree in Business Administration from the National University of Singapore.

Mr. Harsh Shah
Chief Executive Officer & Whole-time Director

OUR MANAGEMENT TEAM

Ms. Pandit has over 15 years of experience in Investment Banking and Corporate Finance with specialisation across products including Private Equity, Equity Capital Markets and M&A. She has worked across the roads, airports, ports, power, renewable energy sectors at IDFC's investment banking division, raising capital through both private and public routes. Prior to IDFC, she worked with Deloitte and Essar Steel Limited in financial advisory practice and corporate finance teams, respectively. She holds an MBA degree from the Welingkar Institute of Management (Mumbai University) and has cleared all three levels of the CFA charter exam from CFA Institute USA.

Ms. Meghana Pandit
Head - M&A and Investor Relations

Ms. Verma has over 20 years of experience in managing finance and operations reporting, strategic planning, managing compliances and change management. She has diverse experience across the manufacturing, publishing, real estate and infrastructure sectors and has worked with Sterlite Power, ATS Infrastructure, Elsevier India and Imaje India Dover Group in her previous roles. She holds a Bachelor's degree in Commerce from Delhi University and is a qualified Chartered Accountant.

Ms. Divya Bedi Verma
Senior Vice President - Finance

Mr. Talmale has over 20 years of diversified experience across business transformation, portfolio risk management, project management, operations & maintenance services, with expertise in situational leadership and continuous improvements. Passionate about mentoring teams, he has previously worked as Services Director – SAARC, and Services Operations Leader – MEIA in Ingersoll Rand Compressor Technology business, as well as GE and L&T. At GE, he was responsible for managing wind asset portfolio across South Asia. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering from Govt. College of Engg, Amravati (MH), and has completed an Executive Program in Business Management from Indian Institute of Management – Calcutta.

Mr. Satish Talmale
Chief Operating Officer

Mr. Parija has more than two decades of experience in the field of Design & Engineering, Project Management and Business Acquisition in the power transmission sector. Prior to joining IndiGrid, he was the Sr. Vice President - Design & Engineering of Sterlite Power. He also worked with Sterlite Power, KEC International Ltd., ICOMM Tele Ltd., Aster Tele Ltd. and Utkal Galvanizers Ltd. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering from Utkal University.

Mr. Bigyan Parija
Chief Design Officer

Mr. Patil has over 10 years of experience in corporate, legal and secretarial functions involving mergers and acquisitions, private equity, corporate restructuring, governance, corporate codes and policies, and compliance management. He is a member of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Commerce and a Master's degree in Law from University of Pune.

Mr. Swapnil Patil
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Mr. Kishore has 11 years of HR business partnering experience in driving change through organizational effectiveness practices, driving cultural integration post M&A, talent acquisition and organizational transformation. He has diverse experience working with the leadership across corporate, manufacturing, sales, analytics, supply chain and product functions in driving their people agenda. He has previously worked with KEC International Ltd, Bennett Coleman & Co. Ltd and TransUnion CIBIL Ltd. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering from Madhav Institute of Technology & Science, Gwalior and Post Graduate in Diploma in Human Resource from International Management Institute.

Mr. Kundan Kishore
Head – Human Resources

INDIGRID STRATEGY

IndiGrid's key strategies have been developed around few core pillars underpinning all the aspects of its business and intended to build a resilient and innovative organisation. IndiGrid's main objective is to continue to ensure a positive impact on India's power connectivity and infrastructure development while delivering superior risk-adjusted total returns to its unitholders.

IndiGrid's resilient business model has enabled it to grow and provide superior risk-adjusted returns to unitholders. The Trust is enabling this by investing in long-term stable cash-generating power transmission assets. IndiGrid's strategy is to achieve the stated objectives and ensure it is on a course of long-term, profitable and responsible growth. IndiGrid's key strategies to achieve the stated objectives are build on the following few core pillars.

FOCUSSED BUSINESS MODEL

Long-Term AAA Rated Cash Flows

- Owns and operates commissioned power transmission assets with long-term contracts
- Pre-contracted availability-based tariffs, independent of the quantum of power transmitted through the lines High visibility of pre-contracted long-term tariff, assuring top line stability
- Typical contractual life of 25-35 years; actual technical life of more than 50 years. The counterparty risk is minimal due to the inherent tariff payment security mechanism, resulting in AAA-rated cash flows for IndiGrid and its unitholders.

Low Risk Annuity Returns

- Currently operates transmission assets under low risk PoC mechanism
- Subject to unitholder approval, acquire annuity generating, low risk, AAA-rated long-term cash flow assets, in both transmission and solar sectors
- Underlying objective to retain risk profile of the existing portfolio, while expanding our asset base, and enhance unitholder returns while diversifying counterparty risks

VALUE ACCRETIVE GROWTH

Stabilising DPU

- With planned acquisition pipeline, well positioned to deliver INR 12 DPU for at least next 10 years
- Look for value-accretive acquisitions aimed to stabilise and grow DPU

Maximising Total Returns

- Superior risk-adjusted total returns
- Planned acquisition of framework assets along with third-party acquisitions to enable incremental growth in DPU yield

OPTIMAL CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Compliance with InvIT Regulations	▶ Consolidated borrowings and deferred payments net of cash and cash equivalents below the SEBI norms of 70% leverage prescribed for InvITs
Maximise Distribution to Investors	▶ Maintain prudent capital structure of revenue generating SPVs to ensure optimal cash upstreaming to IndiGrid and to unitholders ▶ Maintain balanced capital structure and consolidated leverage to maximise stable and predictable cash flows to unitholders
Lower Cost of Capital by Ensuring AAA Credit Rating for its borrowing	▶ Evaluate both private and public markets for debt and equity capital ▶ Appropriate risk policies to manage foreign exchange and market risks

BEST-IN-CLASS CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Eligibility and Lock-In	▶ At least 80% of InvIT's assets have to be revenue-generating for 1 year prior to the acquisition, ensuring operational stability. Not more than 10% assets of InvITs can be under construction or liquid assets ▶ Sponsor to remain invested and hold at least 15% of units of InvIT for 3 years after the initial offer of units, ensuring alignment of interest between Sponsor and Unitholders
Independence	▶ Valuation of assets along with physical inspection to be undertaken by valuer periodically – quarterly in case of leverage beyond 49% ▶ Investment Committee to comprise majority Independent Directors ▶ 50% of the Board of Investment Manager to be independent
Distribution	▶ 90% of net distributable cash flows to be distributed to unitholders, at least every 6 months ▶ IndiGrid is following quarterly distribution policy with annual distribution guidelines
Unitholder Rights	▶ Ability to appoint and remove Investment Manager ▶ Vote on increase in leverage over 25% ▶ Vote on acquisition or divestment of assets ▶ Vote on material related party transaction

OPPORTUNITY LANDSCAPE

Total Transmission Network in India*

425,071 ckms
Transmission Line Length

967,893 MVA
Transformation Capacity

*As per CEA progress report till March 2020 (only commissioned), >220 kV

KEY PLAYERS IN TRANSMISSION PORTFOLIO

India Grid Trust**

6,600 ckms
Transmission Line Length

14,995 MVA
Transformation Capacity

**Anticipated portfolio post sale of framework assets to IndiGrid (excluding Jhajjar KT Transco)

Sterlite Power India Business**

~1,700 ckms
Transmission Line Length

~3,000 MVA
Transformation Capacity

Sterlite Power Brazil Business***

~2,130 ckms
Transmission Line Length

~5,950 MVA
Transformation Capacity

***Anticipated portfolio post sale of Arcoverde, Novo Estado and Pampa

Adani Transmission#

14,739 ckms
Transmission Line Length

18,330 MVA
Transformation Capacity

#As per ATL results presentation for Q4 FY 20

PGCIL$

~163,222 ckms
Transmission Line Length

~409,898 MVA
Transformation Capacity

$As per PGCIL investor presentation dated June 22, 2020 (for Q4 FY 20)

Other Key Transmission Projects in India

Project SPV	Stakeholders	Length / Capacity	Project Cost (INR million)
Raichur Sholapur Transmission Company Limited	Patel Engineering Limited, Simplex Infrastructures Limited & BS TransComm Limited (33.3% each)	210 ckms	3,000
Kudgi Transmission Limited	L&T Infrastructure Development Projects Limited	960 ckms	15,000
Darbhanga - Motihari Transmission Co. Ltd.	Sekura Energy	~280 ckms; 1,400 MVA	17,000
NRSS XXXI (B) Transmission Limited	Sekura Energy	~580 ckms	
Warora Kurnool Transmission Limited	Essel Infraprojects	~1,890 ckms; 3,000 MVA	45,000
NRSS XXXVI Transmission Limited	Essel Infraprojects	~340 ckms	
Alipurduar Transmission Limited	Kalpataru Power Transmission Limited / Adani Transmission Limited	440 ckms	11,000
Kohima-Mairani Transmission Limited	Kalpataru Power Transmission Limited, Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited / China Light and Power	~500 ckms; 1,200 MVA	13,000
Jhajjar KT Transco Pvt Ltd.	Kalpataru Power Transmission Limited (51%); Techno Electric (49%) / India Grid Trust	200 ckms	4,440
Kalpataru Satpura Transco Pvt Ltd.	China Light and Power	480 ckms	3,400
Western UP Power Transmission Company Limited	Megha Engineering	820 ckms; 6,340 MVA	70,000
Pink City Transmission Service Co. Ltd	EMCO	260 ckms	NA
Lake City Transmission Service Co. Ltd.	NA	490 ckms	NA
South East UP Power Transmission Company Limited	Isolux Concessions	2,090 ckms; 5,000 MVA	80,000
Powerlinks Transmission Limited	PGCIL (49%), Tata Power Ltd. (51%)	2,300 ckms	7,500
Torrent POWERGRID Limited	PGCIL (26%), Torrent Power Limited (74%)	710 ckms	3,500
Jaypee POWERGRID Limited	PGCIL (26%), Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited (74%)	440 ckms	10,000
North-East Transmission Company Limited	PGCIL (26%), ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited (26%), Govt. of Tripura (10%), Govt. of Assam (13%), Govt. of Mizoram (10%), Govt. of Manipur (6%), Govt. of Meghalaya (5%) & Govt. of Nagaland (4%)	1,320 ckms	22,000
Parbati-Koldam Transmission Company Limited	PGCIL (26%), Reliance Infrastructures Limited (74%)	460 ckms	10,000
Teesta Valley Power Transmission Limited	PGCIL (26%), Teesta Urja Limited (74%)	410 ckms	7,680
Cross Border Power Transmission Company Ltd.	PGCIL (26%), IL&FS Energy Development Company Ltd (38%), Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd (26%) and NEA (10%)	170 ckms	2,500
Power Transmission Company Nepal Limited	NEA: 50%, PGCIL: 26%, Hydroelectricity Investment and Development Company Limited (HIDCL): (14%) and IL&FS Energy: 10%	80 ckms	1,000
Bihar Grid Company Limited	PGCIL (50%), Bihar Power (Holding) Company Limited (50%)	800 ckms; 2,990 MVA	16,900
Kalinga Bidyut Prasaran Nigam Private Limited	PGCIL (50%), Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Limited (50%)	NA	NA
Jaigad Power Transco Ltd	JSW (74%), MSETCL (24%)	330 ckms	4,000
Amravati Power Transmission Company Ltd	Rattan India (100%)	215 ckms	2,500
Sinnar Power Transmission Company Ltd	Rattan India (100%)	110 ckms	1,500
Essar Power Transmission Company Limited	Essar Power Limited (100%)	905 ckms	25,000
Total		**17,790 ckms; 19,930 MVA**	**375,920**

OUR ASSET PORTFOLIO

The current portfolio has a total circuit length of approximately 5,800 ckms (across 20 transmission lines, 7 x 765 kV lines and 13 x 400 kV lines), and 7,735 MVA (across 4 substations) of transformation capacity across 12 states and 1 union territory in India.

Each of the portfolio assets has in place long-term TSAs of 35 years from the scheduled commercial operation date of the relevant Portfolio Asset (except ENICL which has a TSA life of 25 years. However, ENICL is a perpetual ownership project), after which we can apply to CERC for extension if not unilaterally extended by CERC.

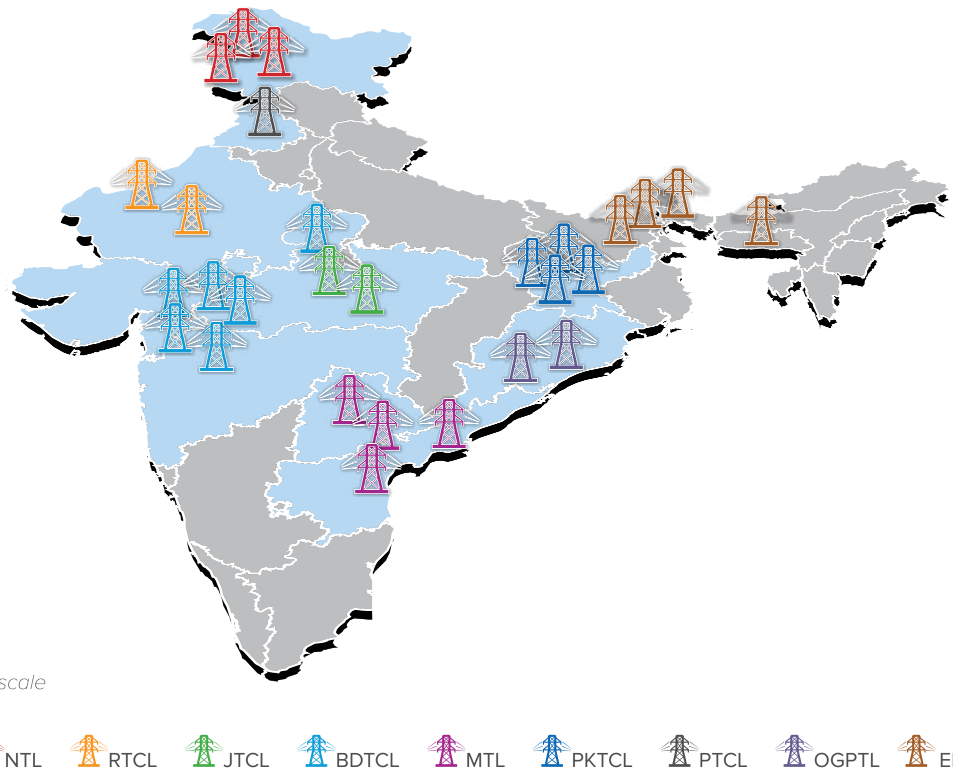
The Portfolio Assets, except for PTCL and ENICL, are owned by us indirectly through our wholly-owned subsidiary, IndiFrid Limited (IGL), IndiGrid 1 Limited (IGL 1) and IndiGrid 2 Limited (IGL 2).

Through IGL and IGL 1, 100% legal and economic ownership of BDTCL, JTCL, PKTCL, RTCL, MTL, NTL and OGPTL is held by IndiGrid.

IndiGrid directly owns 74% of the outstanding shares of PTCL and pursuant to the terms of the share purchase agreement dated February 19, 2018, we have agreed to purchase the remaining outstanding shares of PTCL from TEECL and TPGCL. Additionally, IndiGrid directly holds 100% equity stake in ENICL.

In April 2020, IndiGrid announced the acquisition of Gurgaon Palwal Transmission Limited from Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited, contracted to be acquired. The transaction is under negotiation and expected to be completed shortly. Additionally, IndiGrid has signed definitive documents for acquisition of Jhajjar KT Transco Private Limited from Kalpataru Power Transmission Limited and Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited.

Snapshot of Our Portfolio Assets



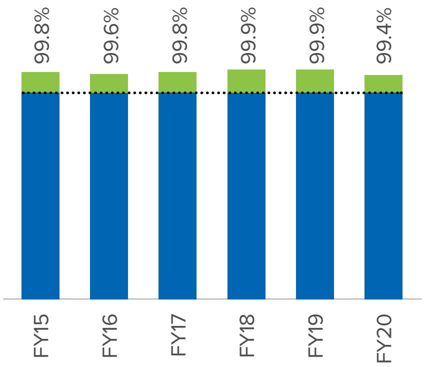
Note : Map not to scale

Bhopal Dhule Transmission Company Limited (BDTCL)

BDTCL was incorporated on September 8, 2009. BDTCL entered into a TSA on December 7, 2010 with LTTCs. The BDTCL project was awarded to IGL by the Ministry of Power on January 31, 2011 for a 35-year period from the scheduled commercial operation date, on a Build, Own, Operate and Maintain (BOOM) basis. We acquired BDTCL from our Sponsor on May 30, 2017.

BDTCL facilitates the transfer of electricity from coal-fired power plants from Odisha and Chhattisgarh to power load centres in India's western and northern regions. Our largest power transmission project, BDTCL operates six EHV overhead transmission lines of approximately 945 ckms comprising four 765 kV single circuit lines of 891 ckms and two 400 kV double circuit lines of 53 ckms.

Annual Availability



DETAILS OF BDTCL TRANSMISSION LINES

Transmission Line/Substation	Location	CKMS	Specifications	Commission Date	Expiry Term of TSA	Contribution to Total Tariff (%)
Jabalpur-Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	260	765 kV S/C	June 9, 2015	March 31, 2049	22%
Bhopal-Indore	Madhya Pradesh	176	765 kV S/C	November 19, 2014	March 31, 2049	12%
Bhopal-Bhopal (MPPTCL)	Madhya Pradesh	17	400 kV D/C	August 12, 2014	March 31, 2049	2%
Aurangabad-Dhule (IPTC)	Maharashtra	192	765 kV S/C	December 5, 2014	March 31, 2049	10%
Dhule (IPTC)-Vadodara	Maharashtra, Gujarat	263	765 kV S/C	June 13, 2015	March 31, 2049	16%
Dhule (IPTC)-Dhule (MSETCL)	Maharashtra	36	400 kV D/C	December 6, 2014	March 31, 2049	4%
Bhopal Sub-station	Madhya Pradesh	-	2 x 1,500 MVA	September 30, 2014	March 31, 2049	17%
Dhule Sub-station	Maharashtra	-	2 x 1,500 MVA 765/400 kV	December 6, 2014	March 31, 2049	17%

Current Status As on March 31, 2020, the BDTCL TSA has a remaining term of over 29 years.

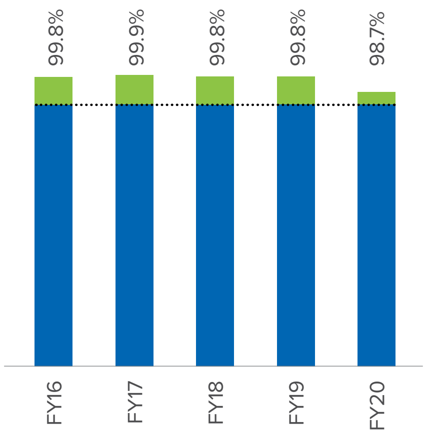
Jabalpur Transmission Company Limited (JTCL)

JTCL was incorporated on September 8, 2009. JTCL entered into a TSA with LTTCs on December 1, 2010 and a TSA on November 12, 2013 with PGCIL (together JTCL TSAs). The JTCL project was awarded to IGL by the Ministry of Power on January 19, 2011 for a 35-year period from the scheduled commercial operation date, on a BOOM basis. We acquired JTCL from our Sponsor on May 30, 2017.

JTCL alleviates transmission capacity bottlenecks and expands the reliability and stability of the power grid in western and northern India by providing open access to transmit power from independent power projects in the eastern region of India. The corridors thus created are crucial links, on the basis of which the CTU has entered into long-term open-access agreements with several generation companies in the eastern region.

JTCL operates two EHV overhead transmission lines of 992 ckms in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh comprising one 765 kV double circuit line of 757 ckms from Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh) to Dharamjaigarh (Chhattisgarh) and one 765 kV single circuit line of 235 ckms from Jabalpur to Bina in Madhya Pradesh.

Annual Availability



DETAILS OF JTCL's TRANSMISSION LINES

Transmission Line	Location	Route Length (ckms)	Specifications	Commission Date	Expiry Term of TSA	Contribution to Total Tariff
Jabalpur-Dharamjaigarh	Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh	757	765 kV D/C	September 14, 2015	March 31, 2049	72%
Jabalpur-Bina	Madhya Pradesh	235	765 kV S/C	July 1, 2015	March 31, 2049	28%

Current Status As of March 31, 2020, the JTCL TSA had a term of 29 years.

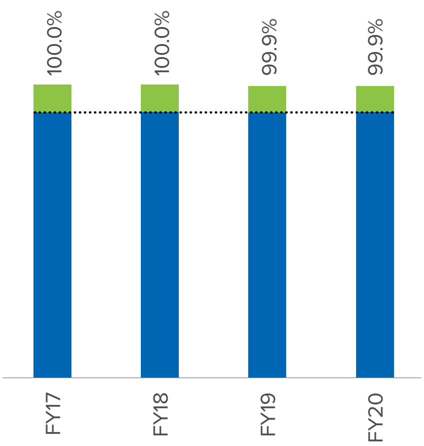
Purulia and Kharagpur Transmission Company Limited (PKTCL)

PKTCL was incorporated on December 15, 2012. PKTCL entered into a TSA (the PKTCL TSA) with LTTCs on August 6, 2013. The PKTCL project was awarded by the Ministry of Power on September 17, 2013 for a 35-year period from the scheduled commercial operation date on a BOOM basis.

We acquired PKTCL from our Sponsor on February 14, 2018.

PKTCL supports the interconnection of the West Bengal state grid and the ISTS and facilitates the exchange of additional power between them. PKTCL was established to strengthen the transmission system in West Bengal and Jharkhand. PKTCL operates two EHV overhead transmission lines with a total circuit length of 545 ckms in West Bengal and Jharkhand, comprising one 400 kV D/C line of 322 ckms from Kharagpur (West Bengal) to Chaibasa (Jharkhand) and one 400 kV D/C line of 223 ckms from Purulia (West Bengal) to Ranchi (Jharkhand). The Kharagpur-Chaibasa 400 kV D/C transmission line was commissioned in June 2016, while the Purulia-Ranchi 400 kV D/C transmission line was commissioned in January 2017.

Annual Availability



DETAILS OF PKTCL'S TRANSMISSION LINES

Transmission Line	Location	Route Length (ckms)	Specifications	Commission Date	Expiry Term of TSA	Contribution to Total Tariff
Kharagpur (WBSETCL)-Chaibasa, PG	West Bengal, Jharkhand	322	400 kV D/C	June 18, 2016	April 19, 2051	54%
Jabalpur-Bina	West Bengal, Jharkhand	223	400 kV S/C	January 7, 2017	April 19, 2051	46%

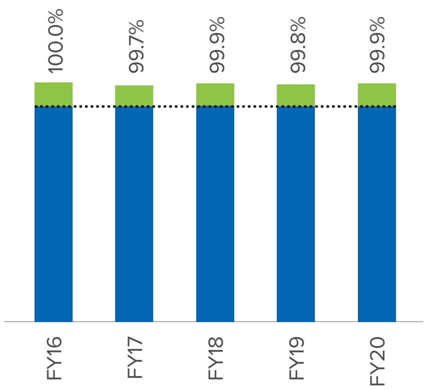
Current Status As on March 31, 2020, the PKTCL TSA has a remaining term of over 31 years.

RAPP Transmission Company Limited (RTCL)

RTCL was incorporated on December 20, 2012. RTCL entered a TSA (the RTCL TSA) with LTTCs on July 24, 2013. The RTCL project was awarded by the Ministry of Power on September 17, 2013 for a 35-year period from the scheduled commercial operation date on a BOOM basis.

We acquired RTCL from our Sponsor on February 14, 2018. RTCL strengthens the transmission capability between the northern and western sectors of India's power grid by evacuating electricity from an atomic power plant near Kota in Rajasthan to central Madhya Pradesh. The project was undertaken in conjunction with the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project established by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India. RTCL operates one EHV overhead transmission line of 403 ckms in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, comprising one 400 kV D/C line from Rajasthan to Madhya Pradesh.

Annual Availability



DETAILS OF RTCL'S TRANSMISSION LINES

Transmission Line	Location	Route Length (ckms)	Specifications	Commission Date	Expiry Term of TSA	Contribution to Total Tariff
RAPP-Shujalpur	Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh	403	400 kV D/C	March 1, 2016	February 2051	100%

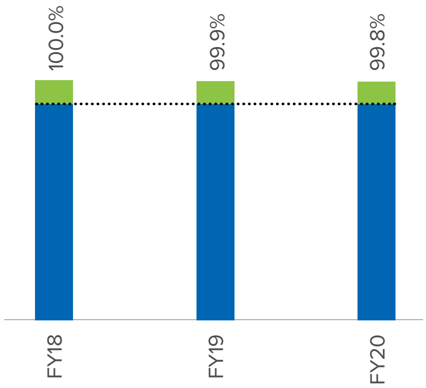
Current Status As on March 31, 2020, the RTCL TSA has a remaining term of over 31 years.

Maheshwaram Transmission Limited (MTL)

MTL was incorporated on August 14, 2014. MTL entered into a TSA (the MTL TSA) with LTTCs on June 10, 2015. The MTL project was awarded by the Ministry of Power on July 21, 2015 for a 35-year period from the scheduled commercial operation date on a BOOM basis. We acquired MTL from our Sponsor on February 14, 2018.

MTL constitutes a key component in enabling the southern region of India to draw more power from the rest of the grid and seeks to address the issue of power stability in Telangana. This improved grid connectivity is expected to facilitate power procurement from the ISTS network to meet electricity demand in South India.

Annual Availability



DETAILS OF MTL'S TRANSMISSION LINES AND LINE BAYS

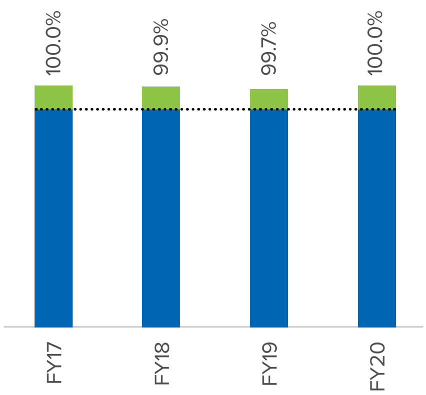
Transmission Line	Location	Route Length (ckms)	Specifications	Commission Date	Expiry Term of TSA	Contribution to Total Tariff
Maheshwaram (PG)-Mehboob Nagar	Telangana	197	400 kV D/C	December 14, 2017	December 14, 2053	35%
2 Nos. of 400 kV line bays at Mehboob Nagar S/S of TSTRANSCO						
Nizamabad-Yeddumailaram	Telangana	279	400 kV D/C	October 14, 2017	October 14, 2053	65%
2 Nos. of 400 kV line bays at Mehboob Nagar S/S of TSTRANSCO						

Current Status As on March 31, 2020, MTL TSA has a remaining term of over 32 years.

Patran Transmission Company Limited (PTCL)

PTCL was incorporated on December 19, 2012. PTCL entered a TSA (the PTCL TSA) with LTTCs on May 12, 2014. The PTCL project was awarded by the Ministry of Power to TEECL and TPGCL through a letter of intent dated September 8, 2013 for a 35-year period from the scheduled commercial operation date on a BOOM basis.

On August 31, 2018, we completed the acquisition of 74% of equity shares of PTCL from TEECL and TPGCL. As a result, we now own PTCL's one substation with 1,000 MVA of transformation capacity. PTCL plays a key role in strengthening the power transmission system in Punjab. PTCL operates one 400 kV D/C line from Patiala to Kaithal and has a 1,000 MVA, 400/220 kV substation at Patran and 14 kV line bays. The Patiala-Kaithal 400 kV D/C transmission line was commissioned in June 2016.



DETAILS OF PTCL'S TRANSMISSION LINES

Transmission Line	Location	Route Length (ckms)	Specifications	Commission Date	Expiry Term of TSA	Contribution to Total Tariff
Patiala-Kaithal	Punjab	-	400 kV D/C	November 12, 2016	November 12, 2051	-
Patran Substation	Punjab	-	2x500 MVA, 400/220kV Substation at Patran with: 1. 6 nos. 400kV Bays 2. 8 nos. 220kV Bays	November 12, 2016	November 12, 2051	100%

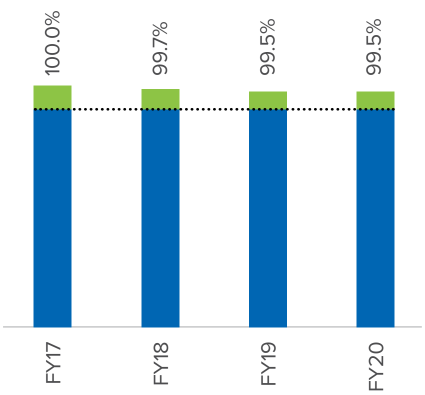
Current Status As on March 31, 2020, the PTCL has a remaining term of over 31 years.

NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited (NTL)

NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited (NTL) was incorporated on July 29, 2013. NTL entered into a TSA on January 2, 2014 with LTTCs. The NTL project is held by IGL 1 and was awarded by the Ministry of Power on a perpetual ownership basis with a TSA term of 35 years from the scheduled commercial operation date. The NTL project is expected to deliver over 2,000 MW of electricity from Punjab to the Kashmir Valley by strengthening the transmission system in Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab.

The Jalandhar-Samba 400 kV D/C transmission line was commissioned in June 2016. NTL was fully commissioned in August 2018, ahead of its scheduled commissioning in October 2018. We acquired NTL from our Sponsor on June 04, 2019.

Annual Availability



DETAILS OF NTL'S TRANSMISSION LINES

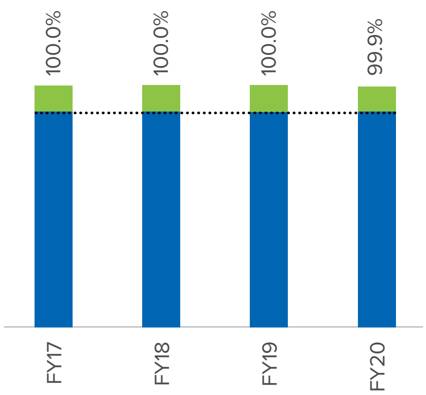
Transmission Line	Location	Route Length (ckms)	Specifications	Commission Date	Expiry Term of TSA
Samba-Amargarh	Jammu & Kashmir	546	400 kV D/C	September 2, 2018	September 2053
Uri-Wagoora	Jammu & Kashmir	14	400 kV D/C	September 2, 2018	September 2053
Jalandhar-Samba	Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir	270	400 kV D/C	June 24, 2016	June 2051
Amargarh Substation	Jammu & Kashmir		400 kV D/C GIS Substation with 735 MVA of transformation capacity	September 2, 2018	September 2053

Current Status As on March 31, 2020, the NTL TSA has a remaining term of over 33.5 years.

Odisha Generation Phase II Transmission Limited (OGPTL)

Odisha Generation Phase II Transmission Limited (OGPTL) was incorporated on April 17, 2015 with LTTCs. OGPTL entered into a TSA on November 20, 2015 with LTTCs. The OGPTL project was awarded to IGL 2 by the Ministry of Power on a perpetual ownership basis with a TSA term of 35 years from the scheduled commercial operation date. The project has been fully commissioned. The OPGC-J line was commissioned in August 2017 and JR line was commissioned in April 2019 respectively. We acquired OGPTL from our Sponsor on June 28, 2019.

Annual Availability



ELEMENTS IN OGPTL

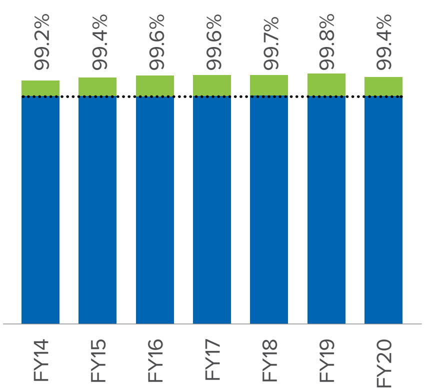
Transmission Line/ Substation	Location	Route Length (ckms)	Specifications	Commission Date	Expiry of term of TSA
Jharsuguda-Raipur	Odisha, Chhattisgarh	608	765 kV D/C	August 6, 2019	April 2054
OPGC-Jharsuguda	Odisha	103	400 kV D/C	August 30, 2017	July 2052

Current Status As on March 31, 2020, the OGPTL TSA has a remaining term of over 34 years.

East-North Interconnection Company Limited (ENICL)

East-North Interconnection Company Limited (ENICL) was incorporated on February 1, 2007. ENICL entered into a TSA on August 6, 2009 with LTTCs. The ENICL project was awarded to STL by the Ministry of Power on a perpetual ownership basis with a TSA term of 25 years from the date of issue of the licence by CERC. ENICL operates two EHV overhead transmission lines of 909 ckms in Assam, Bihar and West Bengal. The project was fully commissioned in November 2014.

Annual Availability



In view of the aforesaid acquisitions, the Investment Management Agreement executed between ATSL, SIML, IGL, BDTCL and JTCL on November 10, 2016, and amended on December 1, 2016, was amended further on February 14, 2018, to include MTL, PKTCL and RTCL as parties to the agreement. The Investment Management Agreement was again amended on August 31, 2018 to include PTCL as party to the agreement, amended on June 4, 2019 to include NTL and IGL 1, amended on June 28, 2019 to include OGPTL and IGL 2 and amended again on March 23, 2020 to include ENICL as parties to the agreement, respectively.

Further, the Project Implementation and Management Agreement executed between ATSL, SPGVL, SIML, IGL, BDTCL, JTCL on November 10, 2016 and amended on April 25, 2017, was amended further on February 14, 2018, to include MTL, PKTCL and RTCL as parties to the agreement. The Project Implementation and Management Agreement was amended on August 31, 2018.

To include PTCL, amended on June 04, 2019 to include NTL and IGL 1, amended on June 28, 2019 to include OGPTL and IGL 2 and amended again on March 23, 2020 to include ENICL as parties to the agreement.

ELEMENTS IN ENICL

Transmission Line/Substation	Location	CKMS	Specifications	Commission Date	Expiry of TSA Term
Bongaingaon-Siliguri	Assam, Bihar	443	400 kV D/C	November 12, 2014	April 2035
Purnia-Biharsharif	West Bengal	466	400 kV D/C	September 16, 2013	April 2035

Current Status As on March 31, 2020, the ENICL TSA has a remaining term of over 15 years.

GROWTH PIPELINE: FRAMEWORK ASSETS

We have a strong pipeline strong pipeline of 4 inter-state transmission assets, which are in strategically important areas. Of the 4 framework assets, 1 has been fully commissioned, 1 is partially operational, and the remaining 2 are under various stages of development.

Gurgaon-Palwal Transmission Limited (GPTL)

Gurgaon-Palwal Transmission Limited (GPTL) was incorporated on October 26, 2015. GPTL entered into a TSA on March 4, 2016 with LTTCs. The GPTL project was awarded to SGL-4 by the Ministry of Power on a perpetual ownership basis with a TSA term of 35 years from the scheduled commercial operation date. The project has been commissioned and is operational from April 13, 2020 onwards.

ELEMENTS IN GPTL

Transmission Line/Substation	Location	Route Length (ckms)	Specifications	Commission Date	Expiry of TSA Term
Aligarh-Prithala	Uttar Pradesh, Haryana	99	400 kV D/C HTLS Line	August 6, 2019	July 2054
Prithala-Kadarpur	Haryana	55	400 kV D/C HTLS Line	December 7, 2019	July 2054
Kadarpur-Sohna Road	Haryana	22	400 kV D/C HTLS Line	March 21, 2020	July 2054
LILO of Gurgaon Manesar	Haryana	2	400 kV D/C Quad Line	March 13, 2020	July 2054
Neemrana-Dhonanda	Rajasthan	93	400 kV D/C HTLS Line	February 25, 2019	July 2054
Kadarpur Substation	Haryana	-	400/220 kV, 2X500 MVA	December 11, 2019	July 2054
Sohna Substation	Haryana	-	400/220 kV, 2X500 MVA	April 13, 2020	July 2054
Prithala Substation	Haryana	-	400/220 kV, 2X500 MVA	August 8, 2019	July 2054
Dhanonda Substation Bays	Rajasthan	-	2X400 kV Line Bays	February 25, 2019	July 2054

Khargone Transmission Limited (KTL)

Khargone Transmission Limited (KTL) was incorporated on November 28, 2015. KTL entered into a TSA on March 14, 2016 with LTTCs. The KTL project was awarded to SGL-4 by the Ministry of Power on a perpetual ownership basis with a TSA term of 35 years from the scheduled commercial operation date.

ELEMENTS IN KTL

Transmission Line/Substation	Location	Route Length (ckms)	Specifications	Actual / Anticipated Commission Date	Expiry of TSA Term
LILO of Khandwa-Rajgarh Line	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	14	400 kV D/C Line	February 2018*	July 2054
Khargone TPP Switchyard Khandwa Pool	Madhya Pradesh	49	400 kV D/C Line	March 2020	July 2054
Khadwa Pool-Indore	Madhya Pradesh	179	765 kV D/C Line	March 2020	July 2054
Khandwa Pool-Dhule	Madhya Pradesh	378	765 kV D/C Line	End of January 2021	July 2054
Khandwa Pooling Station	Madhya Pradesh	-	3,000 MVA Transmission Capacity	March 2020	July 2054
2 Nos. of 765 kV line bays & 7x80 MVAR Switchable line reactors (1 unit as spare) along with 800 Ω NGR and its auxiliaries for Khandwa Pool – Dhule 765 kV D/C at Dhule 765/400 kV Substation	Madhya Pradesh	-	400/200 kV, 2X500 MVA	End of January 2021	July 2054

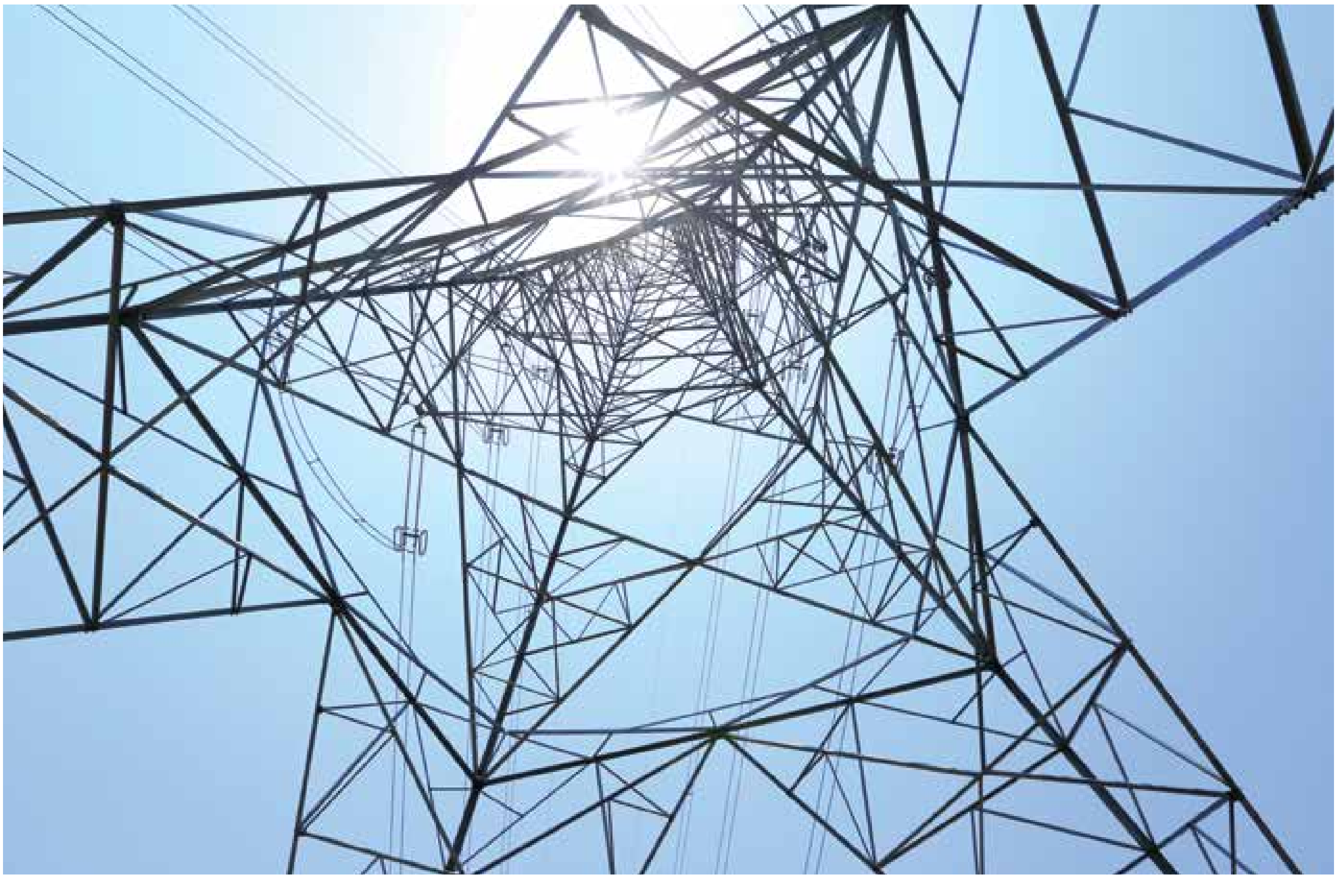
**Commissioned as per schedule*
Project progress based on CERC Validation Committee submissions.

NER-II Transmission Limited (NER)

NER-II Transmission Limited (NER) was incorporated on April 21, 2015. NER entered into a TSA on December 27, 2016 with LTTCs. The NER-II project was awarded to SGL-4 by the Ministry of Power on a perpetual ownership basis with a TSA term of 35 years from the scheduled commercial operation date. The project is currently under development and is expected to be fully commissioned and operational by November, 2020. SGL-4 is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Sponsor.

ELEMENTS IN NER-II

<table>
<tr><th>Transmission Line/Substation</th><th>Location</th><th>Route Length (ckms)</th><th>Specifications</th><th>Scheduled Commission Date</th><th>Expiry of TSA Term</th></tr>
<tr><td>Biswanath Chariyali - Itanagar Line</td><td>Assam</td><td>137</td><td>132 kV D/C</td><td rowspan="8">November 2020</td><td>November 2055</td></tr>
<tr><td>LILO line between Biswanath Chariyali</td><td>Assam</td><td>17</td><td>132 kV D/C</td><td>November 2055</td></tr>
<tr><td>Silchar - Misa Line</td><td>Assam</td><td>356</td><td>400 kV D/C</td><td>November 2055</td></tr>
<tr><td>400/132 kV, 2*315 MVA Single phase sub-station at Surajmaninagar</td><td>Assam</td><td>-</td><td>400/132 kV, 2X315 MVA</td><td>November 2055</td></tr>
<tr><td>400/132 kV, 2*315 MVA sub-station at P.K. Bari</td><td>Tripura</td><td>-</td><td>400/132 kV, 2X315 MVA</td><td>November 2055</td></tr>
<tr><td>AGTPP - P.K. Bari Line</td><td>Tripura</td><td>48</td><td>132 kV D/C</td><td>November 2055</td></tr>
<tr><td>Surajmaninagar - P.K. Bari Line</td><td>Tripura</td><td>35</td><td>400 kV D/C</td><td>November 2055</td></tr>
<tr><td>Multi Ckt portion (MA-43, MB-57, MC-21 & MD - 34)</td><td>Tripura</td><td>238</td><td>400 kV D/C</td><td></td></tr>
</table>



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Management Reports

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

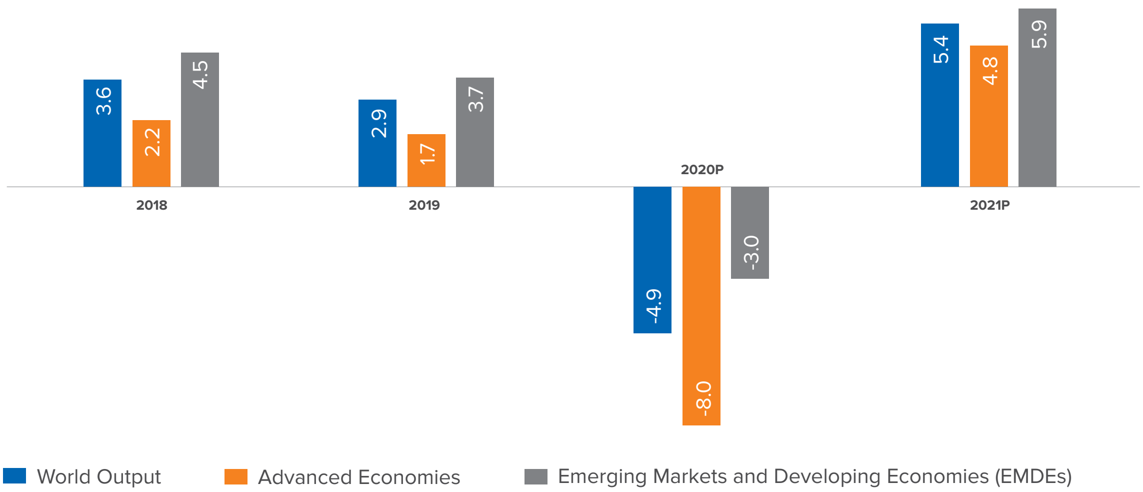
The Government took necessary measures in the year under review to lift up consumption and investment in the next fiscal. The Union Budget 2020-21 was oriented towards India's growth aspirations of becoming a USD 5 trillion economy.

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Global Economy

The global economic growth bottomed out in the second half of 2019 after a steady fall in the first half of the year. The International Monetary Fund (IMF), in its World Economic Outlook, April 2020, calculated a growth of 2.9% in 2019, a significant fall from 3.6% in 2018. This slowdown has been attributed to a lag in global manufacturing and trade, driven by negative growth in a few emerging economies. This was worsened by a continuing trade war between the United States and China, Brexit related concerns, and geopolitical tensions.

Global Economic Growth: Actual and Projection (in %)



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, June 2020,

P = Projections

The already dwindling state of affairs were pushed further by an unprecedented global health crisis in the first quarter of 2020 – the outbreak of the novel coronavirus pandemic COVID-19 across continents. The health and economic impact of the pandemic and the series of containment measures by most economies are likely to contract the global economy in 2020 to a substantial extent. The IMF has projected a deeper recession and a global growth rate of a negative 4.9% for 2020. However, it also projects that if the pandemic is contained by the second half of 2020, the global economy will have partial recovery, growing at 5.4% in 2021. The demand is expected to remain subdued due to a combination of social distancing and lockdowns, as well as a rise in precautionary savings. Investment is expected to be subdued as firms defer capital expenditure amid high certainty, which in turn bodes a prolonged hit for labour absorption across the sectors.

India Economy

India mirrored the global sentiment in its growth parameters. A stressed financial sector, lower GST collections and strain on fiscal deficit put pressure on manufacturing, investment, consumption and trade. However, it earned the support of strong monetary and fiscal policies. As per the IMF data, India's GDP grew at 4.2% in FY 2019-20. This was ahead of the emerging markets and developing economies' collective GDP growth of 3.7% in the same year.

The Government took necessary measures in the year under review to lift up consumption and investment in next fiscal. The Union Budget 2020-21 was oriented towards India's growth aspirations of becoming a USD 5 trillion economy. The business competitiveness in India is expected to increase with Government's push for better logistics infrastructure. This is further aided by multiple repo rate cuts by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the reduced corporate tax rate. The National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP), with a budget of INR 111 trillion, which has lined up 6,500 projects across 23 sectors, will be another catapult for the economy.

However, the COVID 19 outbreak posed fresh challenges to the growth projections, as the Government focussed on saving lives and supporting the economy. The Government signed a USD 1.5 billion loan deal with Asian Development Bank (ADB) to support its response to the coronavirus pandemic. The fund will be used in disease containment and prevention, as well as social protection for the poor and economically and socially susceptible sections of the society.

The Government also announced an economic stimulus package worth INR 1.7 trillion (USD 22.6 billion) to ease the country from the economic impact of the pandemic. RBI slashed its repo rate by 75 basis points to 4.40% on March 27, 2020 from 5.15%, to make loans easily available to banks. This was further brought down to 4% in May 2020.
In April 2020, the RBI also cut the reverse repo rate to 3.75%, which was revised further to 3.35% in May 2020 to make commercial banks avoid parking cash with the central bank. IMF estimates India's GDP to contract by 4.5% in FY 2020-21, much lower than its earlier projection of 1.9% positive growth. Given the unprecedented nature of the crisis, the projected contraction is a historic low. However, with robust fiscal and monetary policies at place, India's GDP growth is expected to bounce back in FY 2021-22 with a growth rate of 6%.

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

India Power Sector

According to International Energy Agency (IEA), India has the potential to become an influential trendsetter in the global power sector as the world's third largest producer and consumer of electricity and a population of 1.4 billion. With its power demand set to double by 2040 and its electricity demand rising about three times, it is projected to be a game-changer in global energy markets. Based on data from the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), India's power generation capacity is projected to be around 480.4 GW by the end of FY 2021-22 from 370.106 GW as of March 31, 2020 and the major addition will come from renewable sector. India's power demand has been growing every year because of universal electrification programmes and further growth in consumer income, urbanisation, housing, railways and metros and industrial facilities.

Growing Power Consumption

India has developed into a power surplus nation from a power deficit one. In FY 2019-20, there was just 0.7% gap between peak power demand and peak supply. According to the Ministry of Power and the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, the gap is mostly because of limitations in sub-transmission and distribution network and financial constraints of state power utilities. Despite being the third largest electricity consumer after China and the U.S., the per capita electricity consumption in India in FY 2018-19 was 1,181 kWh (FY 2019-20 provisional: 1,208 kWh), which is considerably low compared to about 5,161 kWh in China and about 12,164 kWh in the U.S. Given India's large population, the country's per capita electricity demand has huge potential for growth.

Source: https://www.statista.com/ (for US and China consumption), www.cea.nic.in (Provisional data in May 2020)

Projected Per Capita Electricity Consumption (MWh/Capita) in India

Year	Per Capita Consumption (MWh/Capita)
2016	1,075
2017	1,122
2018	1,149
2019	1,181
2022(P)	1,490
2027(P)	2,121
2030(P)	2,634

Source: https://www.teriin.org/files/transition-report/files/downloads/Transitions-in-Indian-Electricity-Sector_Report.pdf

To boost the low per capita consumption, the Government has introduced a series of power sector reforms focussing on 24x7 power supply to consumers, higher standards of service, promotion of renewable energy sources. Its focus is also on development of hydro power and cutting down on fossil fuels, improving efficiency in transmission and distribution sector, and on last-mile connectivity to remote households, among others.

Power for All

Electricity demand in India is on the rise due to increase in customer base, changes in lifestyle and consumption pattern which requires reinforcement and creation of new electricity infrastructure in generation, transmission and distribution sectors to meet the consumer expectations. The Government started 'Power for All' (PFA) programme in FY 2017-18 as a joint initiative with 36 States and Union Territories (UTs) to make 24x7 power available to all households, industry, commercial businesses, public needs, other electricity consuming entity and agriculture farm holdings by FY 2018-19. The Government already had Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGY) scheme in place for universal electrification. Under PFA, it pushed various other schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - Saubhagya, the Integrated Power Development Scheme, UDAY and UJALA. While DDUGJY reported successful completion of its target before time, Saubhagya scheme provided electricity connections to 99.93% of the 26.04 million targeted households in FY 2019.

Power Transmission in India

The efficient working of transmission and distribution systems is a key focus in developing economies with high growth of electricity demand. In India, the power sector is characterised by surplus power, lower cost of power generation and growing demand. Despite that, access to power continues to be a key challenge. In other words, generation capacity is abundant and affordable, but energy access is more of a transportation challenge in the country.

According to CEA, about 46,000 MW of installed power capacity in India is stranded because of poor last-mile connectivity and inadequate transmission and distribution infrastructure. The Government has been working towards strengthening the generation capacity and the transmission network, and extension of National Grid to disperse power to regions lagging behind. CEA published in its National Electricity Plan (NEP) as a blueprint to develop transmission systems to meet the growing power demand in India.

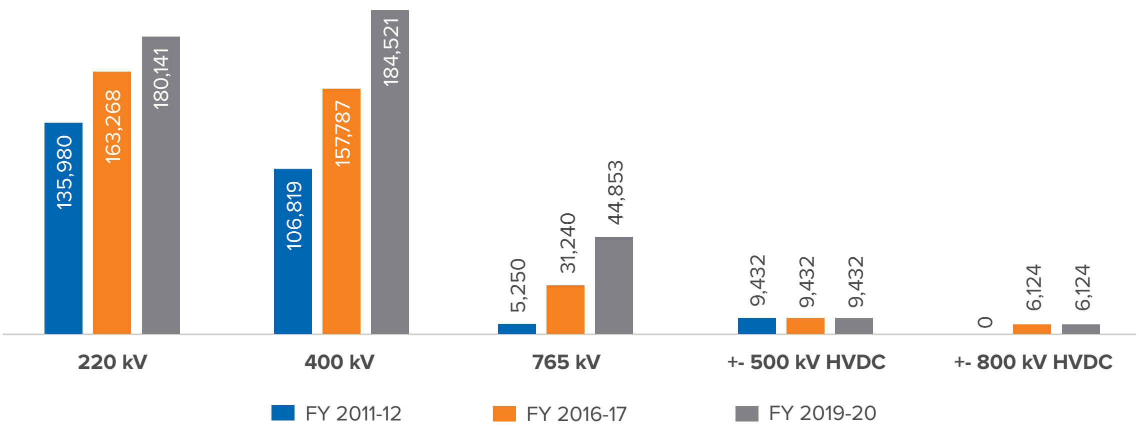
Transmission Sector Growth up to March 2020

At the end of	Total Transmission Line (ckms)	% Growth
9th Plan (Ending 2002)	152,269	30%
10th Plan (2007)	196,123	29%
11th Plan (2012)	257,481	31.2%
12th Plan (2017)	367,851	43%
Plan Period FY 2017- 22 (Up to March-20)	425,071 (Target=478,132)	15.5% (Target=45%)

Source: http://www.cea.nic.in/reports/monthly/transmission/2020/growth_summary_tx-03.pdf

According to the plan, about 110,000 circuit kilometers[1] (ckms) of transmission lines are required to be added within the plan period FY 2017-22. Slightly more than 50% of this has been completed by March 2020, which means about 53,000 ckms are yet to be completed over the next two years.

Length of High Voltage Transmission Lines (above 220 kV) ((In Circuit Kilometres) (ckms))



Source: CEA

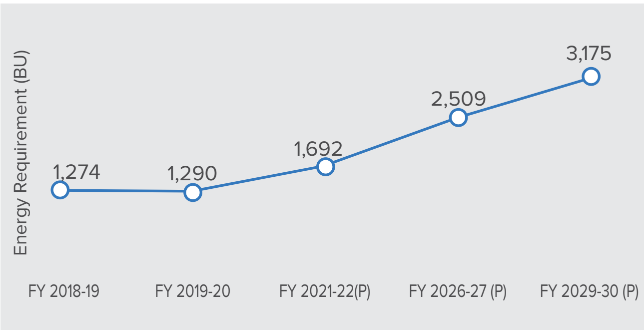
[1] *https://mercomindia.com/india-39-billion-transmission-infrastructure-revamp/*

Key Growth Drivers for Power Transmission

Growing electricity demand

The all-India demand for electricity is expected to grow from 1,290 BU in FY 2019-20 to 1,691 BU by FY 2021-22 and further to 3,175 BU by FY 2029-30. The rise in power demand and consumption will lead to higher investment in transmission and distribution sector. With a substantial increase in demand, India needs even higher investments to strengthen its grid transmission infrastructure and supply electricity to the needy.

Electricity demand scenario (Actual and Projection) (In billion Unit or BU)



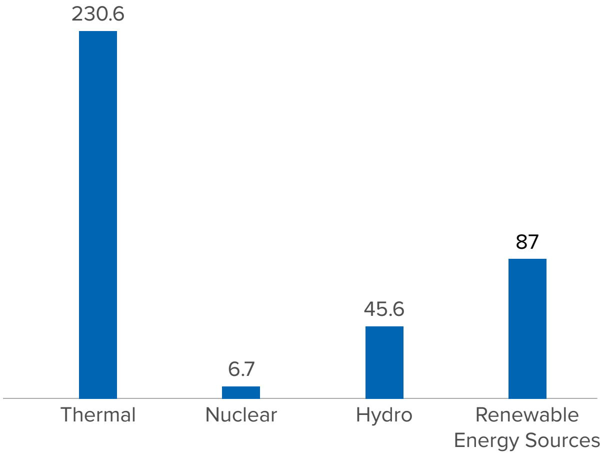
Inter-regional power demand-supply gap

India has a power demand-supply gap in different regions. While some states are highly power deficit, some states have surplus power. To bridge this gap, higher evacuation capacity is required, which in turn will increase the inter-state transmission capacity. According to CEA, regional power transmission capacity of 118 GW will be required to transfer power capabilities from power surplus regions in east and west India to deficit regions in north, north east and south India. Actual power transfer capabilities will be decided by factors such as load flow pattern, voltage stability, loop flows, and line loading. However, the inter-regional transfer will require substantial transmission line corridor expansion.

Focus on renewable energy

India currently stands with a renewable power capacity of 87 GW (March 31, 2020). The Government's target of installing 175 GW of renewable power by 2022 will require a capacity addition of 45 GW annually. With this, the share of renewable energy is likely to increase from the current 23.5% (in terms of installed capacity) to approximately 36% by FY 2023, opening more opportunities for growth in transmission capacity. Given the ambitious target, it becomes mandatory to evacuate renewable power from generating stations. Renewable power generating companies have urged for adequate grid availability in the past. This will urgently need an expansion of grid connectivity in the next two fiscal years to be able to accomplish the renewable energy target.

All India Installed Power Capacity (In GW) (As on March 31, 2020)



Source: CEA

Green energy corridor

As renewable energy is volatile and intermittent, and may negatively impact normal transmission networks, a dedicated independent transmission corridor is a pre-requisite to evacuate renewable power. The Green Energy Corridor Project aims at merging renewable electric power with conventional power stations in the grid. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) sanctioned the Intra State Transmission System (InSTS) project which will evacuate large-scale renewable energy from eight renewable-rich states of India. The project covers completion of 9,767 ckms intra-state and 3,068 ckms inter-state transmission lines in India, along with completion of substations with a transformation capacity of 19,000 MVA. This aims to evacuate 20,000 MW of large-scale renewable power and improve grid capacities in those states. As of December 2019, 6,258 ckms

of intra-state transmission lines had been constructed, along with over 2,400 ckms of inter-state transmission lines. The project has been extended till December 31, 2020.

Shift to higher voltage cables

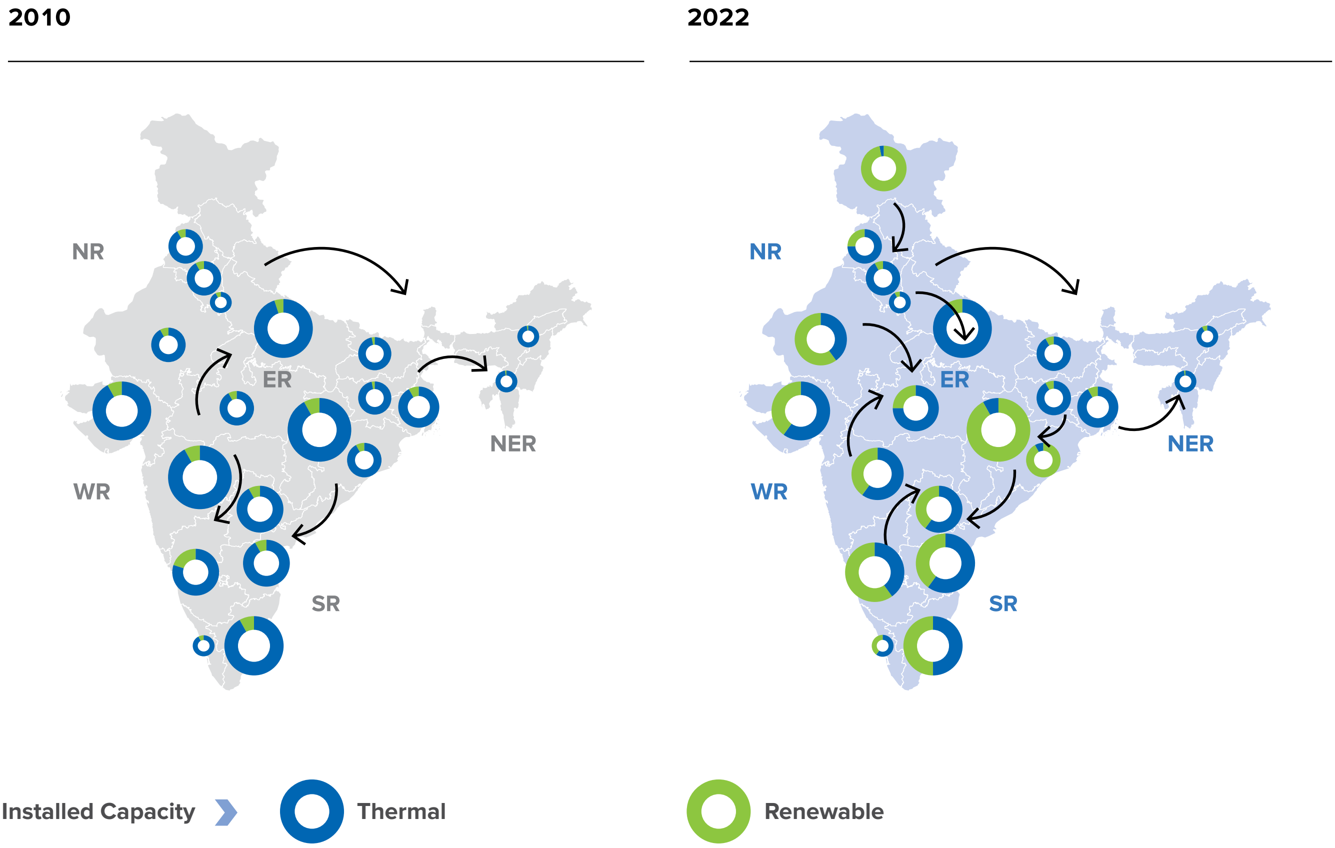
The Indian grid is shifting from low voltage cables to high voltage cables with new and improved technologies to supply bulk power from the generation source to load centres to reduce ATC losses. Use of HVDC and static compensators are also being used to add stability to the grid. Currently, inter-state transmission runs at 400/765 kV level. This demand is primarily driven by construction of high capacity, long distance corridors to deliver electricity to high demand regions and the development of green energy corridors. Construction of high voltage transmission lines is becoming an imperative to cater to future load demand and ease transmission congestion.

Changing flow of electricity in India

As India is shifting its focus towards renewable energy from fossil fuels, there is a shift in electricity flow between different regions. Earlier, because of the dependence on thermal power generation, electricity was flowing from the coal belts of East to other parts of India. In future, with an increasing contribution of renewable sources in power generation, electricity will flow from the West and South regions to the rest of India. This will entail an investment in construction of transmission grid. Renewable capacity additions will require faster execution of transmission lines as renewable assets take lesser commissioning time than thermal assets. Interestingly, the growth of renewable energy sector has a linear relationship with transmission growth.

Large-scale development in the transmission sector is expected because of these expansions. Large solar and wind power plants are usually located in the remote areas with limited support for generation and transmission infrastructure. The Government is slowly taking measures for balanced distribution of renewable energy across different states. The Government has already begun the process of developing transmission capacities and lines to support renewable capacity additions in India. The Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) has announced two tenders for 2 GW of solar and 2 GW of wind projects in March 2020 under the interstate-connected (ISTS) programme. Initiatives have also been taken towards setting up solar pooling stations and integrating solar and wind projects into the National Grid under the 'Green Energy Corridors'. Till March 2020, SECI had tendered 14.2 GW of ISTS solar projects and 13.4 GW of ISTS wind projects under Tranche I to IX. Both renewable and transmission sectors offer superior de-risked returns for developers and investors. They are also benefited by competitive bidding, annuity cash flows, long duration contracts and lower operational challenges.

CAPACITY: THERMAL VS. RENEWABLE ENERGY (FY 2019-20)



Railway electrification

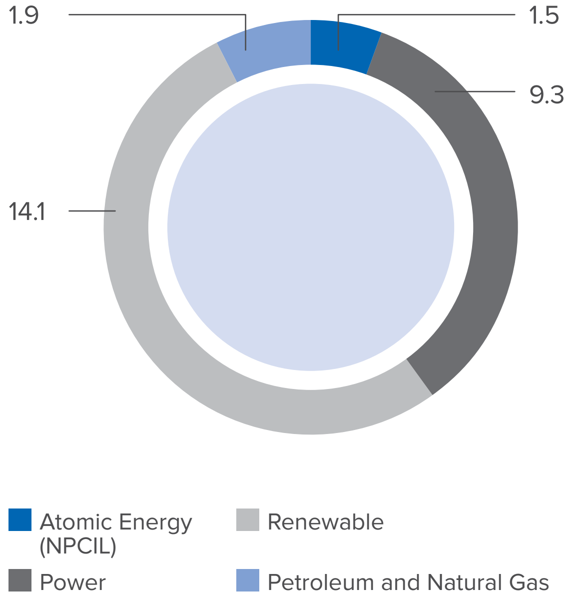
Currently, ~40% of the railway network in India is not electrified. The electrified network accounts for more than 50% of the passenger traffic and 60% of the freight traffic, at less than 40% of the total fuel cost. Needless to think otherwise, the Indian Railways looks to electrify the entire transmission network length by 2024. The Government has already emphasised the goal of becoming 100% electrified railway network by 2030. Thus, this shall open up opportunity for both renewable power generation players as well as transmission developers.

Investments in Power Transmission in India

Transmission will be a focus area for the power sector investment for a foreseeable future, alongside renewable energy investments. Due to the inter-related growth pattern, increase in capital investments in transmission and renewable both will require significant Government push in the form of policy reforms. A conducive environment for public-private partnership and promoting alternate avenues of fund raisings and a push towards public sector spending are an imperative. Asset monetisation or asset recycling can boost this. The National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) (2020-25) envisaged in the Union Budget for FY 2020-21 has tried to identify this investment gap via envisaged capex, sources of funding and private participation needed for each of the sectors and the energy sector in particular.

As mentioned earlier, the NIP has an INR 111 trillion capex budget, which has lined up 6,500 projects across 23 sectors. Energy sector accounts for 24% share in investment under NIP, more than any other sector. This equates to a capex outlay of roughly INR 26.9 trillion for the energy sector, with power and renewable power sectors expected to get a majority share of INR 14.1 trillion and INR 9.3 trillion, respectively. Transmission alone is expected to account for INR 3 trillion of capex during this period.

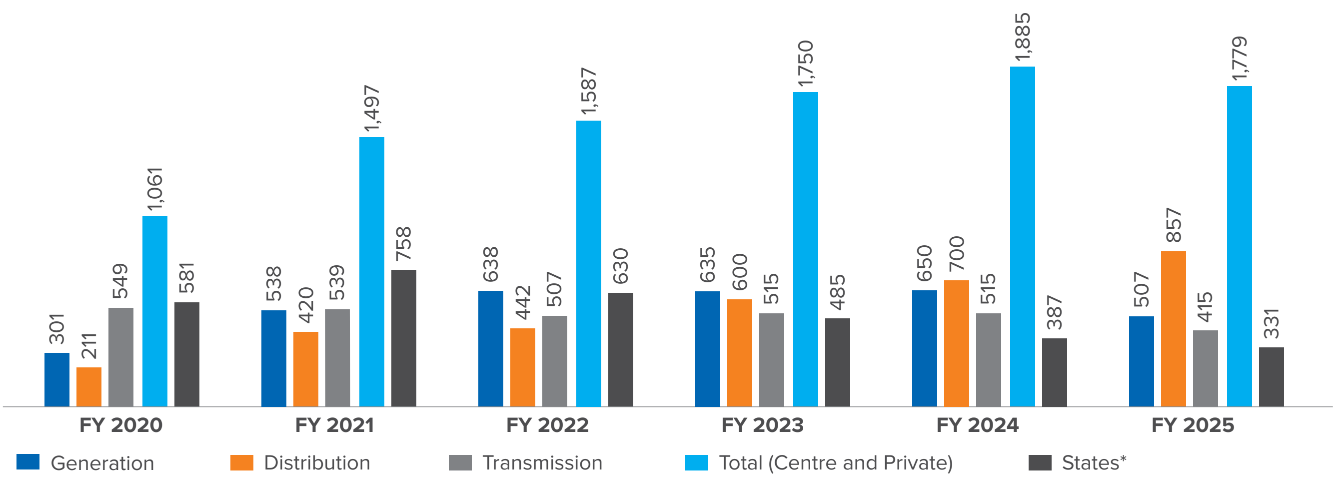
National Infrastructure Pipeline: Energy sector capex outlay* of INR 26.9 trillion



**Total energy sector capital expenditure to be incurred from FY2020 to FY2025*

Source: DEA

National Infrastructure Pipeline, Power sector capex outlay of INR 14,104 billion (FY 2020-25)



Source: https://dea.gov.in/sites/default/files/Report%20of%20the%20Task%20Force%20National%20Infrastructure%20Pipeline%20%28NIP%29%20-%20volume-ii_1.pdf

**States/UTs include Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Telangana, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Kerala, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal Sikkim, Mizoram, Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, and Puducherry. For some projects, year-wise phasing has not been provided, so capital outlay for FY20 to FY25 will not add up to total capital outlay. Includes projects where yearly capex phasing has not been provided.*

National Infrastructure Pipeline, Renewable sector capex outlay of INR 9,295 billion

Category	Target by Dec 25 (GW)	Actual achievement till Oct 19 (GW)	Capacities to be added by FY 25 (GW)	Capex over FY 2020-25 (INR billion)
Solar	149.7	31.7	118.0	4,720
Wind	97.0	37.1	59.9	4,193
Small Hydro	7.0	4.7	2.4	235
Bio Power	12.0	9.9	2.1	147
Total	**265.7**	**83.4**	**182.4**	**9,295**

Source: https://dea.gov.in/sites/default/files/Report%20of%20the%20Task%20Force%20National%20Infrastructure%20Pipeline%20%28NIP%29%20-%20volume-ii_1.pdf

Investment opportunity for private sector

Private sector investment in power sector is expected to be approx. INR 1,120 billion in FY 2020-25 period (excluding renewables). Transmission alone is expected to account for INR 480 billion worth of private investment during this period.

In terms of actual investment in the power sector, total FDI investment decreased from INR 104 billion in FY 2018 to INR 73 billion in FY 2019. In 9M FY20, ending December 2019, an FDI investment of only INR 23 billion was made in the power sector. Given the major investment in thermal power generation is going to be stalled due to pending discom dues, fuel supply assurance and focus on reducing carbon footprint, a bulk of the private investment is likely to be in the transmission and renewable sectors. Additionally, given the lower base of investment in FY 2019 and FY 2020, the next few years will see unprecedented greenfield bids in order to meet investment targets in both transmission and renewable sectors.

Investments in transmission projects are extremely critical and need to be taken up on a fast-track basis for the success of new renewable energy projects. Prolonged delay in securing (grid) connectivity is likely to impact project commissioning of new wind and solar projects.

Key Challenges

The key challenges faced in terms of India's power transmission sector are primarily based on three fronts – time, space, and capital.

- Transmission project construction needs to keep pace with faster commissioning of renewable generation facilities
- With rapid urbanisation, greenfield projects might not have adequate space as they compete with the much-needed city infrastructure
- Land acquisition for new infrastructure will remain a constraint
- Needs refurbishing/repurposing existing infrastructure
- Commercial T&D losses due to theft, defective meters, and errors in meter reading, and in estimating unmetered supply of energy
- Generation sources are located in remote areas, posing challenges in developing transmission infrastructure

Financing Projects in Power Transmission

The revamping of existing transmission infrastructure and implementation of new transmission capacity needs long-term sustainable finance, which cannot be met by Government balance sheets. Development of new renewable energy will increase the quantum of transmission capacity and need for higher investments. Such investments need to look beyond traditional modes of financing through "Regulated Asset Base" schemes. Tariff-based competitive bidding with private players vying for inter-state transmission projects has resulted in competitive pricing and lower cost of power to consumers. Coupled with renewable projects which have now been bid regularly at sub INR 3 per kWh, the green energy mix is not only going to be cleaner, but cheaper and efficient too. The sectors need a supportive regulatory environment, and disruptive innovations to meet the challenges of time, space and capital and facilitate universal access to power in India. For instance, getting intra-state assets under TBCB ambit was one such move. Measures like upfront land acquisitions, faster regulatory and environmental approvals will solve both time and space conundrums for such projects.

On the capital front, private players have been more active in competitive bidding and are even taking up tougher infrastructure projects. The advent of InvITs has opened up avenues for developers to monetise and recycle capital for further pipeline development as well as allow institutional financial investors to invest in India's power sector. The reforms, however, will have to continue in terms of participation of wider domestic and foreign institutions to invest in such innovative investment vehicles through the debt as well as equity routes. Conducive measures such as these will enable the private sector's investment in the power sector to grow further from the current 10%.

Power Transmission vis-à-vis other Infrastructure Assets

India is one of the few countries in the world where the entire power transmission space is open to private sector investment, allowing entities such as IndiGrid to own and operate transmission lines. The power sector also allows 100% FDI through the direct route. Between April 2000 and December 2019, India's power sector attracted USD 14.65 billion in FDI, accounting for 3% of total FDI inflows into India. The transmission sector is attractive for private sector investments as the Tariff-Based Competitive Bidding regime encourages private sector participation.

According to CRISIL InfraInvex Scores 2019, the power transmission sector remains the most stable and attractive sector for investment with a score of 7.8 in the 10 point index. This is followed by roads and highways, ports and airports. The higher score is attributed to growing private investment in states, more recently awarded projects and also to Government's emphasis on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects in the sector. Keeping aside the potential for expansion and the favourable regulatory framework, there are a few more factors that are bringing more funds to this sector in comparison to other infrastructure sectors.

Factors Driving Investments in Power Transmission:

- Conducive regulatory framework

  The introduction of tariff-based competitive bidding (TBCB) mechanism has been one of the important dimensions of reforms in the power sector. Currently, both public and private sector contenders need to bid for projects based on tariffs. It is a favourable augury for private sector participation in the power transmission sector. The draft New Tariff Policy (NTP) also contains strategic reform proposals including rationalisation of tariffs, obligation to supply and competition through open access.

- Low operational risk

  Transmission projects face a number of execution risks in the construction phase, such as right of way, forest and environment clearances, and raw material price hikes. However, once the project is commissioned, with the implementation of Point-of-Connection (PoC) mechanism, there is limited offtake and no price risks. Thus, operational transmission projects have regular cash flows and steady project returns.

- Availability-based regime

  As per Transmission Service Agreement (TSA) under the tariff-based competitive bidding (TBCB) system, revenue from a transmission line is based on the availability of the system irrespective of actual amount of power flow. On the other hand, revenue for other asset-class such as roads and highways are dependent on volume of traffic, which makes the revenue flow irregular.

- Diversified counter-party risk

  As revenue among all Transmission Service Providers (TSPs) is aggregated on a pan-India basis and is not asset-specific, the counter-party risk gets diversified. The pool of beneficiaries as well as transmission providers tends to go up with an increase in load growth leading to further diversification.

- Robust payment security

  Transmission Service Agreement (TSA) covers payment security for transmission providers, which reduces the chance of revenue default. In order to support power generation companies, the Centre has enforced a payment security mechanism where distribution companies (DISCOMs) are required to open letters of credit (LoC) for getting power supply. This can be utilised in case of revenue shortfall. Further, in case of default by DISCOMs, the generation company can sell the regulated volumes of power to third-parties.

Source: CRISIL Report, Media coverage, CEA, https://powermin.nic.in/sites/default/files/uploads/Draft_sbd_tsa.pdf

	Inter State Power Transmission	Renewables	Power Generation	Roads	Ports
Certainty of Cash Flows	Driven by long term agreements	Driven by long term agreements	Offtake and cost of fuel a key risk	Traffic risk in BOT projects	End-user industry risk
Counter Party Risk	Exposure limited to systemic risk	Exposure to state counter parties	Direct exposure to debt laden SEBs	O&M impact collection	Exposure to multiple end-users
Operational Risk	Limited O&M requirements	Slightly higher O&M, especially wind	Substantial maintenance needed	Slightly higher due to periodic maintenance	Limited O&M requirements
Future Growth Potential	Staggering owing to deficit	Staggering owing to RE demand	High potential given deficit	Future growth potential	Good potential, limited by location
Competitive Environment	New players entering bidding fray	Highly competitive (multiple players)	Highly competitive (multiple players)	Highly competitive (multiple players)	Few private players
Summary:					

Most attractive   Least attractive

Renewable Energy in India

The significance of renewable energy is expected to grow manifold in future in the international and domestic context. The sector will be the key driving force in the growing investment in power transmission. The significance of this sector lies in its environmental benefits, falling installation costs and government support. The latest and 54th edition of the Renewable Energy Country Attractiveness Index (RECAI) report published in October 2019 by Ernst & Young ranks India at the 3rd position among 40 countries on the attractiveness of their renewable energy investment and implementation opportunities. As per United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), India has so far committed a USD 90 billion investment in the renewable energy sector and is among the top six countries investing in green energy projects.

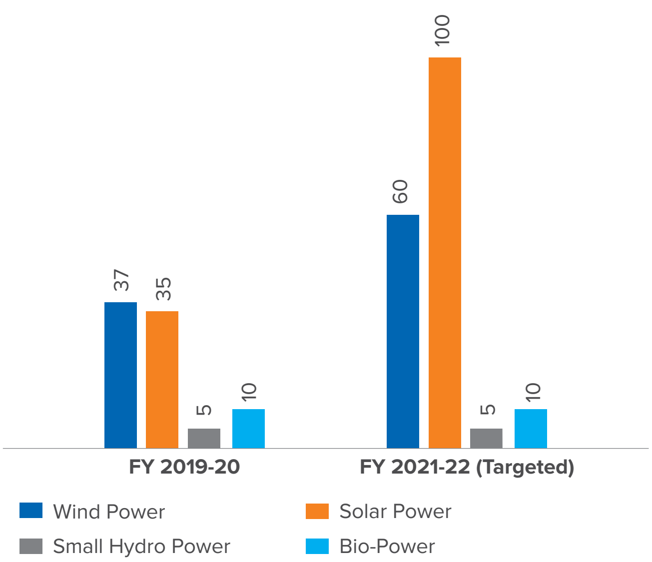
India's renewable energy generation potential stands at 900 GW from commercially exploitable sources. This includes a potential for Solar: 750GW; Wind: 102 GW; Small Hydro: 20 GW; and Biomass: 25 GW. The potential for clean energy in India is further enhanced by its huge landmass and varied topography. Further, adoption of green energy sources also places the country higher in the global index for sustainability and climate change commitments.

The country is slowly moving towards its goal of achieving 175 GW renewable energy capacity by 2022. According to a Government statement, India has set up an ambitious target of installing 450 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030.

Current Renewable Energy Capacity in India

As of March 2020, India already has an installed renewable energy capacity of 87 GW, accounting for roughly 23.5% share of the total installed energy capacity. This is likely to almost double to 44% to reach 275 GW by 2027.

All India Renewable Energy Capacity (In GW) (FY 2019-20 vs. FY 2021-22)



Currently, around 36 GW of clean energy is under installation and about 35 GW is under various bidding stages. Addition of these capacities will push the installed Renewable Energy capacity to 90% of the targeted capacity.

In the recent years, the cost of renewable energy has declined in comparison to fossil fuel. This year, the MNRE received a major boost with budgetary allocation going up by 48%. Union Budget 2020-21 proposed a total outlay of INR 220 billion for power and renewable energy sector for FY 2020-21. Further, the Government's push with schemes like National Solar Mission and Green Energy Corridor is expected to facilitate the transition to renewable energy faster.

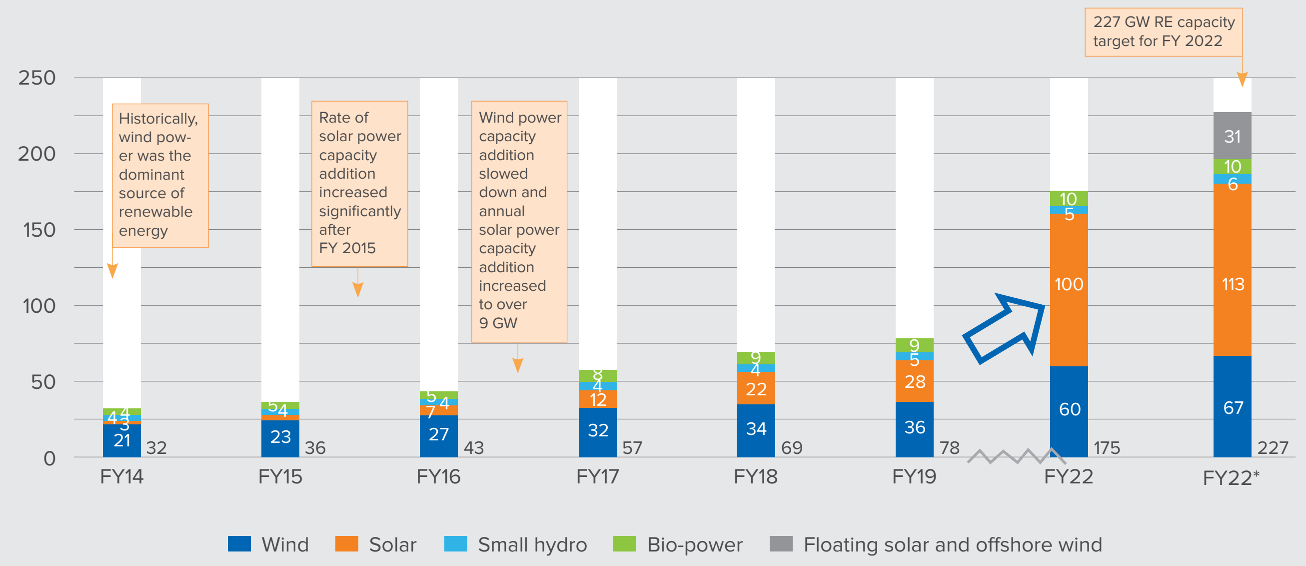
Source: MNRE

Generation of Solar Energy in India

Solar energy has emerged as the centrepiece to renewable energy capacity addition in India. The nation's abundant solar energy potential remains one of the key drivers in the transition towards green renewable energy. According to the Website of MNRE, about 5,000 trillion kWh per year energy is incident over India's land area, with most parts receiving 4-7 kWh per sq. m. per day. Solar photovoltaic power can effectively be harnessed from this energy in India. Power generated from solar has multiplied by nearly 6-7 times during FY 2014-20, with a share of 35 GW in renewable energy installed capacity. Currently, solar has reached 35% of its 2022 target of 100 GW, contributing 40% to India's total renewable energy capacity. Bhadla Solar Park in Rajasthan, the world's largest solar power plant, is being constructed targeting a capacity of 2,255 MW.

The FY 2020-21 budgetary allocation for power includes a sum of INR 25 billion for solar power. This includes both grid-interactive and off-grid projects, up 10.35% over allocation in Union Budget 2019-20. It also provided for Central Financial Assistance for a capacity addition of 7,500 MW of solar power in FY 2020-21. Further, it allocated INR 10 billion for extending the PM-KUSUM scheme. It also proposed setting up large solar power capacity alongside rail tracks. The proposal to set up large solar capacity alongside railway tracks can help the Railways add about 18-20 GW capacity by utilising vacant land.

According to a KPMG Report, higher budgetary allocation for MNRE will improve financial assistance for various clean energy initiatives such as solar parks, roof-top solar, and off-grid renewable energy. The Report added that higher allocation can speed up 10-15 GW of new capacity creation.



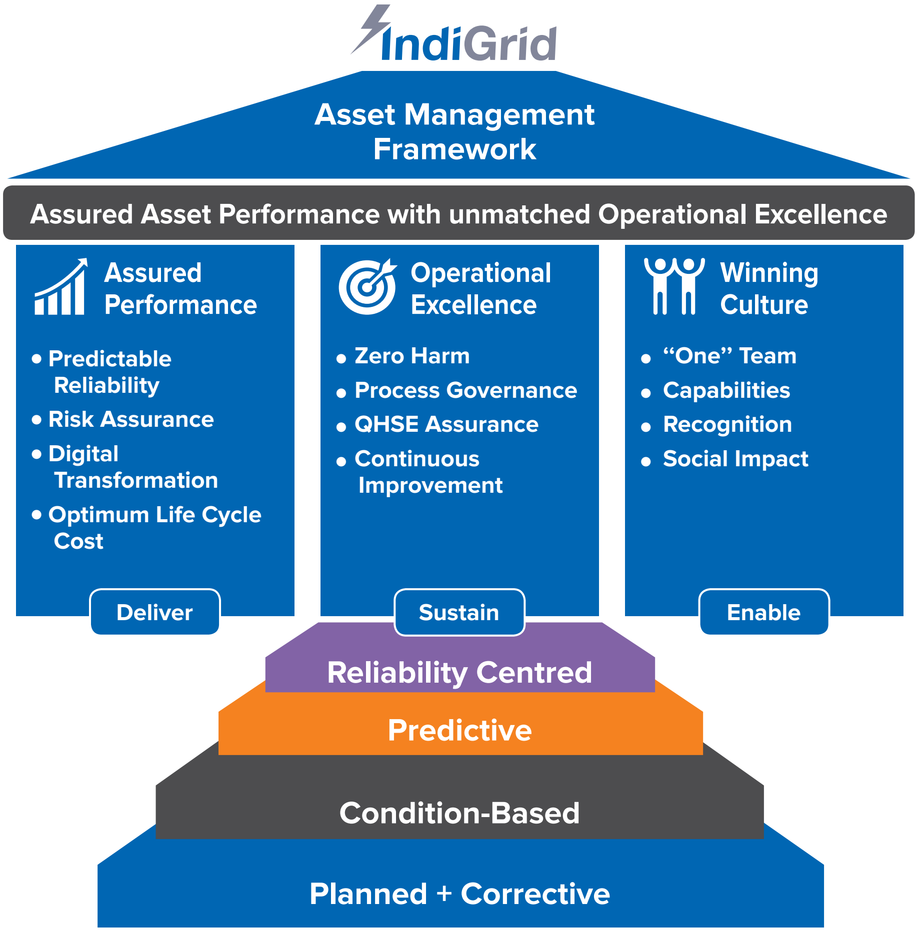
(Source: CEA, MNRE)

Parameter	Transmission	Solar			Wind			Small Hydro	Bio Mass
		SECI/NTPC	States	Merchants	Centre	States	Merchants		
Certainty of Revenues	Revenue driven by long-term agreements and depends on maintaining availability	Revenue driven by long-term agreements and off-take risk is low	Revenue driven by long-term agreements and off-take risk is moderate	Contracts are 3-10 years long and off-take risk is moderate (50)	Revenue driven by long-term agreements and off-take risk is low	Revenue driven by long-term agreements and off-take risk is moderate	Contracts are 3-10 years long and off-take risk is moderate	Revenue driven by long-term agreements and off-take risk is moderate	Revenue driven by long-term agreements and off-take risk is moderate
Counterparty Risks	Payment pooling mechanism by CTU reduces counterparty risk	High creditworthiness of SECI and NTPC	Depends on creditworthiness of the beneficiary DISCOM	Depends on creditworthiness of the beneficiary	High creditworthiness of SECI and NTPC	Depends on creditworthiness of the beneficiary DISCOM	Depends on creditworthiness of the beneficiary	Depends on creditworthiness of the beneficiary DISCOM	Depends on creditworthiness of the beneficiary DISCOM
Operational Risk	Limited O&M requirement	Limited O&M requirement	Limited O&M requirement	Limited O&M requirement	O&M is usually under the scope of OEM	O&M is usually under the scope of OEM	O&M is usually under the scope of OEM	Moderate O&M requirement (25)	High O&M requirement and fuel certainty
Future Growth Potential	Severe deficit in power transmission capacity	SECI/NTPC driving Govt. of India's ambitious RE targets	Several states have regularly procured power under state bids	Merchant market is limited due to regulatory challenges	SECI/NTPC driving Govt. of India's ambitious RE targets	Several states have regularly procured power under state bids	Merchant market is limited due to regulatory challenges	Limited growth due to development risk and low tariff	Limited growth due to operational risks
Competitive Environment for IndiGrid	Limited Competition	Highly competitive intensity in bids as number of players have built capability	Highly competitive intensity in bids as number of players have built capability	Limited number of IPP's operate in the merchant market	Highly competitive intensity in bids as number of players have built capability	Highly competitive intensity in bids as number of players have built capability	Limited number of IPP's operate in the merchant market	FIT based PPAs are not completely awarded	FIT based PPAs are not completely awarded
Summary									

Most Favourable | Favourable | Marginally Favourable | Less Favourable

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

A robust asset management framework is in pace at IndiGrid to ensure robust and prudent asset management programme, formulate policies, devise strategies and plan prudently to meet IndiGrid vision. This framework duly considers the sector-specific conventional practices being followed and the global best practices from closely-related sectors like power generation, renewable and other sectors which leads to risk adjusted asset management of power transmission assets enabling to unlock maximum value to our stakeholders. Below is graphical representation of the asset management framework.



We strongly believe that the above framework will help to achieve our aspiration to deliver assured performance to our stakeholders with unmatched Operational excellence. The framework is built into three core strategic pillars as outlined below:

a) Deliver Assured Performance

Assured Performance is key to meet our investor and other stakeholder expectations and especially IndiGrid vision. Robust risk mitigation plan execution enabled by digital technologies is the key driver for success of this pillar. Digital technologies enable transition from conventional planned and corrective practices to advanced reliability centred maintenance.
Thus, focus on minimising the downtime and improve mean time between failures and restoration, would certainly result in optimising total life cycle cost of ownership and unlocking the value of assets for our stakeholders.

b) Sustain with Operational Excellence

Simplified processes, methodologies, its compliances are the most important element of developing continuous improvement culture across the value chain of asset management functions and will play critical role for the success of this pillar. Implementing globally benchmarked processes, standard operating procedures on EHS standards and Quality Assurance systems and with strong compliance rigor shall enable unmatched Operational Excellence to deliver Assured Performance.

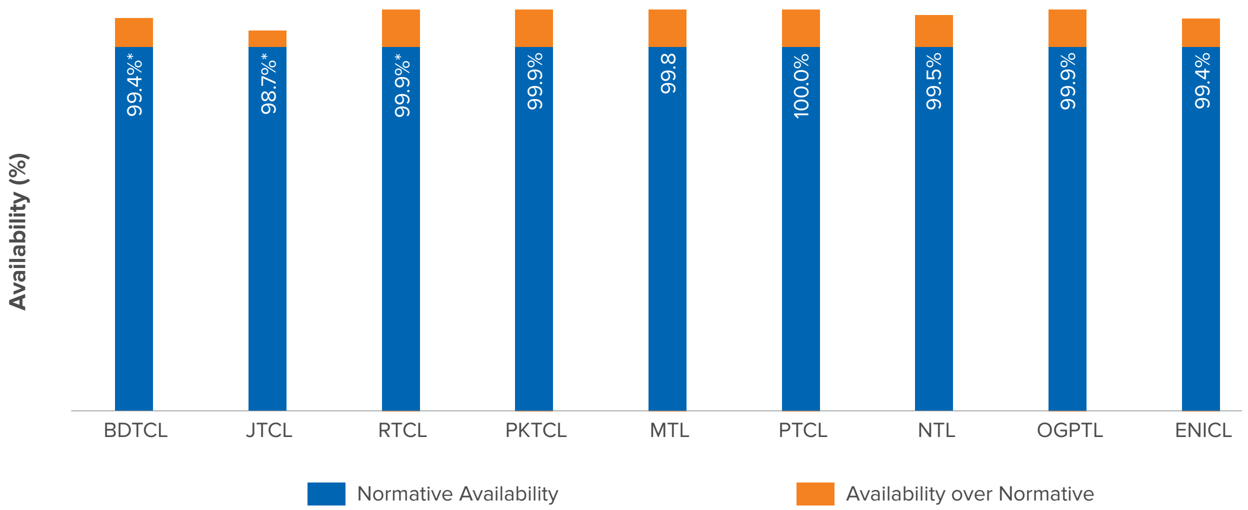
c) Enable with Winning Culture

This pillar becomes a strong enabler for delivering Assured Performance and unmatched Operational Excellence. Working as "ONE TEAM" till the last-mile person involved at the project sites, developing core competencies, and building self-motivating teams would be key priorities to achieve objectives for this pillar.
This is especially of great importance because there are several stakeholders involved including IndiGrid, the Project Manager, O&M Contractors etc. Asset Management offers huge opportunity to create a social impact by supporting communities and environment located nearby our assets and will be important aspect of this pillar.

Asset performance | Key highlights of FY 2019-20

The following charts illustrates the demonstrated performance of IndiGrid assets which has consistently set benchmarks in the power transmission industry, beating pre-contracted availability-based tariffs – either under the transmission services contract or the CERC tariff guidelines.

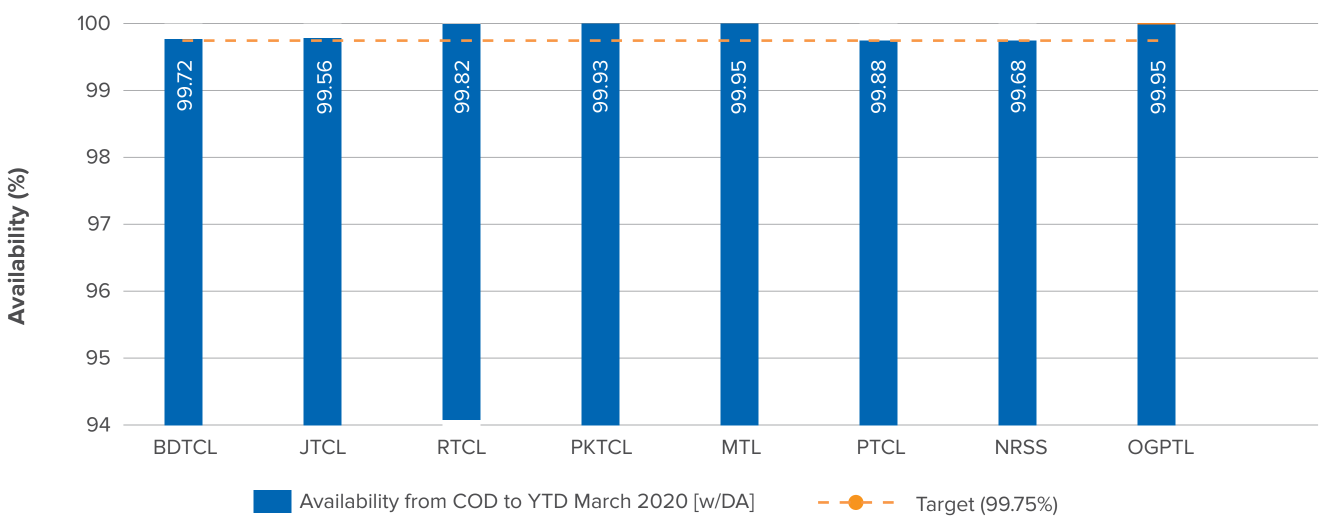
Average Availability FY20



- For JTCL, force majeure approved certificate is appealed, and revised certificate is awaited
- ENICL acquired in March 2020

Key Indicators	FY19	FY20
Avg. Portfolio availability (%)	>99.5%	>99.5%
No. of Trips / Line	0.48	0.40
Safe Man Hours	100%	100%
Loss Time Incident reporting	-	-
Near Miss reporting	15	88
Solar Generation (kWh)	42,423	39,870

Commercial Operations date to March 2020 Performance



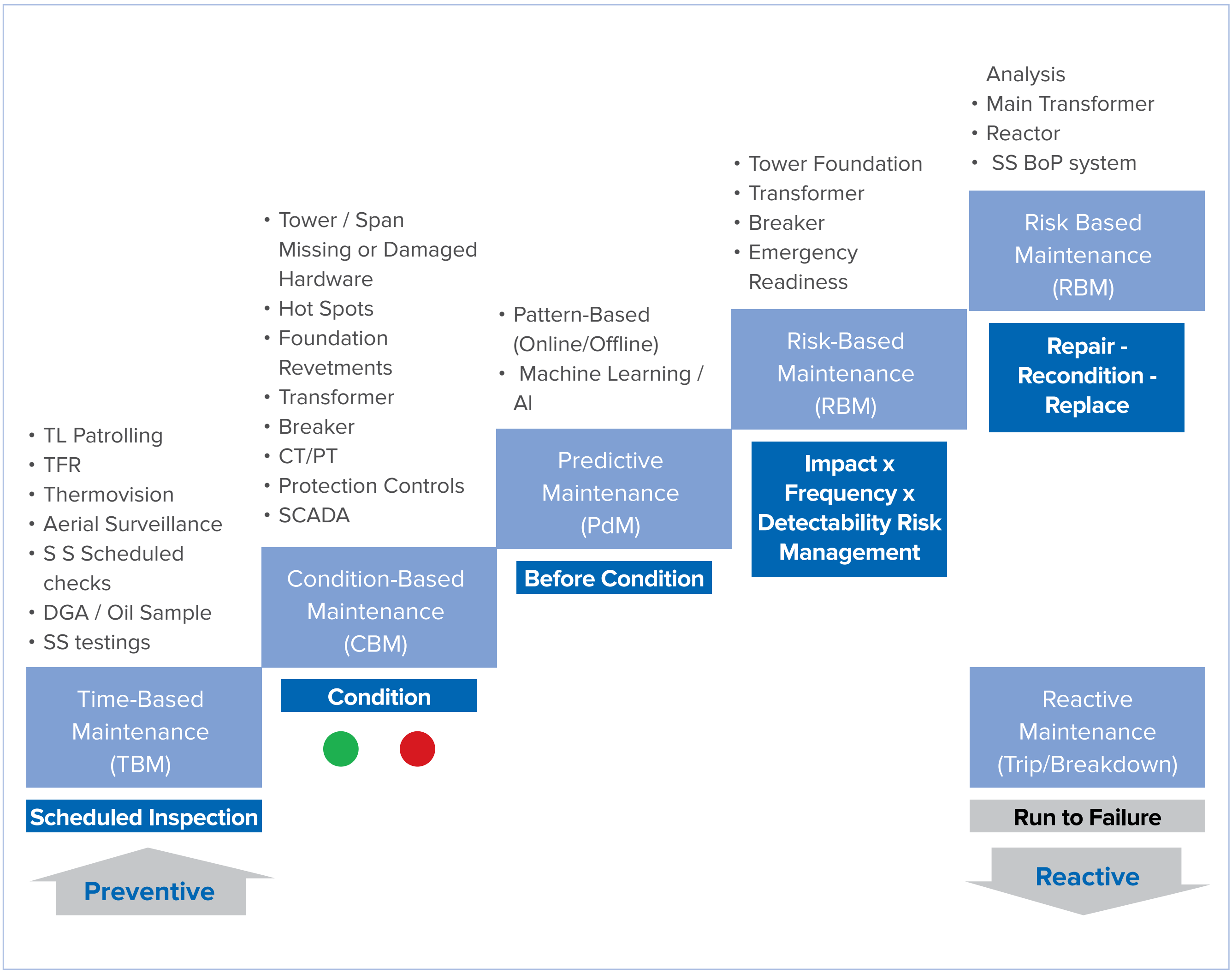
Summary

- IndiGrid has consistently maintained availability at over 98% for its assets since inception and earned maximum eligible incentives
- For JTCL, force majeure approved certificate is appealed. Revised certificate is approved for 60 days against the application made for 74 days. The application for balance 14 days is under appeal. Force majeure certificate for ENICL acquired in March 2020.
- 100% safe man hours achieved

Overall, FY 2020 turned out another good performance period for IndiGrid assets from an asset management and performance perspective.

Focus on maximising 'Reliability'

In accordance with the Assured Performance pillar of Asset Management Framework, Predictable Reliability is of paramount importance to achieve committed performance to our stakeholders. IndiGrid has adopted Reliability Centered Maintenance (RCM) Approach to achieve objective of safe and reliable operations of assets for its life cycle. IndiGrid RCM approach is illustrated as below.



Under this approach, conventional O&M mindset change from corrective (or reactive or run to failure approach) to preventive to predictive and ultimately to reliability centered maintenance shall be key philosophy towards maintaining the IndiGrid Assets. Reliability-Centered Maintenance (RCM) is the process of determining the most effective maintenance strategies based on the local and global leading practices across the sectors and more particularly in power transmission.

The RCM philosophy shall employ best practices from each of maintenanc strageies such as Time based Maintenance, Condition Based Maintenance, Predictive Maintenance with Real-time Monitoring, Risk based Maintenance, Life Cycle Based Maintenance and even hard inevitable learnings from Run-to-Failure maintenance. These are deployed in integrated manner at system or component level to increase the confidence that the assets will deliver its assured performance in the desired manner over its design life cycle.

Implementation of Digital Technologies like drone-based inspections, digital asset life cycle management platform with artificial intelligence based transformative technologies, advance weather predication to address climate change challenges and robust emergency / disaster management programmes with inbuilt state-of-the-art SCADA system will further strengthen RCM approach to deliver IndiGrid vision and its objectives.

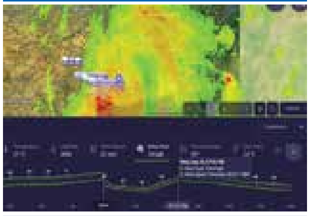
IndiGrid shall put all its best endeavour to transform the way the power transmission assets are maintained with Reliability Centred Maintenance Approach. Key Project details are as follows

Heli Survey

- Helicopter surveys to access snowbound and difficult terrain and monitor the health of the line
- Avalanche Risk Assessment
- Quick Emergency Readiness and Response Management

Deployed in NRSS in Nov 2019

Weather Prediction



- Weather prediction to enable emergency readiness
- Enable decision-making to get ready for climate change risk mitigation
- Also acts as micro-site level data for basis for insurance claim if required

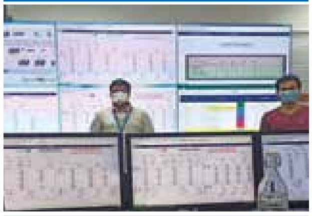
Partnered with Climacell©

Drone (POC)

- Aerial Survey to ensure Inspection continuity
- Effective Vegetation Management to reduce trips
- At POC stage
- Enabling image analytics with Thermal & LIDR Technology

Effective Inspections and Productivity

Digital Asset Management



- Central control room for entire portfolio at Bhopal Substation
- Asset Performance & Life Cycle Optimisation
- Further investment in digital platforms for field force management

DAM to be deployed

IndiGrid operates its power transmission assets under an availability-based tariff regime, which incentivizes to provide the highest possible system reliability, measured as “availability”. Availability is defined as the time in hours during a given period for which the transmission system is capable of transmitting electricity at its rated voltage, expressed as a percentage of total hours in the period.

This implies that revenue for a power transmission asset is independent of actual power flow through the asset.

The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) Tariff Regulations provide specific guidance on the calculation of availability and consider the elements in the transmission system (including transmission lines, transformers and substations) as well as the reason for any outages, with force majeure outages being excluded from the calculation. All power transmission assets of IndiGrid are fully constructed and commissioned.

For each asset, IndiGrid is required to maintain system availability of 98% in order to receive 100% of the transmission charge (comprising escalable and non-escalable charges). Incentive payments are received if the availability exceeds 98%, up to a maximum of 99.75% availability.

IndiGrid – ESG prerogatives:

Sustainability is core focus for IndiGrid for creating long-term value creation for all its stakeholders.

IndiGrid has defined below key issues related to sustainability to focus with respect to its business and materiality map of SASB:

Environmental

- GHS Emissions
- Resource Management
- Environmental Policy and Compliance

Social

- Health & Safety
- Legal Compliance
- Community Engagement

Governance

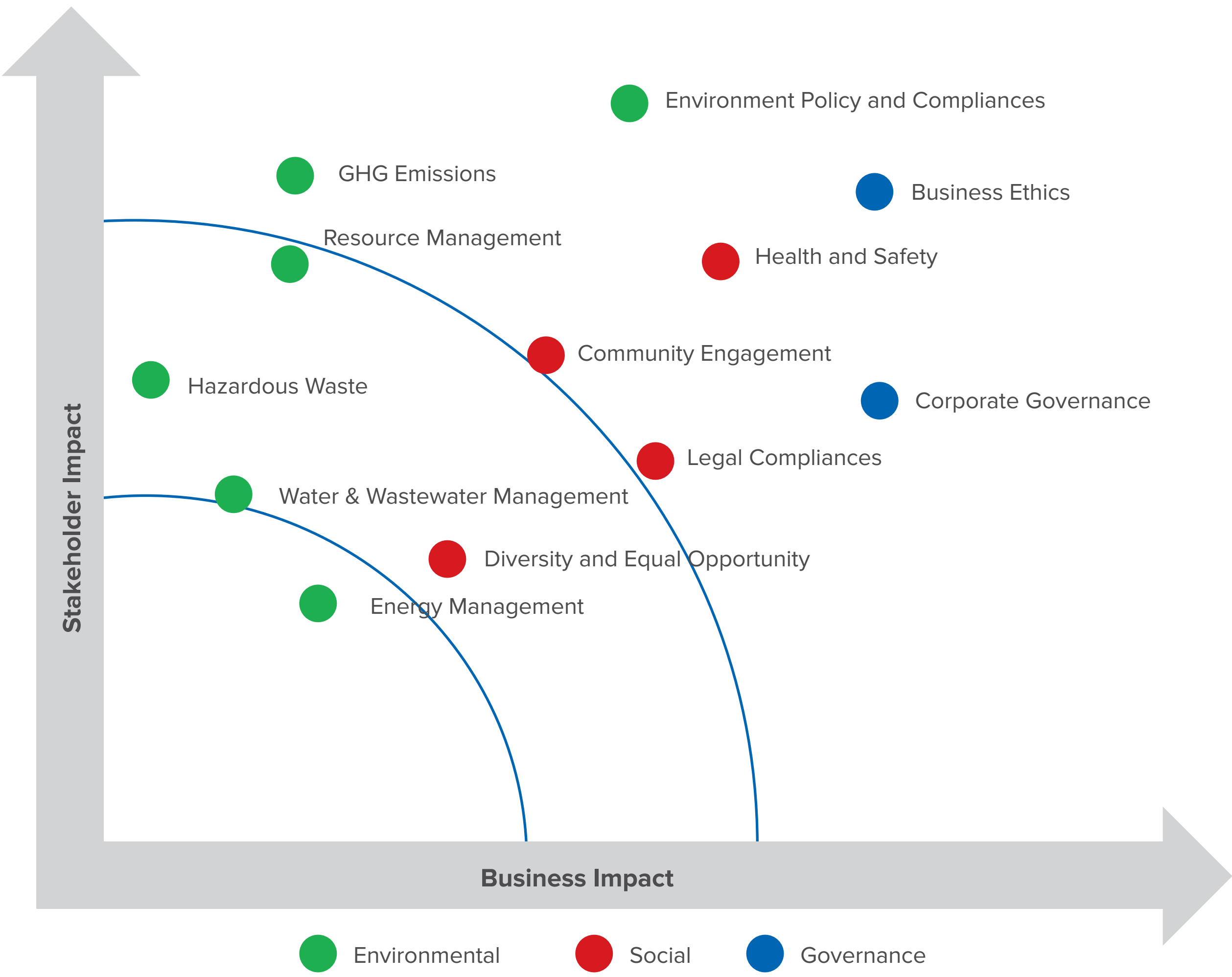
- Corporate Governance
- Business Ethics
- Critical Risk Management

GHG Emissions:

- We generated 133,100 kWh units (YTD Mar-20) from our roof top solar power plant at Bhopal and Dhule substation used for auxiliary consumption resulting in CO2 avoidance of total 108 tonnes
- SF6, a potent GHG used in circuit breakers is arrested through systematic monitoring and immediate action
- We operate extra high voltage (EHV) lines at 400 kV and 765 kV which enables reduction in emissions by way of reducing losses

Resource Management:

- Tree plantation carried out in lieu of vegetation management for the transmission lines
- Several of our assets are built with Multi circuit towers, Pole towers and GIS substations which reduces our land footprint and therefore impact on Land / ROW and trees
- Cost of compensatory afforestation (CA), NPV, wildlife management plan, tree cutting cost, medicinal plantation cost and other expenditure on our portfolio is ~INR 2,900 million



Environment Policy and Compliance:

- Implementation of full compliance of forest and wildlife rules across our portfolio
- 100% compliance to Hazardous Waste Disposal - Transformer oil & Electric waste

Health & Safety:

- 100% Safe man hours achieved. Behaviour-based safety-enabled proactive closure of unsafe and near miss conditions
- 100% of our contractors have received relevant health & safety training designed for their scope of work
- We continued to focus on aligning our practices with international standards. In FY 20 we launched new SOPs with respect to Permit to Work and other HSE SOPs with leading practices to ensure safety of every person in our portfolio
- 22,127 Man hours of training across employees and partners
- Especially with COVID-19, additional precautions are implemented with respect to social distancing as well as testing

Legal Compliances:

- Legatrix – an IT-enabled compliance tool is launched for automated monitoring and reporting of legal compliances across the portfolio

Community Engagement:

- Our operations are across 12 states and 1 union territory and we rely on support of local communities in enabling repairs and maintenance as and when required. We focus on active engagement to avoid ROW issues

Corporate Governance:

- Regulated by SEBI InvIT Regulations having prudent governance measures around
- Interested unitholders are not permitted to participate in voting for material related party transactions
- Borrowing limit up to 70% of AUM with other conditions like AAA rating, quarterly valuation, and disclosures
- Well-diversified Board including three independent directors with varied expertise with majority representation by Independent members and majority investors of IndiGrid
- All Board committees are chaired by Independent board member
- Approval of investment committee with majority independent directors is mandatory for all acquisitions
- E-voting facility offered for all investors' approvals to encourage wider participation

Business Ethics:

- Code of conduct policy is adopted by the Company and implemented across its operations. It covers anti-bribery, anti-corruption, prevention of money laundering, insider trading, as well as prevention of sexual harassment

Critical Risk Management:

- Robust internal audit framework implemented by KPMG (Internal Auditor) with monthly and quarterly rigor across critical processes
- Enterprise Risk Management is conducted annually with implementation tracked across the year

COVID-19 Readiness:

- "ZERO" - COVID infections (YTD) for ~ 600 people across sites
- People safety & Asset Reliability are key priorities during this period
- Compliance to internal and government advisories
- Strict monitoring and control on Personal Hygiene, Workplace sanitisation, Temperature monitoring, PPE compliance, Social Distancing and Vehicle/Driver sanitisation
- Strong collaboration with local administration
- Frequent sensitisation from leadership teams with field teams
- Power Transmission classified as an "Essential Service" and thus 24x7 substation operations and all critical O&M activities were uninterrupted
- 9 pm – 9 min PM call on April 5, 2020 – Successfully achieved grid stability with robust planning

Strong Operations Asset Management Team

Mr. Rao has extensive experience in Power Sector T&D – handled diverse roles like Grid Operation, O&M, Projects Execution & Monitoring, EPC for Construction of EHV Substations and Transmission lines. He served in PGCIL, REC Ltd., JSW Energy Ltd., Sterlite Power & Kalpataru Power Transmission Ltd.. He was instrumental in delivery of high value T&D projects with end to end responsibility for implementation with contributions towards regulatory support, bidding for new business acquisition and contracts management activities. Also, he led large teams to deliver regional EPC P&L responsibility for execution of Transmission line & Substation Projects across geographies. He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Electrical Engineering from UCEK, JNTU, Kakinada, AP.

Mr. P. Jaganmohan Rao
Senior Vice President – Transmission

Mr. Pandya has over 26 years of versatile experience in the field of Power Generation (both conventional & renewables) and transmission sector. Prior to joining IndiGrid, he was working as General Manager- Transmission with CLP India Private Limited. He has also served Reliance Infrastructure Limited and Torrent Power. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering from Saurashtra University and also qualified with PGDM-HRM. He also certified with Energy auditor and Six Sigma green belt.

Mr. Piyush Pandya
National Head – Substation

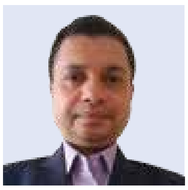
Mr. Teng has about 20 years of experience in leading distributed operations in RE, power distribution and telecom infrastructure business. Having worked with LG Electronics and Airtel, Ramneek has held strategic P&L positions of head of projects and O&M services for Bharti Infratel and Enercon (Wind World India Ltd) before joining IndiGrid. He was regional head of operations for Bharti, business head at Essel Power Distribution and Head of Projects – Quality Cost and Time at Enercon. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering from NIT Srinagar and is an alumnus of IIM Bangalore. Ramneek is a certified Six Sigma black belt and loves to handle large and winning teams.

Mr. Ramneek Teng
Vice President – Operational Excellence

Mr Inumula has around 21 Years of Techno - Commercial experience in Power Sector, primarily into Electricity Regulatory Affairs of Generation - both Thermal and Renewable, Distribution, Transmission, Grid Management, PPA Management including Revenue Assurance, Power Sales which includes Long-term, Medium Term, Short term and retail sales, Business Development, Contract Management, Project Management, Power Distribution & Transmission, Operation and Maintenance, Compliance Management etc.

Venkatraman has previously worked with companies like SEMBCORP, GMR-Energy, Abhijeet -Group, Maharashtra State Electricity Board & Indorama Synthetics. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering from Nagpur University. He is also an alumnus of IMT Ghaziabad and holds a Post Graduate Diploma in Electricity Regulation from MERC Mumbai.

Mr. Venkatraman Inumula
Vice President – Regulatory & Contracts



Mr. Panchal has over 20 years of experience in core IT. His expertise is in ERP, Digital Transformation, IT Infrastructure and Cybersecurity. He is passionate about problem solving & applying - IT solutions to Organization need, and has experience in Real Estate, Infrastructure and Manufacturing industry. He has previously worked as Head - IT/CIO at Rawpressery, Ashok Piramal Group, Emco Ltd, Kalpataru group and Allcargo. He was responsible for Implementing ERP, Building secured and Robust IT infrastructure and Implementing other Business applications. He holds a Bachelor's degree in commerce and Masters of Business Administration (MBA) in IT & Systems.

Mr. Aryan Panchal
Head – IT / Digital

Mr. Shah has over 18 years of experience in the field of Safety, Environment and Sustainability in Power (Generation, transmission and distribution), Ports & harbors, and Cement sector. He is having hands on experience in implementing safety, environment and sustainability practices as per the requirement of IFC, ADB and other world bank guidelines. Prior to joining IndiGrid, he has worked with Adani Group, Tata Power, Birla white cement and Shree cement.

He holds International general certificate in occupational health and safety from NEBOSH, UK and post graduate degree in Ecology and Environment Science from Sikkim Manipal University of Health, Medical and Technological Science.

Mr. Vishal Shah
Assistant Vice President – Environment, health and Safety

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Consolidated Financials - IndiGrid

(INR million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	FY20	FY19	FY18
Revenue from Operations	12,427	6,656	4,476
EBITDA	11,504	6,036	4,155
EBITDA Margin	93%	91%	93%
NDCF	7,203	3,330	2,793
PAT	5,057	1,539	2,104
Net Debt/AUM	50%	47%	45%
DPU (INR/Unit)	12.00	12.00	9.56*
Distribution Yield**	13.00%	13.18%	11.97%*
NAV as per Independent Valuer (INR/Unit)	102.26	96.55	101.87

**10 months of operations, INR 11.47 per unit annualised DPU*
***VWAP for the financial year on NSE used for calculating distribution yield*

REVENUE, EBITDA and PAT

Revenue grew by 87% in FY 2019-20 from a year earlier on account of acquisition of three inter-state transmission assets: NTL, OGPTL and ENICL during the financial year.

The EBITDA margin was around 93% for power transmission assets, up from 91% YoY. Key cost components include costs incurred towards annual maintenance contracts, insurance, and regulatory fees. The EBITDA margin has increased in comparison to the previous year on account of acquisition of NTL and OGPTL, which have improved EBITDA margins at the portfolio level.

In FY 2019-20, PAT has increased on account of two reasons –

(i) Acquisition of NTL & OGPTL, which were part of the IndiGrid portfolio for more than 9 months during the current financial year, primarily through equity proceeds from the equity fund raise in May 2020.

(ii) Reversal of impairment. Impairment, however, is a non cash item and did not impact NDCF.

NDCF and DPU

Net Distributable Cash Flows (NDCF) or free cash flow generated from underlying operations grew 116% for the current financial year YoY to INR 7,203 million.

Total cash distribution for the financial year stood at approx. INR 7,000 million, more than 97% of the net cash flow generated during the financial year.

In terms of DPU, or cash distributed on a per unit basis to the unitholders, IGT distributed DPU of INR 12 per unit in FY 2019-20, which comprised INR 3.00/unit for each quarter.

During the review period, average VWAP was INR 92.27/ Unit, implying a distribution yield of 13% (FY 2018-19: VWAP - distribution).

ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT

Registered valuer Mr. S. Sundararaman, (Partner, Haribhakti & Co. LLP) carried out valuation as an independent valuer and valued IndiGrid assets at INR 120.21 billion as of March 31, 2020.

Consolidated revenue and AUM break up by assets

Asset	Revenue (INR million)			AUM (INR billion)
	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	As of March 31, 2020
BDTCL	2,180	2,577	2,694	18.56
JTCL	2,118	2,150	1,505	14.43
MTL	72	572	585	5.44
RTCL	41	457	460	4.01
PKTCL	65	746	756	6.44
PTCL	-	153	301	2.37
NTL	-	-	4,832	43.91
OGPTL	-	-	1,260	14.10
ENICL	-	-	33	10.95
Total	**4,476**	**6,656**	**12,427**	**120.21**

In FY 2019-20, independent valuation has increased basis the current market conditions with the change in taxes and beta resulting to the FMV being higher than the book carrying value, leading to positive non-cash gain.

BORROWINGS

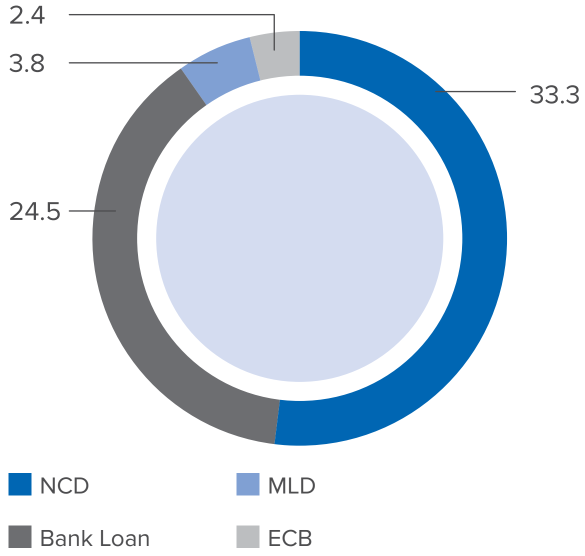
During the year ended March 31, 2020, for acquisition of NTL, OGPTL and ENICL, following borrowings have been raised:

Date of Issuance	Entity	Tenure	Amount (INR million)	Type of Instrument
04-06-2019	IndiGrid	3 Years	14,000	Non-Convertible Debenture
04-07-2019	IndiGrid	3 Years & 6 Months	2,000	Market-Linked Debenture
05-07-2019	OGPTL	12 Years	5,500	Term Loan
29-07-2019	IndiGrid	5 Years	3,000	Non-Convertible Debenture
02-08-2019	IndiGrid	3 Years & 3 Months	2,000	Non-Convertible Debenture
27-01-2020	IndiGrid	4 Years	900	Market-Linked Debenture
13-03-2020	IndiGrid	3 Years & 10 Months	850	Market-Linked Debenture
23-03-2020	ENICL	5 Years	9,000	Term Loan

All the above-mentioned NCD/MLD are listed on the BSE Limited. In the month of July 2019, IndiGrid has raised INR 2,000 million through first-of-its-kind Market-Linked Debenture issuance by InvITs which was subscribed by wider investors such as HNIs, Family offices and Corporates etc. On account of the borrowing raised during the year, consolidated borrowings as on March 31, 2020 stood at INR 63.89 billion.

IndiGrid enjoys a AAA corporate credit rating; its debt facilities at the asset level are also rated AAA. This is on account of low operating risk resulting in stable cash flows. The break-up of borrowing by sources as of March 31, 2020 is as follows:

Source of Borrowing (INR BN)



Credit Rating

Rating Agency	Rating For	Rating	Date	Rating Rationale
CRISIL	IndiGrid	CCR AAA/Stable, CRISIL AAA/ Stable & PP- MLD AAAr/Stable	January 22, 2020	- Stable revenue of the operational SPVs - Cash Flow stability under PoC mechanism - Strong financial risk profile
India Ratings	IndiGrid	IND AAA/Stable	April 03, 2020	- Stable Operating Performance - Diversified Ownership - High-Quality Underlying Assets - Stake Acquisition in Phases - Moderate Debt Structure - Liquidity Indicator - Adequate
ICRA	IndiGrid	ICRA AAA/Stable	February 6, 2020	- Stable performance of power transmission assets - Assured offtake under long-term TSA - Strong payment security - Healthy financial risk profile - Structural features like presence of Debt Service Reserve, cash trap triggers and payment mechanism
ICRA	BDTCL	ICRA AAA/Stable	November 25, 2019	- Stable performance of power transmission assets - Assured offtake under long-term TSA - Strong payment security - Healthy financial risk profile - Structural features like presence of Debt Service Reserve, cash trap triggers and payment mechanism
CRISIL	BDTCL	CRISIL AAA/ Stable	May 22, 2020	- Low offtake risks as per contractual terms of TSA - Stable cash flow under PoC pool mechanism
India Ratings	BDTCL	IND AAA/Stable	January 03, 2020	- Stable Operations - Price Risk Mitigated - Low Operating Risks - Low Operating Costs - Revenue Sharing Mechanism Addresses Counterparty Risks - Established Tariff Recovery Track Record - Strong Sponsor - Comfortable Liquidity & Comfortable Debt Structure
ICRA	OGPTL	ICRA AAA/Stable	May 04, 2020	- Stable performance of power transmission assets - Assured offtake under long-term TSA - Strong payment security - Healthy financial risk profile
India Rating	ENCIL	IND AAA/Stable	April 30, 2020	- Price Risk Mitigated - IndiGrid's High-quality Underlying Assets - Liquidity Indicator – Adequate - IndiGrid's Stable Operating Performance - IndiGrid Liquidity Indicator – Adequate

Repayment Schedule as of March 31, 2020.

8.6%	Weighted Average Costs of Debt
AAA	Rating by CRISIL, ICRA, India Ratings
>3x	EBITDA / Interest
100%	Fixed Rate

Repayment / Refinancing Schedule* (INR MN)

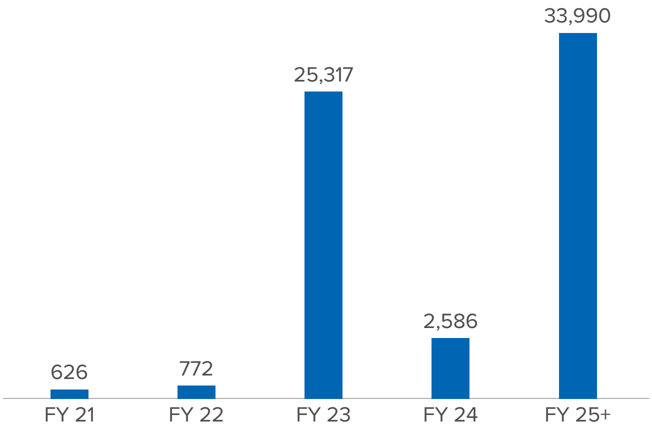


**Chart is not drawn to scale*

IndiGrid's consolidated debt maturity profile consists of INR 25.3 billion, INR 11.2 billion, and INR 10.5 billion maturing in FY 2023, FY 2025 and FY 2028, respectively and would be refinanced to elongate average maturity. IndiGrid endeavours to take competitive long tenure debt available through banks and financial markets.

Note: There will be difference in reported consolidated borrowing & above repayment schedule on account of Ind AS adjustments.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION

IndiGrid is aware of the risks associated with its business. These risks are constantly monitored, and adequate steps are taken to mitigate these risks. There are robust internal control mechanisms to identify and manage these risks in a timely manner.

A. Delay in Collection

A delay in payment by customers to the CTU under PoC mechanism might affect the timing of cash flows.

B. Inability to Offset Cost Increases

The tariff structure under TSA is largely fixed. Increase in O&M and interest costs because of the reasons beyond control might adversely impact profitability.

C. Unforeseen Changes, in Regulatory Environment

Any adverse regulatory development can impact cash flows to the unit holders.

D. Force Majeure

Any force majeure event that is not covered by insurance or TSA can adversely impact the business and the timing of cash flows to the unitholders.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS

IndiGrid has a strong internal control system to manage its operations, financial reporting, and compliance requirements. The Investment Manager has clearly defined roles and responsibilities for all managerial positions. All the business parameters are regularly monitored, and effective steps are taken to control them. Regular internal audits are undertaken to ensure that responsibilities are executed effectively. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors periodically reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control systems and suggests improvements to further strengthen them.

INSURANCE POLICIES

All transmission assets are insured by best-in-class insurance cover to the extent of INR 200 crores standard risks like fire, storm, flood, tempest, machinery breakdown and related risks including loss of profit. The policy is subject to standard exclusions. The coverage under policy has been extended for reinstatement of value, escalation, cost of architect, surveyors, consulting engineers, etc., removal of debris and other clauses. The most comprehensive cover available, i.e., Industrial All Risks (as against Standard Fire and Special Peril Insurance) is taken, which provides a wider cover against perils such as fire and allied perils, burglary, accidental damage, asset breakdown as well as business interruption. Apart from the industrial risk cover, all transmission assets are covered against any loss due to terrorism by obtaining standalone Terrorism cover.

OUTLOOK

The Indian power sector has been more dynamic in the recent past than it has been in the past couple of years. With focussed debt resolution for power generation assets, financial prudence is likely to be exercised across the power delivery value chain. This, in our opinion, will bring new developers and players along with fresh investments in the power sector in general. Another interesting development has been a marked increase in transactions in the transmission space in the recent past. This has paved the way for financial investors to invest in the power transmission sector, leaving greater churn of capital by the developers into new projects. We see this as a wider monetisation of assets in the transmission space and a larger opportunity for asset acquisition by IndiGrid.

While growth will continue to be our underlying theme in the future, IndiGrid remains committed to its mandate of making recurring distribution to unitholders. In Q4 FY 2018, IndiGrid had provided a DPU guidance of INR 12, much ahead of its earlier guidance of 3-5% DPU growth on a DPU guidance of INR 11 at the time of IPO. This was primarily on account of feedback from our unitholders who prefer growth while maintaining stability of cash flows. We are proud to have met our stated guidance for FY 2020. We remain focussed and committed to deliver on their expectations. While we have a strong growth pipeline of Sponsor assets, we continue to look out for low risk yet accretive investments in third-party assets.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

This document contains statements about expected future events, financial and operating results of IndiGrid, which are forward-looking. By their nature, forward-looking statements require the Company to make assumptions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. There is significant risk that the assumptions, predictions and other forward-looking statements will not prove to be accurate. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements as a number of factors could cause assumptions, actual future results and events to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements. Accordingly, this document is subject to the disclaimer and qualified in its entirely by the assumptions, qualifications and risk factors referred to in the management's discussion and analysis of IndiGrid's Annual Report, 2019-20.

YEAR IN REVIEW: FY20

April 2019	**Outcome of Board Meeting (April 24, 2019)** • Approved audited standalone and consolidated financial information for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2019 • Board declared a distribution of INR 3 per unit in the form of interest for Q4 FY 2019 **Outcome of Board Meeting (April 30, 2019)** • Approved the opening of the preferential issue of up to INR 25,600 million • Approved and adopted preliminary placement document • Approved the floor price and relevant date for preferential issue • Authorised execution of definitive agreements to acquire NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited and Odisha Generation Phase-II Transmission Limited • Authorized execution of Framework Agreement for acquisition of three power transmission assets from Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited • Considered non-binding commitment letter received from Esoteric II Pte Ltd. and GIC Infra Holdings Pte. Ltd. • Considered and approved designating Esoteric as a sponsor of IndiGrid and corresponding amendment to Trust Deed • Authorized execution of definitive agreement with Electron IM Pte. Ltd. (affiliate of KKR) for investment in the Investment Manager and the consequent change in control of the Investment Manager
May 2019	**Outcome of Allotment Committee Meeting (May 04, 2019)** • Approved and declared the closure of the Preferential issue • Determined and approved the issue price of INR 83.89 per unit • Approved and adopted the Placement Document • Approved the Confirmation Allocation Note ("CAN") **Published Valuation Report for FY 2019 (May 03, 2019)** **Credit Rating AAA from CRISIL re-affirmed (May 03, 2019)** **Called an Extra-ordinary General Meeting of Unitholders (May 07, 2019)** **Outcome of the Allotment Committee Meeting (May 07, 2019)** • approved the issue and allotment of 299,683,881 Units to institutional investors at the issue price of ₹ 83.89 per Unit against the floor price of ₹ 83.89 per Unit, aggregating to ₹ 25,140.48 million. **E-voting period for EGM commenced — (27 May 2019)** **Outcome of the EGM of IndiGrid held in Mumbai, India — (30 May 2019)** • Approved the proposed acquisition of Power Transmission Assets from Sponsor and matters related thereto • Approved the induction of Esoteric II Pte. Ltd. as a Sponsor of IndiGrid (along with Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited) • Approved the acquisition of the Issued, Subscribed, and Paid-up capital of the Investment Manager by Electron IM Pte. Ltd. and the consequent change of control • Approved the amendment of the ROFO Deed

June **2019**	**Acquisition of Sterlite Grid 2 Limited along with its subsidiary company i.e. NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited is completed - (June 04, 2019)** **Raised INR 14 billion (Series-C) through allotment of AAA-rated Non-Convertible Debentures - (June 05, 2019)** **Mr. Kuldip Kaura has submitted his resignation from the directorship and Mr. Sanjay Nayar has been appointed as the Director of the Company - (June 07, 2019)** **Non-Convertible Debentures (Series-C) listed on BSE - (June 18, 2019)** **Called Second Annual General Meeting (AGM) of Unitholders (June 27, 2019)** **Acquisition of Sterlite Grid 3 Limited along with its subsidiary company i.e. Odisha Generation Phase-II Transmission Limited is completed - (June 28, 2019)**
July **2019**	**Raised INR 2 billion through allotment of AAA-rated Non-Convertible Market Linked Debentures (MLD) - (July 05, 2019)** Series A MLD listed on BSE - (July 19, 2019) E-voting period for 2nd AGM commenced - (July 23, 2019) Outcome of the 2nd AGM of IndiGrid held in Mumbai, India - (July 26, 2019) • Adopted Financial Statements as on March 31, 2019 • Adopted Valuation Reports as on March 31, 2019 • Approved the appointment of S R B C & Co. LLP as Statutory Auditor • Approved the appointment of Valuers • Approved the overall limit of performance remuneration payable to directors • Granted the authority to borrow and create charge on assets and matters related thereto **Outcome of Board Meeting - (July 29, 2019)** • Approved unaudited consolidated financial results for Q1 FY 2020 • Declared a distribution of INR 3 per unit (INR 2.88 as interest and INR 0.12 as capital repayment) for Q1 FY 2020 • Record date for Distribution corresponding to Q1 FY 2020 (August 05, 2019) **Raised INR 3 billion (Series-D) through allotment of AAA-rated Non-Convertible Debentures – (July 29, 2019)** **Electron IM PTE. Ltd. acquired 40.01% shares of Investment Manager pursuant to SSPA dated April 30, 2019 – (July 31, 2019)**

August 2019	**Raised INR 2 billion (Series-E) through allotment of AAA rated Non-Convertible Debentures - (August 02, 2019)** **Non-Convertible Debentures (Series-D) listed on BSE - (August 14, 2019)** **Non-Convertible Debentures (Series-E) listed on BSE - (August 22, 2019)**
September 2019	**Trading lot size reduced to 1,701 units from 5,103 units - (September 30, 2019)**
October 2019	**Outcome of Board Meeting (October 25, 2019)** • Approved unaudited standalone and consolidated financial results for HY1 FY20 • Declared a distribution of INR 3 per unit in the form of interest for Q2 FY20 • Adopted Code of Internal Procedures and conduct for Regulating, Monitoring and Reporting of Trading by Designated Persons.
November 2019	**Published Half yearly Valuation Report and declared NAV for HY1FY20 - (November 08, 2019)** **Published its Half-yearly Report for HY1FY19 (November 14, 2019)**
January 2020	**Outcome of the Board Meeting (January 22, 2020)** • Approved unaudited consolidated financial results for Q3FY20. • Declared a distribution of INR 3 per unit in the form of interest for Q3FY20 **Raised INR 0.90 billion (Series-B-MLD) (tranche 1) through allotment of AAA rated Non-Convertible Debentures - (January 27, 2020)** **Called an Extra-ordinary General Meeting of Unitholders (January 29, 2020)**
February 2020	**Non-Convertible Debentures (Series-B-MLD) (tranche 1) listed on BSE - (February 12, 2020)** **E-voting period for EGM commenced - (February 21, 2020)** **Outcome of the EGM of IndiGrid held in Mumbai, India - (February 24, 2020)** • Approved the proposed acquisition of Power Transmission Assets from Sponsor and matters related thereto
March 2020	**Raised INR ~ 0.85 billion (Series-B-MLD) (tranche 2) through allotment of AAA rated Non-Convertible Debentures - (March 13, 2020)** **Executed Definitive Agreements for acquisition of 100% economic interest and management control of East-North Interconnection Company Limited is completed - (March 23, 2020)** **Raised INR 9 Billion from Axis Bank for acquisition of ENICL (March 23, 2020)** **Non-Convertible Debentures (Series-B-MLD) (tranche 2) listed on BSE - (March 27, 2020)**

Post Cut-off date update

Board on April 8, 2020 approved:

1) Addition of Renewable Energy to IndiGrid's Investment Strategy and consequent amendment to the Trust Deed
2) Acquisition of Gurgaon-Palwal Transmission Limited ("GPTL"), Power Transmission Asset
3) To conduct Postal Ballot to seek Unitholders approval for aforesaid transactions

E-voting period for Postal Ballot commenced - (April 10, 2020)

AAA Credit Rating re-affirmed from CRISIL, India Ratings, CARE (April 2020)

E-voting period for Postal Ballot ended - (May 9, 2020)

Outcome of Postal Ballot (May 9, 2020)

- Approved change in Investment Strategy and the consequent amendment to the Trust Deed
- Approved the proposed acquisition of Power Transmission Assets from Sponsor and matters related thereto

Raised INR 1.50 Billion from Federal Bank for 5 Year fixed rate (May 16, 2020)

Outcome of Board Meeting (May 27, 2020)

- Approved audited standalone and consolidated financial results the year ended March 31, 2020
- Declared a distribution of INR 3 per unit in the form interest for Q4FY20

Published Valuation Report for FY19-20 (May 27, 2020)

Entered into definitive agreements for acquisition of Jhajjar KT Transco Private Limited from Kalpataru Power Transmission Limited (KPTL) and Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited ("TEECL") (May 29, 2020).

Raised INR 1 Billion (Series-F) and INR 2.50 Billion (Series-G) (tranche 1) through allotment of AAA rated Non-Convertible Debentures - (June 15, 2020)

Non-Convertible Debentures [Series-F & G (tranche 2)] listed on BSE - (June 24, 2020)

Raised INR 1 Billion (Series-G) (tranche 2) through allotment of AAA rated Non-Convertible Debentures - (July 10, 2020)

Non-Convertible Debentures (Series-G) (tranche 2) listed on BSE - (July 24, 2020)

Intimated termination of Inter Se agreement between Esoteric II Pte. Ltd, an affiliate of KKR & Co. Inc and Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited and subsequent withdrawal of intimation of desire to be designated as Sponsor by Esoteric II Pte. Ltd. (August 3, 2020)

Outcome of Board Meeting (August 6, 2020)

- Approved unaudited standalone and consolidated financial results for Q1 FY21

- Declared a distribution of INR 3.00 per unit in the form interest for Q1 FY21

Published Valuation Report for Q1FY21 (August 6, 2020)

Intimated disclosure received from Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited, Sponsor of IndiGrid regarding sale of IndiGrid units. (August 14, 2020)

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Corporate Governance is a continuous process, which incorporates every sphere of management, from internal set of controls and action plans to performance evaluation and disclosures. It is vital for any organisation to have a disciplined approach to Corporate Governance and we at India Grid Trust ("IndiGrid") have imbibed this philosophy. In harmony with SEBI (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014 ("SEBI InvIT Regulations") the Report on Corporate Governance reverberates the ideology of Corporate Governance Systems at IndiGrid.

IndiGrid's Philosophy on Code of Corporate Governance represent the values, ethical and moral framework under which business decisions are taken. The investors want to be sure that not only is their capital handled effectively and adds to the creation of wealth, but the business decisions are also taken in a manner which is not illegal or involving moral hazard. IndiGrid perceives best in class corporate governance practices as a key to sustainable corporate growth and long-term unitholder value creation. The primary objective is to develop and adhere to a corporate culture of harmonious and transparent functioning and enhancing unitholders' wealth by developing capabilities and identifying opportunities that best serve the goal of value creation. All actions and strategic plans are directed towards delivering value to all stakeholders, as well as adhere to the highest standards of corporate behaviour.

IndiGrid has a three-tier governance structure:

Statutory supervision	Axis Trustee Services Limited is the Trustee of IndiGrid. Trustee is responsible for ensuring that all the business activities and investment policies comply with the provisions of the Code, Policies, Material Contracts and the SEBI InvIT Regulations and as well as monitoring the activities of the Investment Manager under the Investment Management Agreement and activities of the Project Manager under the Project Implementation and Management Agreement.
Strategic management	Sterlite Investment Managers Limited is the Investment Manager of IndiGrid. The Investment Manager has overall responsibility for setting the strategic direction of IndiGrid and deciding on the acquisition, divestment or enhancement of assets of IndiGrid in accordance with its stated investment strategy. The Board of Investment Manager lays down strategic goals and exercises control to ensure that IndiGrid is progressing to fulfill unitholders' aspirations.
Executive management	The executive management is composed of the key personnel and operates upon the directions of the Board of Directors of Investment Manager.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In order to maintain independence of the Investment Manager, Sterlite Investment Managers Limited ("the Company" or "Investment Manager") has a judicious combination of Executive Director, Non-Executive and Independent Directors ("the Board"). As on March 31, 2020, the Board comprised Six (6) directors including one (1) Whole-Time Director, two (2) Non-Executive Director and three (3) Independent Directors. The Whole Time Director also serves as the Chief Executive Officer of the Investment Manager. The Chief Executive Officer takes a lead role in facilitating effective communication among Directors. The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for corporate strategy and all management matters. During the year, the Board composition was in conformity with the provisions of the SEBI InvIT Regulations and Companies Act, 2013. All Directors are astute professionals coming from varied backgrounds possessing rich experience and expertise. All the Directors attended majority of board and committee meetings held during the period under review. The detailed profile of all Directors can be viewed in this report and also on the Company's website at http://www.indigrid.co.in/ director.html.

Mr. Shashikant H. Bhojani, Non-Executive Independent Director of Investment Manager expired on July 22, 2020. IndiGrid and the Investment Manager have immensely benefited from his advice to the Board and the Committees he served since listing of IndiGrid. He was pragmatic, deeply insightful, soft spoken and a perfect gentleman. All the directors, employees of Investment Manager convey deep sympathy, sorrow, and condolences to his family.

The Investment Manager have initiated the process to fill the vacancy caused by the sudden demise of Mr Bhojani and will intimate the stock exchanges accordingly.

Composition of the Board of Directors of Investment Manager

During the year, in addition to the applicable provisions of SEBI InvIT Regulations, the board of directors of the Investment Manager adhere to the following:

- Not less than 50% of the board of directors of the Investment Manager comprise independent directors and not directors or members of the governing board of another infrastructure investment trust registered under the SEBI InvIT Regulations. The independence of directors is determined in accordance with the Companies
Act, 2013.

- Collective experience of directors of the Investment Manager covers a broad range of commercial experience, particularly, experience in infrastructure sector, investment management or advisory and financial matters.

Board Committees

The Investment Manager has various committees to ensure independent board representation in line with SEBI InvIT regulations. IndiGrid has an experienced Board of Directors; which ensures strong representation on Board Committees.

INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

Composition and Meetings

The Investment Committee comprises of the board of directors of the Investment Manager. Majority members, including the chairperson of the Investment Committee are independent directors. The company secretary of the Investment Manager act as the secretary to the Investment Committee. The quorum shall be at least 50% of the number of members of the Investment Committee and subject to a minimum of two members.

The composition of the Investment Committee as of March 31, 2020 was as follows:

Name of Committee Members	Category
Mr. Tarun Kataria (Chairperson)	Independent Director
Mr. S H Bhojani	Independent Director
Mr. Rahul Asthana	Independent Director
Mr. Sanjay Nayar	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Pratik Agarwal	Non-Executive Director

Terms of reference of the Investment Committee

The terms of reference of the Investment Committee include the following:

- Reviewing investment decisions with respect to the underlying assets or projects of IndiGrid from the Sponsor including any further investments or divestments to ensure protection of the interest of unitholders including, investment decisions, which are related party transactions;

- Approving any proposal in relation to acquisition of assets, further issue of units including in relation to acquisition or assets; and

- Formulating any policy for the Investment Manager as necessary, in relation to its functions, as specified above.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Composition and Meetings

The Audit Committee comprises of the board of directors of the Investment Manager. The chairperson of the Audit Committee is independent director. All members of the Audit Committee are financially literate, and Chairman of the Committee have accounting and related financial management expertise. The company secretary of the Investment Manager shall act as the secretary to the Audit Committee. The quorum shall be at least 50% of the directors, of which at least 50% of the directors present, shall be independent directors and subject to a minimum of two members being present in person.

The composition of the Audit Committee as on March 31, 2020 was as follows:

Name of Committee Members	Category
Mr. Tarun Kataria (Chairperson)	Independent Director
Mr. S H Bhojani	Independent Director
Mr. Rahul Asthana	Independent Director
Mr. Sanjay Nayar	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Pratik Agarwal	Non-Executive Director

Terms of reference of the Audit Committee

The terms of reference of the Audit Committee include the following:

1. Provide recommendations to the board of directors regarding any proposed distributions;
2. Overseeing IndiGrid's financial reporting process and disclosure of its financial information to ensure that its financial statements are correct, sufficient and credible
3. Giving recommendations to the board of directors regarding appointment, re-appointment and replacement, remuneration and terms of appointment of the statutory auditor of IndiGrid and the audit fee, subject to the approval of the unitholders;
4. Reviewing and monitoring the independence and performance of the statutory auditor of IndiGrid, and effectiveness of audit process;
5. Approving payments to statutory auditors of IndiGrid for any other services rendered by such statutory auditors;
6. Reviewing the annual financial statements and auditor's report thereon of IndiGrid, before submission to the board of directors for approval, with particular reference to
   - changes, if any, in accounting policies and practices and reasons for such change;
   - major accounting entries involving estimates based on the exercise of judgment by management;
   - significant adjustments made in the financial statements arising out of audit findings;
   - compliance with listing and other legal requirements relating to financial statements;
   - disclosure of any related party transactions; and
   - qualifications in the draft audit report;
7. Reviewing, with the management, all periodic financial statements, including but not limited to half-yearly and annual financial statements of IndiGrid before submission to the board of directors for approval;
8. Reviewing, with the management, the statement of uses/ application of funds raised through an issue of units by IndiGrid (public issue, rights issue, preferential issue, etc.) and the statement of funds utilised for purposes other than those stated in the offer documents/ notice, and making appropriate recommendations to the board of directors for follow- up action;
9. Approval or any subsequent modifications of transactions of IndiGrid with related parties including, reviewing agreements or transactions in this regard;
10. Scrutinizing loans and investments of IndiGrid;
11. Reviewing all valuation reports required to be prepared under applicable law, periodically, and as required, under applicable law;
12. Evaluating financial controls and risk management systems of IndiGrid;
13. Reviewing, with the management, the performance of statutory auditors of IndiGrid, and adequacy of the internal control systems, as necessary;
14. Reviewing the adequacy of internal audit function if any of IndiGrid, including the structure of the internal audit department, staffing and seniority of the official heading the department, reporting structure coverage and frequency of internal audit;
15. Reviewing the findings of any internal investigations in relation to IndiGrid, into matters where there is suspected fraud or irregularity or a failure of internal control systems of a material nature and reporting the matter to the board of directors;
16. Reviewing the procedures put in place by the Investment Manager for managing any conflict that may arise between the interests of the unitholders, the parties to IndiGrid and the interests of the Investment Manager, including related party transactions, the indemnification of expenses or liabilities incurred by the Investment Manager, and the setting of fee or charges payable out of IndiGrid's assets;
17. Discussing with statutory auditors and valuers prior to commencement of the audit or valuation, respectively, about the nature and scope, as well as post-audit/ valuation discussion to ascertain any area of concern;
18. Reviewing and monitoring the independence and performance of the valuer of IndiGrid;
19. Giving recommendations to the board of directors regarding appointment, re-appointment and replacement, remuneration and terms of appointment of the valuer of IndiGrid;

20. Evaluating any defaults or delay in payment of distributions to the unitholders or dividends by the SPVs to IndiGrid and payments to any creditors of IndiGrid or the SPVs, and recommending remedial measures;

21. Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations;

22. Reviewing the statement of significant related party transactions, submitted by the management;

23. Reviewing the management letter/letters of internal control weaknesses issued by the statutory auditors; and

24. Formulating any policy for the Investment Manager as necessary, in relation to its functions, as specified above.

STAKEHOLDERS' RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE

Composition and Meetings

The Stakeholders' Relationship Committee comprises of board of directors of the Investment Manager. The Chairperson of the Committee is Independent Director. The company secretary of the Investment Manager act as the secretary to the Stakeholders' Relationship Committee. The quorum shall be at least 50% of the number of members of the Stakeholders' Relationship Committee and subject to a minimum of two members.

The composition of the Stakeholders' Relationship Committee as on March 31, 2020 was as follows:

Name of Committee Members	Category
Mr. S H Bhojani (Chairperson)	Independent Director
Mr. Rahul Asthana	Independent Director
Mr. Sanjay Nayar	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Pratik Agarwal	Non-Executive Director

Terms of reference of the Stakeholders' Relationship Committee

The terms of reference of the Stakeholders' Relationship Committee is as follows:

(i) Considering and resolving grievances of the unitholders, including complaints related to the transfer of units, non-receipt of annual report and non-receipt of declared distributions;

(ii) Reviewing of any litigation related to unitholders' grievances;

(iii) Undertaking all functions in relation to protection of Unitholders' interests and resolution of any conflicts, including reviewing agreements or transactions in this regard;

(iv) Updating unitholders on acquisition / sale of assets by IndiGrid and any change in the capital structure of the SPVs;

(v) Reporting specific material litigation related to unitholders' grievances to the board of directors; and

(vi) Approving report on investor grievances to be submitted to the Trustee.

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Composition and Meetings

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee comprises of board of directors of the Investment Manager. The chairperson of the committee is an Independent Director. The company secretary of the Investment Manager act as the secretary to the Committee. The quorum shall be at least 50% of the number of members of the Committee and subject to a minimum of two members.

The composition of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee as on March 31, 2020 was as follows:

Name of Committee Members	Category
Mr. S H Bhojani (Chairperson)	Independent Director
Mr. Tarun Kataria	Independent Director
Mr. Sanjay Nayar	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Pratik Agarwal	Non-Executive Director

Terms of reference of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The terms of reference of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee is as follows:

(i) Formulation of the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend to the board of directors of the Investment Manager a policy relating to, the remuneration of the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees;

(ii) Formulation of criteria for evaluation of performance of independent directors and the board of directors;

(iii) Devising a policy on board diversity;

(iv) Identifying persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down and recommend to the board of directors their appointment and removal and evaluation of director's performance;

(v) Determining whether to extend or continue the term of appointment of the independent director, on the basis of the report of performance evaluation of independent directors;

(vi) Carrying out any other function as prescribed under applicable law;

(vii) Endeavour to appoint new key employee to replace any resigning key employee within six months from the date of receipt of notice of resignation and recommend such appointment to the Board, if necessary; and

(viii) Performing such other activities as may be delegated by the board of directors of the Investment Manager and/or are statutorily prescribed under any law to be attended to by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

ALLOTMENT COMMITTEE

Composition and Meetings

The Allotment Committee comprises of board of directors of the Investment Manager. The company secretary of the Investment Manager act as the secretary to the Committee. The quorum of the meeting shall be at least 2 members.

The composition of the Allotment Committee as on March 31, 2020 was as follows:

Name of Committee Members	Category
Mr. Rahul Asthana (Chairperson)	Independent Director
Mr. S H Bhojani	Independent Director
Mr. Sanjay Nayar	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Pratik Agarwal	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Harsh Shah	Whole-time Director

Terms of reference of the Allotment Committee

The terms of reference of the Allotment Committee is as follows:

1. To approve the terms of units, debentures and all types of permitted securities through preferential issue, private placement, rights issue, qualifies institutional placements;
2. To approve issue, subscription, allotment of units, debentures and all types of permitted securities to eligible investors and/or identified investors
3. To approve opening of issue, terms of issue, floor price, issue price, application form, offer document/ placement document including its addendum/ corrigendum and all the matters related thereto;
4. To authorize officers, agents, consultants, banks, advisors or any related person to submit, file, re- submit, modify, sign, execute, process all types of documents and information including but not limited to application, letters, clarifications, undertaking, certification, declaration to obtain all the necessary approvals, consents, permits, license, registration from government, regulatory, semi-government, statutory and private authorities, institutions, bodies, organizations including but not limited to RBI, SEBI, Stock Exchange, depositories;
5. To authorize officers, agents, consultants, banks, advisors or any related person to do all such acts, deeds and matters as may be incidental or considered necessary for giving effect to the aforesaid resolution.

RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Composition and Meetings

The Risk Management Committee comprises of board of directors of the Investment Manager. The company secretary of the Investment Manager act as the secretary to the Committee. The quorum of the meeting shall be at least 2 members out of which 50% shall be Independent Directors.

The composition of the Risk Management Committee as on March 31, 2020 was as follows:

Name of Committee Members	Category
Mr. Rahul Asthana (Chairperson)	Independent Director
Mr. Tarun Kataria	Independent Director
Mr. Sanjay Nayar	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Pratik Agarwal	Non-Executive Director

Terms of reference of the Risk Management Committee

The terms of reference of the Risk Management Committee is as follows:

1. To identify, assess, mitigate and monitor the existing as well as potential risks to the Trust (including risks associated with cyber security and financial risk), to recommend the strategies to the Board to overcome them and review key leading indicators in this regard;
2. To periodically review and approve the Risk Management framework including the risk management processes and practices of the Trust;
3. To evaluate significant risk exposures of the Trust and assess management's actions to mitigate the exposures in a timely manner;
4. To develop and implement action plans to mitigate the risks;
5. To coordinate its activities with the Audit Committee in instances where there is any overlap with audit activities

   (e.g. internal or external audit issue relating to risk management policy or practice);
6. To oversee at such intervals as may be necessary, the adequacy of Trust's resources to perform its risk management responsibilities and achieve its objectives;
7. To review and periodically assess the Trust's performance against the identified risks of the Company;

INFORMATION SUPPLIED TO THE BOARD

Information is provided to the Board members on continuous basis for their review, inputs and approvals from time to time. The Board critically evaluates IndiGrid's strategic direction, management policies and their effectiveness. Additionally, specific cases of acquisitions, important managerial decisions, material positive/ negative developments and statutory matters are presented to the committees of the Board and later with recommendations of the committees to the Board.

Attendance for Board & Committee Meetings held during FY 2020

Name of Director	Board Meeting (Attended/ Entitled)	ACM (Attended/ Entitled)	NRC (Attended/ Entitled)	ICM (Attended/ Entitled)	SRC (Attended/ Entitled)	RMC (Attended/ Entitled)	ALM (Attended/ Entitled)
Mr. Tarun Kataria	6/7	6/6	4/5	6/6	-	2/2	-
Mr. S.H. Bhojani	7/7	6/6	5/5	6/6	4/4	-	8/8
Mr. Rahul Asthana	7/7	6/6	2/2	6/6	4/4	2/2	8/8
Mr. Kuldip Kaura	2/3	2/3	-	-	1/1	-	-
Mr. Sanjay Nayar	2/3	2/3	2/3	2/4	2/3	1/2	1/5
Mr. Pratik Agarwal	7/7	3/3	3/3	4/4	4/4	2/2	5/8
Mr. Harsh Shah	7/7	-	1/2	-	-	-	7/8

For the purpose of attendance tele-presence is also considered.

Mr. Kuldip Kaura resigned from the directorship and Mr. Sanjay Nayar appointed as Director we.f. June 07, 2019.

Compliance Certificate

As per SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/127/2016 dated November 29, 2016, a Compliance Certificate from the Chief Executive Officer and the VP - Finance, of Investment Manager of IndiGrid on the Financial Statements and other matters of IndiGrid for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2020, was placed before the Board of Investment Manager.

Investor Complaints

The status of complaints is reported to the Board on a quarterly basis. During FY20, the investor complaints received by the Company were general in nature, which were resolved within prescribed timelines. Details of Unitholders' complaints on quarterly basis are also submitted to the Trustee, stock exchanges and published on IndiGrid's website.

Code of Conduct

The Investment Manager has prescribed a Code of Conduct for all Board Members and employees. All the Board Members and the Senior Management Personnel of Investment Manager have affirmed their compliance with the Code of Conduct for the year ended March 31, 2020.

Policies of the Board of Directors of the Investment Manager in relation to IndiGrid

In order to adhere the good governance practices the Investment Manager has adopted the following policies in relation to IndiGrid:

Borrowing Policy

The Investment Manager shall ensure that all funds borrowed in relation to IndiGrid are in compliance with the SEBI InvIT Regulations. Accordingly, the Investment Manager has formulated Borrowing Policy to outline the process for borrowing monies in relation to IndiGrid.

Policy in relation to Related Party Transactions and Conflict of Interests

To ensure proper approval, supervision and reporting of the transactions between IndiGrid and its Related Parties, the board of directors of the Investment Manager has adopted the Policy in relation to Related Party Transactions and Conflict of Interests, to regulate the transactions between IndiGrid and its Related Parties.

Distribution Policy

The Investment Manager has adopted the Distribution Policy to ensure proper, accurate and timely distribution for IndiGrid. The Distributable Income of IndiGrid is calculated in accordance with the Distribution Policy, SEBI InvIT Regulations and any circular, notification or guidance issued thereunder.

Policy on Appointment of Auditor and Valuer

The Investment Manager has adopted the Policy on Appointment of Auditor and Valuer to govern the appointment and operations of Auditor and Valuer which plays very crucial role at IndiGrid.

Code of Internal Procedures and Conduct for Regulating, Monitoring and Reporting of trading by Designated Person(s) of IndiGrid (the "UPSI Policy")

The Investment Manager has adopted the UPSI Policy to ensure that IndiGrid complies with applicable law, including the SEBI InvIT Regulations or such other laws, regulations, rules or guidelines prohibiting insider trading and governing disclosure of material, unpublished price sensitive information.

Policy for Determining Materiality of Information for Periodic Disclosures (the "Materiality of Information Policy")

The Investment Manager has adopted the Materiality of Information Policy with an intention to outline process and procedures for determining materiality of information in relation to periodic disclosures on IndiGrid's website, to the stock exchanges and to all stakeholders at large, in relation to IndiGrid.

Document Archival Policy

The Investment Manager has adopted the Document Archival Policy to provide a comprehensive policy on the preservation and conservation of the records and documents of IndiGrid. The Document Archival Policy aims at identifying, classifying, storing, securing, retrieving, tracking and destroying or permanently preserving records.

Nomination and Remuneration Policy

The Investment Manager has adopted the Nomination and Remuneration Policy with an intention to provide the underlying principles and guidelines governing the activities of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

Except as stated otherwise in this report during the period under review, there are no changes in the clauses of trust deed, investment management agreement or any other agreement pertaining to activities of India Grid Trust

Whistle Blower Policy / Vigil Mechanism

The Investment Manager has established a Vigil Mechanism for Directors and employees to report genuine concerns. The Vigil Mechanism is widely circulated for knowledge of the Directors and employees.

We further confirm that no personnel has been denied access to the Audit Committee of Investment Manager.

Disclosure of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 22 of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013 read with Rules thereunder, the Investment Manager has not received any complaint of sexual harassment during the year under review.

The Investment Manager has complied with provisions relating to the constitution of Internal Complaints Committee under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

SEBI Complaints Redress System (SCORES)

The investor complaints are processed in a centralised web based complaints redress system.

The salient features of this system are centralised database of all complaints, online upload of Action Taken Reports (ATRs) by the concerned companies and online viewing by investors of actions taken on the complaint and its current status.

IndiGrid has been registered on SCORES and Investment Manager makes every effort to resolve all investor complaints received through SCORES or otherwise within the statutory time limit from the receipt of the complaint.

Green Initiative

Investment Manager is concerned about the environment and utilises natural resources in a sustainable way. SEBI InvIT Regulations allows IndiGrid to send official documents to their Unitholders electronically.

In terms of the InvIT Regulations, Investment Manager propose to send documents like the Notice convening the general meetings, Financial Statements, Auditor's Report and other documents to the email address provided by you with the relevant depositories.

We request you to update your email address with your depository participant to ensure that the Annual Report and other documents reach you on your preferred email.

Amendments to Material Contracts

During the year under review, at the time of acquisition of Assets, the IndiGrid has executed amendment to the Investment Management Agreement and Project Implementation & Management Agreement.

Further, the Trust Deed was amended for addition of Renewable Energy to IndiGrid's Investment Strategy

GENERAL UNITHOLDER INFORMATION

1) Financial Year

The IndiGrid follows April-March as the financial year. To consider and approve the quarterly financial results for FY2019-20, the meetings of the Board were held on the following dates/ months:

First Quarter Ended Results:	July 29, 2019
Second Quarter and Half Year Ended Results:	October 25, 2019
Third Quarter	January 22, 2020
Fourth Quarter and Full Year Ended Results	May 27, 2020

2) Distribution

The details of Distribution declared by IndiGrid during FY20 are as follows:

Date of Board Meeting	Type of Distribution	Distribution (In INR)	Record Date	Payment Date
July 29, 2019	Interest & Capital Repayment	INR 3.00	August 05, 2019	August 09, 2019
October 25, 2019	Interest payment	INR 3.00	October 31, 2019	November 07, 2019
January 22, 2020	Interest payment	INR 3.00	January 28, 2020	February 4, 2020
May 27, 2020	Interest payment	INR 3.00	June 2, 2020	June 09, 2020

3) Listing Details

Name and Address of the Stock Exchange	Security Type	Scrip Code	ISIN code
BSE Limited (BSE) Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai - 400 001	Units	540565	INE219X23014
	NCD	958219	INE219X07017
	NCD	958599	INE219X07025
	NCD	958827	INE219X07033
	NCD (MLD)	958876	INE219X07041
	NCD	958915	INE219X07058
	NCD	958939	INE219X07066
	NCD (MLD)	959236	INE219X07074
National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) Exchange Plaza, Plot No. C/1, G-Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051	Units	INDIGRID	INE219X23014

4) Address for Correspondence including Investors Grievances

Principal Place of Business and Contact Details of the Trust:

India Grid Trust

F-1, The Mira Corporate Suites, 1&2, Ishwar Nagar,
Mathura Road, New Delhi - 110065, Delhi.
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer: Mr. Swapnil Patil
Tel: +91 22 4996 2200 | Fax: +91 22 4996 2288
E-mail: complianceofficer@indigrid.co.in, Website: http://www.indigrid.co.in

Registered Office and Contact Details of the Investment Manager:

Sterlite Investment Managers Limited
CIN: U28113MH2010PLC308857
Maker Maxity, 5 North Avenue, Level 5, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra East Mumbai, Maharashtra- 400051 India
Tel: +91 22 4996 2200 | Fax: +91 22 4996 2288
Email: complianceofficer@indigrid.co.in
Contact Person: Mr. Swapnil Patil

Registered Office and Contact Details of RTA

KFIN Technologies Private Limited
Karvy Selenium Tower B, Plot No. 31-32, Gachibowli,
Financial District, Nanakramguda, Hyderabad - 500 032
Tel: +91 40 3321 5205, E-mail: support.indiagrid@kfintech.com

Investors Relations

Ms. Meghana Pandit
Tel: +91 845509 96408
E-mail: investor.relations@indigrid.co.in

SUMMARY OF INDEPENDENT VALUATION

As per Securities and Exchange Board of India (Infrastructure Investment Trust), Regulations, 2014 (InvIT Regulations), IndiGrid is supposed to carry out independent valuation for its assets. Haribhakti & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants, has carried out yearly financial valuation of BDTCL, JTCL, MTL, RTCL, PKTCL, PTCL, NTL, OGPTL and ENICL at the enterprise level. Enterprise value is described as the total value of the equity in a business plus the value of its debt and debt related liabilities, minus any cash or cash equivalents to meet those liabilities.

Valuation Approach

All assets are TBCB projects allotted under Build Own Operate and Maintain (BOOM) Model and operate under PoC mechanism. The independent valuation of BDTCL, JTCL, MTL, RTCL, PKTCL, PTCL, NTL, OGPTL and ENICL has been determined by the independent valuer using the discounted cash flow approach on the free cash flows of the assets.

Valuation Summary

IndiGrid has acquired three revenue generating projects in the financial year ended March 31, 2020, namely NTL, OGPTL and ENICL, of which ENIL has been acquired in the second half of the financial year ended March 31, 2020. The independent valuation of the assets as of March 31, 2020 compared with valuation summary as of September 30, 2019 and March 31, 2019 is summarized below:

	March 31, 2020		September 30, 2019		March 31, 2019	
	Enterprise Value (INR billion)	WACC (%)	Enterprise Value (INR billion)	WACC (%)	Enterprise Value (INR billion)	WACC (%)
BDTCL	18.56	8.84%	19.09	8.22%	19.47	8.24% (base case) *
JTCL	14.43	9.09%	14.77	8.27%	14.61	8.30%
MTL	5.44	8.61%	5.38	7.99%	5.27	8.12%
RTCL	4.01	8.51%	4.17	8.28%	4.04	8.30%
PKTCL	6.44	8.51%	6.48	8.40%	6.39	8.32%
PTCL	2.37	8.56%	2.44	8.34%	2.42	8.32%
NTL	43.91	8.44%	44.35	7.92%		
OGPTL	14.10	8.54%	13.88	8.07%		
ENICL	10.95	8.91% to 12.42 %**	-			
Total	**120.21**		**110.56**		**52.20**	

Note

* WACC for incremental revenue is 8.40%. Valuation of BDTCL was divided into two parts. Part A comprises of valuation as per the revenues quoted in the TSA. Part B comprises of revenues under the incremental revenue case (increased tariff receivable due to project cost escalation yet to be approved by CERC).

** In case of ENICL, separate WACC considered for explicit period and terminal period.

Valuation report of IndiGrid assets as on March 31, 2020 issued by Valuer are annexed to this report as Annexure A and forms part of this report only. The valuation report can also be viewed on the Company's website and can be accessed via the link http://www.indigrid.co.in/download-investor.html

UNIT PRICE PERFORMANCE

Units of IndiGrid were listed on June 06, 2017 on BSE and NSE. Unit price remained range bound for the most part of the period of FY 2019-20, with total volume of trade at approximately 96 million Units. This translated to an average daily traded volume of approximately 0.51 million units during the period.

IndiGrid distributed INR 12.00/unit for FY 2018-19. Thereafter, IndiGrid distributed INR 3.00/unit for every quarter in Q1 FY 2019-20, Q2 FY 2019-20, Q3 FY 2019-20 and Q4 FY 2019-20 leading to a total DPU of INR 12.00/unit for FY 2019-20.

Summary of Price and Volume

Particulars	BSE	NSE
Price Information		
Unit Price at the beginning of the period (NSE- Close price of April 01, 2019) (BSE- Close price of April 02, 2019)	82.68	82.95
Unit Price at the close of the period (Close price of March 31, 2020)	89.21	89.45
Highest Unit Price (NSE - February 24, 2020) (BSE – February 20, 2020)	100.50	100.50
Lowest Unit Price (NSE- April 26, 2019) (BSE- April 08, 2019)	81.75	81.05
Volume Information		
Average Daily Volume Traded during the period (in Thousands)	216	300
Total Average Daily Volume Traded (on both BSE and NSE) (in Thousands)	516	

Summary of DPU

Period	DPU (INR/unit)
Q1 FY18	0.92
Q2 FY18	2.75
Q3 FY18	2.89
Q4 FY18	3.00
FY18*	**9.56**
FY18 (Annualised)	**11.47**
Q1 FY19	3.00
Q2 FY19	3.00
Q3 FY19	3.00
Q4 FY19	3.00
FY19	**12.00**
Q1 FY20	3.00
Q2 FY20	3.00
Q3 FY20	3.00
Q4 FY20	3.00
FY20	**12.00**

* For an operational period of 10 months

GENERAL DISCLOSURES

1. Regulatory - Except otherwise specified, during the period under review, there were no regulatory changes that has impacted or may impact cash flows of the underlying projects.

2. Material Contracts - Except otherwise specified, during the period under review, there were no changes in material contracts or any new risk in performance of any contract pertaining to the India Grid Trust.

3. Legal Proceedings - Except otherwise specified in this report or its Annexures, during the period under review, there were no legal proceedings which may have significant bearing on the activities or revenues or cash flows of the India Grid Trust.

4. Material Information and Events - Except otherwise specified or disclosed to the Exchange from time to time, during the period under review, there were no material changes, events or material and price sensitive information to be disclosed for India Grid Trust.

5. Material Litigation - Except otherwise specified in this report or its annexures, there are no material litigation and actions by regulatory authorities, in each case against IndiGrid, the Sponsor, the Investment Manager, the Project Manager, or any of their Associates and the Trustee that are currently pending. For the India Grid Trust and for the Sponsor or Project Manager, the total consolidated revenue of FY 2019-20 for respective entities was INR 12,427.13 million and INR 3,444.96 million respectively. Accordingly, all outstanding cases and/or regulatory action which involve an amount exceeding INR 621.35 million and INR 631.95 million (being 5% of the total consolidated revenue) have been considered material, respectively for the review period.

6. Issue and Buyback of Units – IndiGrid has issued units through preferential issue as per SEBI InvIT Regulations read with Guidelines issued by SEBI. Brief detail of the issue is mentioned hereinbelow:

   Issue Opening date- April 30, 2019
   Issue Closure date- May 04, 2019

   Relevant date- April 30, 2019
   Floor Price- INR 83.89 per unit

   Allotment Date- May 07, 2019
   Subscribed amount- INR 25,140 million

   Total number of units allotted- 29,96,83,881
   Issue Price- INR 83.89 per unit

   Got listing and trading approval on May 14, 2019

   Further, this is to confirm that, during the period under review, there was no buy back of any securities by IndiGrid.

7. The financial information of Investment Manager is not disclosed because there is no material erosion in the net worth as compared to the net worth as per the last audited financial statements.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Financial Statements

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Unit holders of India Grid Trust

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated Ind AS financial statements of India Grid Trust (hereinafter referred to as "the InvIT") and its subsidiaries (the InvIT and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") comprising of the consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the consolidated Statement of Changes in Unit Holders' Equity and the consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year then ended and the consolidated Statement of Net Assets at fair value as at March 31, 2020, the consolidated Statement of Total Returns at fair value and the Statement of Net Distributable Cash Flows ('NDCFs') of the InvIT, the underlying Holding Companies ("HoldCos") and each of its subsidiaries for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us , the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014 as amended including any guidelines and circulars issued thereunder (together referred to as the "InvIT Regulations") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, to the extent not inconsistent with InvIT regulations, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2020, its consolidated profit including other comprehensive income, its consolidated cash movements and its consolidated movement of the unit holders' funds for the year ended March 31, 2020, its consolidated net assets at fair value as at March 31, 2020, its consolidated total returns at fair value and the net distributable cash flows of the InvIT, the underlying HoldCos and each of its subsidiaries for the year ended March 31, 2020.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. .Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the InvIT Regulations and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance 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 audit opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2020. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. The results of audit procedures performed by us and by other auditors of components not audited by us, as reported by them in their audit reports furnished to us by the management, including those procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Applicability of Appendix C of Ind AS 115 'Service Concession Arrangement' *(as described in note 22 of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements)*	
The Group through its subsidiaries acts as a transmission licensee under the Electricity Act, 2003 holding valid licenses for 25 years. The subsidiaries have entered into Transmission Services Agreements ("TSA") with Long Term Transmission Customers ("LTTC") through a tariff-based bidding process to Build, Own, Operate and Maintain ("BOOM") the transmission infrastructure for a period of 25/35 years. The Management of Investment Manager ("the management") is of the view that the grantor as defined under Appendix C of Ind AS 115 ("Appendix C") requires transmission licensee to obtain various approvals under the regulatory framework to conduct its operations both during the period of the license as well as at the end of the license period. In the view of management, the grantor's involvement and approvals are to protect public interest and are not intended to control, through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise, any significant residual interest in the transmission infrastructure at the end of the term of the arrangement. Accordingly, management is of the view that Appendix C is not applicable to the Group. Considering the judgement involved in determining the grantor's involvement and whether the grantor controls, through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise, and any significant residual interest in the transmission infrastructure at the end of the term of the arrangement, this is considered as a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included, among others the following: • We obtained and read the TSAs to understand roles and responsibilities of the grantor; • We read and evaluated the TSAs to understand whether the grantor controls significant residual interest in the infrastructure at the end of the term of the arrangement through ownership, beneficial ownership or otherwise. • We discussed with the management regarding the extent of grantor's involvement in the transmission assets and grantor's intention not to control the significant residual interest through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise. • We assessed the positions taken by other entities in India with similar projects/TSAs as to the extent of involvement of the grantor and the consequent evaluation of the applicability of Appendix C for such entities and confirmed our understanding. • We read and assessed the disclosures included in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements for compliance with the relevant accounting standards requirements.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Impairment of property, plant and equipment *(as described in note 22 of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements)*	
The Group owns and operates power transmission assets which are constructed on Build, Own, Operate and Maintain Basis ("BOOM"). The carrying value of the power transmission assets as at March 31, 2020 is INR 1,08,163.16 million (before impairment provision). In accordance with Ind AS 36, at each reporting period end, management assesses the existence of impairment indicators of property, plant and equipment. In case of existence of impairment indicators, property, plant and equipment balances are subjected to impairment test. The processes and methodologies for assessing and determining the fair value is based on complex assumptions, that by their nature imply the use of the management's judgment, in particular with reference to identification of forecast of future cash flows relating to the period covered by the InvIT's transmission license, debt equity ratio, cost of debt, cost of equity, residual value, etc. Considering the judgment involved in determination of fair values due to inherent uncertainty and complexity of the assumptions used in determination of fair values, this is considered as a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included, among others the following: • We obtained understating of the InvIT's process on assessment of impairment of property, plant and equipment and the assumption used by the management, including design and implementation of controls, validation of management review controls. We have tested the operating effectiveness of these controls. • We obtained and read the valuation report of the InvIT's independent valuation expert, and assessed the expert's competence, capability and objectivity. • We evaluated the independent valuation expert's methodology, assumptions and estimates used in the calculations. • We tested on sample basis that the tariff revenues considered in the respective valuation models are in agreement with TSAs / tariff orders. • We tested completeness, arithmetical accuracy and validity of the data used in the calculations. • We read and assessed the disclosures included in the notes to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. • In performing the above procedures, we involved valuation specialists to perform an independent review of methodology and key assumptions used in the valuation.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Classification of unit holders funds as equity *(as described in note 22 of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements)*	
The InvIT is required to distribute to Unitholders not less than ninety percent of its net distributable cash flows for each financial year. Accordingly, a portion of the unitholders' funds contains a contractual obligation of the InvIT to pay to its Unitholders cash distributions. The Unitholders' funds could therefore have been classified as compound financial instrument which contains both equity and liability components in accordance with Ind AS 32 - Financial Instruments: Presentation. However, in accordance with SEBI Circulars No. CIR/IMD/DF/114/2016 dated October 20, 2016 and No. CIR/IMD/DF/127/2016 dated November 29, 2016 ("SEBI Circulars") issued under the InvIT Regulations, the unitholders' funds have been classified as equity in order to comply with the mandatory requirements of Section H of Annexure A to the SEBI Circular dated October 20, 2016 dealing with the minimum disclosures for key financial statements. Considering the judgment required for classification of unit holders' funds as equity, this is considered as a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included, among others: • We obtained and read the requirements for classification of financial liability and equity under Ind AS 32 and evaluated the provisions of SEBI Circulars for classification/presentation of unit holders funds in the financial statements of an Infrastructure Investment Trust. • We read and assessed the disclosures included in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements for compliance with the relevant requirements of InvIT regulations.
Acquisition of Transmission SPVs classified as asset acquisitions *(as described in note 22 of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements)*	
The Group acquires operational transmission SPVs from the Sponsor or from third party. The purchase consideration primarily pertains to the fair value of the transmission assets. All such assets are operational assets with fixed tariff revenues under the Transmission Services Agreements (TSAs) for 35 years. The only key activity for these SPVs is the maintenance of the transmission assets which is outsourced to third parties. There are no employees in these entities and no other significant processes are performed for earning tariff revenues. Based on evaluation of the above fact pattern vis-a-vis the guidance on definition of business under Ind AS and also keeping in view the relevant guidance on similar fact pattern available under accounting standards applicable in other jurisdictions, the management classified the acquisition of transmission SPVs as asset acquisition. Considering the management judgement involved in determining if the operations of transmission SPVs constitute business or asset, it is considered as a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included, among others: • We read the relevant guidance under Ind AS on determining if the acquired SPV constitutes a business. • We assessed the activities of the transmission SPVs. • We read and assessed the Group's accounting policy for recognition and classification on acquisition of transmissions SPV's. • We discussed with the management the key assumptions underlying the Group's assessment and tested the underlying data used for classification made by the Group. • We read and assessed the disclosures in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements for compliance with the relevant accounting standards requirements.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Classification of East North Interconnection Company Limited ('ENICL') as a subsidiary *(as described in note 22 of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements)*	
The Group entered into share purchase agreement dated March 23, 2020 ("the Agreement") with Sterlite Power Transmission Limited and Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited ("the Selling shareholders") for acquisition of equity stake in East North Interconnection Company Limited. ("ENICL"). Pursuant to the Agreement, the Group has finalized purchase consideration for entire equity stake of the Selling shareholders and has paid purchase consideration for acquisition of 49% paid up equity capital in the ENICL. Based on the contractual terms of the Agreement, the Group has following rights: • Right to nominate all directors on the Board of directors of ENICL; • Right to direct the Selling shareholders to vote according to its instructions in the AGM/EGM or any other meeting of shareholders of ENICL; • Non-disposal undertaking from the Selling Shareholders for the remaining 51% equity stake in ENICL; Considering the requirements under Ind AS 110, the Group has assessed whether it controls ENICL on the basis the above rights under the Agreement and the fact that the Group has entered into irrevocable binding agreement with the Selling shareholders to acquire remaining 51% paid up equity capital in ENICL. Based on the assessment, management has concluded that the Group controls ENICL in spite of the fact that it has acquired only 49% of the paid up capital of ENICL. Accordingly, the Group has consolidated ENICL assuming 100% equity ownership and no non-controlling interest (NCI) has been recognised in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. Remaining purchase consideration payable to the Selling shareholders is recognized as financial liability in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. Considering the judgment required in assessing whether the Group controls ENICL, consolidation of ENICL assuming 100% equity ownership and recognition of no non-controlling interest (NCI), this is considered as a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included, among others the following: • We obtained and read the share purchase agreement dated March 23, 2020 ("the Agreement") with Sterlite Power Transmission Limited and Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited ("the Selling shareholders") for acquisition of equity stake in East North Interconnection Company Limited. • We obtained understating of management's assessment of whether the Group controls ENICL. • We also read and understood the Group's accounting policy for consolidation. • We discussed with management the contractual terms and rights available to the Group pursuant to the Agreement. • We read and evaluated the requirements for consolidation of entity and recognition of non-controlling interest under Ind AS 110. • We read and assessed the disclosures included in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Disclosures relating to Statement of Net Assets at Fair Value and Statement of Total Returns at Fair Value as per InvIT regulations *(as described in note 22 of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements)*	
Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/114/2016 dated October 20, 2016 and No. CIR/IMD/DF/127/2016 dated November 29, 2016 issued under the InvIT Regulations, the InvIT is required to disclose Statement of Net Assets at Fair Value and Statement of Total Returns at Fair Value which requires fair valuation of the assets. Such fair valuation has been carried out by the independent valuer appointed by the InvIT. For the purpose of the above, fair value is determined by forecasting and discounting future cash flows. The processes and methodologies for assessing and determining the fair value is based on complex assumptions, that by their nature imply the use of the management's judgment, in particular with reference to identification of forecast of future cash flows relating to the period covered by the InvIT's transmission license, debt equity ratio, cost of debt, cost of equity, residual value, etc. Considering the judgment involved in determination of fair values due to inherent uncertainty and complexity of the assumptions used in determination of fair values, this is considered as a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included, among others the following: • We read the requirements of InvIT regulations for disclosures relating to Statement of Net Assets at Fair Value and Statement of Total Returns at Fair Value. • We discussed with the Management and obtained an understating of the InvIT's policy on the assessment of fair value and the assumptions used by the management, including design and implementation of controls, validation of management review controls. • We obtained understating of the InvIT's process for preparation statement of Net Assets at Fair Value and Statement of Total Returns at Fair Value as per InvIT regulations and the assumption used by the management, including design and implementation of controls, validation of management review controls. We have tested the operating effectiveness of these controls. • We obtained and read the valuation report by the InvIT's independent valuation expert, and assessed the expert's competence, capability and objectivity; • We evaluated independent valuation expert's methodology, assumptions and estimates used in the calculations; • We tested that the tariff revenues considered in the respective valuation models are in agreement with TSAs / tariff orders; • We tested completeness, arithmetical accuracy and validity of the data used in the calculations. • We read and assessed the disclosures included in the notes to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. • In performing the above procedures, we used our valuation specialists to perform an independent review of methodology and key assumptions used in the valuation.

Other Information

The management of Sterlite Investment Managers Limited ("Investment Manager") is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, but does not include the consolidated Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

The Management of the Investment Manager ('the Management') is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position as at March 31, 2020, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash movements and the consolidated movement of the unit holders' funds for the year ended March 31, 2020, the consolidated net assets at fair value as at March 31, 2020, the consolidated total returns at fair value of the InvIT and the net distributable cash flows of the InvIT, the underlying HoldCo and each of its subsidiaries in accordance with the requirements of the InvIT regulations; Indian Accounting Standards as defined in Rule 2(1)(a) of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, to the extent not inconsistent with InvIT Regulations. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding of the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements by the Management, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, the Board of Directors of Sterlite Investment Managers Limited, the Investment Manager and respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group 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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Management and respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated Ind AS 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 consolidated Ind AS 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's 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 ability of the Group 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 consolidated Ind AS 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group of which we are the independent auditors and whose financial information we have audited, to express an opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors.. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the InvIT and such other entities included in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Based on our audit, we report that:

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

(b) The Consolidated Balance Sheet and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss are in agreement with the books of account;

(c) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards (Ind AS) and/or any addendum thereto as defined in Rule 2(1)(a) of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, to the extent not inconsistent with InvIT regulations.

For S R B C & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Arvind Sethi
Partner

Membership Number: 089802
UDIN: 20089802AAAACO8654

Place of signature: Pune
Date: May 27, 2020

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

AS AT MARCH 31, 2020

(All amounts in INR million unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	1,08,163.16	49,827.62
Financial assets			
i. Other financial assets	5	9.86	3.57
Other assets	6	382.34	192.25
		1,08,555.36	**50,023.44**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
i. Investments	4	-	75.72
ii. Trade receivables	7	2,458.33	1,140.61
iii. Cash and cash equivalents	8	4,088.41	1,603.66
iv. Bank balances other than (iii) above	9	1,299.74	19.66
v. Other financial assets	5	1,282.63	553.26
Other current assets	6	235.72	45.91
		9,364.83	**3,438.82**
Total Assets		**1,17,920.19**	**53,462.26**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Unit capital	10	53,145.69	28,380.00
Other equity	11		
Retained earnings / (accumulated deficit)		(2,659.44)	(1,613.89)
Total Unit holders' equity		**50,486.25**	**26,766.11**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	12	62,637.00	25,902.00
ii. Other financial liabilities	14	-	156.72
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	17	602.06	-
		63,239.06	**26,058.72**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Trade payables	13		
a. Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		105.32	54.10
b. Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		227.59	107.86
ii. Other financial liabilities	14	3,617.60	462.98
Other current liabilities	15	240.27	12.42
Current tax liability	16	4.10	0.07
		4,194.88	**637.43**
Total liabilities		**67,433.94**	**26,696.15**
Total equity and liabilities		**1,17,920.19**	**53,462.26**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For **S R B C & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

per Arvind Sethi
Partner
Membership Number : 089802

Place : Pune
Date : May 27, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sterlite Investment Managers Limited
(as Investment Manager of India Grid Trust)

Harsh Shah
CEO & Whole Time Director
DIN: 02496122

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 27, 2020

Swapnil Patil
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 27, 2020

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

(All amounts in INR million unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
INCOME			
Revenue from contracts with customers	18	12,427.13	6,655.70
Income from investment in mutual funds		190.89	48.64
Interest income on investment in fixed deposits		102.09	22.63
Other finance income		0.32	-
Other income	19	65.51	12.08
Total income (I)		**12,785.94**	**6,739.05**
EXPENSES			
Transmission infrastructure maintenance charges		240.38	175.57
Insurance expenses		147.02	87.00
Investment manager fees (refer note 36)		238.79	130.53
Project manager fees (refer note 36)		63.66	39.54
Legal and professional fees		117.85	82.34
Valuation expenses		4.89	3.70
Trustee fee		3.60	2.16
Vehicle hire charges		13.51	7.26
Rates & taxes		37.76	34.68
Payment to auditors (including for subsidiaries)			
- Statutory audit fees		7.07	4.74
- Tax audit fees		2.71	1.67
- Other services (including certification)		1.22	3.11
Other expenses		110.07	59.24
Depreciation expense		3,101.12	1,809.22
Impairment / (reversal of impairment) of property, plant and equipment		(456.96)	456.96
Finance costs	20	4,153.38	2,295.83
Total expenses (II)		**7,786.07**	**5,193.55**
Profit before tax (I) - (II)		**4,999.87**	**1,545.50**
Tax expense			
Current tax	17	56.96	6.08
Deferred tax	17	(114.29)	-
Income tax for earlier years		-	0.28
Profit for the year		**5,057.20**	**1,539.14**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		-	-
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**5,057.20**	**1,539.14**
Earnings per unit (Computed on the basis of profit for the year (INR)	21		
Basic		9.13	5.42
Diluted		9.13	5.32
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For **S R B C & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sterlite Investment Managers Limited
(as Investment Manager of India Grid Trust)

per Arvind Sethi
Partner
Membership Number : 089802

Harsh Shah
CEO & Whole Time Director
DIN: 02496122

Swapnil Patil
Company Secretary

Place : Pune
Date : May 27, 2020

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 27, 2020

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 27, 2020

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN UNIT HOLDERS' EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

A. Unit capital

(All amounts in INR million unless otherwise stated)

	Nos. in million	INR in million
Balance as at April 1, 2018	283.80	28,380.00
Units issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**283.80**	**28,380.00**
Units issued during the year (refer note 10)	299.69	25,140.48
Issue expenses (refer note 10)	-	(374.79)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**583.49**	**53,145.69**

B. Other equity

	Retained earnings/ (accumulated deficit)	Total other equity
As at April 1, 2018	252.56	252.56
Profit for the year	1,539.14	1,539.14
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Less: Distribution during the year (refer note below)	(3,405.59)	(3,405.59)
As at March 31, 2019	**(1,613.89)**	**(1,613.89)**
Profit for the year	5,057.20	5,057.20
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Less: Distribution during the year (refer note below)	(6,102.75)	(6,102.75)
As at March 31, 2020	**(2,659.44)**	**(2,659.44)**

Note:

The distribution relates to the distributions made during the financial year along with the distribution related to the last quarter of FY 2018-19 and does not include the distribution relating to the last quarter of FY 2019-20 which will be paid after March 31, 2020.

The distributions made by IndiGrid to its unitholders are based on the Net Distributable Cash Flows (NDCF) of IndiGrid under the InvIT Regulations and hence part of the same includes repayment of capital as well.

As per our report of even date

For **S R B C & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

per Arvind Sethi
Partner
Membership Number : 089802

Place : Pune
Date : May 27, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sterlite Investment Managers Limited
(as Investment Manager of India Grid Trust)

Harsh Shah
CEO & Whole Time Director
DIN: 02496122

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 27, 2020

Swapnil Patil
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 27, 2020

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

(All amounts in INR million unless otherwise stated)

		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
A.	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	Net profit as per statement of profit and loss	**5,057.20**	**1,539.14**
	Adjustment for taxation	(57.33)	6.36
	Profit before tax	**4,999.87**	**1,545.50**
	Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
	Depreciation expenses	3,101.12	1,809.22
	Impairment /(reversal of impairment) of property plant & equipment	(456.96)	456.96
	Reversal of prepayment charges	-	(2.37)
	Foreign exchange loss on borrowing	62.85	113.78
	Finance costs	4,090.53	2,182.05
	Income from investment in mutual funds	(190.89)	(48.64)
	Interest income on investment in fixed deposits	(102.09)	(22.63)
	Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	(7.00)
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**11,504.43**	**6,026.87**
	Movements in working capital :		
	Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	3.08	31.83
	Increase/(decrease) in other current financial liabilities	194.12	5.10
	Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	(378.88)	(9.41)
	Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables	31.07	(236.38)
	Decrease/(increase) in other non current financial asset	(5.82)	9.45
	Decrease/(increase) in other non current asset	(10.72)	6.79
	Decrease/(increase) in other current financial asset	49.71	(50.54)
	Decrease/(increase) in other current assets	(12.03)	22.73
	Change in working capital	**(129.47)**	**(220.43)**
	Cash generated used in operations	**11,374.96**	**5,806.44**
	Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(125.92)	(6.29)
	Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**11,249.04**	**5,800.15**
B.	**Cash flow from investing activities**		
	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(59,156.47)	(2,252.05)
	Acquisition of other assets (net of other liabilities)	(779.36)	(51.69)
	Proceeds from sale of property plant and equipment	-	8.40
	Acquisition of mutual fund investments	(2,604.21)	-
	Interest income on investment in fixed deposits	41.91	18.76
	Income from investment in mutual funds	190.89	48.64
	Purchase of mutual fund investments	(28,774.82)	(11,309.26)
	Redemption of mutual fund investments	31,454.75	11,233.54
	Investment in fixed deposits (net)	(1,280.08)	-
	Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	**(60,907.39)**	**(2,303.67)**
C.	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from issue of unit capital	25,140.48	-
	Unit issue expenses	(374.79)	-
	Proceeds from issue of debentures / long term borrowings	28,248.58	6850.00
	Repayment of long term borrowings	(273.91)	(6,520.21)
	Acquisition of borrowings	9,600.00	1675.00
	Payment of upfront fees of long term borrowings	(272.91)	-
	Finance costs	(3,823.19)	(2,170.70)
	Distributions to unitholders	(6,101.16)	(3,399.84)
	Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)	**52,143.10**	**(3,565.75)**
	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	2,484.75	(69.26)
	Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of year	1,603.66	1,672.92
	Cash and cash equivalents as at year end	**4,088.41**	**1,603.66**

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

(All amounts in INR million unless otherwise stated)

Components of cash and cash equivalents:

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts ^	3,467.87	519.10
- Deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	620.54	1,084.56
Total cash and cash equivalents (refer note 8)	**4,088.41**	**1,603.66**

^ Out of total amount, INR 7.34 million (March 31, 2019: INR 5.75 million) pertains to unclaimed distributions to unitholders.

* Includes amount of INR Nil million (March 31, 2019: INR 429.67 million) is kept in Interest Service Reserve Account ('ISRA')/Debt Service Reserve Account ('DSRA') as per borrowing agreements with lenders.

Reconciliation between opening and closing balances for liabilities arising from financing activities:-

Particulars	Long term borrowings	Short term borrowings
April 01, 2018	**19,766.46**	**4,230.00**
Cash flow		
- Interest	(2,199.99)	(127.07)
- Proceeds/(repayments)	6,280.68	(4,230.00)
- Lease liability	-	
Foreign exchange loss on borrowing	156.37	-
Accrual	2,168.76	127.07
March 31, 2019	**26,172.27**	**-**
Cash flow		
- Interest	(3,823.19)	-
- Proceeds/(repayments)	37,301.76	-
- Lease liability	45.87	-
Foreign exchange loss on borrowing	209.56	-
Accrual	4,090.53	-
March 31, 2020	**63,996.80**	**-**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.3

As per our report of even date

For **S R B C & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sterlite Investment Managers Limited
(as Investment Manager of India Grid Trust)

per Arvind Sethi
Partner
Membership Number : 089802

Place : Pune
Date : May 27, 2020

Harsh Shah
CEO & Whole Time Director
DIN: 02496122

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 27, 2020

Swapnil Patil
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 27, 2020

DISCLOSURES PURSUANT TO SEBI CIRCULARS

(SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/114/2016 dated 20-Oct-2016 and No. CIR/IMD/DF/127/2016 dated 29-Nov-2016 issued under the InvIT Regulations)

A. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE AS AT:

(INR in millions)

Particulars	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
A. Assets	1,17,920.19	1,27,100.52	53,462.26	54,097.07
B. Liabilities (at book value)	67,433.94	67,433.94	26,696.15	26,696.15
C. Net Assets (A-B)	50,486.25	59,666.58	26,766.11	27,400.93
D. Number of units	583.49	583.49	283.80	283.80
E. NAV (C/D)	86.52	102.26	94.31	96.55

Project wise breakup of fair value of assets as at

(INR in millions)

Project	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Bhopal Dhule Transmission Company Limited	18,781.64	19,621.32
Jabalpur Transmission Company Limited	14,490.39	14,811.09
RAPP Transmission Company Limited	4,035.67	4,113.56
Purulia & Kharagpur Transmission Company Limited	6,501.67	6,490.78
Maheshwaram Transmission Limited	5,466.06	5,342.48
Patran Transmission Company Limited	2,386.61	2,444.73
NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited	45,382.69	-
Odisha Generation Phase-II Transmission Limited	14,371.15	-
East-North Interconnection Company Limited	12,581.81	-
Subtotal	**1,23,997.69**	**52,823.96**
Assets (in IndiGrid and Sterlite Grid 1 Limited, Sterlite Grid 2 Limited and Sterlite Grid 3 Limited)	3,102.83	1,273.11
Total assets	**1,27,100.52**	**54,097.07**

B. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF TOTAL RETURNS AT FAIR VALUE FOR THE YEAR ENDED

(INR in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Total Comprehensive Income (As per the statement of profit and loss)	5,057.20	1,539.14
Add/(less): Other changes in fair value (e.g., in investment property, property, plant & equipment (if cost model is followed)) not recognized in total comprehensive income	8,545.52	356.86
Total Return	**13,602.72**	**1,896.00**

Notes:

1. Fair value of assets and other changes in fair value for the year then ended as disclosed in the above tables are derived based on the fair valuation reports issued by the independent valuer appointed under the InvIT Regulations.

2. Sensitivity analysis with respect to significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement has been disclosed in Note 25A.

DISCLOSURES PURSUANT TO SEBI CIRCULARS

(SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/114/2016 dated 20-Oct-2016 and No. CIR/IMD/DF/127/2016 dated 29-Nov-2016 issued under the InvIT Regulations)

STATEMENTS OF NET DISTRIBUTABLE CASH FLOWS (NDCF'S)

A) Statement of Net Distributable Cash Flows (NDCFs) of India Grid Trust

(INR in millions)

Description	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Cash flows received from the Portfolio Assets in the form of interest	**10,114.90**	**4,447.45**
Cash flows received from the Portfolio Assets in the form of dividend	-	-
Any other income accruing at IndiGrid level and not captured above, including but not limited to interest/return on surplus cash invested by IndiGrid	177.66	27.47
Cash flows received from the Portfolio Assets towards the repayment of the debt issued to the Portfolio Assets by IndiGrid	6,752.28	303.37
Proceeds from the Portfolio Assets for a capital reduction by way of a buy back or any other means as permitted, subject to applicable law	-	-
Proceeds from sale of assets of the Portfolio Asset not distributed pursuant to an earlier plan to re-invest, or if such proceeds are not intended to be invested subsequently	-	-
Total cash inflow at the IndiGrid level (A)	**17,044.84**	**4,778.29**
Less: Any payment of fees, interest and expense incurred at IndiGrid level, including but not limited to the fees of the Investment Manager and Trustee (refer note i)	(2,941.27)	(1,158.18)
Less: Costs/retention associated with sale of assets of the Portfolio Assets:	-	-
- related debts settled or due to be settled from sale proceeds of Portfolio Assets;	-	-
- transaction costs paid on sale of the assets of the Portfolio Assets; and	-	-
- capital gains taxes on sale of assets/ shares in Portfolio Assets/ other investments.	-	-
Less: Proceeds reinvested or planned to be reinvested in accordance with Regulation 18(7)(a) of the InvIT Regulations	-	-
Less: Repayment of external debt at the IndiGrid level and at the level of any of the underlying portfolio assets/special purpose vehicles (Excluding refinancing)	-	-
Less: Income tax (if applicable) at the standalone IndiGrid level	(56.96)	(6.24)
Less: Amount invested in any of the Portfolio Assets for service of debt or interest	(6,843.29)	(261.80)
Less: Repair work in relation to the projects undertaken by any of the Portfolio Assets	-	-
Total cash outflows / retention at IndiGrid level (B)	**(9,841.52)**	**(1,426.22)**
Net Distributable Cash Flows (C) = (A+B) (refer note iii)	**7,203.33**	3,352.07

Notes to the Statement of Net Distributable Cash Flows of IndiGrid

i. Does not include interest accrued but not due of INR 150.51 million related to market linked non convertible debentures ('MLDs') which is payable on maturity of these MLDs in FY 2022-2024.

B) STATEMENT OF NET DISTRIBUTABLE CASH FLOWS (NDCFS) OF UNDERLYING HOLDCOS AND SPVS

(i) Sterlite Grid 1 Limited (SGL1) (Holdco)

(INR in millions)

Description	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Profit/(loss) after tax as per profit and loss account (A)	**(884.64)**	**(454.51)**
Add: Depreciation, impairment and amortisation	436.45	5.89
Add/Less: Decrease/(increase) in working capital	4.93	(155.55)
Add: Interest accrued on loan/non-convertible debentures issued to IndiGrid or SGL1	621.04	639.14
Add/less: Loss/gain on sale of infrastructure assets	-	-
Add: Proceeds from sale of infrastructure assets adjusted for the following:	-	-
- related debts settled or due to be settled from sale proceeds;	-	-
- directly attributable transaction costs;	-	-
- directly attributable transaction costs;	-	-
- proceeds reinvested or planned to be reinvested as per Regulation 18(7)(a) of the InvIT Regulations	-	-
Add: Proceeds from sale of infrastructure assets not distributed pursuant to an earlier plan to re-invest, if such proceeds are not intended to be invested subsequently, net of any profit / (loss) recognised in profit and loss account	-	-
Less: Capital expenditure, if any	-	-
Add/less: Any other item of non-cash expense / non cash income (net of actual cash flows for these items)	-	-
- any decrease/increase in carrying amount of an asset or a liability recognised in profit and loss account on measurement of the asset or the liability at fair value;	-	-
- interest cost as per effective interest rate method (difference between accrued and actual paid);	-	-
- deferred tax;	(160.15)	(185.97)
- Unwinding of Interest cost on Non convertible debentures issued at interest rate lower than market rate of interest	-	-
- portion reserve for major maintenance which has not been accounted for in profit and loss statement;	-	-
- reserve for debenture/ loan redemption (Excluding any reserve required by any law or as per lender's agreement)	-	-
Less: Repayment of external debt (principal) / redeemable preference shares / debentures, etc. (Excluding refinancing) / net cash set aside to comply with DSRA requirement under loan agreements	-	-
Total Adjustments (B)	**902.28**	**303.51**
Net Distributable Cash Flows (C)=(A+B)	**17.64**	**(151.00)**

Note: During the year, an amount of INR 17.97 million (being at least 90%) has already been distributed to IndiGrid.

DISCLOSURES PURSUANT TO SEBI CIRCULARS

(SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/114/2016 dated 20-Oct-2016 and No. CIR/IMD/DF/127/2016 dated 29-Nov-2016 issued under the InvIT Regulations)

(ii) Sterlite Grid 2 Limited (SGL2) (Holdco)

(INR in millions)

Description	June 04, 2019* to March 31, 2020
Profit/(loss) after tax as per profit and loss account (A)	**(129.37)**
Add: Depreciation, impairment and amortisation	-
Add/Less: Decrease/(increase) in working capital	(292.84)
Add: Interest accrued on loan/non-convertible debentures issued to IndiGrid or SGL1	127.71
Add/less: Loss/gain on sale of infrastructure assets	-
Add: Proceeds from sale of infrastructure assets adjusted for the following:	-
- related debts settled or due to be settled from sale proceeds;	-
- directly attributable transaction costs;	-
- directly attributable transaction costs;	-
- proceeds reinvested or planned to be reinvested as per Regulation 18(7)(a) of the InvIT Regulations	-
Add: Proceeds from sale of infrastructure assets not distributed pursuant to an earlier plan to re-invest, if such proceeds are not intended to be invested subsequently, net of any profit / (loss) recognised in profit and loss account	-
Less: Capital expenditure, if any	-
Add/less: Any other item of non-cash expense / non cash income (net of actual cash flows for these items)	-
- any decrease/increase in carrying amount of an asset or a liability recognised in profit and loss account on measurement of the asset or the liability at fair value;	-
- interest cost as per effective interest rate method (difference between accrued and actual paid);	-
- deferred tax;	-
- Unwinding of Interest cost on Non convertible debentures issued at interest rate lower than market rate of interest	-
- portion reserve for major maintenance which has not been accounted for in profit and loss statement;	-
- reserve for debenture/ loan redemption (Excluding any reserve required by any law or as per lender's agreement)	-
Less: Repayment of external debt (principal) / redeemable preference shares / debentures, etc. (Excluding refinancing) / net cash set aside to comply with DSRA requirement under loan agreements	-
Total Adjustments (B)	**(165.13)**
Net Distributable Cash Flows (C)=(A+B)	**(294.50)**

(iii) Sterlite Grid 3 Limited (SGL3) (Holdco)

(INR in millions)

Description	June 28, 2019* to March 31, 2020
Profit/(loss) after tax as per profit and loss account (A)	**785.50**
Add: Depreciation, impairment and amortisation	-
Add/Less: Decrease/(increase) in working capital	0.96
Add: Interest accrued on loan/non-convertible debentures issued to IndiGrid or SGL1	109.20
Add/less: Loss/gain on sale of infrastructure assets	-
Add: Proceeds from sale of infrastructure assets adjusted for the following:	-
- related debts settled or due to be settled from sale proceeds;	-
- directly attributable transaction costs;	-
- directly attributable transaction costs;	-
- proceeds reinvested or planned to be reinvested as per Regulation 18(7)(a) of the InvIT Regulations	-
Add: Proceeds from sale of infrastructure assets not distributed pursuant to an earlier plan to re-invest, if such proceeds are not intended to be invested subsequently, net of any profit / (loss) recognised in profit and loss account	-
Less: Capital expenditure, if any	-
Add/less: Any other item of non-cash expense / non cash income (net of actual cash flows for these items)	-
- any decrease/increase in carrying amount of an asset or a liability recognised in profit and loss account on measurement of the asset or the liability at fair value;	-
- interest cost as per effective interest rate method (difference between accrued and actual paid);	-
- deferred tax;	-
- Unwinding of Interest cost on Non convertible debentures issued at interest rate lower than market rate of interest	-
- portion reserve for major maintenance which has not been accounted for in profit and loss statement;	-
- reserve for debenture/ loan redemption (Excluding any reserve required by any law or as per lender's agreement)	-
Less: Repayment of external debt (principal) / redeemable preference shares / debentures, etc. (Excluding refinancing) / net cash set aside to comply with DSRA requirement under loan agreements	-
Total Adjustments (B)	**110.16**
Net Distributable Cash Flows (C)=(A+B)	**895.68**

DISCLOSURES PURSUANT TO SEBI CIRCULARS

(SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/114/2016 dated 20-Oct-2016 and No. CIR/IMD/DF/127/2016 dated 29-Nov-2016 issued under the InvIT Regulations)

(iv) Bhopal Dhule Transmission Company Limited (BDTCL) (SPV)

(INR in millions)

Description	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Profit/(loss) after tax as per profit and loss account (A)	**(285.62)**	**(571.14)**
Add: Depreciation, impairment and amortisation	707.04	708.48
Add/Less: Decrease/(increase) in working capital	(80.41)	(9.33)
Add: Interest accrued on loan/non-convertible debentures issued to IndiGrid or SGL1	1,305.15	1,298.27
Add/less: Loss/gain on sale of infrastructure assets	-	-
Add: Proceeds from sale of infrastructure assets adjusted for the following:	-	-
- related debts settled or due to be settled from sale proceeds;	-	-
- directly attributable transaction costs;	-	-
- directly attributable transaction costs;	-	-
- proceeds reinvested or planned to be reinvested as per Regulation 18(7)(a) of the InvIT Regulations	-	-
Add: Proceeds from sale of infrastructure assets not distributed pursuant to an earlier plan to re-invest, if such proceeds are not intended to be invested subsequently, net of any profit / (loss) recognised in profit and loss account	-	-
Less: Capital expenditure, if any	(0.82)	(0.09)
Add/less: Any other item of non-cash expense / non cash income (net of actual cash flows for these items)	-	-
- any decrease/increase in carrying amount of an asset or a liability recognised in profit and loss account on measurement of the asset or the liability at fair value;	-	-
- interest cost as per effective interest rate method (difference between accrued and actual paid);	-	-
- deferred tax;	-	-
- unwinding of Interest cost on interest free loan or other debentures;	-	-
- portion reserve for major maintenance which has not been accounted for in profit and loss statement;	-	-
Amortization of Upfront fees	4.10	4.37
Loss on account of MTM of F/W & ECB	62.85	113.78
Non Cash Income - Reversal of Prepayment penalty	-	-
- reserve for debenture/ loan redemption (Excluding any reserve required by any law or as per lender's agreement)	-	-
Less: Repayment of external debt (principal) / redeemable preference shares / debentures, etc. (Excluding refinancing) / net cash set aside to comply with DSRA requirement under loan agreements	(120.95)	(622.10)
Total Adjustments (B)	**1,876.96**	**1,493.38**
Net Distributable Cash Flows (C)=(A+B)	**1,591.34**	**922.24**

Note: During the year, an amount of INR 1,522.43 million (being at least 90%) has already been distributed to IndiGrid.

(v) Jabalpur Transmission Company Limited (JTCL) (SPV)

(INR in millions)

Description	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Profit/(loss) after tax as per profit and loss account (A)	**(1,103.49)**	**(1,147.58)**
Add: Depreciation, impairment and amortisation	(34.43)	899.69
Add/Less: Decrease/(increase) in working capital	137.41	(95.22)
Add: Interest accrued on loan/non-convertible debentures issued to IndiGrid or SGL1	2,541.68	1,905.14
Add/less: Loss/gain on sale of infrastructure assets	-	-
Add: Proceeds from sale of infrastructure assets adjusted for the following:	-	-
- related debts settled or due to be settled from sale proceeds;	-	-
- directly attributable transaction costs;	-	-
- directly attributable transaction costs;	-	-
- proceeds reinvested or planned to be reinvested as per Regulation 18(7)(a) of the InvIT Regulations	-	-
Add: Proceeds from sale of infrastructure assets not distributed pursuant to an earlier plan to re-invest, if such proceeds are not intended to be invested subsequently, net of any profit / (loss) recognised in profit and loss account	-	-
Less: Capital expenditure, if any	(21.08)	-
Add/less: Any other item of non-cash expense / non cash income (net of actual cash flows for these items)	-	-
- any decrease/increase in carrying amount of an asset or a liability recognised in profit and loss account on measurement of the asset or the liability at fair value;	-	-
- interest cost as per effective interest rate method (difference between accrued and actual paid);	-	-
- deferred tax;	-	-
- unwinding of Interest cost on interest free loan or other debentures;	-	-
- portion reserve for major maintenance which has not been accounted for in profit and loss statement;	-	-
- reserve for debenture/ loan redemption (Excluding any reserve required by any law or as per lender's agreement)	-	-
Less: Repayment of external debt (principal) / redeemable preference shares / debentures, etc. (Excluding refinancing) / net cash set aside to comply with DSRA requirement under loan agreements	-	-
Total Adjustments (B)	**2,623.58**	**2,709.61**
Net Distributable Cash Flows (C)=(A+B)	**1,520.09**	**1,562.03**

Note: During the year, an amount of INR 1,604.92 million (being at least 90%) has already been distributed to IndiGrid.

DISCLOSURES PURSUANT TO SEBI CIRCULARS

(SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/114/2016 dated 20-Oct-2016 and No. CIR/IMD/DF/127/2016 dated 29-Nov-2016 issued under the InvIT Regulations)

(vi) RAPP Transmission Company Limited ('RTCL')

(INR in millions)

Description	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Profit/(loss) after tax as per profit and loss account (A)	**27.39**	**(7.29)**
Add: Depreciation, impairment and amortisation	85.66	85.67
Add/Less: Decrease/(increase) in working capital	(31.37)	184.30
Add: Interest accrued on loan/non-convertible debentures issued to IndiGrid or SGL1	345.17	381.90
Add/less: Loss/gain on sale of infrastructure assets	-	-
Add: Proceeds from sale of infrastructure assets adjusted for the following:	-	-
- related debts settled or due to be settled from sale proceeds;	-	-
- directly attributable transaction costs;	-	-
- directly attributable transaction costs;	-	-
- proceeds reinvested or planned to be reinvested as per Regulation 18(7)(a) of the InvIT Regulations	-	-
Add: Proceeds from sale of infrastructure assets not distributed pursuant to an earlier plan to re-invest, if such proceeds are not intended to be invested subsequently, net of any profit / (loss) recognised in profit and loss account	-	-
Less: Capital expenditure, if any	-	-
Add/less: Any other item of non-cash expense / non cash income (net of actual cash flows for these items)	-	-
- any decrease/increase in carrying amount of an asset or a liability recognised in profit and loss account on measurement of the asset or the liability at fair value;	-	-
- interest cost as per effective interest rate method (difference between accrued and actual paid);	-	-
- deferred tax;	-	-
- unwinding of Interest cost on interest free loan or other debentures;	-	-
- portion reserve for major maintenance which has not been accounted for in profit and loss statement;	-	-
- reserve for debenture/ loan redemption (Excluding any reserve required by any law or as per lender's agreement)	-	-
Less: Repayment of external debt (principal) / redeemable preference shares / debentures, etc. (Excluding refinancing) / net cash set aside to comply with DSRA requirement under loan agreements	-	-
Total Adjustments (B)	**399.46**	**651.87**
Net Distributable Cash Flows (C)=(A+B)	**426.85**	**644.58**

Note: During the year, an amount of INR 477.41 million (being at least 90%) has already been distributed to IndiGrid.

(vii) Purulia & Kharagpur Transmission Company Limited (PKTCL)(SPV)

(INR in millions)

Description	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Profit/(loss) after tax as per profit and loss account (A)	**(21.19)**	**(36.47)**
Add: Depreciation, impairment and amortisation	142.89	142.91
Add/Less: Decrease/(increase) in working capital	0.13	(72.02)
Add: Interest accrued on loan/non-convertible debentures issued to IndiGrid or SGL1	592.69	598.15
Add/less: Loss/gain on sale of infrastructure assets	-	-
Add: Proceeds from sale of infrastructure assets adjusted for the following:	-	-
- related debts settled or due to be settled from sale proceeds;	-	-
- directly attributable transaction costs;	-	-
- directly attributable transaction costs;	-	-
- proceeds reinvested or planned to be reinvested as per Regulation 18(7)(a) of the InvIT Regulations	-	-
Add: Proceeds from sale of infrastructure assets not distributed pursuant to an earlier plan to re-invest, if such proceeds are not intended to be invested subsequently, net of any profit / (loss) recognised in profit and loss account	-	-
Less: Capital expenditure, if any	-	-
Add/less: Any other item of non-cash expense / non cash income (net of actual cash flows for these items)	-	-
- any decrease/increase in carrying amount of an asset or a liability recognised in profit and loss account on measurement of the asset or the liability at fair value;	-	-
- interest cost as per effective interest rate method (difference between accrued and actual paid);	-	-
- deferred tax;	-	-
- unwinding of Interest cost on interest free loan or other debentures;	-	-
- portion reserve for major maintenance which has not been accounted for in profit and loss statement;	-	-
- reserve for debenture/ loan redemption (Excluding any reserve required by any law or as per lender's agreement)	-	-
Less: Repayment of external debt (principal) / redeemable preference shares / debentures, etc. (Excluding refinancing) / net cash set aside to comply with DSRA requirement under loan agreements	-	-
Total Adjustments (B)	**735.71**	**669.04**
Net Distributable Cash Flows (C)=(A+B)	**714.52**	**632.57**

Note: During the year, an amount of INR 755.39 million (being at least 90%) has already been distributed to IndiGrid.

DISCLOSURES PURSUANT TO SEBI CIRCULARS

(SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/114/2016 dated 20-Oct-2016 and No. CIR/IMD/DF/127/2016 dated 29-Nov-2016 issued under the InvIT Regulations)

(viii) Maheshwaram Transmission Limited (MTL)(SPV)

(INR in millions)

Description	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Profit/(loss) after tax as per profit and loss account (A)	**(146.04)**	**(155.22)**
Add: Depreciation, impairment and amortisation	121.78	121.78
Add/Less: Decrease/(increase) in working capital	(8.21)	(15.12)
Add: Interest accrued on loan/non-convertible debentures issued to IndiGrid or SGL1	568.58	562.52
Add/less: Loss/gain on sale of infrastructure assets	-	-
Add: Proceeds from sale of infrastructure assets adjusted for the following:	-	-
- related debts settled or due to be settled from sale proceeds;	-	-
- directly attributable transaction costs;	-	-
- directly attributable transaction costs;	-	-
- proceeds reinvested or planned to be reinvested as per Regulation 18(7)(a) of the InvIT Regulations	-	-
Add: Proceeds from sale of infrastructure assets not distributed pursuant to an earlier plan to re-invest, if such proceeds are not intended to be invested subsequently, net of any profit / (loss) recognised in profit and loss account	-	-
Less: Capital expenditure, if any	-	-
Add/less: Any other item of non-cash expense / non cash income (net of actual cash flows for these items)	-	-
- any decrease/increase in carrying amount of an asset or a liability recognised in profit and loss account on measurement of the asset or the liability at fair value;	-	-
- interest cost as per effective interest rate method (difference between accrued and actual paid);	-	-
- deferred tax;	-	-
- unwinding of Interest cost on interest free loan or other debentures;	-	-
- portion reserve for major maintenance which has not been accounted for in profit and loss statement;	-	-
- reserve for debenture/ loan redemption (Excluding any reserve required by any law or as per lender's agreement)	-	-
Less: Repayment of external debt (principal) / redeemable preference shares / debentures, etc. (Excluding refinancing) / net cash set aside to comply with DSRA requirement under loan agreements	-	-
Total Adjustments (B)	**682.15**	**669.18**
Net Distributable Cash Flows (C)=(A+B)	**536.11**	**513.96**

Note: During the year, an amount of INR 574.97 million (being at least 90%) has already been distributed to IndiGrid.

(ix) Patran Transmission Limited (PTCL)(SPV)

(INR in millions)

Description	Year ended March 31, 2020	August 30, 2018 * to March 31, 2019
Profit/(loss) after tax as per profit and loss account (A) (pertaining to period post acquisition by IndiGrid)	**(168.14)**	**(183.29)**
Add: Depreciation, impairment and amortisation	205.58	184.36
Add/Less: Decrease/(increase) in working capital	(7.94)	5.55
Add: Interest accrued on loan/non-convertible debentures issued to IndiGrid or SGL1	236.71	139.97
Add/less: Loss/gain on sale of infrastructure assets	-	-
Add: Proceeds from sale of infrastructure assets adjusted for the following:	-	-
- related debts settled or due to be settled from sale proceeds;	-	-
- directly attributable transaction costs;	-	-
- directly attributable transaction costs;	-	-
- proceeds reinvested or planned to be reinvested as per Regulation 18(7)(a) of the InvIT Regulations	-	-
Add: Proceeds from sale of infrastructure assets not distributed pursuant to an earlier plan to re-invest, if such proceeds are not intended to be invested subsequently, net of any profit / (loss) recognised in profit and loss account	-	-
Less: Capital expenditure, if any	-	-
Add/less: Any other item of non-cash expense / non cash income (net of actual cash flows for these items)	-	-
- any decrease/increase in carrying amount of an asset or a liability recognised in profit and loss account on measurement of the asset or the liability at fair value;	-	-
- interest cost as per effective interest rate method (difference between accrued and actual paid);	-	-
- deferred tax;	-	-
- unwinding of Interest cost on interest free loan or other debentures;	-	-
- portion reserve for major maintenance which has not been accounted for in profit and loss statement;	-	-
- reserve for debenture/ loan redemption (Excluding any reserve required by any law or as per lender's agreement)	-	-
Less: Repayment of external debt (principal) / redeemable preference shares / debentures, etc. (Excluding refinancing) / net cash set aside to comply with DSRA requirement under loan agreements	-	-
Total Adjustments (B)	**434.35**	**329.88**
Net Distributable Cash Flows (C)=(A+B)	**266.21**	**146.59**

* Being the date of acquisition of PTCL by IndiGrid.

Note: During the year, an amount of INR 274.08 million (being at least 90%) has already been distributed to IndiGrid.

DISCLOSURES PURSUANT TO SEBI CIRCULARS

(SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/114/2016 dated 20-Oct-2016 and No. CIR/IMD/DF/127/2016 dated 29-Nov-2016 issued under the InvIT Regulations)

(x) NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited (NTL)(SPV)

(INR in millions)

Description	June 04, 2019* to March 31, 2020
Profit/(loss) after tax as per profit and loss account (A) (pertaining to period post acquisition by IndiGrid)	**598.65**
Add: Depreciation, impairment and amortisation	683.93
Add/Less: Decrease/(increase) in working capital	(456.11)
Add: Interest accrued on loan/non-convertible debentures issued to IndiGrid or SGL1	3,484.61
Add/less: Loss/gain on sale of infrastructure assets	-
Add: Proceeds from sale of infrastructure assets adjusted for the following:	-
- related debts settled or due to be settled from sale proceeds;	-
- directly attributable transaction costs;	-
- directly attributable transaction costs;	-
- proceeds reinvested or planned to be reinvested as per Regulation 18(7)(a) of the InvIT Regulations	-
Add: Proceeds from sale of infrastructure assets not distributed pursuant to an earlier plan to re-invest, if such proceeds are not intended to be invested subsequently, net of any profit / (loss) recognised in profit and loss account	-
Less: Capital expenditure, if any	(3.17)
Add/less: Any other item of non-cash expense / non cash income (net of actual cash flows for these items)	-
- any decrease/increase in carrying amount of an asset or a liability recognised in profit and loss account on measurement of the asset or the liability at fair value;	-
- interest cost as per effective interest rate method (difference between accrued and actual paid);	-
- deferred tax;	(95.30)
- unwinding of Interest cost on interest free loan or other debentures;	-
- portion reserve for major maintenance which has not been accounted for in profit and loss statement;	-
- reserve for debenture/ loan redemption (Excluding any reserve required by any law or as per lender's agreement)	-
Less: Repayment of external debt (principal) / redeemable preference shares / debentures, etc. (Excluding refinancing) / net cash set aside to comply with DSRA requirement under loan agreements	-
Total Adjustments (B)	**3,613.97**
Net Distributable Cash Flows (C)=(A+B)	**4,212.61**

* Being the date of acquisition of NTL by IndiGrid.

Note: During the year, an amount of INR 4,222.95 million (being at least 90%) has already been distributed to IndiGrid.

(xi) Odisha Generation Phase-II Transmission Limited (OGPTL)(SPV)

(INR in millions)

Description	June 28, 2019* to March 31, 2020
Profit/(loss) after tax as per profit and loss account (A) (pertaining to period post acquisition by IndiGrid)	**626.45**
Add: Depreciation, impairment and amortisation	(428.76)
Add/Less: Decrease/(increase) in working capital	(75.77)
Add: Interest accrued on loan/non-convertible debentures issued to IndiGrid or SGL1	621.56
Add/less: Loss/gain on sale of infrastructure assets	-
Add: Proceeds from sale of infrastructure assets adjusted for the following:	-
- related debts settled or due to be settled from sale proceeds;	-
- directly attributable transaction costs;	-
- directly attributable transaction costs;	-
- proceeds reinvested or planned to be reinvested as per Regulation 18(7)(a) of the InvIT Regulations	-
Add: Proceeds from sale of infrastructure assets not distributed pursuant to an earlier plan to re-invest, if such proceeds are not intended to be invested subsequently, net of any profit / (loss) recognised in profit and loss account	-
Less: Capital expenditure, if any	0.11
Add/less: Any other item of non-cash expense / non cash income (net of actual cash flows for these items)	-
- any decrease/increase in carrying amount of an asset or a liability recognised in profit and loss account on measurement of the asset or the liability at fair value;	-
- interest cost as per effective interest rate method (difference between accrued and actual paid);	-
- deferred tax;	-
- unwinding of Interest cost on interest free loan or other debentures;	-
- portion reserve for major maintenance which has not been accounted for in profit and loss statement;	-
- reserve for debenture/ loan redemption (Excluding any reserve required by any law or as per lender's agreement)	-
Less: Repayment of external debt (principal) / redeemable preference shares / debentures, etc. (Excluding refinancing) / net cash set aside to comply with DSRA requirement under loan agreements	-
Total Adjustments (B)	**117.14**
Net Distributable Cash Flows (C)=(A+B)	**743.59**

* Being the date of acquisition of OGPTL by IndiGrid.

Note: During the year, an amount of INR 667.95 million (being at least 90%) has already been distributed to IndiGrid.

DISCLOSURES PURSUANT TO SEBI CIRCULARS

(SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/114/2016 dated 20-Oct-2016 and No. CIR/IMD/DF/127/2016 dated 29-Nov-2016 issued under the InvIT Regulations)

(xii) East-North Interconnection Company Limited (ENICL)(SPV)

(INR in millions)

Description	March 24, 2020* to March 31, 2020
Profit/(loss) after tax as per profit and loss account (A) (pertaining to period post acquisition by IndiGrid)	**0.65**
Add: Depreciation, impairment and amortisation	12.27
Add/Less: Decrease/(increase) in working capital	14.69
Add: Interest accrued on loan/non-convertible debentures issued to IndiGrid or SGL1	-
Add/less: Loss/gain on sale of infrastructure assets	-
Add: Proceeds from sale of infrastructure assets adjusted for the following:	-
- related debts settled or due to be settled from sale proceeds;	-
- directly attributable transaction costs;	-
- directly attributable transaction costs;	-
- proceeds reinvested or planned to be reinvested as per Regulation 18(7)(a) of the InvIT Regulations	-
Add: Proceeds from sale of infrastructure assets not distributed pursuant to an earlier plan to re-invest, if such proceeds are not intended to be invested subsequently, net of any profit / (loss) recognised in profit and loss account	-
Less: Capital expenditure, if any	-
Add/less: Any other item of non-cash expense / non cash income (net of actual cash flows for these items)	-
- any decrease/increase in carrying amount of an asset or a liability recognised in profit and loss account on measurement of the asset or the liability at fair value;	-
- interest cost as per effective interest rate method (difference between accrued and actual paid);	-
- deferred tax;	-
- unwinding of Interest cost on interest free loan or other debentures;	-
- portion reserve for major maintenance which has not been accounted for in profit and loss statement;	-
- reserve for debenture/ loan redemption (Excluding any reserve required by any law or as per lender's agreement)	-
Less: Repayment of external debt (principal) / redeemable preference shares / debentures, etc. (Excluding refinancing) / net cash set aside to comply with DSRA requirement under loan agreements	-
Total Adjustments (B)	**26.96**
Net Distributable Cash Flows (C)=(A+B)	**27.62**

* Being the date of acquisition of ENICL by IndiGrid.

Note: During the year, an amount of INR 26.39 million (being at least 90%) has already been distributed to IndiGrid.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

1. Group information

The consolidated financial statements comprise financial statements of India Grid Trust ("the Trust" or "IndiGrid") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Group) for the year ended March 31, 2020. IndiGrid is an irrevocable trust settled by Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited (the "Sponsor") on October 21, 2016 pursuant to the Trust Deed under the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 and registered with Securities Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") under the SEBI (Infrastructure Investment Trust) Regulations, 2014 as an Infrastructure Investment Trust on November 28, 2016 having registration number IN/InvIT/16-17/0005. The Trustee of IndiGrid is Axis Trustee Services Limited (the "Trustee"). The Investment manager for IndiGrid is Sterlite Investment Managers Limited (the "Investment Manager" or the "Management").

The objectives of IndiGrid are to undertake activities as an infrastructure investment trust in accordance with the provisions of the InvIT Regulations and the Trust Deed. The principal activity of IndiGrid is to own and invest in power transmission assets in India with the objective of producing stable and sustainable distributions to unitholders.

As at March 31, 2020, IndiGrid has following project entities which are transmission infrastructure projects developed on Build, Own, Operate and Maintain ('BOOM') basis:

1. Bhopal Dhule Transmission Company Limited ('BDTCL')
2. Jabalpur Transmission Company Limited ('JTCL')
3. RAPP Transmission Company Limited ('RTCL')
4. Purulia & Kharagpur Transmission Company Limited ('PKTCL')
5. Maheshwaram Transmission Limited ('MTL')
6. Patran Transmission Company Limited ('PTCL')
7. NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited ('NRSS')
8. Odisha Generation Phase-II Transmission Limited ('OGPTL')
9. East-North Interconnection Company Limited ('ENICL')

   These SPVs have executed Transmission Services Agreements ("TSAs") with Long term transmission customers under which the SPVs have to maintain the transmission infrastructure for 35-25 years post commissioning.

   The address of the registered office of the Investment Manager is Maker Maxity, 5 North Avenue, Level 5, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East Mumbai Maharashtra, India 400 051. The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Investment Manager on May 27, 2020.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements comprise of the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Unit Holders' Equity for the year then ended and the Consolidated Statement of Net Assets at fair value as at March 31, 2020 and the Consolidated Statement of Total Returns at fair value and the Statement of Net Distributable Cash Flows ('NDCFs') of the Trust, the underlying holding company ("HoldCo") and each of its subsidiaries for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards as defined in Rule 2(1)(a) of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015(as amended), prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Ind AS") read with SEBI (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014, as amended and the circulars issued thereunder ("InvIT Regulations").

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Derivative financial instruments
- Certain financial assets measured at fair value (e.g. Liquid mutual funds)

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees Millions, except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Trust and its subsidiaries as at March 31, 2020. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights
- The size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent company, i.e., year ended on March 31.

Consolidation procedure:

(a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.

(b) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.

(c) Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognized in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the unit holders of the Trust and to the non-controlling interests (if any), even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- Derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests

- Derecognizes the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognizes the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

The following is the summary of significant accounting policies applied by the Group in preparing its consolidated financial statements:

a) Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- 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 the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- 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 Group 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 or cash equivalents. The Group has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b) Foreign currencies

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in INR, which is its functional currency. The Group does not have any foreign operation.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

c) Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments such as mutual funds 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.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

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 Group 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group 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.

In estimating the fair value of transmission assets/ projects, the Group engages independent qualified external valuers to perform the valuation. The management works closely with the external valuers to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. The management in conjunction with the external valuers also compares the change in fair value with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable. The management reports the valuation report and findings to the Board of the Investment Manager half yearly to explain the cause of fluctuations in the fair value of the transmission projects.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movement in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or reassessed as per the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group 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.

- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (Note 25B)
- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (Note 25A and Note 22)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (Note 25A and Note 25B)

d) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the services before transferring them to the customer.

Power transmission services

Revenue from contracts with customers comprises of revenue from power transmission services rendered in India to Long Term Transmission Customers (LTTCs) pursuant to the respective Transmission Services Agreements (TSAs) executed by the Group with LTTCs for periods of 35 years. The Group is required to ensure that the transmission assets meet the minimum availability criteria under the respective TSAs. The Group's performance obligation under the TSAs is to provide power transmission services. The performance obligation is satisfied over time as the customers receive and consume the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs. Accordingly, the revenue from power transmission services is recognised over time based on the transmission asset availabilities and the tariff charges approved under the respective CERC tariff orders and includes unbilled revenues accrued up to the end of the accounting period. The payment is generally due within 60 days upon receipt of monthly invoice by the customer.

Contract balances

A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Amounts which have been billed to the customers are disclosed as Trade receivables and amounts which are to be billed to the customers (and not conditional on the group's future performance) are disclosed under Other financial assets. Refer accounting policies for financial assets in Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

e) Interest income/Dividend income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Income from dividend on investments is accrued in the year in which it is declared, whereby the Group's right to receive is established.

f) Taxation

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax 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 statement of profit or loss is recognised outside statement of 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.

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 recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized 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 utilized, 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 recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of 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 statement of profit or loss is recognised outside statement of profit or loss. 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.

Sales/value added/goods and service taxes paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales/value added/goods and service taxes paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the tax authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included.

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

g) Non-current assets held for sale

The Group classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale/ distribution to owners if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale/ distribution rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale/distribution should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale/ distribution will be made or that the decision to sell/ distribute will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale/ distribution expected within one year from the date of classification.

For these purposes, sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. The criteria for held for sale/distribution classification is regarded met only when the assets or disposal group is available for immediate sale/ distribution in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales/ distribution of such assets (or disposal groups), its sale/ distribution is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The group treats sale/distribution of the asset or disposal group to be highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group),
- An active program to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated (if applicable),
- The asset (or disposal group) is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
- The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification and

- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current assets held for sale/for distribution to owners and disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell/ distribute. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale/ distribution are presented separately in the balance sheet.

h) Property, plant and equipment

Capital work in progress, property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss as incurred. No decommissioning liabilities are expected or be incurred on the assets of plant and equipment.

Expenditure directly relating to construction activity is capitalised. Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period is capitalised as part of the construction costs to the extent the expenditure can be attributable to construction activity or is incidental there to. Income earned during the construction period is deducted from the total of the indirect expenditure.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Asset Category	Useful Life considered	Useful life (Schedule II#)
Leasehold improvements	Lease Period*	30
Buildings (substation)	25	30
Substations	25-35	40
Transmission lines (including components)	25-35	40
Plant and machinery	2-5	15
Data Processing Equipment (Computers)	3-5	3-6
Furniture and Fittings	5-7.5	10
Office equipment's	4-5	3
Motor Vehicles	8	8
Roads	10	10

Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 which is applicable to the subsidiary companies.

*Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the useful life of the asset or the lease period, whichever is lower

The Group, based on technical assessments made by technical experts and management estimates, depreciates buildings (substation) and certain items of plant and equipment, data processing equipment, furniture and fittings, office equipment and vehicles over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 which is applicable to the subsidiary companies. The management 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 statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

i) Borrowing Costs

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

j) Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

- Office Premises 5 years

Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Group's lease liabilities are included in Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (see Note 32).

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as lessor

Leases in which the Group 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 accounted on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. 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.

k) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group 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 Group 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 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 Group bases its impairment calculations on detailed budget and forecast calculations. These budgets are prepared for the entire project life.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the statement of profit and loss

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit'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 and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

l) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group 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 Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, 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 or 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.

m) 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

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section (d) Revenue from contracts with customers.

Subsequent measurement

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

i. Debt instruments at amortised cost

ii. Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

iii. Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

iv. 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.

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 statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

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

b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit or loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method. The Group does not have any financial assets which are subsequently measured at FVTOCI.

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 Group 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'). The Group has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Group 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 statement of profit or loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Group 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 Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group 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 asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group 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 Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

Majority of the financial assets of the Group which are not reflected at fair value pertain to trade and other receivables. Considering the nature of business, the Group does not foresee any credit risk on its trade and other receivables which may cause an impairment. Also, the Group does not have any history of impairment of trade and other receivables.

For the financial assets which are reflected at fair value, no further impairment allowance is necessary as they reflect the fair value of the relevant financial asset itself.

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, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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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 Group's financial liabilities include borrowings and related costs, trade and other payables and derivative financial instruments.

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 Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

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/losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Group 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 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 or loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings. For more information refer Note 10.

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.

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of Ind AS 109, the Group does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind AS 109 to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value though profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Group determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Group's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Group's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Group reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Group does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

The following table shows various reclassification and how they are accounted for:

Original classification	Revised Classification	Accounting Treatment
Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in statement of profit or loss.
FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to statement of profit or loss at the reclassification date.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

n) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Since the Group does not meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting, it has not applied hedge accounting in respect of its derivative contracts.

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o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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 statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts (if any) as they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management.

p) Cash distribution to unit holders

The Group recognises a liability to make cash distributions to unit holders when the distribution is authorised and a legal obligation has been created. As per the InvIT Regulations, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the Board of Directors of the Investment Manager. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

q) Earnings per unit

Basic earnings per unit is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to unit holders of the Trust (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes if any) by the weighted average number of units outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of units outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, split, and reverse split (consolidation of units) that have changed the number of units outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per unit, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to unit holders of the Trust and the weighted average number of units outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential units.

Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

Ind AS 116 Leases

The Group applied Ind AS 116 Leases for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of this new accounting standard is described below.

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases, including Appendix A of Ind AS 17 Operating Leases-Incentives, Appendix B of Ind AS 17 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease and Appendix C of Ind AS 17, Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet.

Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in Ind AS 17. Therefore, Ind AS 116 did not have an impact for leases where the Group is the lessor.

The Group adopted Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of April 1, 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application. The Group elected to use the transition practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease at April 1, 2019. Instead, the Group applied the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying Ind AS 17 and Appendix C to Ind AS 17 at the date of initial application.

Other Amendments to Standards, which are either not applicable to the Group or the impact is not expected to be material

- Amendments to Ind AS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement
- Amendments to Ind AS 28: Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures
- Amendments to Ind AS 109: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation
- Appendix C to Ind AS 12 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment
- Annual Improvements to Ind AS 2018:
  - Amendments to Ind AS 103 Business Combinations
  - Amendments to Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangements
  - Amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Taxes
  - Amendments to Ind AS 23 Borrowing Costs

Note 3: Property, plant and equipment

(INR in millions)

Particulars	Freehold land	Lease hold land	Building - office (leasehold improvements)	Building - Substations	Substations	Transmission lines	Plant and machinery	Data processing equipments	Furniture and fitting	Vehicle	Office equipment	Roads	Right-of-use asset (Refer note b)	Total
Gross block														
As at April 1, 2018	24.94	89.86	0.59	57.14	6,311.64	44,916.19	17.26	1.37	1.24	-	1.71	-	-	51,421.94
Additions on account of acquisition (refer note 22)	87.34	-	-	62.69	2,096.00	-	-	-	-	0.45	-	5.57	-	2,252.05
Other additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	(422.78)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(422.78)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11.31)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11.31)
As at March 31, 2019	**112.28**	**89.86**	**0.59**	**119.83**	**7,984.86**	**44,916.19**	**5.95**	**1.37**	**1.24**	**0.45**	**1.71**	**5.57**	**-**	**53,239.90**
Additions on account of acquisition (refer note 22)	9.29	-	-	-	8,265.89	52,619.97	0.15	0.29	0.39	2.47	2.76	-	-	60,901.21
Other additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	42.07	0.00*	1.59	0.81	1.32	0.05	-	53.67	99.51
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(24.39)	-	-	-	-	(0.01)	-	-	(24.40)
As at March 31, 2020	**121.57**	**89.86**	**0.59**	**119.83**	**16,250.75**	**97,553.84**	**6.10**	**3.25**	**2.44**	**4.24**	**4.51**	**5.57**	**53.67**	**114,216.22**
Depreciation														
As at April 1, 2018	**-**	**2.93**	**0.04**	**2.00**	**260.00**	**884.15**	**7.23**	**0.48**	**0.18**	**-**	**0.40**	**-**	**-**	**1,157.41**
Charge for the year	-	3.51	0.02	5.96	293.52	1,496.89	5.98	0.44	0.35	0.15	0.55	1.85	-	1,809.22
Impairment / (reversal), net (refer note 22)	-	-	-	-	-	456.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	456.96
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11.31)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11.31)
As at March 31, 2019	**-**	**6.44**	**0.06**	**7.96**	**553.52**	**2,838.00**	**1.90**	**0.92**	**0.53**	**0.15**	**0.95**	**1.85**	**-**	**3,412.28**
Charge for the year	-	3.51	0.01	9.22	620.75	2,460.48	0.56	0.31	0.58	0.50	1.33	1.20	2.67	3,101.12
Impairment / (reversal), net (refer note 22)	-	-	-	-	-	(456.96)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(456.96)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(3.38)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3.38)
As at March 31, 2020	**-**	**9.95**	**0.07**	**17.18**	**1,174.27**	**4,838.14**	**2.46**	**1.23**	**1.11**	**0.65**	**2.28**	**3.05**	**2.67**	**6,053.06**
Net Block														
As at March 31, 2019	**112.28**	**83.42**	**0.53**	**111.87**	**7,431.34**	**42,078.19**	**4.05**	**0.45**	**0.71**	**0.30**	**0.76**	**3.72**	**-**	**49,827.62**
As at March 31, 2020	**121.57**	**79.91**	**0.52**	**102.66**	**15,076.48**	**92,715.70**	**3.64**	**2.02**	**1.33**	**3.59**	**2.22**	**2.52**	**51.00**	**108,163.16**

Note a: Certain property, plant and equipment of the Group has been pledged for the borrowing taken by the Group. Also refer note 12.
* amount less than 0.01 million

Note b: Right-of-use asset

The Group has taken office building on lease which has lease term of 5 years with lock-in-period of 3 years. The Group's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. The cash outflows relating to leases have not yet commenced. The lease liability has been measured by using the incremental borrowing rate.

Particulars	Right-of-use asset	Lease Liabilities
As at April 1, 2019	-	-
Additions	53.67	52.16
Depreciation expense	2.67	-
Interest expense	-	1.18
Cash outflow for lease	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**51.00**	**53.34**

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Note 4: Investments

(INR in millions)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Investment in mutual funds (valued at fair value through profit or loss)		
Quoted		
Nil units (March 31, 2019- 75,474 units) of SBI Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Daily Dividend*	-	75.72
Total	**-**	**75.72**

* Amount of INR Nil million (March 31, 2019: INR 75.72 million) is kept in Debt Service Reserve Account ('DSRA') as per borrowing agreements with lenders.

Note 5: Other financial assets

(INR in millions)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Non-Current		
Security deposits	8.87	3.45
Other bank balances (refer note 9)	0.99	0.12
Total	**9.86**	**3.57**
Current		
Unbilled revenue*	1,191.66	548.84
Advances receivable in cash	2.27	-
Interest accrued on deposits	64.59	4.41
Security deposits	0.03	0.01
Insurance claim receivable#	14.15	-
Others	9.93	-
Total	**1,282.63**	**553.26**

* Unbilled revenue is the transmission charges for the month of March 2020 amounting to INR 1,191.66 million (March 31, 2019 : INR 548.84 million) billed to transmission utilities in the month of April 2020.

On June 8, 2019, the Jabalpur-Bina transmission line ('JB Line') of Jabalpur Transmission Company Limited ('JTCL') was rendered inoperable due to a storm which damaged certain towers of the transmission line. The carrying amount of assets destroyed amounting to INR 21.25 million which has been derecognised. JTCL has a valid insurance policy which covers the reinstatement cost for the above loss and it has filed an insurance claim with the insurer. Pending final approval of claim by the insurers, an amount equivalent to the derecognised assets charged to the statement of profit and loss has been recognised as receivable from the insurance company based on the probability of recovery of the claim by the Group.

Note 6: Other assets

(INR in million)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Non-Current		
Capital advances (unsecured, considered good)	10.83	-
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(10.83)	-
	-	-
Advance income tax, including TDS (net of provisions)	217.38	48.84
Deposits paid under dispute (refer note 28)	164.91	143.14
Others	0.05	0.27
Total	**382.34**	**192.25**
Current		
Prepaid expenses	138.28	38.54
Custom deposit	-	12.79
Less: Provision for non recovery of deposit	-	(12.79)
Balance with government authorities	93.13	-
Others	4.31	7.37
Total	**235.72**	**45.91**

Note 7: Trade receivables

(INR in million)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Trade receivables (unsecured, considered good)	2,458.33	1,140.61
Total	**2,458.33**	**1,140.61**
Break-up of security details:		
- Unsecured, considered good	2,458.33	1,140.61
- Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
- Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Group either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 60 days

See Note 31 on credit risk of trade receivables, which explains how the Group manages and measures credit quality of trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired.

Note 8: Cash and cash equivalents

(INR in millions)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Balance with banks		
- on current accounts ^	3,467.87	519.10
- Deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months*	620.54	1,084.56
Total	**4,088.41**	**1,603.66**

Balances with banks on current accounts does not earn interest. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash-requirement of the Group and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

* Includes amount of INR Nil (March 31, 2019: INR 429.67 million) is kept in Interest Service Reserve Account ('ISRA')/Debt Service Reserve Account ('DSRA') as per borrowing agreements with lenders.

^ Out of total amount, INR 7.34 million (March 31, 2019: INR 5.75 million) pertains to unclaimed distribution to unit holders.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

Note 9: Other bank balances

(INR in million)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Non-Current		
Bank deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months	0.99	0.12
Less: Disclosed under head other non current financial asset (refer note 5)	(0.99)	(0.12)
Total	-	-
Current		
Deposit with original maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months*	1,299.74	19.66
Total	**1,299.74**	**19.66**

* Includes amount of INR 1,244.20 million (March 31, 2019: INR Nil million) is kept in interest service reserve account ('ISRA')/debt service reserve account ('DSRA') as per borrowing agreements with lenders. Further it also includes amount of INR 19.69 million (March 31, 2019: 19.32 million) held as lien by bank against bank guarantees.

Note 10: Unit capital

(INR in millions)

	Number of units (In million)	Unit capital (INR in million)
As at April 1, 2018	283.80	28,380.00
Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	**283.80**	**28,380.00**
Issued during the year (refer note below)	299.69	25,140.48
Issue expenses (refer note below)	-	(374.79)
As at March 31, 2020	**583.49**	**53,145.69**

Note:

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Trust raised INR 25,140.48 million of primary capital through a qualified institutional placement of units. The Trust issued and allotted 299,683,881 units at a price of INR 83.89 per unit as per the placement agreement dated May 04, 2019. Issue expenses of INR 374.79 million incurred in connection with issue of units have been reduced from the Unitholders capital as at March 31, 2020 in accordance with Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation.

a. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Trust has only one class of units. Each Unit represents an undivided beneficial interest in the Trust. Each holder of unit is entitled to one vote per unit. The Unitholders have the right to receive at least 90% of the Net Distributable Cash Flows of the Trust at least once in every six months in each financial year in accordance with the InvIT Regulations. The Investment Manager approves distributions. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of units held by the unitholders. The Trust declares and pays distribution in Indian rupees.

A Unitholder has no equitable or proprietary interest in the projects of IndiGrid and is not entitled to any share in the transfer of the projects (or any part thereof) or any interest in the projects (or any part thereof) of IndiGrid. A Unitholder's right is limited to the right to require due administration of IndiGrid in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed and the Investment Management Agreement.

b. Unitholders holding more than 5 percent Units in the Trust

	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	Nos. in million	% holding	No. in million	% holding
Esoteric II Pte. Limited	136.03	23.31%	-	-
Government of Singapore	116.82	20.02%	-	-
Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited	87.55	15.00%	60.13	21.19%
Schroder Asian Asset Income Fund	19.78	3.39%	14.33	5.05%

c. The Trust has not allotted any fully paid-up units by way of bonus units nor has it bought back any class of units from the date of incorporation till the balance sheet date. Further the Trust has not issued any units for consideration other than cash from the date of incorporation till the balance sheet date.

Note 11: Other Equity

(INR in millions)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Retained earnings / (accumulated deficit)		
Balance as per last financial statements	(1,613.89)	252.56
Add: Profit for the year	5,057.20	1,539.14
Less: Distribution during the year	(6,102.75)	(3,405.59)
Closing balance	**(2,659.44)**	**(1,613.89)**

Note 12: Long term borrowings (secured)

(INR in million)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Non-Current		
Debentures		
8.9922% Non-convertible debentures (refer note A below)	4,350.00	4,350.00
8.60% Non-convertible debentures (refer note A below)	2,500.00	2,500.00
9.10% Non-convertible debentures (refer note A below)	2,956.96	-
8.40% Non-convertible market linked debentures (refer note C below)	1,725.66	-
9.00% Non-convertible market linked debentures (refer note B below)	2,100.12	-
8.85% Non-convertible debentures (refer note A below)	1,969.00	-
9.10% Non-convertible debentures (refer note A below)	13,930.42	-
7.85% Non-convertible debentures (refer note E below)	6,710.00	6,820.00
Lease liability (Refer note 32) (unsecured)	45.87	-
Term loans		
Indian rupee term loan from banks (refer note D, H and G below)	24,056.61	9,945.46
Foreign currency loan from financial institution (refer note F below)	2,292.36	2,286.54
Total	**62,637.00**	**25,902.00**
The above amount includes		
Secured borrowings	62,591.13	25,902.00
Unsecured borrowings	45.87	-
Total non-current borrowings	**62,637.00**	**25,902.00**
Current maturities		
7.85% Non-convertible debentures (refer note E below)	110.00	50.00
9.25% Non-convertible debentures (refer note I below)	600.00	-
Indian rupee term loan from banks (refer note D, H and G below)	325.20	-
Foreign currency loan from financial institution (refer note F below)	205.84	166.65
Lease liability (refer note 32)	7.47	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	118.76	53.62
	1,367.27	**270.27**
Less: Amount disclosed under the head "Other current financial liabilities" (note 14)	1,367.27	270.27
Net borrowings	-	-

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

(A) Non-convertible debentures referred above are secured by:

(i) first pari passu charge on entire current assets including loans and advances, any receivables accrued/realised from those loans and advances extended by the Trust to its subsidiaries (direct or indirect) including loans to all project SPVs and future SPVs;

(ii) First pari-passu charge on Escrow account of the Trust

(iii) Pledge over 51% of the share capital of specified SPVs

(B) Market linked non-convertible debentures referred above are secured by:

(i) first pari passu charge on entire current assets including loans and advances, any receivables accrued/realised from those loans and advances extended by the Trust to its subsidiaries (direct or indirect) including loans to all project SPVs and future SPVs;

(ii) First pari-passu charge on Escrow account of the Trust

(iii) Pledge over 51% of the share capital of specified SPVs

(C) Market linked non-convertible debentures referred above are secured by:

(i) first pari passu charge on entire current assets including loans and advances, any receivables accrued/realised from those loans and advances extended by the Trust to its subsidiaries (direct or indirect) including loans to all project SPVs and future SPVs;

(ii) First pari-passu charge on Escrow account of the Trust

(iii) First pari-passu charge on the ISRA and DSRA accounts.

(iv) Pledge over 51% of the share capital of specified SPVs

The Trust has created security charge on the above NCDs on April 13, 2020.

Rate of Interest	Frequency of repayment	Repayment Commencement Date	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2028-2029
4,350 8.992% Non-convertible debentures of INR 10,00,000 each	At the time of maturity	February 14, 2029	-	-	-	4,350
2,500 8.60% Non-convertible debentures of INR 10,00,000 each	At the time of maturity	August 31, 2028	-	-	-	2,500
3000 9.10% Non-convertible debentures of INR 10,00,000 each	At the time of maturity	July 29, 2024	-	-	3,000	-
1740 8.40% market linked non-convertible debentures of INR 10,00,000 each	At the time of maturity	January 24, 2024	-	1,740	-	-
2,000 9.00% market linked non-convertible debentures of INR 10,00,000 each	At the time of maturity	January 04, 2023	2,000	-	-	-
2,000 8.85% Non-convertible debentures of INR 10,00,000 each	At the time of maturity	November 02, 2022	2,000	-	-	-
14,000 9.10% Non-convertible debentures of INR 10,00,000 each	At the time of maturity	June 03, 2022	14,000	-	-	-

(D) Term loan from bank:

The Indian rupee term loan from bank carries interest at the rate of 8.25% p.a. payable monthly. Entire loan amount shall be repayable as a bullet repayment at the end of 10 years from the date of disbursement. The term loan is secured by (i) first pari passu charge on entire current assets including loans and advances, any receivables accrued/realised from those loans and advances extended by the Trust to its subsidiaries (direct or indirect) including loans to all project SPVs and future SPVs; (ii) First pari-passu charge on Escrow account of the Trust.

Bhopal Dhule Transmission Company Limited

(E) Non- Convertible Debentures:

Bhopal Dhule Transmission Company Limited ('BDTCL') had issued 7,350 Non Convertible Debentures ('NCDs') of INR 1,000,000/- each on private placement basis which carries an interest at the rate of 7.85%. The interest is payable quarterly at the end of each quarter. 11% of the total debentures are redeemable in structured instalments in accordance with the redemption schedule. The balance 89% shall be repayable as a bullet repayment on April 4, 2022. All the NCDs together with interest, additional interest, liquidated damages, premium on prepayment, cost and charges, expenses and all other monies and all other amounts stipulated and payable to the debenture holders are secured by:

(i) First and exclusive charge on all movable assets and immovable assets of issuers including but not limited to movable plant and machinery, spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other movable assets, intangible, goodwill, uncalled capital, right of way/land, civil structures, tower and cables, office buildings. present and future if any for the project.

(ii) First charge by way of:

a) Assignment/hypothecation or creation of security interest present and future of all rights, titles, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of BDTCL in the project, documents including but not limited to transmission supply agreements, transmission licenses, package/construction contracts, O&M related agreements if any, land lease agreements, service contracts etc. duly acknowledged, consented by relevant counter parties to such project documents all as amended, varied or supplemented from time to time;

b) All rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the company in the permits, approvals and clearances pertaining to the projects, in the letter of credit, guarantee, performance bond, corporate guarantee, bank guarantees provided by any party to the project document;

c) All insurances proceeds (debenture trustee to be the loss payee in the insurance policy).

(iii) A First charge on letter of credit, Escrow account, debt service reserve account and other reserve and any other bank account of the issuer wherever maintained, present and future.

(iv) First charge on all book debts, operating cash flow, receivables, commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, of BDTCL, present and future.

(v) Pledge of 51% of the equity share capital of the BDTCL.

(F) Term loans from bank and financial institutions:

Foreign currency loan from financial institution carries interest at the rate of 6m LIBOR + 2.10% to 3.80% spread. BDTCL has taken currency and interest rate swap to hedge 6m LIBOR to fixed rate. Amount of USD 15.62 million being 35% of the total loan amount shall be repayable as a bullet repayment in accordance with the repayment schedule such that average tenor of the facility shall be more than 8.51 years. Remaining amount of USD 17.78 million is being repaid in quarterly instalments till December 2026. The foreign currency loan is secured by first charge on all the immovable assets pertaining to the project, tangible movable assets, current assets, all the accounts and intangible assets both present and future. Loans are also secured by assignment by way of security of all the right, title, interest benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of BDTCL in the project documents, duly acknowledged and consented to by the relevant counter parties to such project documents, all as amended, varied or supplemented from time to time; all rights, title, interest and benefits of BDTCL into and under all clearances pertaining to the project (including transmission licence) to the extent same are assignable; all rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of BDTCL in any letter of credit, guarantee including contract guarantees and liquidated damages, consent agreements, side letters and performance bond provided by any party to the project document; all rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the borrower in, to and under all insurance contracts and insurance proceeds pertaining to the project. Loans are also secured by non disposable undertaking from India Grid Trust directly/indirectly to hold at least 51% of equity share capital till final settlement date. Upon occurrence of event of default the negative lien shall be converted in pledge of 51% of the equity share capital of BDTCL.

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Odisha Generation Phase-II Transmission Limited

(G) Term loan from bank:

Odisha Generation Phase-II Transmission Limited has taken Indian rupee term loan from bank. The interest rate is aligned with the bank's 3 year MCLR plus five basis points. 73% of the total amount is repayable in 46 structured quarterly instalments in accordance with amortisation schedule balance 27% is repayable as a bullet repayment as a last instalment. The Loan together with interest, fees, commission and other monies payable to the bank are secured by:

(i) A first charge on all the borrower's tangible moveable assets and all other movable assets and current and non-current assets, both present and future.

(ii) A first charge over all the accounts of the borrower and receivables

(iii) A first charge on all intangible assets of The Borrower including but not limited to goodwill, rights and undertakings and intellectual property rights and uncalled capital, book debts, current assets, operating cash flows, commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature, both present and future.

(iv) A first charge on all immovable assets of the Borrower, present and future.

(v) Pledge of equity shares representing atleast 51% of the equity share capital (if Axis bank is sole lender, shares pledged shall be restricted to 30% and balance 21% shall be under a non-disposal undertaking).

East-North Interconnection Company Limited

(H) Term loan from bank:

East-North Interconnection Company Limited has taken Indian rupee term loan from bank. interest is payable quarterly at a rate of 8% p.a . 19.25% of the total amount is repayable in 19 structured quarterly instalments in accordance with amortisation schedule balance 80.75% is repayable as a bullet repayment as a last instalment. The loan together with interest, fees, commission and other monies payable to the bank are secured by:

(i) A first charge on all the borrower's tangible moveable assets and all other movable assets and current and non-current assets, both present and future.

(ii) A first charge over all the accounts of the borrower and receivables

(iii) A first charge on all intangible assets of the borrower including but not limited to goodwill, rights and undertakings and intellectual property rights and uncalled capital, book debts, current assets, operating cash flows, commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature, both present and future.

(iv) Assignment/ Hypothecation of

a. All the right, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the borrower in, to and under all the project documents including the transmission service agreement as amended, varied or supplemented from time to time;

b. The right, title and interest and benefits of the borrower in, to and under all the clearances pertaining to the project including the transmission license) to the extent the same are assignable;

c. all the right, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the borrower in, to and under any letter of credit, guarantee including contractor guarantees and liquidated damages, consent agreements, side letters and performance bond provided by any party to the project documents and additional project documents (if any) (including any security/ letter of credit that may be available to the borrower pursuant to the transmission service agreement or in relation to the project and/or guarantees issued by EPC contractors in favour of the borrower, which may be legally assigned): and

d. all the right, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in, to and under all Insurance Contracts and Insurance Proceeds pertaining to the Project

(v) Pledge of equity shares representing atleast 51% of the equity share capital (if Axis bank is sole lender, shares pledged shall be restricted to 30% and balance 21% shall be under a non-disposal undertaking).

(I) Non- Convertible Debentures:

During the year 2015-16, the Company issued 9,250 Non Convertible Debentures ('NCDs') of INR 1,000,000/- each on private placement basis in three tranches of 2,125 8.85% Non Convertible Debentures, 2,375

9.10% Non Convertible Debentures and 4,750 9.25% Non Convertible Debentures having face value of INR 1,000,000 each redeemable by December 31, 2020, December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2033 respectively in quarterly instalments ranging from INR 0.07 million to INR 0.25 million. All the NCDs together with interest, additional interest, liquidated damages, premium on prepayment, cost and charges, expenses and all other monies and all other amounts stipulated and payable to the debenture holders are secured by:

1) First and exclusive charge on all movable assets and immovable assets of issuers including but not limited to movable plant and machinery, spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other movable assets, intangible, goodwill, uncalled capital, right of way/land, civil structures, tower and cables, office buildings. present and future if any for the project.

2) First charge by way of:

   a Assignment/hypothecation or creation of security interest present and future of all rights, titles, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company in the project, documents including but not limited to transmission supply agreements, transmission licenses, package/construction contracts, O&M related agreements if any, land lease agreements, service contracts etc. duly acknowledged, consented by relevant counter parties to such project documents all as amended, varied or supplemented from time to time;

   b) All rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company in the permits, approvals and clearances pertaining to the projects, in the letter of credit, guarantee, performance bond, corporate guarantee, bank guarantees provided by any party to the project document;

   c) All insurances proceeds (debenture trustee to be the loss payee in the insurance policy).

3) A First charge on letter of credit, Escrow account, debt service reserve account and other reserve and any other bank account of the issuer wherever maintained, present and future.

4) First charge on all book debts, operating cash flow, receivables, commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, of the Company, present and future.

5) Pledge of 51% of the equity share capital of the Company.

Further, subsequent to March 31, 2020, the Company has prepaid the amount to all the NCD holders on April 07, 2020.

Financial covenants

Loans from bank, financial institution and non convertible debentures raised contain certain debt covenants relating to limitation on interest service coverage ratio, debt service coverage ratio, total debt gearing, maintenance of specified security margin etc. The financial covenants are reviewed on availability of audited accounts of the respective borrower periodically. For the financial year ended March 31, 2020, the Group has satisfied all debt covenants prescribed in the terms of loan from bank and financial institutions, where applicable.

Note 13: Trade payables

(INR in millions)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Trade payables		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 30)	105.32	54.10
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	70.55	28.19
Trade payables to related party (refer note 26)	157.04	79.67
Total	**332.91**	**161.96**

Trade payables are not-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-90 days terms.

For explanation on the Group's risk management policies, refer note 31.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Note 14: Other financial liabilities

(INR in million)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Non-Current		
Payable towards project acquired *	-	156.72
Total	**-**	**156.72**
Current		
Derivative instruments		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	20.42	157.58
Cross currency interest rate swap	2.58	12.13
	23.00	**169.71**
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 12)	1,241.04	216.65
Lease liability (refer note 12)	7.47	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings (refer note 12)	118.76	53.62
Payables for purchase of property, plant and equipment	186.33	-
Distribution payable	7.34	5.75
Other payable to related parties (refer note 26)	-	0.69
Payable towards project acquired #	1,925.09	-
Payable for expenses	108.57	16.57
	3,594.60	**293.27**
Total	**3,617.60**	**462.98**

Derivative instruments reflect the change in fair value of foreign exchange forward contracts and currency / interest rate swaps to hedge of interest rate and foreign exchange fluctuation risks on foreign currency loan in USD. These contracts are not designated in hedge relationships and are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Refer note 31.

Other payables are non-interest bearing and have an average term of six months.

*Includes INR Nil million (March 31, 2019: INR 156.32 million) payable to Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited pursuant to the Project Implementation and Management Agreement dated November 10, 2016 as amended ("PIMA") towards additional tariff on account of change in law received by Bhopal Dhule Transmission Company Limited, subsidiary of the Group, as approved by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission.

Liability of INR 1,925.09 million (March 31, 2019: Nil million) is towards acquisition of equity shares of NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited, Odisha Generation Phase-II Transmission Limited and East-North Interconnection Company Limited pursuant to respective share purchase agreements.

Note 15: Other current liabilities

(INR in millions)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Withholding taxes (TDS) payable	22.43	11.61
Contract liability (including advances received)	167.03	-
Statutory dues payable	1.17	0.81
Others	49.64	-
Total	**240.27**	**12.42**

Note 16: Current tax liability

(INR in millions)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Current tax liability (net)	4.10	0.07
Total	**4.10**	**0.07**

Note 17: Deferred tax liability (net)

(INR in million)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Deferred tax liability		
Property, plant and equipment : Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation for financial reporting	8,680.02	5,212.59
Gross deferred tax liability (A)	**8,680.02**	**5,212.59**
Deferred tax asset		
Tax losses	8,077.96	5,212.59
Gross deferred tax asset (B)	**8,077.96**	**5,212.59**
Net deferred tax liability	**602.06**	**-**

As at March 31, 2020, based on the expected future profitability of the SPVs, the management has recognised deferred tax assets on the unabsorbed tax depreciation carried forward only to the extent of deferred tax liability.

The Group has INR 7,340.75 million (March 31, 2019: INR 5,149.34 million) of tax losses carried forward on which deferred tax asset has not been recognised. If the Group was able to recognise all unrecognised deferred tax assets, profit after tax would have increased and equity would have increased by INR 1,847.52 million (March 31, 2019: INR 1,567.63 million).

Further, for the calculation of deferred tax assets/liabilities, the Group has not considered tax holiday available under the Income Tax Act for some of the project SPVs for the computation of deferred tax assets/liabilities. The management based on estimated cash flow workings for these project, believes that since there will be losses in the initial years of these project, no benefit under the Income tax Act would accrue to these projects in respect of the tax holiday. Management will re-assess this position at each balance sheet date.

The subsidiary companies of the Group have opted for lower tax rate as per Section 115BAA of Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, the Group has recognised provision for income tax for the year ended March 31, 2020 and remeasured deferred tax liabilities and assets at revised lower tax rate. The impact for the same has been recognised in the year ended March 31, 2020.

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are:

(INR in millions)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
- Current tax	56.96	6.08
- Deferred tax (refer note above)	(114.29)	-
- Income tax for earlier years	-	0.28

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019:

(INR in millions)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Accounting profit before income tax	4,999.87	1,545.50
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.17% (March 31, 2019: 34.61%)	1,258.37	534.90
Impact of exemption u/s 10(23FC) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 available to the Trust	(1,201.41)	(528.82)
Charge/(reversal) of excess provision of tax created in previous year in subsidiary	-	0.28
Impact on deferred tax due to change in tax rates (refer note above)	(114.29)	-
At effective tax rate	(57.33)	6.35
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**(57.33)**	**6.35**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

Note 18: Revenue from contracts with customers

18.1: Disaggregated revenue information

(INR in millions)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Type of service		
Power transmission services	12,427.13	6,655.70
Total	**12,427.13**	**6,655.70**
Project wise break up of revenue from contracts with Customers		
Bhopal Dhule Transmission Company Limited *	2,694.19	2,577.49
Jabalpur Transmission Company Limited ^	1,504.96	2,149.79
Maheshwaram Transmission Limited $	585.18	572.33
RAPP Transmission Company Limited	460.14	456.80
Purulia & Kharagpur Transmission Company Limited	755.98	746.24
Patran Transmission Company Limited	301.48	153.05
NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited #	4,831.69	-
Odisha Generation Phase-II Transmission Limited @	1,260.29	-
East-North Interconnection Company Limited	33.22	
Total	**12,427.13**	**6,655.70**

Revenue from contracts with customers comprises of revenue from power transmission services rendered in India to Long Term Transmission Customers (LTTCs) pursuant to the respective Transmission Services Agreements (TSAs) executed by the Group with LTTCs. The TSAs are executed for a period of 35 / 25 years and have fixed tariff charges as approved by CERC (except some escalable portion and some incentives/ penalties relating to transmission assets availabilities). Under the TSAs, the Group's performance obligation is to provide power transmission services. The Group is required to ensure that the transmission assets meet the minimum availability criteria under the respective TSAs failing which could result in certain disincentives/penalties. The performance obligation is satisfied over-time as the customers receive and consume the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs. The payment is generally due within 60 days upon receipt of monthly invoice by the customer.

The Group receives payments as per the pooling arrangements specified under the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Sharing of Inter State Transmission Charges and Losses) Regulations, 2010 ('Pooling Regulations'). In the Point of Connection (PoC) mechanism, the transmission charges to be recovered from the entire system are allocated between users based on their location in the grid. Under the PoC mechanism, all the charges collected by the Central Transmission Utility (i.e. Power Grid Corporation of India Limited) from LTTCs are disbursed pro-rata to all Transmission Service Providers from the pool in proportion of the respective billed amount.

Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Group has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures since the revenue recognized corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date.

18.2: Reconciliation of the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

(INR in millions)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Revenue as per contracted price	11,977.54	6,477.26
Adjustments:		
Incentives earned for higher asset availabilities	355.17	195.92
Surcharges received for late payments	144.24	34.98
Rebates given for early payments	(49.82)	(52.46)
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**12,427.13**	**6,655.70**

* Central Electricity Regulatory Commission ('CERC') vide its order dated June 25, 2018 approved an increase in non scalable tariff revenue by 0.69% per annum on quoted non- scalable tariff of Bhopal Dhule Transmission Company Limited ('BDTCL') from the commercial operation dates

('COD') of respective elements of the BDTCL project on account of changes in laws. In earlier year, BDTCL recognised revenue based on revised non scalable charges prospectively from April 01, 2018 instead of the COD of respective elements.

During the current year, BDTCL received arrears of INR 50.20 million pertaining to period from the COD of the respective elements up to March 31, 2018 which is recognised as revenue from contracts with customers in the financial year ended March 31, 2020.

On June 8, 2019, the Jabalpur-Bina transmission line ('JB Line') of Jabalpur Transmission Company Limited ('JTCL') was rendered inoperable due to a storm which damaged certain towers of the transmission line. JTCL has claimed this event as a force majeure event under the Transmission Services Agreement ('TSA'). As permitted by the TSA, JTCL has recognised tariff revenue from June 8, 2019 till August 21, 2019 pertaining to the JB Line as per the CERC approved tariff. Western Regional Power Committee has accepted the above event as force majeure from June 8, 2019 to July 28, 2019.

$ The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission ('CERC') vide its order dated March 11, 2019 approved an increase in non escalable tariff revenue by 0.32% per annum on quoted non-escalable tariff of Maheshwaram Transmission Limited ('MTL') from the commercial operation date ('COD') of the project on account of change in law. MTL has started recognizing revised non-escalable charges prospectively during the current year from July 01, 2019.

Central Electricity Regulatory Commission ('CERC') vide its order dated December 17, 2018 approved an increase in non escalable tariff revenue by 3.24% per annum on quoted non- escalable tariff of NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited ('NTL') from the commercial operation dates ('COD') of respective elements of NTL project on account increase in project cost due to changes in laws. During the current year, NTL received arrears of INR 108.87 million pertaining to period from the COD of the respective elements to July 01, 2019 which is recognised as revenue from contracts with customers for the financial year ended March 31, 2020.

@ Central Electricity Regulatory Commission ('CERC') vide its order dated December 17, 2018 approved an increase in non escalable tariff revenue by 0.46% per annum on quoted non- escalable tariff of Odisha Generation Phase-II Transmission Limited ('OGPTL') from the commercial operation dates ('COD') of respective elements of the OGPTL project on account increase in project cost due to changes in laws. OGPTL has started recognizing revised non-escalable charges prospectively during the current year from January 01, 2020.

Note 19: Other income

(INR in millions)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Recovery of income tax balance written off	21.56	-
Sale of scrap	21.20	-
Reversal of provision for doubtful custom deposit *	12.79	-
Liabilities no long required written back	-	2.37
Lease rental income	-	2.48
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	7.00
Miscellaneous income	9.96	0.23
Total	**65.51**	**12.08**

* Indemnification of INR 12.79 million (March 31, 2019: INR Nil million) received from Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited.

Note 20: Finance costs

(INR in millions)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	4,039.42	2,275.25
Other bank and finance charges	113.96	20.58
Total	**4,153.38**	**2,295.83**

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Note 21: Earnings per unit (EPU)

Basic EPU amounts are calculated by dividing the consolidated profit for the year attributable to unit holders by the weighted average number of units outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPU amounts are calculated by dividing the consolidated profit attributable to unit holders by the weighted average number of units outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of units that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential units into unit capital.

The following reflects in the profit and unit data used in the basic and diluted EPU computation

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Profit after tax for calculating basic and diluted EPU (INR In million)	5,057.20	1,539.14
Weighted average number of units in calculating basic and diluted EPU (No. in million)	554.01	283.80
Effect of dilution:		
Estimated units to be issued to sponsor/project manager* (No. in million)	-	5.40
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating diluted EPS (No. in million)	554.01	289.20
Earnings Per Unit		
Basic (Rupees/unit)	9.13	5.42
Diluted (Rupees/unit)	9.13	5.32

* units which were issuable pursuant to the Project Implementation and Management Agreement dated November 10, 2016 as amended, towards the additional transmission charges as approved by CERC for the change in tax rates which resulted in increase in non escalable tariff revenue for BDTCL.

Note 22: Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

i. Applicability of Appendix C - Service Concession Arrangements of Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group through its subsidiaries acts as a transmission licensee under the Electricity Act, 2003 holding valid licenses for 25 years. The subsidiaries have entered into Transmission Services Agreements ("TSA") with Long Term Transmission Customers ("LTTC") through a tariff based bidding process to Build, Own, Operate and Maintain ("BOOM") the transmission infrastructure for a period of 25-35 years. The management of the Company is of the view that the grantor as defined under Appendix C of Ind AS 115 ("Appendix C") requires transmission licensee to obtain various approvals under the regulatory framework to conduct its operations both during the period of the license as well as at the end of the license period. However, in the view of management, the grantor's involvement and approvals are to protect public interest and are not intended to control, through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise, any significant residual interest in the transmission infrastructure at the end of the term of the arrangement. Accordingly, management is of the view that Appendix C to Ind AS 115 is not applicable to the Group.

ii. Classification of Unitholders' funds

Under the provisions of the InvIT Regulations, IndiGrid is required to distribute to Unitholders not less than ninety percent of the net distributable cash flows of IndiGrid for each financial year. Accordingly, a portion of the unitholders' funds contains a contractual obligation of the Trust to pay to its Unitholders cash distributions. The Unitholders' funds could therefore have been classified as compound financial instrument which contain both equity and liability components in accordance with Ind AS 32 - Financial Instruments: Presentation. However, in accordance with SEBI Circulars (No. CIR/IMD/DF/114/2016 dated 20-Oct-2016 and No. CIR/IMD/DF/127/2016 dated 29-Nov-2016) issued under the InvIT Regulations, the unitholders' funds have been classified as equity in order to comply with the mandatory requirements of Section H of Annexure A to the SEBI Circular dated 20-Oct-2016 dealing with the minimum disclosures for key financial statements. In line with the above, the dividend payable to unit holders is recognised as liability when the same is approved by the Investment Manager.

iii. Acquisition of Transmission SPVs classified as asset acquisitions

The Group acquires operational transmission SPVs from the Sponsor or from third party. The purchase consideration primarily pertains to the fair value of the transmission assets. All such assets are operational assets with fixed tariff revenues under the Transmission Services Agreements (TSAs) for 35 years. The only key activity for these SPVs is the maintenance of the transmission assets which is outsourced to third parties. There are no employees in these entities and no other significant processes are performed for earning tariff revenues.

Based on evaluation of the above fact pattern vis-a-vis the guidance on definition of business under Ind AS and also keeping in view the relevant guidance on similar fact pattern available under accounting standards applicable in other jurisdictions, the management has classified the acquisition of transmission SPVs as asset acquisition.

iv. Consolidation of East North Connection Company Limited ('ENICL') as a subsidiary

The Group entered into share purchase agreement dated March 23, 2020 ("the Agreement") with Sterlite Power Transmission Limited and Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited ("the Selling shareholders") for acquisition of equity stake in East North Interconnection Company Limited. ("ENICL"). Pursuant to the agreement, the Group has finalized purchase consideration for entire equity stake of the selling shareholders and has paid purchase consideration for acquisition of 49% paid up equity capital in the ENICL.

Based on the contractual terms of the agreement, the Group has following rights:

- Right to nominate all directors on the board of directors of the ENICL;
- Right to direct the selling shareholders to vote according to its instructions in the AGM/EGM or any other meeting of shareholders of ENICL;
- Non-disposal undertaking from the selling shareholders for the remaining 51% equity stake in ENICL;

Considering the requirements under Ind AS 110, the Group has assessed whether it controls ENICL on the basis the above rights under the agreement and the fact that the Group has entered into irrevocable binding agreement with the selling shareholders to acquire remaining 51% paid up equity capital in ENICL. Based on the assessment, management has concluded that the Group controls ENICL in spite of the fact that it has acquired only 49% of the paid up capital of ENICL. Further, based on the legal opinion ENICL is considered as Special Purpose Vehicle as per requirements of Securities Exchange Board of India's Invite Regulations Accordingly, the Group has consolidated ENICL assuming 100% equity ownership and no non-controlling interest (NCI) has been recognised in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. Remaining purchase consideration payable to the selling shareholders is recognized as financial liability in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

i. Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets of the Group primarily comprise of transmission assets (property, plant and equipment). Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount,

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which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amounts for the transmission assets are based on value in use of the projects. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budgets/ forecasts over the life of the projects. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the assets are disclosed and further explained in Note 31. The provision for impairment/(reversal) of impairment of property, plant and equipment is made based on the difference between carrying amounts and the recoverable amounts.

ii. Fair valuation and disclosures

SEBI Circulars issued under the InvIT Regulations require disclosures relating to net assets at fair value and total returns at fair value (refer Statement of net assets at fair value and Statement of total returns at fair value). In estimating the fair value of transmission projects (which constitutes substantial portion of the total assets), the Group engages independent qualified external valuers to perform the valuation. The management works closely with the valuers to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. The management reports the valuation report and findings to the Board of the Investment Manager half yearly to explain the cause of fluctuations in the fair value of the transmission projects. The inputs to the valuation models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as WACC, Tax rates, Inflation rates, etc. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the fair value. (refer Note 25A for details)

Note 23: List of subsidiaries which are included in consolidation and IndiGrid's effective holding therein are as under:

Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation	Effective Ownership as at March 31, 2020	Effective Ownership as at March 31, 2019
Directly held by the Trust			
Sterlite Grid 1 Limited	India	100%	100%
Sterlite Grid 2 Limited#	India	100%	-
Sterlite Grid 3 Limited *	India	100%	-
Patran Transmission Company Limited**	India	74%	74%
East-North Interconnection Company Limited^	India	49%	-
Indirectly held by the Trust (through subsidiaries):			
Bhopal Dhule Transmission Company Limited	India	100%	100%
Jabalpur Transmission Company Limited	India	100%	100%
Purulia & Kharagpur Transmission Company Limited	India	100%	100%
RAPP Transmission Company Limited	India	100%	74%
Maheshwaram Transmission Limited	India	100%	49%
NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited #	India	100%	-
Odisha Generation Phase-II Transmission Limited *	India	100%	-

** Pursuant to Share Purchase agreement/Shareholders' Agreement ('SPA') dated February 19, 2018 executed for the acquisition of Patran Transmission Company Limited, the Group holds 74% equity stake in the SPV and on the remaining 26%, the Group has beneficial interest based on the rights available to it under the SPA.

The Group has acquired Sterlite Grid 2 Limited (SGL2), which is the holding company of NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited ('NTL') from Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited ('SPGVL') pursuant to share purchase agreements dated April 30, 2019 on June 4, 2019. 100% equity share capital of SGL2 is acquired by the Group as per the share purchase agreement dated April 30, 2019.

* The Group has acquired Sterlite Grid 3 Limited which is the holding company of Odisha Generation Phase-II Transmission Limited ('OGPTL') from Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited ('SPGVL') pursuant to share purchase agreements dated April 30, 2019 on June 28, 2019 respectively. 100% equity share capital of SGL3 is acquired by the Group as per the share purchase agreement dated April 30, 2019.

^ The Group has acquired East-North Interconnection Company Limited ('ENICL') from Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited ('SPGVL') pursuant to share purchase agreements on March 23, 2020. 49% equity share capital of ENICL is acquired by the Group as per the share purchase agreement. The Group has acquired remaining 51% equity stake in ENICL on May 26, 2020 (refer note 22).

Note 24: Capital and other Commitments

(a) The Group has entered into a Framework agreement on April 30, 2019 with Sterlite Grid Ventures Limited ('SPGVL') for acquisition of Gurgaon-Palwal Transmission Limited ('GPTL'), NER II Transmission Limited ('NER') and Khargone Transmission Limited ('KTL'). The board of directors of Sterlite Investment Managers Limited and unitholders of India Grid Trust have approved acquisition of GPTL on April 08, 2020 and May 09, 2020 respectively.

(b) The Group has entered into transmission services agreement (TSA) with long term transmission customers pursuant to which the Group has to transmit power of contracted capacity and ensure minimum availability of transmission line over the period of the TSA. The TSA contains provision for disincentives and penalties in case of certain defaults.

(c) Refer note 32 of consolidated financial statements for lease related commitments

Note 25A : Fair value measurements

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Group's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

(INR in million)

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Financial assets				
Investments	-	75.72	-	75.72
Total	**-**	**75.72**	**-**	**75.72**
Financial liabilities				
Derivative instruments	23.00	169.71	23.00	169.71
Total	**23.00**	**169.71**	**23.00**	**169.71**

The management has assessed that the financial assets and financial liabilities as at year end other than above are reasonable approximations of their fair values.

The fair value of the quoted mutual fund is based on the price quotations at reporting date.

The Group enters into derivative financial instruments with financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. Foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps are valued using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing model, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, yield curves of the respective currencies, currency basis spread between the respective currencies, interest rate curves etc. The changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on financial instruments recognised at fair value through profit and loss.

The Group is required to present the Statement of total assets at fair value and Statement of total returns at fair value as per SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/114/2016 dated October 20, 2016 as a part of these consolidated financial statements - Refer Statement of Net assets at fair value and Statement of Total Returns at fair value.

The inputs to the valuation models for computation of fair value of transmission assets for the above mentioned statements are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as WACC, Tax rates, Inflation rates, etc.

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The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement required for disclosures as above categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as above together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at March 31, 2020 are as shown below :

(INR in million)

Significant unobservable inputs	Range for March 31, 2020	Range for March 31, 2020	Sensitivity of input to the fair value	Increase /(decrease) in fair value	
				March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
WACC	8.44% to 9.09%	8.12% to 8.40%	+ 0.5%	(4,769.00)	(2,445.95)
			- 0.5%	5,655.00	2,726.84
Tax rate (normal tax and MAT)	Normal Tax - 25.168% MAT - Nil	Normal Tax - 29.12% MAT - 21.55%	+ 2%	(1,277.63)	(306.91)
			- 2%	1,311.93	260.35
Inflation rate	Revenue: 5.00% Expenses: 2.72% to 4.56%	Revenue: 5.73% Expenses: 3.20% to 4.35%	+ 1%	(788.38)	(432.64)
			- 1%	529.45	360.78
Additional tariff (applicable only for BDTCL)	NA	2.39%	+ 1%	NA	210.48
			- 1%		(210.48)

The independent valuer has considered effect of COVID-19 on the significant unobservable inputs used in fair valuation as referred above.

Note 25B: Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities:

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019:

	Date of valuation	Fair value measurement using		
		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets for which fair values are disclosed:				
Property, plant and equipment*	March 31, 2020	-	-	117,343.51
	March 31, 2019	-	-	50,184.48
Assets measured at fair value through profit and loss				
Investments in mutual funds (Asset)	March 31, 2020	-	-	-
	March 31, 2019	75.72	-	-
Liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss				
Derivative instruments (Liability)	March 31, 2020	-	23.00	-
	March 31, 2019	-	169.71	-

There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3.

* Statement of net assets at fair value and Statement of total returns at fair value require disclosures regarding fair value of assets (liabilities are considered at book values). Since the fair value of assets other than PP&E approximate their book values, hence only PP&E has been disclosed above.

Note 26: Related party disclosures

(A) Name of related party and nature of its relationship:

I. List of related parties as per the requirements of Ind-AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures

(a) Entity with significant influence over the Trust

Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited (SPGVL)
Esoteric II Pte. Ltd. (from May 04, 2019)

II. List of related parties as per Regulation 2(1)(zv) of the InvIT Regulations

(a) Parties to IndiGrid

Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited (SPGVL) - Sponsor and Project Manager of IndiGrid (refer note 1 below)
Sterlite Investment Managers Limited (SIML) - Investment Manager of IndiGrid (refer note 2 below)
Axis Trustee Services Limited (ATSL) - Trustee of IndiGrid

(b) Promoters of the parties to IndiGrid specified in (A) above

Sterlite Power Transmission Limited- Promoter of SIML (refer note 2 below)
Sterlite Power Transmission Limited- Promoter of SPGVL
Axis Trustee Limited- Promoter of ATSL
Electron IM Pte. Ltd.- Promoter of SIML

(c) Directors of the parties to IndiGrid specified in (A) above

(i) Directors of SPGVL:
Pravin Agarwal
Pratik Agarwal
A. R. Narayanaswamy
Avaantika Kakkar
Arun Todarwal (from July 22, 2019)
Zhao Haixia (from September 11, 2019)

(ii) Directors of SIML:
Pratik Agarwal
Kuldip Kumar Kaura (till June 07, 2019)
Tarun Kataria
Shashikant Bhojani (Deceased July 22, 2020)
Rahul Asthana
Harsh Shah (Whole Time Director)
Sanjay Omprakash Nayar (from June 07, 2019)

(iii) Directors of ATSL:
Srinivasan Varadarajan (till December 20, 2018)
Ram Bharoseylal Vaish (till November 08, 2019)
Sidharth Rath (till June 1, 2018)
Rajaraman Viswanathan (till October 10, 2018)
Raghuraman Mahalingam (till September 30, 2018)
Rajesh Kumar Dahiya (from July 11, 2018)
Sajnay Sinha (from October 10, 2018)
Ganesh Sankaran (from April 18, 2019)

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(iv) Relative of directors mentioned above:
Sonakshi Agarwal
Jyoti Agarwal
Sujata Asthana

(v) Firm in which director of sponsor is partner:
Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas

(C) The transactions with related parties during the year are as follows:-

(INR in millions)

Particulars	Relation	2019-20	2018-19
1. Purchase of equity shares of SGL2			
Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited	Sponsor and Project Manager/ Entity with significant influence	12,626.66	-
2. Purchase of equity shares of SGL3			
Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited	Sponsor and Project Manager/ Entity with significant influence	518.31	-
3. Purchase of loan to SGL3			
Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited	Sponsor and Project Manager/ Entity with significant influence	2,289.49	-
4. Purchase of equity shares of ENICL			
Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited	Sponsor and Project Manager/ Entity with significant influence	1,259.46	-
Sterlite Power Transmission Limited	Promoters of the parties to IndiGrid	29.09	-
5. Purchase of loan to ENICL			
Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited	Sponsor and Project Manager/ Entity with significant influence	587.00	-
6. Received towards indemnification of liabilities			
Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited	Sponsor and Project Manager/ Entity with significant influence	46.36	53.47
7. Issue of unit capital			
Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited	Sponsor and Project Manager/ Entity with significant influence	2,300.13	-
Esoteric II Pte. Ltd	Entity with significant influence over the Trust	11,412.04	-
8. Purchase of projected assets in earlier years			
Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited	Sponsor and Project Manager	-	252.80
9. Project Manager Fees			
Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited	Sponsor and Project Manager	63.66	39.54
10. Investment Manager Fees			
Sterlite Investment Managers Limited	Investment Manager	238.79	130.53
11. Distribution to unit holders			

(INR in millions)

Particulars	Relation	2019-20	2018-19
Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited	Sponsor and Project Manager/ Entity with significant influence	968.32	709.20
Esoteric II Pte. Ltd	Entity with significant influence over the Trust	1,224.32	-
Pravin Agarwal	Director of Sponsor	3.06	11.60
Pratik Agarwal	Director of Sponsor and Investment Manager	4.41	1.22
Harsh Shah	Whole time director of Investment Manager	0.12	0.06
Sonakshi Agarwal	Relative of director	0.18	-
Jyoti Agarwal	Relative of director	0.24	-
Sujata Asthana	Relative of director	0.67	-
Arun Todarwal	Director of Sponsor	0.06	-
A. R. Narayanaswamy	Director of Sponsor	0.15	-
12. Purchase of project stores			
Sterlite Power Transmission Limited	Promoter of project manager and investment manager	5.67	7.91
13. Sale of plant and machinery			
Sterlite Power Transmission Limited	Promoter of project manager and investment manager	-	9.44
14. Trustee Fee			
Axis Trustee Services Limited (ATSL)	Trustee	2.36	2.16
15. Rent			
Sterlite Power Transmission Limited	Promoter of project manager and investment manager	1.18	-
16. Legal and professional services taken			
Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas	Firm in which director of sponsor is partner	26.62	-

(D) The outstanding balances of related parties are as follows:-

(INR in million)

Particulars	Relation	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
1. Project Manager fees payable			
Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited	Sponsor and Project Manager	29.39	18.25
2. Investment Manager fees payable			
Sterlite Investment Managers Limited	Investment Manager	125.13	61.42
3. Purchase of project stores			
Sterlite Power Transmission Limited	Promoter of project manager and investment manager	-	0.69
4. Sale of plant and machinery			
Sterlite Power Transmission Limited	Promoter of project manager and investment manager	-	7.44

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(INR in million)

Particulars	Relation	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
5. Payable towards project acquired			
Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited	Sponsor and Project Manager/ Entity with significant influence	1,925.09	-
6. Management fees payable			
Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited	Sponsor and Project Manager	2.52	-
7. Payable for purchase of property, plant and equipment			
Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited	Sponsor and Project Manager/ Entity with significant influence	23.83	-
8. Legal and professional services taken			
Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas	Firm in which director of sponsor is partner	5.18	-

Note 1: Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited ('SPGVL) has entered into "Inter-se sponsor agreement" dated April 30, 2019 ("the Agreement") with Esoteric II Pte. Ltd. to designate Esoteric II Pte. Ltd as a "Sponsor" of the Trust subject to approval from SEBI in terms of SEBI InvIT Regulations.

Note 2: Pursuant to "Share Subscription and Purchase Agreement" ('the agreement') executed between Electron IM Pte. Ltd. and Sterlite Power Transmission Limited ['SPTL', the holding company of Sterlite Investment Managers Limited ('SIML'), the Investment Managers of the Trust] on April 30, 2019, SPTL shall sell 74% of its stake in SIML as specified in the agreement.

Details in respect of related party transactions involving acquisition of InvIT assets as required by Para 4.4(b)(iv) of Section A of Annexure A to SEBI Circular dated October 20, 2016 are as follows:

For the financial year ended March 31, 2020: Refer disclosure below:

For the financial year ended March 31, 2019: No acquisition of InvIT assets from related parties during the year.

(A) Summary of the valuation reports (issued by the independent valuer appointed under the InvIT Regulations):

(INR in million)

Particulars	NTL	OGPTL	ENICL
Enterprise value	41,626	12,840	11,355
Method of valuation	**Discounted Cash Flow**		
Discounting rate (WACC):	8.12%	8.42%	8.77%

(B) Material conditions or obligations in relation to the transactions:

Acquisition of NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited (NTL) (through acquisition of Sterlite Grid 2 Limited):

Pursuant to the share purchase agreements dated April 30, 2019 ("SPA") executed among Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited, Axis Trustee Services Limited, Sterlite Investment Managers Limited, Sterlite Grid 2 Limited and NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited for acquisition of equity stake in NTL. The Group has acquired 100% of equity in Sterlite Grid 2 Limited which is the holding company of NTL.

The acquisition of NTL and SG2L was financed by money raised through Qualified Institutional Placement (QIP) at India Grid of INR 25,140 million and from issue of Non-Convertible Debentures at IndiGrid Level of INR 21,000 million (rate of interest- 8.85% to 9.10%). No fees or commission were received/to be received by any associate of the related party in relation to the transaction."

Acquisition of Odisha Generation Phase-II Transmission Limited (OGPTL) (through acquisition of Sterlite Grid 3 Limited):

Pursuant to the share purchase agreements dated April 30, 2019 as amended on June 28, 2019 ("SPA") executed among Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited, Axis Trustee Services Limited, Sterlite Investment Managers Limited, Sterlite Grid 3 Limited and Odisha Generation Phase-II Transmission Limited for acquisition of equity stake in OGPTL. The Group has acquired 100% of equity in Sterlite Grid 3 Limited which is the holding company of OGPTL.

The acquisition of OGPTL and SG3L were financed by issue of Non-Convertible Debentures at IndiGrid Level of INR 21,000 million (rate of interest- 8.85% to 9.10%). No fees or commission were received/to be received by any associate of the related party in relation to the transaction.

Acquisition of East-North Interconnection Company Limited (ENICL) :

Pursuant to the share purchase agreements dated March 23, 2020 ("SPA") executed among Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited, Axis Trustee Services Limited, Sterlite Investment Managers Limited, Sterlite Power Transmission Limited and East-North Interconnection Limited ('ENICL') for acquisition of equity stake in ENICL. The Group has acquired 49% of equity in ENICL.

The acquisition of ENICL was financed by money raised by availing the term loan from Axis Bank & Federal bank for 5 Year amounting to INR 10,500 Million (ROI- 8.00% to 8.25%) and from internal accruals during the year. No fees or commission were received/to be received by any associate of the related party in relation to the transaction.

NOTE 27: DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The Group has entered into the following derivative instruments:

(a) The following are the outstanding Forward Exchange Contracts entered into by the Group, for hedge purpose.

Year ended	Currency type	Foreign currency (In million)	Amount (INR million)	Buy/Sell	No. of contracts (Quantity)
Hedge of foreign currency loan from financial institution					
March 31, 2020	US $	33.40	2,498.20	Buy	4
March 31, 2019	US $	35.81	2,453.19	Buy	4

(b) Cross currency interest rate swap contracts outstanding as at year end to hedge against exposure to variable interest outflow on loans/foreign currency fluctuations:

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Currency type	US $	US $
No. of contracts	1.00	1.00
Amount (USD 'million)	7.28	7.28
Period of Contract	31 Dec 2015 to 31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2015 to 31 Mar 2021
Floating rate	USD 6 Month Libor + 2.10% to 3.80%	USD 6 Month Libor + 2.10% to 3.80%
Fixed rate	6.71% on INR principal	6.71% on INR principal

The Group has entered into cross currency interest rate swap contract on the foreign currency loan, whereby the foreign exchange rate for principal and interest payments has been fixed at INR 65.05 / USD and the interest rate fixed at 6.71% on the loan amount converted in INR at the fixed USD rate. As a result of the contract, the Company would pay interest in INR at 6.71% on the foreign currency loan converted to INR at INR 65.05/USD and receive interest at USD 6m LIBOR + 2.10% to 3.80% on the foreign currency loan amount.

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Note 28: Contingent liability

(INR in millions)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Entry tax demand*	411.24	410.20
Sales tax demand*	24.66	104.34
Total	**435.90**	**514.54**

* The total contingent liability is recoverable from SPGVL as per the share purchase agreements.

Entry tax cases includes disputes pertaining to demand of entry tax on movement of capital goods in the state of Madhya Pradesh. Out of the total demand INR 138.75 million (March 31, 2019: INR 138.70 million) pertains to Jabalpur Transmission Company Limited ('JTCL'), INR 165.81 million (March 31, 2019: INR 165.80 million) pertains to Bhopal Dhule Transmission Company Limited ('BDTCL') and INR 13.30 million (March 31, 2019: INR 13.30 million) pertains to RAPP Transmission Company Limited ('RTCL') which is pending with High Court, Jabalpur.

Entry tax cases includes disputes pertaining to demand of entry tax on movement of capital goods in the state of Madhya Pradesh. The total demand INR 1.33 million (March 31, 2019: INR Nil million) pertains to Bhopal Dhule Transmission Company Limited ('BDTCL') which is pending with Commissioner (Appeals).

Entry tax cases includes disputes pertaining to demand of entry tax on movement of capital goods in the state of Chhattisgarh. The total demand INR 92.05 million (March 31, 2019: INR 92.04 million) pertains to Jabalpur Transmission Company Limited ('JTCL') out of which INR 51.55 is pending with the Chhattisgarh High Court and INR 40.50 is pending with Chairman Chhattisgarh Commercial tax Tribunal, Raipur (C.G.).

Sales tax demand of INR 24.66 million (March 31, 2019: INR Nil million) for Sterlite Grid 1 Limited (SG1L) pertains to demand under Delhi VAT Act, 2004 for non-submission of C Forms for the year 2014-15. The Group has filed an objection against the order with Assistant Commissioner of Delhi VAT Authorities.

The Group has not provided for disputed liabilities disclosed above arising from entry tax demands which are pending with different authorities mentioned above for its decision. The Group is contesting the demands and the Group management, including its legal advisors, believe that its position will likely be upheld in the appellate process. No liability has been accrued in the consolidated financial statements for the demands raised. The Group management believes that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial position.

Others:

During the year, one of the vendor involved in construction of power transmission infrastructure has filed arbitration proceedings against East-North Interconnection Company Limited ('ENICL') in relation to turnkey construction contract executed by it earlier years which is pending before Arbitral Tribunal. Pursuant to share purchase agreement dated March 23, 2020, the Group has obtained corporate guarantee of INR 500 million from SPGVL in respect of said arbitration. Further, all cost, expenses, liabilities and taxes with respect to the arbitration will be to the sole account of SPGVL. The Group management doesn't expect the claim to succeed and accordingly no provision for the contingent liability has been recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

Note 29: Segment reporting

The Group's activities comprise of transmission of electricity in certain states in India. Based on the guiding principles given in Ind AS - 108 "Operating Segments", this activity falls within a single operating segment and accordingly the disclosures of Ind AS -108 have not separately been given.

Under Point of Connection (PoC) mechanism, Power Grid Corporation of India Limited ('PGCIL') is designated as central transmission utility with the responsibility for billing and collecting of usage charges from Inter-State Transmission Services (ISTS) users. Hence the entire amount of trade receivables pertaining to transmission charges is receivable from PGCIL.

Note 30: Details of Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under MSMED Act, 2006

(INR in million)

Particulars		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
(i)	The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year.		
	Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	105.32	54.10
	Interest due on above	-	-
(ii)	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 the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
(iii)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under		
	Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-
(iv)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
(v)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise		
	Development Act, 2006	-	-

Interest payable as per section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 is INR Nil million (March 31, 2019: INR Nil million). Dues to micro and small enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of intimations received from the "suppliers" / information available with the Company regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act, 2006.

Note 31: Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

The Group is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Investment Manager of the IndiGrid oversees the management of these risks. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

The Risk Management policies of the Group are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. Management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

The Group through its subsidiaries is engaged in transmission business under BOOM (Build, Own,

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Operate and Maintain) model and currently derive its revenue primarily from BOOM contracts with long term transmission customers ('LTTC'). Being transmission licensee, the Group receives payments as per the pooling arrangements specified under the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Sharing of Inter State Transmission Charges and Losses) Regulations, 2010 ('Pooling Regulations'). In the PoC method, the transmission charges to be recovered from the entire system are allocated between users based on their location in the grid. Under the PoC mechanism, all the charges collected by the Central Transmission Utility ('CTU') from LTTC's are disbursed pro-rata to all Transmission Service Providers ('TSPs') from the pool in proportion of the respective billed amount. Due to this, the TSPs are shielded against any potential default by a particular customer. If a particular customer delays or defaults, the delay or shortfall is prorated amongst all the TSPs. Based on past history of payments, payments due have always been paid and there have been no write-off's for due amounts. Due to the payment mechanism explained above as well as due to no history of any write-off's of payments which were due, the Group has not considered any expected credit loss on the financial assets in the nature of trade receivables. During the various periods presented, there has been no change in the credit risk of trade receivables. However, this assessment may need a review if there is any change in the Pooling Regulations.

Credit risk from balances deposited/invested with banks and financial institutions as well as investments made in mutual funds, is managed by the Group's treasury department in accordance with the Group's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty limits are reviewed by the top management on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Board of Directors. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through a counterparty's potential failure to make payments. Based on this policy, the Group does not foresee any risk on account of credit losses, either in the bank deposits which are made with AAA rated banks and also in regard to mutual funds which is primarily debt oriented funds. No loss allowances have been provided for any trade receivables, or other receivables from financing activities like cash and bank deposits, mutual funds and other similar deposits. Also, there have been no modifications in contractual cash flows on financial assets.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet as at March 31, 2020 is the carrying amounts of trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other assets as disclosed in Note 5, 6, 7 and 8 respectively. However, the credit risk is low due to reasons mentioned above.

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group may encounter difficulty in meeting its present and future obligations associated with financial liabilities that are required to be settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral obligations. The Group requires funds both for short term operational needs as well as for long term investment programs mainly in projects. The Group closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It aims to minimise these risks by generating sufficient cash flows from its current operations, which in addition to the available cash and cash equivalents, liquid investments and sufficient committed fund facilities, will provide liquidity.

The liquidity risk is managed on the basis of expected maturity dates of the financial liabilities. The average credit period taken to settle trade payables is about 30 days. The other payables are with short term durations. The carrying amounts are assumed to be reasonable approximation of fair value. The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Particulars	Payable on demand	Less than 3 months	3 months to 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
March 31, 2020						
Borrowings*	-	-	-	39,891.20	22,699.93	62,591.13
Trade payables	-	332.91	-	-	-	332.91
Other financial liabilities* (excluding derivative instruments)	-	943.92	2,643.21	-	-	3,587.13
Derivatives #	-	73.45	155.39	833.44	1,458.93	2,521.21
Total	**-**	**1,350.28**	**2,798.60**	**40,724.64**	**24,158.86**	**69,032.38**

Particulars	Payable on demand	Less than 3 months	3 months to 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
March 31, 2019						
Borrowings*	-	-	-	7,651.68	18,250.32	25,902.00
Trade payables	-	161.96	-	-	-	161.96
Other financial liabilities* (excluding derivative instruments)	-	271.05	178.94	-	-	449.99
Derivatives #	-	209.82	126.53	831.70	1,454.84	2,622.89
Total	**-**	**642.83**	**305.47**	**8,483.38**	**19,705.16**	**29,136.84**

* Excludes lease liability of INR 53.34 million(March 31, 2019: INR Nil million). Refer note 32 for maturity analysis of lease liability included in borrowings and financial liabilities.

Based on gross undiscounted cash flows. The MTM as on March 31, 2020 recognised in the books of accounts is INR 23.00 million (March 31, 2019: INR 169.71 million)

(C) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: interest rate risk and currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings, bank deposits, Investments in short-term mutual funds, and derivative financial instruments.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rate primarily relates to the Group's long term debt obligations with floating interest rates. To manage this, the Group enters into interest rate swaps, in which it agrees to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and variable rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional principal amount. As at March 31, 2020, 3.66% (March 31, 2019: 9.39%) of total borrowings of the Group are at floating interest rates

Interest rate sensitivity

The Group has taken cross currency interest rate swap to hedge its borrowings at floating interest rates. The swap contract is valid till March 31, 2021 (refer note 27 for details). Hence the disclosures regarding interest rate sensitivity have not been given.

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 Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's foreign currency borrowings and payables in foreign currency (if any).

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

The Group hedges its exposure to fluctuations on the translation into INR of its foreign operations by holding net borrowings in foreign currencies and by using foreign currency swaps and forwards.

At March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, the Group hedged 100% of its foreign currency borrowings. This foreign currency risk is hedged by using foreign currency forward contracts and cross currency interest rate swap.

NOTE 32: LEASES

The Group has lease contract for office building used in its operations which have lease term of 5 years with lock-in-period of 3 years. The Group's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. The cash outflows relating to leases have not yet commenced. The lease liability has been measured by using the incremental borrowing rate.

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities:

(INR in million)

Particulars	Less than 3 months	3 months to 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
March 31, 2020					
Lease liability	0.95	6.52	45.87	-	53.34
Total	**0.95**	**6.52**	**45.87**	**-**	**53.34**
March 31, 2019					
Lease liability	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note 33: Corporate social responsibility

The Group management is evaluating the best possible alternative for CSR activities related to one of the subsidiary hence the amount is not spend till March 31, 2020.

Note 34: Impact of COVID-19

The management has evaluated the impact of COVID 19 pandemic & lock down imposed by the Government of India on the Group. The subsidiaries of the Group which are engaged in construction and operation & maintenance of power transmission lines and substations ('power transmission infrastructure') are governed by Section 63 of The Electricity Act 2003 where in as per the Transmission Service Agreements ('TSAs') tariff revenue is accrued based on availability of power transmission infrastructure. Further, the Government of India has declared power transmission as an essential service therefore the Group is able to ensure availability of power transmission infrastructure and carry out maintenance activities during the lock down period.

The management believes that as the tariff revenues are linked to availability, irrespective of the quantum of power transmitted through the power transmission infrastructure and considering the Point of Connection ('PoC') mechanism the risk of non-collection of transmission charges receivables as of March 31, 2020 is minimum, however there could be delays in collection of trade receivables and unbilled revenue.

Further, in assessing the recoverability of receivables including unbilled receivables, the Group has considered internal and external information up to the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements including communication from regulatory agencies and LTTCs. Central Electricity Regulatory Commission ('CERC') has reduced Late Payment Charges (LPS) to 1.0% per month from 1.5% earlier or any delay in payment by the LTTCs between March 24, 2020 and June 30, 2020 which is not expected to have material impact on the financial statements of the Group. Further, the management does not see any risks in the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and meeting its liabilities as and when they fall due.

The management will continue to monitor and assess impact of economic conditions arising due to COVID 19. The impact of COVID 19 may differ from that expected at the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements.

Note 35: Capital management

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued Unit capital and all other reserves attributable to the unit holders of the Trust. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to unitholders, return capital to unitholders or issue new units (subject to the provisions of InvIT regulations which require distribution of at least 90% of the net distributable cash flows of the Trust to unit holders). The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Group's policy is to keep the gearing ratio optimum. The Group includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables less cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and short term investments.

(INR in million)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Borrowings	62,637.00	25,902.00
Trade payables	332.91	161.96
Other financial liabilities	3,617.60	619.70
Less: Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and short term investments	(5,388.15)	(1,699.03)
Net debt (A)	**61,199.36**	**24,984.63**
Unit capital	53,145.69	28,380.00
Other equity	(2,659.44)	(1,613.89)
Total capital (B)	**50,486.25**	**26,766.11**
Capital and net debt [(C) = (A) + (B)]	**1,11,685.61**	**51,750.74**
Gearing ratio (C) / (A)	**54.80%**	**48.28%**

Financial Covenants

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

Note 36: Details of Project Manager and Investment Manager Fees

Details of fees paid to Project Manager and Investment Manager as required pursuant to SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/127/2016, dated November 29, 2016:

(i) Project management fees

Pursuant to the Project Implementation and Management Agreement dated November 10, 2016 as amended, Project Manager is entitled to fees @ 10% of gross expenditure incurred by each SPV in relation to operation and maintenance costs, per annum. Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended March 31, 2020 includes amount of INR 63.66 million (March 31, 2019: INR 39.54 million) towards Project Manager fees. There are no changes during the year in the methodology for computation of fees paid to Project Manager.

(ii) Investment management fees

Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement dated November 10, 2016 as amended, Investment Manager is entitled to fees @ 1.75% of difference between revenue from operations and operating expenses (other than fees of the Investment Manager) of each SPV, per annum. For this purpose, operating expenses would not include depreciation, finance costs and income tax expense. Consolidated statement of Profit and Loss for

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

the period ended March 31, 2020 includes amount of INR 238.79 million (March 31, 2019: INR 130.53 million) towards Investment Manager Fees. There are no changes during the year in the methodology for computation of fees paid to Investment Manager.

Note 37: Subsequent event

On May 27, 2020, the Board of directors of the Investment Manager distribution of INR 3 per unit for the period January 01, 2020 to March 31, 2020 to be paid on or before 15 days from the date of declaration.

As per our report of even date

For **S R B C & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

per Arvind Sethi
Partner
Membership Number : 089802

Place : Pune
Date : May 27, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sterlite Investment Managers Limited
(as Investment Manager of India Grid Trust)

Harsh Shah
CEO & Whole Time Director
DIN: 02496122

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 27, 2020

Swapnil Patil
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 27, 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Unit holders of India Grid Trust

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of India Grid Trust ("the InvIT"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Unit Holders' Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow for the year then ended and the Statement of Net Assets at fair value as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Total Returns at fair value and the Statement of Net Distributable Cash Flows ('NDCFs') of the InvIT for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information ("the standalone Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014 as amended including any guidelines and circulars issued thereunder (the "InvIT Regulations") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, to the extent not inconsistent with InvT regulations, of the state of affairs of the InvIT as at March 31, 2020, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash movements and its movement of the unit holders' funds for the year ended March 31, 2020, its net assets at fair value as at March 31, 2020, its total returns at fair value and the net distributable cash flows of the InvIT for the year ended March 31, 2020.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the InvIT in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2020. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Impairment of investments in subsidiaries *(as described in note 18 of the standalone Ind AS financial statements)*	
The InvIT has significant investments in subsidiaries as at March 31, 2020 amounting to INR 90,040.09 million and comprise 96.80% of total assets in the Balance Sheet. At each reporting period end, management assesses the existence of impairment indicators of investments in subsidiaries. In case of existence of impairment indicators, the investment balances are subjected to impairment test. The processes and methodologies for assessing and determining the fair value is based on complex assumptions, that by their nature imply the use of the management's judgment, in particular with reference to identification of forecast of future cash flows relating to the period covered by the InvIT's transmission license, debt equity ratio, cost of debt, cost of equity, residual value, etc. Considering the judgment involved in determination of fair values due to inherent uncertainty and complexity of the assumptions used in determination of fair values, this is considered as a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included, among others the following: • We obtained understating of the InvIT's process on assessment of impairment of investments in subsidiaries and the assumption used by the management, including design and implementation of controls, validation of management review controls. We have tested the operating effectiveness of these controls.; • We obtained and read the valuation report of the InvIT's independent valuation expert, and assessed the expert's competence, capability and objectivity; • We evaluated independent valuation expert's methodology, assumptions and estimates used in the calculations; • We tested on sample basis that the tariff revenues considered in the respective valuation models are in agreement with TSAs / tariff orders; • We tested completeness, arithmetical accuracy and validity of the data used in the calculations. • We read and assessed the disclosures included in the notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements. • In performing the above procedures, we involved valuation specialists to perform an independent review of methodology and key assumptions used in the valuation.
Classification of unit holders funds as equity *(as described in note 18 of the standalone Ind AS financial statements)*	
The InvIT is required to distribute to Unitholders not less than ninety percent of its net distributable cash flows for each financial year. Accordingly, a portion of the unitholders' funds contains a contractual obligation of the Trust to pay to its Unitholders cash distributions. The Unitholders' funds could therefore have been classified as compound financial instrument which contains both equity and liability components in accordance with Ind AS 32 - Financial Instruments: Presentation. However, in accordance with SEBI Circulars No. CIR/IMD/DF/114/2016 dated October 20, 2016 and No. CIR/IMD/DF/127/2016 dated November 29, 2016 ("SEBI Circulars") issued under the InvIT Regulations, the unitholders' funds have been classified as equity in order to comply with the mandatory requirements of Section H of Annexure A to the SEBI Circular dated October 20, 2016 dealing with the minimum disclosures for key financial statements. Considering the judgment required for classification of unit holders' funds as equity and liability, this is considered as a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included, among others: • We obtained and read the requirements for classification of financial liability and equity under Ind AS 32 and evaluated the provisions of SEBI Circulars for classification/presentation of unit holders funds in the financial statements of an Infrastructure Investment Trust. • We read and assessed the disclosures included in the standalone Ind AS financial statements for compliance with the relevant requirements of InvIT regulations.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Disclosures relating to Statement of Net Assets at Fair Value and Statement of Total Returns at Fair Value as per InvIT regulations	
(as described in note 18 of the standalone Ind AS financial statements)	
Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/114/2016 dated October 20, 2016 and No. CIR/IMD/DF/127/2016 dated November 29, 2016 issued under the InvIT Regulations, the InvIT is required to disclose Statement of Net Assets at Fair Value and Statement of Total Returns at Fair Value which requires fair valuation of the assets. Such fair valuation has been carried out by the independent valuer appointed by the InvIT. For the purpose of the above, fair value is determined by forecasting and discounting future cash flows. The processes and methodologies for assessing and determining the fair value is based on complex assumptions, that by their nature imply the use of the management's judgment, in particular with reference to identification of forecast of future cash flows relating to the period covered by the InvIT's transmission license, debt equity ratio, cost of debt, cost of equity, residual value, etc. Considering the judgment involved in determination of fair values due to inherent uncertainty and complexity of the assumptions used in determination of fair values, this is considered as a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included, among others the following: • We read the requirements of InvIT regulations for disclosures relating to Statement of Net Assets at Fair Value and Statement of Total Returns at Fair Value; • We discussed with the management and obtained an understating of the InvIT's policy on the assessment of fair value and the assumptions used by the management, including design and implementation of controls, validation of management review controls. We have tested the operating effectiveness of these controls. • We obtained understating of the InvIT's process for preparation statement of Net Assets at Fair Value and Statement of Total Returns at Fair Value as per InvIT regulations and the assumption used by the management, including design and implementation of controls, validation of management review controls. We have tested the operating effectiveness of these controls. • We obtained and read the valuation report of the InvIT's independent valuation expert, and assessed the expert's competence, capability and objectivity. • We evaluated independent valuation expert's methodology, assumptions and estimates used in the calculations. • We tested on sample basis that the tariff revenues considered in the respective valuation models are in agreement with TSAs / tariff orders. • We tested completeness, arithmetical accuracy and validity of the data used in the calculations. • We read and assessed the disclosures included in the notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements. • In performing the above procedures, we used valuation specialists to perform an independent review of methodology and key assumptions used in the valuation.

Other Information

The Management of Sterlite Investment Managers Limited ("the Investment Manager") is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, but does not include the standalone Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of Management for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Management of the Investment Manager ('the Management') is responsible for the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position as at March 31, 2020, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and the movement of the unit holders' funds for the year ended March 31, 2020, the net assets at fair value as at March 31, 2020, the total returns at fair value of the InvIT and the net distributable cash flows of the InvIT as at March 31,2020 in accordance with the requirements of the InvIT regulations; Indian Accounting Standards as defined in Rule 2(1)(a) of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended), and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, to the extent not inconsistent with InvIT regulations. This responsibility also includes the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate controls for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone Ind AS financial statements, the Management is responsible for assessing the ability of InvIT 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 InvIT or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Management is also responsible for overseeing the InvIT's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the InvIT's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 InvIT'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 InvIT to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Based on our audit, 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) The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss are in agreement with the books of account;

(c) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards (Ind AS) and/or any addendum thereto as defined in Rule 2(1)(a) of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, to the extent not inconsistent with InvIT Regulations.

For S R B C & CO. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Arvind Sethi

Partner

Membership Number: 089802
UDIN: 20089802AAAACO8654

Place of signature: Pune
Date: May 27, 2020

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET

AS AT MARCH 31, 2020

(All amounts in INR million unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investment in subsidiaries	3	15,169.05	735.53
Financial assets			
i. Investments	4	3,314.99	5,338.62
ii. Loans	5	70,713.80	37,064.04
		89,197.84	**43,138.19**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
i. Cash and cash equivalents	7	2,128.83	1,290.23
ii. Bank balances other than (i) above	8	798.90	-
iii. Loans	5	560.61	-
iv. Other current financial assets	6	331.49	462.06
		3,819.83	**1,752.29**
Total Assets		**93,017.67**	**44,890.48**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Unit capital	9	53,145.69	28,380.00
Other equity	10		
Retained earnings / (accumulated deficit)		(1,713.72)	(519.17)
Total Unit holders' equity		**51,431.97**	**27,860.83**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	11	39,482.21	16,795.46
ii. Other financial liabilities	12	-	156.72
		39,482.21	**16,952.18**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Other financial liabilities	12	2,090.33	74.96
Other current liabilities	13	9.06	2.44
Current tax liability	14	4.10	0.07
		2,103.49	**77.47**
Total liabilities		**41,585.70**	**17,029.65**
Total equity and liabilities		**93,017.67**	**44,890.48**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For **S R B C & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

per Arvind Sethi
Partner
Membership Number : 089802

Place : Pune
Date : May 27, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sterlite Investment Managers Limited
(as Investment Manager of India Grid Trust)

Harsh Shah
CEO & Whole Time Director
DIN: 02496122

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 27, 2020

Swapnil Patil
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 27, 2020

STANDALONE PROFIT AND LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

(All amounts in INR million unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	15	10,554.10	5,525.07
Income from investment in mutual funds		97.44	10.52
Interest income on investment in fixed deposits		80.22	16.72
Other income		-	0.23
Total income (I)		**10,731.76**	**5,552.54**
EXPENSES			
Legal and professional fees		97.90	74.99
Annual listing fee		6.30	3.80
Rating fee		34.74	6.15
Valuation expenses		4.89	3.70
Trustee fee		3.46	2.16
Payment to auditors			
- Statutory audit		2.36	2.36
- Tax audit fees		0.24	0.24
- Other services (including certification)		-	3.02
Other expenses		8.50	5.17
Finance costs	16	2,980.99	1,015.45
Impairment of investments in subsidiary	18	2,627.22	2,316.84
Total expenses (II)		**5,766.60**	**3,433.88**
Profit before tax (I) - (II)		**4,965.16**	**2,118.66**
Tax expense			
Current tax		56.96	6.08
Income tax for earlier years		-	0.16
Profit for the year		**4,908.20**	**2,112.42**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		-	-
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**4,908.20**	**2,112.42**
Earnings per unit (Computed on the basis of profit for the year (INR)	17		
Basic		8.86	7.44
Diluted		8.86	7.30
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For **S R B C & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

per Arvind Sethi
Partner
Membership Number : 089802

Place : Pune
Date : May 27, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sterlite Investment Managers Limited
(as Investment Manager of India Grid Trust)

Harsh Shah
CEO & Whole Time Director
DIN: 02496122

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 27, 2020

Swapnil Patil
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 27, 2020

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN UNIT HOLDERS' EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

A. Unit capital

(All amounts in INR million unless otherwise stated)

	Nos. in million	INR in million
Balance as at April 1, 2018	283.80	28,380.00
Units issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**283.80**	**28,380.00**
Units issued during the year (refer note 9)	299.69	25,140.48
Issue expenses (refer note 9)	-	(374.79)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**583.49**	**53,145.69**

B. Other equity

	Retained earnings/ (accumulated deficit)	Total other equity
As at April 1, 2018	774.00	774.00
Profit for the year	2,112.42	2,112.42
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Less: Distribution during the year (refer note below)	(3,405.59)	(3,405.59)
As at March 31, 2019	**(519.17)**	**(519.17)**
Profit for the year	4,908.20	4,908.20
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Less: Distribution during the year (refer note below)	(6,102.75)	(6,102.75)
As at March 31, 2020	**(1,713.72)**	**(1,713.72)**

Note:

The distribution relates to the distributions made during the financial year along with the distribution related to the last quarter of FY 2018-19 and does not include the distribution relating to the last quarter of FY 2019-20 which will be paid after March 31, 2020.

The distributions made by IndiGrid to its unitholders are based on the Net Distributable Cash Flows (NDCF) of IndiGrid under the InvIT Regulations and hence part of the same includes repayment of capital as well.

As per our report of even date

For **S R B C & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sterlite Investment Managers Limited
(as Investment Manager of India Grid Trust)

per Arvind Sethi
Partner
Membership Number : 089802

Harsh Shah
CEO & Whole Time Director
DIN: 02496122

Swapnil Patil
Company Secretary

Place : Pune
Date : May 27, 2020

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 27, 2020

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 27, 2020

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

(All amounts in INR million unless otherwise stated)

		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
A.	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	Net profit as per statement of profit and loss	4,908.20	2,112.42
	Adjustment for taxation	56.96	6.24
	Profit before tax	**4,965.16**	**2,118.66**
	Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
	Interest income on non convertible debentures	(603.59)	(638.62)
	Impairment of investment in subsidiary	2,627.22	2,316.84
	Finance costs	2,980.99	1,015.45
	Interest income on loans given to subsidiaries	(9,950.51)	(4,886.45)
	Income from investment in mutual fund	(97.44)	(10.52)
	Interest income on investment in fixed deposits	(80.22)	(16.72)
	Operating loss before working capital changes	**(158.39)**	**(101.36)**
	Movements in working capital :		
	Increase/(decrease) in other current financial liabilities	80.20	13.78
	Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	6.62	0.09
	Decrease/(increase) in other current financial asset	13.39	(7.96)
	Decrease/(increase) in other current assets	-	0.02
	Change in working capital	**100.21**	**5.93**
	Cash generated used in operations	**(58.18)**	**(95.43)**
	Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(52.93)	(6.17)
	Net cash flow used in operating activities (A)	**(111.11)**	**(101.60)**
B.	**Cash flow from investing activities**		
	Purchase of equity shares of subsidiaries	(13,280.25)	(735.53)
	Loans given to subsidiaries	(40,375.65)	(6,321.06)
	Loans repaid by subsidiaries	6,752.28	303.37
	Interest income on loans given to subsidiaries	10,114.90	4,447.45
	Interest income on investment in fixed deposits	33.01	14.28
	Income from investment in mutual funds	97.44	10.52
	Investment in mutual funds	(32,913.12)	-
	Proceeds from mutual funds	32,913.12	-
	Investment in fixed deposits (net)	(798.90)	-
	Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	**(37,457.17)**	**(2,280.98)**
C.	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from issue of unit capital	25,140.48	-
	Unit issue expenses incurred	(374.79)	-
	Proceeds of long term borrowings	22,748.58	6850.00
	Payment of upfront fees of long term borrowings	(259.93)	-
	Finance costs	(2,746.30)	(961.57)
	Payment of distributions to unitholders	(6,101.16)	(3,399.88)
	Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	**38,406.88**	**2,488.55**
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	838.60	105.98
	Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of year	1,290.23	1,184.25
	Cash and cash equivalents as at year end	2,128.83	1,290.23

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

(All amounts in INR million unless otherwise stated)

Components of Cash and cash equivalents:

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts^	2,079.93	6.78
- Cheques on hand	-	199.00
- Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months*	48.90	1,084.45
Total cash and cash equivalents (refer note 7)	**2,128.83**	**1,290.23**

^ Out of total amount, INR 7.34 million (March 31, 2019: INR 5.75 million) pertains to unclaimed distribution to unitholders.

* Includes amount of INR Nil million (March 31, 2019: INR 429.67 million) is kept in Interest Service Reserve Account ('ISRA')/Debt Service Reserve Account ('DSRA') as per borrowing agreements with lenders.

Reconciliation between opening and closing balances for liabilities arising from financing activities:-

Particulars	Long term borrowings
April 1, 2018	**9,943.73**
Cash flow	
- Interest	(961.57)
- Proceeds/(repayments)	6,850.00
Accrual	1,015.45
March 31, 2019	**16,847.61**
Cash flow	
- Interest	(2,746.30)
- Proceeds/(repayments)	22,488.65
Accrual	2,980.99
March 31, 2020	**39,570.95**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.2

As per our report of even date

For **S R B C & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sterlite Investment Managers Limited
(as Investment Manager of India Grid Trust)

per Arvind Sethi
Partner
Membership Number : 089802

Harsh Shah
CEO & Whole Time Director
DIN: 02496122

Swapnil Patil
Company Secretary

Place : Pune
Date : May 27, 2020

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 27, 2020

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 27, 2020

DISCLOSURES PURSUANT TO SEBI CIRCULARS

(SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/114/2016 dated 20-Oct-2016 and No. CIR/IMD/DF/127/2016 dated 29-Nov-2016 issued under the InvIT Regulations)

A. STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE AS AT

(INR in millions)

Particulars	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
A. Assets	93,017.67	101,624.29	44,890.48	45,008.33
B. Liabilities (at book value)	41,585.70	41,585.70	17,029.65	17,029.65
C. Net Assets (A-B)	51,431.97	60,038.59	27,860.83	27,978.68
D. Number of units	583.49	583.49	283.80	283.80
E. NAV (C/D)	88.15	102.90	98.17	98.59

Total assets after provision for impairment on investment in subsidiary determined based on fair valuation.

Project wise breakup of fair value of assets as at

(INR in millions)

Project	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Sterlite Grid 1 Limited	40,065.03	41,259.92
Sterlite Grid 2 Limited^	44,604.81	-
Sterlite Grid 3 Limited^	8,967.44	-
Patran Transmission Company Limited	2,377.46	2,442.23
East-North Interconnection Company Limited^	2,067.45	-
Subtotal	**98,082.20**	**43,702.15**
Assets (in IndiGrid)	3,542.09	1,306.19
Total assets	**101,624.28**	**45,008.33**

^ In the current year, the Trust has acquired Sterlite Grid 2 Limited (SGL2) which is the holding company of NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited ('NTL') and Sterlite Grid 3 Limited (SGL3) which is the holding company of Odisha Generation Phase-II Transmission Limited ('OGPTL') on June 04, 2019 and June 28, 2019 respectively.

Also the Trust acquired East-North Interconnection Company Limited ('ENICL') with effect from 24 March 2020 in the current year.

B. STATEMENT OF TOTAL RETURNS AT FAIR VALUE

(INR in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Total comprehensive income (as per the statement of profit and loss)	4,908.20	2,112.42
Add/(less): other changes in fair value (e.g., in investment property, property, plant & equipment (if cost model is followed)) not recognized in total comprehensive income	8,488.77	117.85
Total Return	**13,396.97**	**2,230.27**

Notes:

1. Fair value of assets as at March 31, 2020 and as at March 31, 2019 and other changes in fair value for the year then ended as disclosed in the above tables are based on fair valuation report issued by the independent valuer appointed under the InvIT regulations.
2. Sensitivity analysis with respect to significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement has been disclosed in Note 19A.

DISCLOSURES PURSUANT TO SEBI CIRCULARS

(SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/114/2016 dated 20-Oct-2016 and No. CIR/IMD/DF/127/2016 dated 29-Nov-2016 issued under the InvIT Regulations)

STATEMENTS OF NET DISTRIBUTABLE CASH FLOWS (NDCF'S)

A) Statement of Net Distributable Cash Flows (NDCFs) of India Grid Trust

(INR in millions)

Description	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Cash flows received from the Portfolio Assets in the form of interest	10,114.90	4,447.45
Cash flows received from the Portfolio Assets in the form of dividend	-	-
Any other income accruing at IndiGrid level and not captured above, including but not limited to interest/return on surplus cash invested by IndiGrid	177.66	27.47
Cash flows received from the Portfolio Assets towards the repayment of the debt issued to the Portfolio Assets by IndiGrid	6,752.28	303.37
Proceeds from the Portfolio Assets for a capital reduction by way of a buy back or any other means as permitted, subject to applicable law	-	-
Proceeds from sale of assets of the Portfolio Asset not distributed pursuant to an earlier plan to reinvest, or if such proceeds are not intended to be invested subsequently	-	-
Total cash inflow at the IndiGrid level (A)	**17,044.84**	**4,778.29**
Less: Any payment of fees, interest and expense incurred at IndiGrid level, including but not limited to the fees of the Investment Manager and Trustee (refer note i)	(2,941.27)	(1,158.18)
Less: Costs/retention associated with sale of assets of the Portfolio Assets:	-	-
-related debts settled or due to be settled from sale proceeds of Portfolio Assets;	-	-
-transaction costs paid on sale of the assets of the Portfolio Assets; and	-	-
-capital gains taxes on sale of assets/ shares in Portfolio Assets/ other investments.	-	-
Less: Proceeds reinvested or planned to be reinvested in accordance with Regulation 18(7)(a) of the InvIT Regulations	-	-
Less: Repayment of external debt at the IndiGrid level and at the level of any of the underlying portfolio assets/special purpose vehicles (Excluding refinancing)	-	-
Less: Income tax (if applicable) at the standalone IndiGrid level	(56.96)	(6.24)
Less: Amount invested in any of the Portfolio Assets for service of debt or interest	(6,843.29)	(261.80)
Less: Repair work in relation to the projects undertaken by any of the Portfolio Assets	-	-
Total cash outflows / retention at IndiGrid level (B)	**(9,841.52)**	**(1,426.22)**
Net Distributable Cash Flows (C) = (A+B) (refer note iii)	**7,203.33**	**3,352.07**

Notes to the Statement of Net Distributable Cash Flows of IndiGrid

i. Does not include interest accrued but not due of INR 150.51 million related to market linked non convertible debentures ('MLDs') which is payable on maturity of these MLDs in FY 2022-2024.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

1. Trust information

India Grid Trust ("the Trust" or "IndiGrid") is an irrevocable trust settled by Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited (the "Sponsor") on October 21, 2016 pursuant to the Trust Deed under the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 and registered with Securities Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") under the SEBI (Infrastructure Investment Trust) Regulations, 2014 as an Infrastructure Investment Trust on November 28, 2016 having registration number IN/InvIT/16-17/0005. The Trustee of IndiGrid is Axis Trustee Services Limited (the "Trustee"). The Investment manager for IndiGrid is Sterlite Investment Managers Limited (the "Investment Manager" or the "Management").

The objectives of IndiGrid are to undertake activities as an infrastructure investment trust in accordance with the provisions of the InvIT Regulations and the Trust Deed. The principal activity of IndiGrid is to own and invest in power transmission assets in India with the objective of producing stable and sustainable distributions to unitholders.

As at March 31, 2020, IndiGrid has following project entities which are transmission infrastructure projects developed on Build, Own, Operate and Maintain ('BOOM') basis:

1. Bhopal Dhule Transmission Company Limited ('BDTCL')
2. Jabalpur Transmission Company Limited ('JTCL')
3. RAPP Transmission Company Limited ('RTCL')
4. Purulia & Kharagpur Transmission Company Limited ('PKTCL')
5. Maheshwaram Transmission Limited ('MTL')
6. Patran Transmission Company Limited ('PTCL')
7. NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited ('NTL')
8. Odisha Generation Phase-II Transmission Limited ('OGPTL')
9. East-North Interconnection Company Limited ('ENICL')

These SPVs have executed Transmission Services Agreements ("TSAs") with Long term transmission customers under which the SPVs have to maintain the transmission infrastructure for 25 or 35 years post commissioning.

The address of the registered office of the Investment Manager is Maker Maxity, 5 North Avenue, Level 5, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East Mumbai Maharashtra, India 400 051. The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Investment Manager on May 27, 2020.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements are the separate financial statements of the Trust and comprise of the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Unit Holders' Equity for the year then ended and the Statement of Net Assets at fair value as at March 31, 2020 and the Statement of Total Returns at fair value and the Statement of Net Distributable Cash Flows ('NDCFs') for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards as defined in Rule 2(1)(a) of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended), prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Ind AS") read with SEBI (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014, as amended and the circulars issued thereunder ("InvIT Regulations").

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets which have been measured at fair value:

- Certain financial assets measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees Millions, except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The following is the summary of significant accounting policies applied by the Trust in preparing its financial statements:

a) Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading

- 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 the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- 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 Trust classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

b) Foreign currencies

The Trust's financial statements are presented in INR, which is its functional currency. The Trust does not have any foreign operation.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Trust at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

c) Fair value measurement

The Trust measures financial instruments such as mutual funds 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 Trust.

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 Trust 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 Trust 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.

In estimating the fair value of investments in subsidiaries, the Trust engages independent qualified external valuers to perform the valuation. The management works closely with the external valuers to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. The management in conjunction with the external valuers also compares the change in fair value with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable. The management reports the valuation report and findings to the Board of the Investment Manager half yearly to explain the cause of fluctuations in the fair value of the transmission projects.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movement in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or reassessed as per the Trust's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Trust 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.

- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (Note 19B)
- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (Note 18 and 19A)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (Note 4,5,6,7,8)

d) Revenue Recognition

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

Interest income

For all debt instruments measured at amortised cost, 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 Trust 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.

Dividends

Income from dividend on investments is accrued in the year in which it is declared, whereby the Trust's right to receive is established.

e) Taxation

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 statement of profit or loss is recognised outside statement of 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.

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 recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized 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 utilized, 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 recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of 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 statement of profit or loss is recognised outside statement of profit or loss. 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.

Sales/value added/goods and service taxes paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales/value added/goods and service taxes paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the tax authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.

- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included.

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

f) Borrowing Costs

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

g) Leases

The Trust assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Trust as lessee

The Trust applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Trust recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Trust recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Trust recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Trust exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Trust uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Trust applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

h) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Trust 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 Trust 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 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 Trust bases its impairment calculations on detailed budget and forecast calculations. These budgets are prepared for the entire project life.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Trust estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit'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 and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

i) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Trust 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 Trust expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, 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 or 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.

j) Investments in subsidiaries

The Trust accounts for its investments in subsidiaries at cost less accumulated impairment losses (if any) in its separate financial statements. Investments accounted for at cost are accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 105, Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, when they are classified as held for sale.

k) 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. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Trust commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Trust's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Trust has applied the practical expedient, the Trust initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Trust has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section (d) Revenue from contracts with customers.

Subsequent measurement

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

i. Debt instruments at amortised cost

ii. Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

iii. Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

iv. 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 most relevant to the Trust. 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 statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. This category generally applies to interest receivable and loans given to subsidiaries (Refer Note 5 and 6)

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

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

b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit or loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method. The Trust does not have financial assets which are subsequently measured at FVTOCI.

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 Trust 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'). The Trust has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Trust may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Trust makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Trust 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 statement of profit or loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Trust may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Trust 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 Trust has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Trust has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Trust 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 asset, the Trust continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Trust's continuing involvement. In that case, the Trust 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 Trust has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Trust could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

Majority of the financial assets of the Trust which are not reflected at fair value pertain to loans to subsidiaries and other receivables. Considering the nature of business, the Trust does not foresee any credit risk on its loans and other receivables which may cause an impairment. Majority of the other receivable pertain to receivable from subsidiary companies only. Also, the Trust does not have any history of impairment of other receivables.

For the financial assets which are reflected at fair value, no further impairment allowance is necessary as they reflect the fair value of the relevant financial asset itself.

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, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

The Trust's financial liabilities include borrowings and related costs, trade and other payables and derivative financial instrument.

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 Trust that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

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/losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Trust 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 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 or loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings. For more information refer Note 11.

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.

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative cause some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of Ind AS 109, the Trust does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind AS 109 to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value though profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Trust determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Trust's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Trust's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Trust either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Trust reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Trust does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

The following table shows various reclassification and how they are accounted for:

Original classification	Revised Classification	Accounting Treatment
Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in statement of profit or loss.
FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to statement of profit or loss at the reclassification date.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

m) Cash distribution to unit holders

The Trust recognises a liability to make cash distributions to unit holders when the distribution is authorised, and a legal obligation has been created. As per the InvIT Regulations, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the Board of Directors of the Investment Manager. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

n) Earnings per unit

Basic earnings per unit is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to unit holders of the Trust (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes if any) by the weighted average number of units outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of units outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, split, and reverse split (consolidation of units) that have changed the number of units outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per unit, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to unit holders of the Trust and the weighted average number of units outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential units.

Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

Ind AS 116 Leases

The Trust applied Ind AS 116 Leases for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result

of adoption of this new accounting standard is described below.

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases, including Appendix A of Ind AS 17 Operating Leases-Incentives, Appendix B of Ind AS 17 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease and Appendix C of Ind AS 17, Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet.

Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in Ind AS 17. Therefore, Ind AS 116 did not have an impact for leases where the Trust is the lessor.

Other Amendments to Standards, which are either not applicable to the Trust or the impact is not expected to be material

- Amendments to Ind AS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement
- Amendments to Ind AS 28: Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures
- Amendments to Ind AS 109: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation
- Appendix C to Ind AS 12 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment
- Annual Improvements to Ind AS 2018:
  - Amendments to Ind AS 103 Business Combinations
  - Amendments to Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangements
  - Amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Taxes
  - Amendments to Ind AS 23 Borrowing Costs

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

Note 3: Investments in subsidiaries

(INR in million)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Equity investments, at cost (unquoted)		
Sterlite Grid 1 Limited ("SGL1")		
[17.67 million (March 31, 2019: 17.67 million) equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid-up]	1,929.22	699.82
Less: Provision for impairment (refer note 18)	(1,929.22)	(699.82)
	-	-
Patran Transmission Company Limited ("PTCL")	735.53	735.53
[50 million (March 31, 2019: 50 million) equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid-up]		
Sterlite Grid 2 Limited ("SGL2")	12,626.66	-
[87.30 million equity shares (March 31, 2019: Nil) of INR 10 each fully paid up]		
Sterlite Grid 3 Limited ("SGL3")	518.31	-
[26.05 million equity shares (March 31, 2019: Nil) of INR 10 each fully paid up]		
East-North Interconnection Company Limited ("ENICL")	1,288.55	-
[0.05 million equity shares (March 31, 2019: Nil) of INR 10 each fully paid up]		
	15,169.05	**735.53**
Preference shares, at cost (unquoted)		
Sterlite Grid 1 Limited ("SGL1")	1,001.96	1,001.96
[665.82 million (March 31, 2019: 665.82 million) 0.01% Optionally convertible redeemable non cumulative preference shares ("OCRPS") of INR 10 each fully paid-up*]		
Less: Provision for impairment (refer note 18)	(1,001.96)	(1,001.96)
	-	-
Total non-current investments	**15,169.05**	**735.53**

Includes amount of INR 1,754.50 million (March 31, 2019: INR 525.10 million) towards equity component of Non- Convertible Debentures issued by Sterlite Grid 1 Limited. Refer note 4 for details.

* The OCRPS are either convertible into equity shares of SGL1 in the ratio of 1:1 or redeemable solely at the option of SGL1 within a period of 7 years from the date of issue.

Details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest %	
		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Directly held by the Trust:			
Sterlite Grid 1 Limited ("SGL1")	India	100%	100%
Sterlite Grid 2 Limited ("SGL2")#	India	100%	-
Sterlite Grid 3 Limited ("SGL3")*	India	100%	-
Patran Transmission Company Limited ("PTCL")**	India	74%	74%
East-North Interconnection Company Limited@	India	49%	-

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest %	
		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Indirectly held by the Trust (through subsidiaries):			
Bhopal Dhule Transmission Company Limited ("BDTCL")	India	100%	100%
Jabalpur Transmission Company Limited ("JTCL")	India	100%	100%
Purulia & Kharagpur Transmission Company Limited ("PKTCL")	India	100%	100%
RAPP Transmission Company Limited ("RTCL")	India	100%	74%
Maheshwaram Transmission Limited ("MTL")	India	100%	49%
NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited ("NTL")#	India	100%	-
Odisha Generation Phase-II Transmission Limited ("OGPTL")*	India	100%	-

** Pursuant to Share Purchase agreement/Shareholders' Agreement ('SPA') dated February 19, 2018, the Trust acquired Patran Transmission Company Limited (PTCL) (referred as "the SPV"), from Techno Power Grid Company Limited and Techno Electric and Engineering Company Limited with effect from August 30, 2018. The Trust holds 74% equity stake in the SPV and on the remaining 26%, the Trust has beneficial interest based on the rights available to it under the SPA.

The Trust has acquired Sterlite Grid 2 Limited (SGL2), which is the holding company of NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited ('NTL') from Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited ('SPGVL') pursuant to share purchase agreements dated April 30, 2019 on June 04, 2019. 100% equity share capital of SGL2 is acquired by the Trust as per the share purchase agreement dated April 30, 2019.

* The Trust has acquired Sterlite Grid 3 Limited which is the holding company of Odisha Generation Phase-II Transmission Limited ('OGPTL') from Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited ('SPGVL') pursuant to share purchase agreements dated April 30, 2019 on June 28, 2019 respectively. 100% equity share capital of SGL3 is acquired by the Trust as per the share purchase agreement dated April 30, 2019.

@ The Trust acquired 49% of paid up equity capital of East-North Interconnection Company Limited ('ENICL') with effect from 24 March 2020 from Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited ('SPGVL') and Sterlite Power Transmission Limited ('SPTL') (together referred as "the Selling Shareholders") pursuant to Share Purchase Agreement dated March 23, 2020 ("SPA"). The Trust has finalised purchase consideration for acquisition of entire stake in ENICL and has entered into a binding agreement with the Selling Shareholders to acquire remaining 51% paid up equity capital in ENICL from the Selling Shareholders. The Trust has acquired remaining 51% equity stake in ENICL on May 26, 2020.

Note 4: Non-current Investments

(INR in millions)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Non-convertible debentures (unquoted) (at amortised cost)		
Sterlite Grid 1 Limited (665.82 million (March 31, 2019: 665.82 million) 0.01% Non-convertible debentures of INR 10 each)#	5,823.90	6,449.71
Less: Provision for impairment (refer note 18)	(2,508.91)	(1,111.09)
Total	**3,314.99**	**5,338.62**

Non Convertible debenture (NCD) of Face value of INR 10 each are issued by Sterlite Grid 1 Limited. The NCD were redeemable at the option of the NCD holder anytime after July 22, 2019 but the NCD holders did not exercise their right of redeeming the NCDs, hence the NCDs are due for repayment at the end of July 2021. Since the interest rate for the NCD is below market rate, an amount of INR 1,754.50 million (March 31, 2019: INR 525.10 million) has been re-classified as equity contribution in subsidiary disclosed under investment in subsidiary.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

Note 5: Loans (unsecured, considered good)

(INR in millions)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Non-current		
Loan to subsidiaries (refer note 20)*	70,713.80	37,064.04
	70,713.80	**37,064.04**
Current		
Loan to subsidiaries (refer note 20)#	560.61	-
	560.61	**-**
Total	**71,274.41**	**37,064.04**

* Loans are non-derivative financial assets which are repayable by subsidiaries upon expiry of period of their respective Transmission Services Agreement. Further, the subsidiaries are entitled to prepay all or any portion of the outstanding principal with a prior notice. The loans to subsidiaries carry interest @ 15% - 15.75% p.a.

Loan given to wholly owned subsidiaries is repayable on demand.

Note 6: Other current financial assets

(INR in millions)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Interest receivable from subsidiaries (refer note 20)	281.64	446.03
Advances receivable in cash	0.21	-
Interest accrued on deposits	49.64	2.43
Receivable from subsidiaries (refer note 20)	-	13.60
Total	**331.49**	**462.06**

Note 7: Cash and cash equivalents

(INR in millions)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Balance with banks		
- on current accounts ^	2,079.93	6.78
- cheques on hand *	-	199.00
Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months #	48.90	1,084.45
Total	**2,128.83**	**1,290.23**

Balances with banks on current accounts does not earn interest. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash-requirement of the Group and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

* Pertains to remittances received from subsidiaries in respect of interest/principal repayments of loans.

Includes amount of INR Nil (March 31, 2019: INR 357.17 million) is kept in Interest Service Reserve Account ('ISRA') as per borrowing agreements with lenders.

^ Out of total amount, INR 7.34 million (March 31, 2019: INR 5.75 million) pertains to unclaimed distribution to unitholders.

Note 8: Other bank balances

(INR in millions)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Deposits with original maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months#	798.90	-
Total	**798.90**	**-**

Includes amount of INR 798.40 million (March 31, 2019: INR Nil) is kept in Interest Service Reserve Account ('ISRA') as per borrowing agreements with lenders.

Note 9: Unit capital

(INR in millions)

	Number of units (In million)	Unit capital (INR in million)
As at April 1, 2018	283.80	28,380.00
Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	**283.80**	**28,380.00**
Issued during the year (refer note below)	299.69	25,140.48
Issue expenses (refer note below)	-	(374.79)
As at March 31, 2020	**583.49**	**53,145.69**

Note:

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Trust raised INR 25,140.48 million of primary capital through a qualified institutional placement of units. The Trust issued and allotted 299,683,881 units at a price of INR 83.89 per unit as per the placement agreement dated May 04, 2019. Issue expenses of INR 374.79 million incurred in connection with issue of units have been reduced from the Unitholders capital as at March 31, 2020 in accordance with Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation.

a. Terms/rights attached to units

The Trust has only one class of units. Each Unit represents an undivided beneficial interest in the Trust. Each holder of unit is entitled to one vote per unit. The Unitholders have the right to receive at least 90% of the Net Distributable Cash Flows of the Trust at least once in every six months in each financial year in accordance with the InvIT Regulations. The Investment Manager approves distributions. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of units held by the unitholdeINR The Trust declares and pays distribution in Indian rupees.

A Unitholder has no equitable or proprietary interest in the projects of IndiGrid and is not entitled to any share in the transfer of the projects (or any part thereof) or any interest in the projects (or any part thereof) of IndiGrid. A Unitholder's right is limited to the right to require due administration of IndiGrid in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed and the Investment Management Agreement.

b. Unitholders holding more than 5 percent Units in the Trust

	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	Nos. in million	% holding	No. in million	% holding
Esoteric II Pte. Limited	136.03	23.31%	-	-
Government of Singapore	116.82	20.02%	-	-
Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited	87.55	15.00%	60.13	21.19%
Schroder Asian Asset Income Fund	19.78	3.39%	14.33	5.05%

c. The Trust has not allotted any fully paid-up units by way of bonus units nor has it bought back any class of units from the date of incorporation till the balance sheet date. Further the Trust has not issued any units for consideration other than cash from the date of incorporation till the balance sheet date.

Note 10: Other Equity

(INR in millions)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Retained earnings / (accumulated deficit)		
Balance as per last financial statements	(519.17)	774.00
Add: Profit for the year	4,908.20	2,112.42
Less: Distribution during the year	(6,102.75)	(3,405.59)
Total	**(1,713.72)**	**(519.17)**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

Note 11: Long term borrowings

(INR in million)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Non-Current		
Debentures		
8.9922% Non-convertible debentures (secured) (refer note A below)	4,350.00	4,350.00
8.60% Non-convertible debentures (secured) (refer note A below)	2,500.00	2,500.00
9.10% Non-convertible debentures (secured) (refer note A below)	2,956.96	-
8.40% Non-convertible market linked debentures (secured) (refer note C below)	1,725.66	-
9.00% Non-convertible market linked debentures (secured) (refer note B below)	2,100.12	-
8.85% Non-convertible debentures (secured) (refer note A below)	1,969.00	-
9.10% Non-convertible debentures (secured) (refer note A below)	13,930.42	-
Term loans		
Indian rupee term loan from bank (secured) (refer note D below)	9,950.05	9,945.46
Total	**39,482.21**	**16,795.46**
The above amount includes		
Secured borrowings	39,482.21	16,795.46
Unsecured borrowings	-	-
Total non-current borrowings	**39,482.21**	**16,795.46**
Current maturities		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	88.74	52.15
	88.74	**52.15**
Less :Amount disclosed under the head ''Other current financial liabilities'' (refer note 12)	88.74	52.15
Net borrowings	-	-

Notes:

(A) Secured Non-convertible debentures referred above to the extent of:

(i) first pari passu charge on entire current assets including loans and advances, any receivables accrued/realised from those loans and advances extended by the Trust to its subsidiaries (direct or indirect) including loans to all project SPVs and future SPVs;

(ii) First pari-passu charge on Escrow account of the Trust

(iii) Pledge over 51% of the share capital of specified SPVs

(B) Secured market linked non-convertible debentures referred above to the extent of:

(i) first pari passu charge on entire current assets including loans and advances, any receivables accrued/realised from those loans and advances extended by the Trust to its subsidiaries (direct or indirect) including loans to all project SPVs and future SPVs;

(ii) First pari-passu charge on Escrow account of the Trust

(iii) Pledge over 51% of the share capital of specified SPVs

(C) Secured market linked non-convertible debentures referred above to the extent of:

(i) first pari passu charge on entire current assets including loans and advances, any receivables accrued/realised from those loans and advances extended by the Trust to its subsidiaries (direct or indirect) including loans to all project SPVs and future SPVs;

(ii) First pari-passu charge on Escrow account of the Trust

(iii) First pari-passu charge on the ISRA and DSRA accounts.

(iv) Pledge over 51% of the share capital of specified SPVs

The Trust has created security charge on the above NCDs on April 13, 2020.

Rate of Interest	Frequency of repayment	Repayment Commencement Date	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2028-2029
4,350 8.992% Non-convertible debentures of INR 10,00,000 each	At the time of maturity	February 14, 2029	-	-	-	4,350
2,500 8.60% Non-convertible debentures of INR 10,00,000 each	At the time of maturity	August 31, 2028	-	-	-	2,500
3000 9.10% Non-convertible debentures of INR 10,00,000 each	At the time of maturity	July 29, 2024	-	-	3,000	-
1740 8.40% market linked non-convertible debentures of INR 10,00,000 each	At the time of maturity	January 24, 2024	-	1,740	-	-
2,000 9.00% market linked non-convertible debentures of INR 10,00,000 each	At the time of maturity	January 04, 2023	2,000	-	-	-
2,000 8.85% Non-convertible debentures of INR 10,00,000 each	At the time of maturity	November 02, 2022	2,000	-	-	-
14,000 9.10% Non-convertible debentures of INR 10,00,000 each	At the time of maturity	June 03, 2022	14,000	-	-	-

(D) Term loan from bank

The Indian rupee term loan from bank carries interest at the rate of 8.25% p.a. payable monthly. Entire loan amount shall be repayable as a bullet repayment at the end of 10 years from the date of disbursement. The term loan is secured by (i) first pari passu charge on entire current assets including loans and advances, any receivables accrued/realised from those loans and advances extended by the Trust to its subsidiaries (direct or indirect) including loans to all project SPVs and future SPVs; (ii) First pari-passu charge on Escrow account of the Trust.

Financial covenants

Loans from bank, financial institution contain certain debt covenants relating to limitation on interest service coverage ratio, debt service coverage ratio, Net Debt to AUM, Net Debt to EBITDA etc. The financial covenants are reviewed on availability of audited accounts of the respective borrower periodically. For the financial year ended March 31, 2020, the Trust has satisfied all debt covenants prescribed in the terms of loan from bank and financial institutions, where applicable.

Note 12: Other financial liabilities

(INR in million)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Non-Current		
Payable towards project acquired *	-	156.72
Total	**-**	**156.72**
Current		
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings (refer note 11)	88.74	52.15
Distribution payable	7.34	5.75
Payable towards project acquired #	1,897.00	-
Others	97.25	17.06
Total	**2,090.33**	**74.96**

Other payables are non-interest bearing and have an average term of six months.

*Includes INR Nil million (March 31, 2019: INR 156.72 million) payable to Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited pursuant to the Project Implementation and Management Agreement dated November 10, 2016 as amended ("PIMA") towards additional tariff on account of change in law received by Bhopal Dhule Transmission Company Limited, subsidiary of the Group, as approved by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission.

Liability of INR 1,897.00 million (March 31, 2019: Nil million) is towards acquisition of equity shares of NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited, Odisha Generation Phase-II Transmission Limited and East-North Interconnection Company Limited pursuant to respective share purchase agreements.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

Note 13: Other current liabilities

(INR in millions)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Withholding taxes (TDS) payable	9.06	2.01
GST payable	-	0.43
Total	**9.06**	**2.44**

Note 14: Current tax liability

(INR in millions)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Current tax liability	4.10	0.07
Total	**4.10**	**0.07**

Note 14 (A): Deferred tax liability (net)

(INR in millions)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Gross deferred tax liability (A)	-	-
Gross deferred tax asset (B)	-	-
Net deferred tax liability (C=A-B)	-	-

Reconciliation of deferred tax asset

(INR in millions)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Opening deferred tax asset, net	-	-
Deferred tax credit / (charge) recorded in statement of profit and loss	-	-
Deferred tax (credit) / charge recorded in OCI	-	-
Closing deferred tax asset, net	-	-

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are:

(INR in millions)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
- Current tax	56.96	6.08
- Deferred tax	-	-
- Income tax for earlier years	-	0.16

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019:

(INR in millions)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Accounting profit before income tax	4,965.16	2,118.66
At India's statutory income tax rate of 42.74% (March 31, 2019: 42.74%)	2,122.11	905.52
Impact of exemption u/s 10(23FC) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 available to the Trust	(2,065.15)	(899.44)
Charge/(reversal) of excess provision of tax created in previous year	-	0.16
At effective tax rate	56.96	6.24
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**56.96**	**6.24**

Note 15: Revenue from operations

(INR in millions)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Interest income on loans given to subsidiaries (refer note 20)	9,950.51	4,886.45
Finance income on non-convertible debentures issued by subsidiary on EIR basis	603.59	638.62
Total	**10,554.10**	**5,525.07**

Note 16: Finance costs

(INR in millions)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,979.83	1,003.75
Other finance cost	1.16	11.70
Total	**2,980.99**	**1,015.45**

Note 17: Earnings per unit (EPU)

Basic EPU amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to unit holders by the weighted average number of units outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPU amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to unit holders by the weighted average number of units outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of units that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential units into unit capital.

The following reflects in the profit and unit data used in the basic and diluted EPU computation

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Profit after tax for calculating basic and diluted EPU (INR in million)	4,908.20	2,112.42
Weighted average number of units in calculating basic and diluted EPU (No. in million)	554.01	283.80
Effect of dilution:		
Estimated units to be issued to Sponsor/Project manager* (No. in million)	-	5.40
Weighted average number of units in calculating diluted EPU (No. in million)	554.01	289.20
Earnings Per Unit		
Basic (Rupees/unit)	8.86	7.44
Diluted (Rupees/unit)	8.86	7.30

* units which were issuable pursuant to the Project Implementation and Management Agreement dated November 10, 2016 as amended, towards the additional transmission charges as approved by CERC for the change in tax rates which resulted in increase in non escalable tariff revenue for BDTCL.

Note 18: Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements

In the process of applying the Trust's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Classification of Unitholders' funds

Under the provisions of the InvIT Regulations, IndiGrid is required to distribute to Unitholders not less than ninety

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

percent of the net distributable cash flows of IndiGrid for each financial year. Accordingly, a portion of the unitholders' funds contains a contractual obligation of the Trust to pay to its Unitholders cash distributions. The Unitholders' funds could therefore have been classified as compound financial instrument which contain both equity and liability components in accordance with Ind AS 32 - Financial Instruments: Presentation. However, in accordance with SEBI Circulars (No. CIR/IMD/DF/114/2016 dated 20-Oct-2016 and No. CIR/IMD/DF/127/2016 dated 29-Nov-2016) issued under the InvIT Regulations, the unitholders' funds have been classified as equity in order to comply with the mandatory requirements of Section H of Annexure A to the SEBI Circular dated 20-Oct-2016 dealing with the minimum disclosures for key financial statements. In line with the above, the distribution payable to unit holders is recognised as liability when the same is approved by the Investment Manager.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities or fair value disclosures within the next financial year, are described below. The Trust based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Trust. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Fair valuation and disclosures

SEBI Circulars issued under the InvIT Regulations require disclosures relating to net assets at fair value and total returns at fair value (refer Note 19A and 19B). In estimating the fair value of investments in subsidiaries (which constitute substantial portion of the net assets), the Trust engages independent qualified external valuers to perform the valuation. The management works closely with the valuers to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. The management reports the valuation report and findings to the Board of the Investment Manager half yearly to explain the cause of fluctuations in the fair value of the transmission projects. The inputs to the valuation models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as WACC, Tax rates, Inflation rates, etc. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the fair value. (refer Note 19A for details).

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets of the Trust primarily comprise of investments in subsidiaries. Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amounts for the investments in subsidiaries are based on value in use of the underlying projects. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budgets/forecasts over the life of the projects.

As at March 31, 2020, an amount of INR 2,627.22 million (March 31, 2019: INR 2,316.84 million) has been provided as impairment on investment in subsidiary. The recoverable amount of the investment in subsidiary has been computed based on value in use calculation for the underlying projects. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the underlying projects are disclosed and further explained in Note 19A.

Note 19A : Fair value

The management has assessed that the financial assets and financial liabilities as at year end are reasonable approximations of their fair values.

The Trust is required to present the statement of total assets at fair value and statement of total returns at fair value as per SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/114/2016 dated 20 October 2016 as apart of these financial statements- Refer Statement of Net Assets at Fair Value and Statement of Total Returns at Fair Value.

The inputs to the valuation models for computation of fair value of assets for the above mentioned statements are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as WACC, Tax rates, Inflation rates, etc.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement required for disclosures as above categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as above together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at March 31, 2020 are as shown below:

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

INR in million

Significant unobservable inputs	Input for March 31, 2020	Input for March 31, 2019	Sensitivity of input to the fair value	Increase /(decrease) in fair value	
				March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
WACC	8.44% to 9.09%	8.12% to 8.40%	+ 0.5%	(4,769.00)	(2,445.95)
			- 0.5%	5,655.00	2,726.84
Tax rate (normal tax and MAT)	Normal Tax - 25.168% MAT - Nil	Normal Tax - 29.12% MAT - 21.55%	+ 2%	(1,277.63)	(306.91)
			- 2%	1,311.93	260.35
Inflation rate	Revenue: 5.00% Expenses: 2.72% to 4.56%	Revenue: 5.73% Expenses: 3.20% to 4.35%	+ 1%	(788.38)	(432.64)
			- 1%	529.45	360.78
Additional tariff (applicable only for BDTCL)	NA	2.39%	+ 1%	NA	210.48
			- 1%		(210.48)

The independent valuer has considered effect of COVID-19 on the significant unobservable inputs used in fair valuation as referred above.

Note 19B: Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Trust's assets and liabilities:

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019:

	Date of valuation	Fair value measurement using		
		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets for which fair values are disclosed:				
Investment in subsidiaries (including loan to subsidiaries)*	March 31, 2020	-	-	98,365.08
	March 31, 2019	-	-	43,702.15

There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 during the year ended March 31, 2020 and 31 Mach 2019.

* Statement of net assets at fair value and statement of total returns at fair value require disclosures regarding fair value of assets (liabilities are considered at book values). Since the fair value of assets other than investments in subsidiaries approximate their book values, hence only investment in subsidiaries including loans to subsidiaries has been disclosed above.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

Note 20: Related party disclosures

I. List of related parties as per the requirements of Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures

(A) Name of related party and nature of its relationship:

Subsidiaries

Sterlite Grid 1 Limited (SGL1)
Sterlite Grid 2 Limited (SGL2)
Sterlite Grid 3 Limited (SGL3)
Bhopal Dhule Transmission Company Limited (BDTCL)
Jabalpur Transmission Company Limited (JTCL)
RAPP Transmission Company Limited (RTCL)
Purulia & Kharagpur Transmission Company Limited (PKTCL)
Maheshwaram Transmission Limited (MTL)
Patran Transmission Company Limited (PTCL)
NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited ("NTL")
Odisha Generation Phase II Transmission Limited ("OGPTL")
East-North Interconnection Company Limited (''ENICL")

(B) Other related parties under Ind AS-24 with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Entity with significant influence over the Trust

Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited (SPGVL)
Esoteric II Pte. Ltd. (from May 04, 2019)

II. List of additional related parties as per Regulation 2(1)(zv) of the InvIT Regulations

(A) Parties to IndiGrid

Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited (SPGVL) - Sponsor and Project Manager of IndiGrid (refer note 1 below)
Sterlite Investment Managers Limited (SIML) - Investment Manager of IndiGrid (refer note 2 below)
Axis Trustee Services Limited (ATSL) - Trustee of IndiGrid

(B) Promoters of the parties to IndiGrid specified in (A) above

Sterlite Power Transmission Limited- Promoter of SIML (refer note 2 below)
Sterlite Power Transmission Limited- Promoter of SPGVL
Axis Trustee Limited- Promoter of ATSL
Electron IM Pte. Ltd.- Promoter of SIML

(C) Directors of the parties to IndiGrid specified in (A) above

(i) Directors of SPGVL:

Pravin Agarwal
Pratik Agarwal
A. R. Narayanaswamy
Avaantika Kakkar
Arun Todarwal (from July 22, 2019)
Zhao Haixia (from September 11, 2019)

(ii) Directors of SIML:

Pratik Agarwal
Kuldip Kumar Kaura (till June 07, 2019)
Tarun Kataria
Shashikant Bhojani
Rahul Asthana
Harsh Shah (whole time director)
Sanjay Omprakash Nayar (from June 07, 2019)

(iii) Directors of ATSL:

Srinivasan Varadarajan (till December 20, 2018)
Ram Bharoseylal Vaish (till November 08, 2019)
Sidharth Rath (till June 01, 2018)
Rajaraman Viswanathan (till October 10, 2018)
Raghuraman Mahalingam (till September 30, 2018)
Rajesh Kumar Dahiya (from July 11, 2018)
Sajnay Sinha (from October 10, 2018)
Ganesh Sankaran (from April 18, 2019)

(iv) Relative of directors mentioned above:

Sonakshi Agarwal

Jyoti Agarwal

Sujata Asthana

(v) Firm in which director of sponsor is partner:

Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas

(C) The transactions with related parties during the year are as follows:-

(INR in millions)

Particulars	Relation	2019-20	2018-19
1. Unsecured loans given to subsidiaries			
Jabalpur Transmission Company Limited	Subsidiary	1,203.10	4,321.37
Bhopal Dhule Transmission Company Limited	Subsidiary	166.20	20.00
RAPP Transmission Company Limited	Subsidiary	-	-
Purulia & Kharagpur Transmission Company Limited	Subsidiary	-	-
Maheshwaram Transmission Limited	Subsidiary	-	40.00
Patran Transmission Company Limited	Subsidiary	-	1,686.89
Sterlite Grid 1 Limited	Subsidiary	-	252.80
Sterlite Grid 2 Limited	Subsidiary	1,089.93	-
Sterlite Grid 3 Limited	Subsidiary	-	-
NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited	Subsidiary	29,483.42	-
Odisha Generation Phase-II Transmission Limited	Subsidiary	6,143.52	-
2. Interest income from subsidiaries			
Jabalpur Transmission Company Limited	Subsidiary	2,541.68	1,905.14
Bhopal Dhule Transmission Company Limited	Subsidiary	1,305.15	1,298.27
RAPP Transmission Company Limited	Subsidiary	345.17	381.89

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

(INR in millions)

Particulars	Relation	2019-20	2018-19
Purulia & Kharagpur Transmission Company Limited	Subsidiary	592.69	598.15
Maheshwaram Transmission Limited	Subsidiary	568.58	562.52
Patran Transmission Company Limited	Subsidiary	236.71	139.97
Sterlite Grid 1 Limited	Subsidiary	17.45	0.52
Sterlite Grid 2 Limited	Subsidiary	127.71	-
Sterlite Grid 3 Limited	Subsidiary	109.20	-
NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited	Subsidiary	3,484.61	-
Odisha Generation Phase-II Transmission Limited	Subsidiary	621.56	-
3. Repayment of loan from subsidiaries			
Jabalpur Transmission Company Limited	Subsidiary	109.19	-
Bhopal Dhule Transmission Company Limited	Subsidiary	90.11	-
RAPP Transmission Company Limited	Subsidiary	131.17	201.60
Purulia & Kharagpur Transmission Company Limited	Subsidiary	126.25	-
Maheshwaram Transmission Limited	Subsidiary	-	-
Patran Transmission Company Limited	Subsidiary	33.71	101.77
Sterlite Grid 1 Limited	Subsidiary	252.80	-
Sterlite Grid 2 Limited	Subsidiary	-	-
Sterlite Grid 3 Limited	Subsidiary	2,059.72	-
NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited	Subsidiary	3,778.81	-
Odisha Generation Phase-II Transmission Limited	Subsidiary	144.13	-
East-North Interconnection Company Limited	Subsidiary	26.39	-
4. Purchase of equity shares of SGL2			
Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited	Sponsor and Project Manager/ Entity with significant influence	12,626.66	-
5. Purchase of equity shares of SGL3			
Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited	Sponsor and Project Manager/ Entity with significant influence	518.31	-
6. Purchase of loan to SGL3			
Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited	Sponsor and Project Manager/ Entity with significant influence	2,289.49	-
7. Purchase of equity shares of ENICL			
Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited	Sponsor and Project Manager/ Entity with significant influence	1,259.46	-
Sterlite Power Transmission Limited	Promoters of the parties to IndiGrid	29.09	-
8. Purchase of loan to ENICL			
Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited	Sponsor and Project Manager/ Entity with significant influence	587.00	-
9. Received towards indemnification of liabilities			
Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited	Sponsor and Project Manager/ Entity with significant influence	18.66	53.47
10. Reimbursement of expenses paid			
Jabalpur Transmission Company Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.32
Bhopal Dhule Transmission Company Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.15
11. Issue of unit capital			
Esoteric II Pte. Ltd	Entity with significant influence over the Trust	11,412.04	-
Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited	Sponsor and Project Manager/ Entity with significant influence	2,300.13	-

(INR in millions)

Particulars	Relation	2019-20	2018-19
12. Distribution to unit holders			
Esoteric II Pte. Ltd	Entity with significant influence over the Trust	1,224.32	-
Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited	Sponsor and Project Manager/ Entity with significant influence	968.32	709.20
Pravin Agarwal	Director of Sponsor	3.06	11.60
Pratik Agarwal	Director of Sponsor and Investment Manager	4.41	1.22
Harsh Shah	Whole time director of Investment Manager	0.12	0.06
Sonakshi Agarwal	Relative of director	0.18	-
Jyoti Agarwal	Relative of director	0.24	-
Sujata Asthana	Relative of director	0.67	-
Arun Todarwal	Director of Sponsor	0.06	-
A. R. Narayanaswamy	Director of Sponsor	0.15	-
13. Advance receivable in cash			
Sterlite Grid 1 Limited	Subsidiary	-	9.00
14. Trustee Fee			
Axis Trustee Services Limited (ATSL)	Trustee	2.36	2.16
15. Legal and professional services taken			
Cyril Amarchand Mangaldas	Firm in which director of sponsor is partner	26.62	-
16. Amount paid against indemnification of dues			
Jabalpur Transmission Company Limited#	Subsidiary	-	50.41

(D) The outstanding balances of related parties are as follows:-

(INR in million)

Particulars	Relation	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
1. Unsecured loan receivable	Subsidiary	71,274.41	37,064.04
2. Interest receivable from subsidiaries	Subsidiary	281.64	446.03
3. Advance receivable in cash	Subsidiary	-	13.60
4. Non-Convertible Debentures of subsidiary (including accrued interest on EIR)	Subsidiary	5,823.90	6,449.71
5. Investment in equity shares of subsidiary (excluding provision for impairment)	Subsidiary	17,098.27	1,435.35
6. Optionally convertible redeemable preference shares (excluding provision for impairment)	Subsidiary	1,001.96	1,001.96
7. Payable towards project acquired	Sponsor and Project Manager/ Entity with significant influence	1,897.00	-
8. Payable towards legal and professional services	Firm in which director of sponsor is partner	5.18	-

Note 1: Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited ('SPGVL) has entered into "Inter-se sponsor agreement" dated April 30, 2019 ("the Agreement") with Esoteric II Pte. Ltd. to designate Esoteric II Pte. Ltd as a "Sponsor" of the Trust subject to approval from SEBI in terms of SEBI InvIT Regulations.

Note 2: Pursuant to "Share Subscription and Purchase Agreement" ('the agreement') executed between Electron IM Pte. Ltd. and Sterlite Power Transmission Limited ['SPTL', the holding company of Sterlite Investment Managers Limited ('SIML'), the Investment Managers of the Trust] on April 30, 2019, SPTL shall sell 74% of its stake in SIML as specified in the agreement.

#Sponsor has paid to IndiGrid towards deposits paid by IndiGrid's subsidiaries for tax litigations for which Sponsor is liable.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

Details in respect of related party transactions involving acquisition of InvIT assets as required by Para 4.4(b)(iv) of Section A of Annexure A to SEBI Circular dated October 20, 2016 are as follows:

For the financial year ended March 31, 2020: Refer disclosure below:

For the financial year ended March 31, 2019: No acquisition of InvIT assets from related parties during the year.

(A) Summary of the valuation reports (issued by the independent valuer appointed under the InvIT Regulations):

(INR in million)

Particulars	NTL	OGPTL	ENICL
Enterprise value	41,626	12,840	11,355
Method of valuation	**Discounted Cash Flow**		
Discounting rate (WACC):	8.12%	8.42%	8.77%

(B) Material conditions or obligations in relation to the transactions:

Acquisition of NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited (NTL) (through acquisition of Sterlite Grid 2 Limited):

Pursuant to the share purchase agreements dated April 30, 2019 ("SPA") executed among Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited, Axis Trustee Services Limited, Sterlite Investment Managers Limited, Sterlite Grid 2 Limited and NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited for acquisition of equity stake in NTL. IndiGrid has acquired 100% of equity in Sterlite Grid 2 Limited which is the holding company of NTL.

The acquisition of NTL and SG2L was financed by money raised through Qualified Institutional Placement (QIP) of INR 25,140 million and from issue of Non-Convertible Debentures of INR 21,000 million (rate of interest- 8.60% to 9.10%) by IndiGrid. No fees or commission were received/to be received by any associate of the related party in relation to the transaction.

Acquisition of Odisha Generation Phase-II Transmission Limited (OGPTL) (through acquisition of Sterlite Grid 3 Limited):

Pursuant to the share purchase agreements dated April 30, 2019 as amended on June 28, 2019 ("SPA") executed among Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited, Axis Trustee Services Limited, Sterlite Investment Managers Limited, Sterlite Grid 3 Limited and Odisha Generation Phase-II Transmission Limited for acquisition of equity stake in OGPTL. IndGrid has acquired 100% of equity in Sterlite Grid 3 Limited which is the holding company of OGPTL.

The acquisition of OGPTL and SG3L were financed by issue of Non-Convertible Debentures of INR 21,000 million (rate of interest- 8.60% to 9.10%) by IndGrid. No fees or commission were received/to be received by any associate of the related party in relation to the transaction.

Acquisition of East-North Interconnection Company Limited (ENICL) :

Pursuant to the share purchase agreements dated March 23, 2020 ("SPA") executed among Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited, Axis Trustee Services Limited, Sterlite Investment Managers Limited, Sterlite Power Transmission Limited and East-North Interconnection Limited ('ENICL') for acquisition of equity stake in ENICL. IndiGrid has acquired 49% of equity in ENICL. The acquisition of ENICL was financed by money raised through Qualified Institutional Placement (QIP) of INR 25,140 million by IndiGrid and from issue of Non-Convertible Debentures of INR 22,750 million (rate of interest- 8.40% to 9.10%) by IndiGrid and from internal accruals during the year. No fees or commission were received/to be received by any associate of the related party in relation to the transaction.

Note 21: Segment reporting

The Trust's activities comprise of owning and investing in transmission SPVs to generate cash flows for distribution to unitholders. Based on the guiding principles given in Ind AS - 108 "Operating Segments", this activity falls within a single operating segment and accordingly the disclosures of Ind AS -108 have not separately been given

Note 22: Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Trust's principal financial liabilities comprise of borrowings and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Trust's operations. The

Trust's principal financial assets include investments, loans, cash and bank balances and other financial assets that derive directly from its operations.

The Trust may be exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Investment Manager oversees the management of these risks. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Trust's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

The Risk Management policies of the Trust are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Trust, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Trust's activities.

Management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Trust's risk management framework.

(A) Market risk

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

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 market interest rates. The Trust's borrowings are at fixed rate, hence the Trust is not exposed to Interest rate risk.

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 Trust did not have any exposure in foreign currency as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019

Equity price risk

The Trust's investments in equity shares of subsidiaries are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of those investments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the senior management on a regular basis. The Board of Directors of the Investment Manager reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

At the reporting date, the exposure to equity investments in subsidiary at carrying value was INR 15,169.05 million (March 31, 2019: INR 735.53 million). Sensitivity analyses of significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement are disclosed in Note 19A."

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Trust is exposed to credit risk from its investing activities including loans to subsidiaries, deposits with banks and other financial instruments. As at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, the credit risk is considered low since substantial transactions of the Trust are with its subsidiaries.

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Trust may encounter difficulty in meeting its present and future obligations associated with financial liabilities that are required to be settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Trust's objective is to, at all times, maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral obligations. The Trust requires funds both for short term operational needs as well as for long term investment programs mainly in transmission projects. The Trust closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It aims to minimise these risks by generating sufficient cash flows from its current operations, which in addition to the available cash and cash equivalents and liquid investments will provide liquidity.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

The liquidity risk is managed on the basis of expected maturity dates of the financial liabilities. The other financial liabilities are with short term durations. The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Trust's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

INR in million

Particulars	Less than 3 months	3 months to 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
March 31, 2020					
Borrowings	-	-	22,682.16	16,800.05	39,482.21
Other financial liabilities *	193.33	1,897.00	-	-	2,090.33
Total	**193.33**	**1,897.00**	**22,682.16**	**16,800.05**	**41,572.54**
March 31, 2019					
Borrowings	-	-	-	16,795.46	16,795.46
Other financial liabilities *	231.68	-	-	-	231.68
Total	**231.68**	**-**	**-**	**16,795.46**	**17,027.14**

* Includes amount of INR Nil (March 31, 2019: INR 156.72 million) being payable towards project acquired.

Note 23: Impact of COVID-19

The management has evaluated the impact of COVID 19 pandemic & lockdown imposed by the Government of India on the Trust.

The Trust receives income mainly in the form of interest income on loans given to subsidiaries which are engaged in the construction and operation & maintenance of power transmission lines and substations ('power transmission infrastructure'). These subsidiaries are governed by section 63 of The Electricity Act 2003 where in as per the Transmission Service Agreements ('TSAs') tariff revenue is accrued based on availability of power transmission infrastructure. Further, the Government of India has declared power transmission as “”an essential service”” therefore the subsidiaries are able to ensure availability of power transmission infrastructure and carry out maintenance activities during the lockdown period.

As the tariff revenues of the subsidiaries are linked to availability, irrespective of the quantum of power transmitted through the power transmission infrastructure and considering the Point of Connection ('PoC') mechanism the risk of non-collection of transmission charges receivables as of March 31, 2020 is minimum, however there could be delays in collection of trade receivables and unbilled revenue of the subsidiaries.

Therefore, the management believes that the Trust will be able to receive interest income from the subsidiaries. In assessing the recoverability of receivables and investment in subsidiaries, the Trust has considered internal and external information up to the date of approval of these standalone financial statements including communication from regulatory agencies and LTTCs. Further, the management believes that there is no risk in the Trust's ability to continue as going concern and meeting its liabilities as and when they fall due.

The management will continue to monitor and assess impact of economic conditions arising due to COVID 19. The impact of COVID 19 may differ from that expected at the date of approval of these standalone financial statements

Note 24: Contingent liabilities

The Trust has no contingent liability to be reported.

Note 25: Capital management

For the purpose of the Trust's capital management, capital includes issued unit capital and all other reserves attributable to the unit holders of the Trust. The primary objective of the Trust's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise unit holder value.

The Trust manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Trust may adjust the distribution to unitholders (subject to the provisions of InvIT regulations which require distribution of at least 90% of the net distributable cash flows of the Trust to unit holders), return capital to unitholders or issue new units. The Trust monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Trust's policy is to keep the gearing ratio optimum. The Trust includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings and other payables less cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and short term investments.

INR in million

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Borrowings	39,482.21	16,795.46
Other financial liabilities	2,090.33	231.68
Less: Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and short term investments	(2,927.73)	(1,290.23)
Net debt (A)	**38,644.81**	**15,736.91**
Unit capital	53,145.69	28,380.00
Other equity	(1,713.72)	(519.17)
Total capital (B)	**51,431.97**	**27,860.83**
Capital and net debt [(C) = (A) + (B)]	**90,076.78**	**43,597.74**
Gearing ratio (C) / (A)	42.90%	36.10%

Note 26: Capital and other Commitments

The Trust has entered into a Framework agreement on April 30, 2019 with Sterlite Grid Ventures Limited ('SPGVL') for acquisition of Gurgaon-Palwal Transmission Limited ('GPTL'), NER II Transmission Limited ('NER') and Khargone Transmission Limited ('KTL'). The board of directors of Sterlite Investment Managers Limited and unitholders of India Grid Trust have approved acquisition of GPTL on April 08, 2020 and May 09, 2020 respectively.

Note 27: Subsequent event

On May 27, 2020, the Board of directors of the Investment Manager approved a distribution of INR 3 per unit for the period January 01, 2020 to March 31, 2020 to be paid on or before 15 days from the date of declaration.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For **S R B C & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 324982E/E300003

per Arvind Sethi
Partner
Membership Number : 089802

Place : Pune
Date : May 27, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sterlite Investment Managers Limited
(as Investment Manager of India Grid Trust)

Harsh Shah
CEO & Whole Time Director
DIN: 02496122

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 27, 2020

Swapnil Patil
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 27, 2020

GLOSSARY

ACM	Audit Committee Meeting
ALM	Allotment Committee Meeting
ATSL	Axis Trustee Services Limited
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
AUM	Asset Under Management
Availability	The percentage amount of time for which the asset is available for power flow
BDTCL	Bhopal Dhule Transmission Company Limited
BM	Board Meeting
BOOM	Build Own Operate & Maintain
BRICS	Brazil Russia India China & South Africa
BSE	BSE Limited
BU	Billion Units
CAGR	Compounded Annual Growth Rate
CEA	Central Electricity Authority
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CERC	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
CFA	Chartered Financial Analyst
C.G.	Chhattisgarh
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CIN	Corporate Identification Number
ckms	circuit kilometers
COD/CoD	Commercial Operation Date
CTU	Central Transmission Utility
CY	Calendar Year
D/C	Double Circuit
DDUGJY	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana
DII	Domestic Institutional Investor
DIN	Director Identification Number
Discom	Distribution Company
DPU	Distribution Per Unit
DRHP	Draft Red Herring Prospectus
DSRA	Debt Service Reserve Account
EBITDA	Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization
ECB	External Commercial Borrowing
EGM	Extraordinary General Meeting
EHS	Environment Health & Safety
EHV	Extra High Voltage
EMDEs	Emerging Markets & Development Economies

ENICL	East North Interconnection Company Limited
EPC	Engineering Procurement & Construction
EPM	Environmental Protection Measures
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FICCI	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry
FII	Foreign Institutional Investor
F/W	Forward
FY	Financial Year
FYP	Five Year Plan
GIS	Gas Insulated Substation
GTTPL	Goa Tamnar Transmission Project Limited
GoI	Government of India
GPTL	Gurgaon Palwal Transmission Limited
G-Sec	Government securities
GST	Goods & Services Tax
GW	Giga Watt
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
IAS	Indian Administrative Service
IBEF	India Brand Equity Foundation
ICDR	Issue of Capital & Disclosure Requirements
ICM	Investment Committee Meeting
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IDC	Interest During Construction
IGL	IndiGrid Limited (Erstwhile SGL-1)
IGL 1	IndiGrid 1 Limited (Erstwhile SGL-2)
IGL 2	IndiGrid 2 Limited (Erstwhile SGL-3)
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMS	Integrated Management System
IndiGrid	India Grid Trust
INR	Indian National Rupee
InvIT	Infrastructure Investment Trust
IPAs	Initial Portfolio Assets i.e. BDTCL and JTCL
IPDS	Integrated Power Development Scheme
IPO	Initial Public Offering
IPTC	Independent Private Transmission Company
IRR	Internal rate of return
ISTS	Inter State Transmission System
J-B line	Jabalpur Bina line (an element of JTCL)
J-D line	Jabalpur Dharamjaygarh line (an element of JTCL)
JTCL	Jabalpur Transmission Company Limited
KTL	Khargone Transmission Limited
kV	kilo Volt

kWh	kilo Watt hour
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging, a surveying method that measures distance to a target by illuminating the target with pulsed laser light
LILO	Loop-In-Loop-Out
LTTC	Long Term Transmission Customer
MAT	Minimum Alternate Tax
MF	Mutual Fund
MMRDA	Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority
Mn	Million
MP	Madhya Pradesh
MPPTCL	Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission Company Limited
MSETCL	Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Company Limited
MTL	Maheshwaram Transmission Limited
MTM	Mark to Market
MVA	Mega Volt Ampere
MW	Mega Watt
NAV	Net Asset Value
NBFC	Non Banking Financial Company
NCDs	Non Convertible Debentures
NCLT	National Company Law Tribunal
NDCF	Net Distributable Cash flow (is the net cash flow that the trust has at its disposal for distribution to IndiGrid during a particular period in accordance with the formula defined in the Offer Document)
NER-II	North Eastern Region - II NRSS Northern Region System Strengthening
NRC	Nomination & Remuneration Committee
NSE	National Stock Exchange of India Limited
NTL	NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
Offer Document	Final offer document of India Grid Trust units, filed with SEBI on May 15, 2017 OFTO Offshore Transmission Owner
OGPTL	Odisha Generation Phase II Transmission Limited
PAT	Profit After Tax
PGCIL	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
PIMA	Project Implementation and Management Agreement
PKTCL	Purulia & Kharagpur Transmission Company Limited
PoC	Point of Connection
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
QHSE	Quality, Health, Safety, Environment
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
REC	Rural Electrification Corporation
ROCE	Return on Capital Employed
ROE	Return on Equity
ROFO	Right of First Offer

ROW	Right of Way
RTA	Registrar and Share Transfer Agent
RTCL	RAPP Transmission Company Limited
S/C	Single Circuit
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCOD/Scheduled	COD Scheduled Commercial Operation Date defined as per Schedule 3 of TSA
SEBI	Securities & Exchange Board of India
SECI	Solar Energy Corporation of India
SGL-1	Sterlite Grid 1 Limited (renamed to IGL)
SGL-2	Sterlite Grid 2 Limited (renamed to IGL-1)
SGL-3	Sterlite Grid 3 Limited (renamed to IGL-2)
SGL-4	Sterlite Grid 4 Limited
SGL-5	Sterlite Grid 5 Limited
SIML	Sterlite Investment Managers Limited
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPGVL	Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited
SPTL	Sterlite Power Transmission Limited
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
SRC	Stakeholder Relationship Committee
STL	Sterlite Technologies Limited
Tariff	Composed of non-escalable, escalable and incentive component. The incentive component is based on the availability of the asset = 2*(Average Annual Availability - 98%)*(Non-Escalable and Escalable Tariff)
T&D	Transmission & Distribution
TBCB	Tariff Based Competitive Bidding
TDS	Tax Deducted at Source
TEECL	Techno Electric & Engineering Co. Ltd.
TERI	The Energy and Resources Institute
TPGCL	Techno Power Grid Company Limited
TSA	Transmission Services Agreement
TSTRANSCO	Transmission Corporation of Telangana Limited
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UDAY	Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana
UJALA	Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs and Appliances for All
UP	Uttar Pradesh
UPSI	Unpublished Price Sensitive Information
US/USA	United States of America
US$/USD	US Dollar
VAT	Value-Added Tax
VWAP	Volume Weighted Average Price
WACC	Weighted Average Cost of Capital
YoY	Year on Year
YTD	Year Till Date

Disclaimer

This report is prepared and issued by Sterlite Investment Managers Limited (the “Investment Manager”) on behalf of and in its capacity as the investment manager of India Grid Trust (“IndiGrid”) for general information purposes only without regards to specific objectives, financial situations or needs of any particular person and should not be construed as legal, tax, investment or other advice.

This report is not a prospectus, a statement in lieu of a prospectus, an offering circular, an offering memorandum, an advertisement, an offer or an offer document under the Companies Act, 2013, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014, as amended, or any other applicable law in India. This report does not constitute or form part of and should not be construed as, directly or indirectly, any offer or invitation or inducement to sell or issue or an offer, or any solicitation of any offer, to purchase or sell any securities.

This report should not be considered as a recommendation that any person should subscribe for or purchase any securities of: (i) IndiGrid or its portfolio assets (being, IndiGrid Limited, IndiGrid 1 Limited, IndiGrid 2 Limited, Bhopal Dhule Transmission Company Limited, East-North Interconnection Company Limited, Jabalpur Transmission Company Limited, Maheshwaram Transmission Limited, RAPP Transmission Company Limited, Purulia Kharagpur Transmission Company Limited, Patran Transmission Company Limited, NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited, Odisha Generation Phase II Transmission Limited, Jhajjar KT Transco Private Limited**) (collectively, the “IndiGrid Group”), or (ii) its Sponsor (being Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited) or subsidiaries of the Sponsor (collectively, the “Sponsor Entities”), and should not be used as a basis for any investment decision.

Unless otherwise stated in this report, the information contained herein is based on management information and estimates. The information contained in this report is only current as of its date, unless specified otherwise, and has not been independently verified. Please note that, you will not be updated in the event the information in the report becomes stale. This report comprises information given in summary form and does not purport to be complete and it cannot be guaranteed that such information is true and accurate. You must make your own assessment of the relevance, accuracy and adequacy of the information contained in this report and must make such independent investigation as you may consider necessary or appropriate for such purpose. Moreover, no express or implied representation or warranty is made as to, and no reliance should be placed on, the accuracy, fairness or completeness of the information presented or contained in this report. Further, past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results. Any opinions expressed in this report or the contents of this report are subject to change without notice.

None of the IndiGrid Group or the Sponsor Entities or the Investment Manager or the Axis Trustee Company Limited or any of their respective affiliates, advisers or representatives accept any liability whatsoever for any loss howsoever arising from any information presented or contained in this report. Furthermore, no person is authorized to give any information or make any representation which is not contained in, or is inconsistent with, this report. Any such extraneous or inconsistent information or representation, if given or made, should not be relied upon as having been authorized by or on behalf of the IndiGrid Group or the Sponsor Entities.

The distribution of this report in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Accordingly, any persons in possession of this report should inform themselves about and observe any such restrictions.

This report contains certain statements of future expectations and other forward-looking statements, including those relating to IndiGrid Group’s general business plans and strategy, its future financial condition and growth prospects, and future developments in its sectors and its competitive and regulatory environment. In addition to statements which are forward looking by reason of context, the words ‘may’, ‘will’, ‘should’, ‘expects’, ‘plans’, ‘intends’, ‘anticipates’, ‘believes’, ‘estimates’, ‘predicts’, ‘potential’ or ‘continue’ and similar expressions identify forward- looking statements.

By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance including those relating to general business plans and strategy, future outlook and growth prospects, and future developments in its businesses and its competitive and regulatory environment. No representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, is made or assurance given that such statements, views, projections or forecasts, if any, are correct or that the any objectives specified herein will be achieved. All forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could cause actual results, performances or events to differ materially from the results contemplated by the relevant forward looking statement. The factors which may affect the results contemplated by the forward-looking statements could include, among others, future changes or developments in (i) the IndiGrid Group’s business, (ii) the IndiGrid Group’s regulatory and competitive environment, (iii) the power transmission sector, and (iv) political, economic, legal and social conditions. Given the risks, uncertainties and other factors, viewers of this report are cautioned not to place any reliance on these forward looking statements for making any investment decisions or any other purpose.

*** Pending closure of transaction*

CORPORATE INFORMATION

This information is as on March 31, 2020

Board of Directors

Mr. Tarun Kataria - Independent Director
Late Mr. Shashikant H Bhojani - Independent Director
Mr. Rahul Asthana - Independent Director
Mr. Sanjay Nayar - Non-Executive Director
Mr. Pratik Agarwal - Non-Executive Director
Mr. Harsh Shah - Chief Executive Officer & Wholetime Director

Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)

Mr. Harsh Shah - Chief Executive Officer
Ms. Meghana Pandit - Head - M&A and Investor Relations
Ms. Divya Bedi Verma - Senior Vice President - Finance
Mr. Satish Talmale - Chief Operating Officer
Mr. Bigyan Parija - Chief Design Officer
Mr. Swapnil Patil - Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
Mr. Kundan Kishore - Head – Human Resources

Investment Committee

Mr. Tarun Kataria - Chairperson
Late Mr. S H Bhojani - Member
Mr. Rahul Asthana - Member
Mr. Sanjay Nayar - Member
Mr. Pratik Agarwal - Member

Audit Committee

Mr. Tarun Kataria - Chairperson
Late Mr. S H Bhojani - Member
Mr. Rahul Asthana - Member
Mr. Sanjay Nayar - Member
Mr. Pratik Agarwal - Member

Stakeholders' Relationship Committee

Late Mr. S H Bhojani - Chairperson
Mr. Rahul Asthana - Member
Mr. Sanjay Nayar - Member
Mr. Pratik Agarwal - Member

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Late Mr. S H Bhojani - Chairperson
Mr. Tarun Kataria - Member
Mr. Sanjay Nayar - Member
Mr. Pratik Agarwal - Member

Allotment Committee

Mr. Rahul Asthana - Chairperson
Late Mr. S H Bhojani - Member
Mr. Sanjay Nayar - Member
Mr. Pratik Agarwal - Member
Mr. Harsh Shah - Member

Risk Management Committee

Mr. Rahul Asthana - Chairperson
Mr. Tarun Kataria - Member
Mr. Sanjay Nayar - Member
Mr. Pratik Agarwal - Member

Registered Office

Sterlite Investment Managers Limited
Maker Maxity, 5 North Avenue, Level 5,
Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East),
Mumbai - 400 051, Maharashtra, India
Tel: +91 22 4996 2200 | Fax: +91 22 4996 2288
Corporate Identity Number: U28113MH2010PLC308857

Corporate Office

India Grid Trust
F-1, The Mira Corporate Suites, 1&2, Ishwar Nagar,
Mathura Road, New Delhi - 110065, Delhi.
Tel: +91 22 4996 2200 | Fax: +91 22 4996 2288
E-mail: complianceofficer@indigrid.co.in
Website: http://www.indigrid.co.in

Registrar and Transfer Agent

KFIN Technologies Private Limited
(Unit: India Grid Trust)
Karvy Selenium Tower B, Plot No. 31-32, Gachibowli,
Financial District, Nanakramguda, Hyderabad - 500 032
E-mail: support.indiagrid@kfintech.com
Tel: +91 40 3321 5205

Investor Relations

Ms. Meghana Pandit
E-mail Id: investor.relations@indigrid.co.in

Valuer

Mr. S Sundararaman
5B, "A" Block, 5th Floor, Mena Kampala Arcade, New #18 & 20,
Thiagaraya Road, T.Nagar, Chennai – 600 017

Auditor

S R B C & Co LLP
C Wing, Ground Floor, Panchshil Tech Park
(Near Don Bosco School), Pune - 411 006, Maharashtra, India

List of Bankers / Financial Institutions

Axis Bank Limited
Indusind Bank Limited
Federal Bank Limited
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited
India Infrastructure Finance Company (UK) Limited
ICICI Bank Limited
HDFC Bank Limited
Central Bank of India Limited

IndiGrid

India Grid Trust

F-1, The Mira Corporate Suites, 1 & 2, Ishwar Nagar, Mathura Road, New Delhi - 110 065.
Tel: +91 22 4996 2200 | Fax: +91 22 4996 2288 | Email: complianceofficer@indigrid.co.in

Compliance Officer: Mr. Swapnil Patil

http://www.indigrid.co.in

Concept, Content & Design
WYATT Prism COMMUNICATIONS
(info@wyatt.co.in)

Strictly Private and Confidential

CFAS-2/20-21/CHENNAI/VR/2
Date: 27th May 2020

The Board of Directors
Sterlite Investment Managers Limited
12th Floor, we work, 247 Park,
247 embassy, Hindustan C. Bus Stop,
Lal Bahadur Shastri Road,
Gandhi Nagar, Vikhroli West,
Mumbai City, Maharashtra, 400079

Mr. S Sundararaman,
Registered Valuer,
5B, "A" Block,
5th Floor, Mena Kampala Arcade,
New #18 & 20, Thiagaraya Road,
T.Nagar,
Chennai – 600 017

The Board of Directors
India Grid Trust
(Axis Trustee Services Limited acting on behalf of the Trust)
12th Floor, we work, 247 Park,
247 embassy, Hindustan C. Bus Stop,
Lal Bahadur Shastri Road,
Gandhi Nagar, Vikhroli West,
Mumbai City, Maharashtra, 400079

Sub: Valuation as per SEBI (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014, as amended ("the SEBI InvIT Regulations")

Dear Sirs/Madams,

I, Mr. S. Sundararaman ("Registered Valuer" or "RV" or "I" or "My" or "Me") bearing IBBI registration number IBBI/RV/06/2018/10238, have been appointed vide letter dated 1st April 2020 as an independent valuer, as defined under the SEBI InvIT Regulations, by Sterlite Investment Managers Limited ("the Investment Manager" or "SIML"), acting as the investment manager for India Grid Trust ("the Trust") and Axis Trustee Services Limited ("the Trustee") acting as the trustee for the Trust, for the purpose of the financial valuation of the special purpose vehicles (defined hereinafter below) as per the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014, as amended ("SEBI InvIT Regulations").

The Trust operates and maintains the following special purpose vehicles:

Sr No.	Name of the SPV
1	Bhopal Dhule Transmission Company Limited ("BDTCL")
2	Jabalpur Transmission Company Limited ("JTCL")
3	Maheshwaram Transmission Limited ("MTL")
4	RAPP Transmission Company Limited ("RTCL")
5	Purulia & Kharagpur Transmission Company Limited ("PKTCL")
6	Patran Transmission Company Limited ("PTCL")
7	Northern Region Strengthening Scheme XXIX Transmission Limited ("NRSS")
8	Odisha Generation Phase - II Transmission Limited ("OGPTL")
9	East-North Interconnection Company Limited ("ENICL")

(Together referred to as "the SPVs").

The SPVs were acquired by the Trust and are to be valued as per Regulation 21(4) contained in the Chapter V of the SEBI InvIT Regulations.

I have relied on explanations and information provided by the Investment Manager. Although, I have reviewed such data for consistency, those are not independently investigated or otherwise verified. My team and I have no present or planned future interest in the Trust, the SPVs or the Investment Manager except to the extent of this appointment as an independent valuer and the fee for this Valuation Report ("Report") which is not contingent upon the values reported herein. The valuation analysis should not be construed as investment advice, specifically, I do not express any opinion on the suitability or otherwise of entering into any financial or other transaction with the Trust.

I am enclosing the Report providing opinion on the fair enterprise value of the SPVs on a going concern basis as at 31st March 2020 ("Valuation Date"). Enterprise Value ("EV") is described as the total value of the equity in a business plus the value of its debt and debt related liabilities, minus any cash or cash equivalents to meet those liabilities. The attached Report details the valuation methodologies used, calculations performed and the conclusion reached with respect to this valuation.

The analysis must be considered as a whole. Selecting portions of any analysis or the factors that are considered in this Report, without considering all factors and analysis together could create a misleading view of the process underlying the valuation conclusions. The preparation of a valuation is a complex process and is not necessarily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. Any attempt to do so could lead to undue emphasis on any particular factor or analysis.

The information provided to me by the Investment Manager in relation to the SPVs included but not limited to historical financial statements, forecasts/projections, other statements and assumptions about future matters like forward-looking financial information prepared by the Investment Manager. The forecasts and projections as supplied to us are based upon assumptions about events and circumstances which are yet to occur.

By nature, valuation is based on estimates, however, considering the outbreak of COVID-19 Pandemic and the consequent economic slowdown, the risks and uncertainties relating to the events occurring in the future, the actual figures in future may differ from these estimates and may have a significant impact on the valuation of the SPVs.

I have not tested individual assumptions or attempted to substantiate the veracity or integrity of such assumptions in relation to the forward-looking financial information, however, I have made sufficient enquiry to satisfy myself that such information has been prepared on a reasonable basis.

Notwithstanding anything above, I cannot provide any assurance that the forward looking financial information will be representative of the results which will actually be achieved during the cash flow forecast period.

Further, considering the current crisis in relation to COVID-19 in India and across the globe, I have been informed by the Investment Manager, that the forecasts / projections provided for the valuation exercises are prepared after reasonably evaluating and incorporating the impact of outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic as per prevalent conditions as on date.

The valuation provided by RV and the valuation conclusion are included herein and the Report complies with the SEBI InvIT Regulations and guidelines, circular or notification issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") there under.

Mr. S Sundararaman, Registered Valuer, Registered Valuer Registration No - IBBI/RV/06/2018/10238
5B,"A" Block, 5th Floor,Mena Kampala Arcade, New #18 & 20,Thiagaraya Road, T.Nagar, Chennai – 600 017 India Tel:+91 44 2815 4192 Fax:+91 44 4213 2024
Registered offices: 705, Leela Business Park, Andheri-Kurla Road, Andheri (E), Mumbai – 400 059, India
Other offices: Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi, Pune.

Please note that all comments in the Report must be read in conjunction with the caveats to the Report, which are contained in Section 10 of this Report. This letter, the Report and the summary of valuation included herein can be provided to Trust's advisors and may be made available for the inspection to the public as a material document and with the SEBI, the stock exchanges and any other regulatory and supervisory authority, as may be required.

RV draws your attention to the limitation of liability clauses in Section 10 of the Report including the clause on Limitation on account of COVID-19 and Significant Uncertainty in Valuation.

This letter should be read in conjunction with the attached Report.

Yours faithfully,

SWAMINATHAN SUNDARARAMAN
Digitally signed by SWAMINATHAN SUNDARARAMAN
Date: 2020.05.27 10:18:08 +05'30'

S. Sundararaman
Registered Valuer
IBBI Registration No – IBBI/RV/06/2018/10238
Place: Chennai
UDIN - 20028423AAAADV6540

Contents

Definition, abbreviation & glossary of terms

Abbreviations	Meaning
BDTCL	Bhopal Dhule Transmission Company Limited
BOOM	Build-Own-Operate-Maintain
Capex	Capital Expenditure
CCIL	Clearing Corporation of India Limited
CERC	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
Ckms	Circuit Kilometres
COD	Commercial Operation Date
DCF	Discounted Cash Flow
EBITDA	Earnings Before Interest ,Taxes , Depreciation and Amortization
ENICL	East-North Interconnection Company Limited
EV	Enterprise Value
FCFF	Free Cash Flow to the Firm
FY	Financial Year Ended 31st March
FYP	Five year Plan
H&Co.	Haribhakti & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants
INR	Indian Rupees
IVS	ICAI Valuation Standards, 2018
JTCL	Jabalpur Transmission Company Limited
kV	Kilo Volts
LTTC	Long Term Transmission Customer
Mn	Million
MTL	Maheshwaram Transmission Limited
NAV	Net Asset Value Method
NCA	Net Current Assets Excluding Cash and Bank Balances
NRSS	Northern Region Strengthening Scheme XXIX Transmission Limited
OGPTL	Odisha Generation Phase - II Transmission Limited
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
PGCIL	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
PKTCL	Purulia & Kharagpur Transmission Company Limited
PTCL	Patran Transmission Company Limited
RTCL	RAPP Transmission Company Limited
RV	Registered Valuer
SEBI	Securities and Exchange Board of India
SEBI InvIT Regulations	SEBI (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014, as amended
SGL1/SGL2/SGL3	Sterlite Grid 1 Limited / Sterlite Grid 2 Limited/ Sterlite Grid 3 Limited
SIML or Investment Manager	Sterlite Investment Managers Limited
SPGVL or the Sponsor	Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited
TEECL	Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited
the SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
T&D	Transmission & Distribution
the Trust or InvIT	India Grid Trust
the Trustee	Axis Trustee Services Limited
TAO	Tariff Adoption Order
TSA	Transmission Service Agreement
TWh	Terawatt Hour
WACC	Weighted Average Cost of Capital

Executive Summary

1.1. Background

The Trust

1.1.1. India Grid Trust ("the Trust") was established on 21st October 2016 as an irrevocable trust pursuant to the trust deed under the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 by SPGVL and is registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") as an InvIT on November 28, 2016, pursuant to the SEBI (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014, as amended from time to time ("the SEBI InvIT Regulations"). It is established to own inter-state power transmission assets in India. The units of the Trust are listed on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited since 6th June 2017.

1.1.2. Shareholding of the Trust as on 31st March 2020

Sr. No.	Particulars	No. of Units	%
1	Sponsor	8,75,48,026	15%
2	Insurance Companies	3,23,68,329	5%
3	Mutual Fund	70,40,439	1%
4	Financial Institutions or Banks	79,60,680	1%
5	Provident or pension funds	25,77,015	0%
6	Foreign Portfolio Investors	32,62,04,172	55%
7	Non-institutional investors	11,97,84,420	20%
	Total	**58,34,83,081**	**100%**

Source: BSE Limited

The Sponsor

1.1.3. Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited ("SPGVL" or "the Sponsor") is mainly engaged into the business of installation and operation of electricity transmission projects in India and Brazil.

1.1.4. Shareholding of the Sponsor as on 31st March 2020

Sr. No.	Particulars	%
1	Sterlite Power Transmission Limited	100%
	Total	**100%**

Source: Investment Manager

Investment Manager

1.1.5. Sterlite Investment Managers Limited ("the Investment Manager" or "SIML") has been appointed as the investment manager to the Trust by Axis Trustee Services Limited ("the Trustee") and will be responsible to carry out the duties of such a person as mentioned under SEBI InvIT Regulations.

1.1.6. Shareholding of the Investment Manager as on 31st March 2020

Sr. No.	Particulars	%
1	Electron IM PTE. Ltd (KKR affiliate entity)	60%
2	Sterlite Power Grid Ventures Limited	40%
	Total	**100%**

Source: Investment Manager

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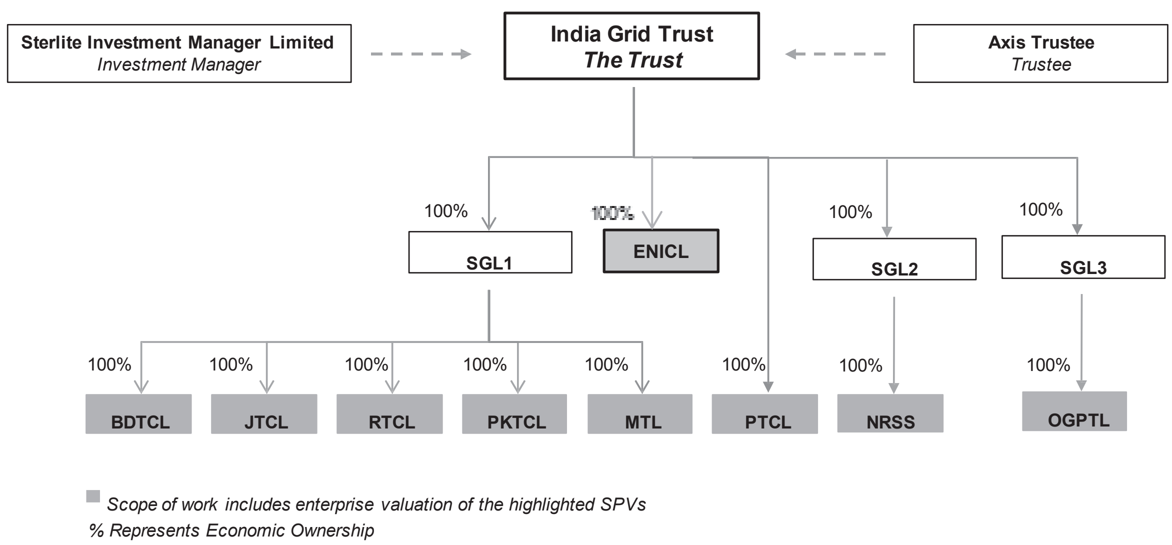
Financial Assets to be Valued:

Enterprise Value ("EV") is described as the total value of the equity in a business plus the value of its debt and debt related liabilities, minus any cash or cash equivalents to meet those liabilities. The financial assets under consideration are valued at Enterprise Value.

Sr No.	Name of the SPV
1	Bhopal Dhule Transmission Company Limited ("BDTCL")
2	Jabalpur Transmission Company Limited ("JTCL")
3	Maheshwaram Transmission Limited ("MTL")
4	RAPP Transmission Company Limited ("RTCL")
5	Purulia & Kharagpur Transmission Company Limited ("PKTCL")
6	Patran Transmission Company Limited ("PTCL")
7	Northern Region Strengthening Scheme XXIX Transmission Limited ("NRSS")
8	Odisha Generation Phase - II Transmission Limited ("OGPTL")
9	East-North Interconnection Company Limited ("ENICL")

(together referred to as "the SPVs")

Group Structure of the Trust as at 31st March 2020



1.2. Purpose and Scope of Valuation

Purpose of Valuation

1.2.1. As per Regulation 21(4) of Chapter V of the SEBI InvIT Regulations,

"A full valuation shall be conducted by the valuer not less than once in every financial year: Provided that such full valuation shall be conducted at the end of the financial year ending March 31st within two months from the date of end of such year."

In this regard, the Investment Manager and the Trustee intends to undertake the fair enterprise valuation of the SPVs as on 31st March 2020.

1.2.2. In this regard, the Investment Manager and the Trustee have appointed Mr. S. Sundararaman ("Registered Valuer" or "RV" or "I" or "My" or "Me") bearing IBBI registration number IBBI/RV/06/2018/10238 to undertake the fair valuation at the enterprise level of the SPVs as per the SEBI InvIT Regulations as at 31st March 2020. Enterprise Value ("EV") is described as the total value of the equity in a business plus the value of its debt and debt related liabilities, minus any cash or cash equivalents to meet those liabilities.

1.2.3. Registered Valuer declares that:

i. The RV is competent to undertake the financial valuation in terms of the SEBI InvIT Regulations;

ii. The RV is independent and has prepared the Valuation Report ("the Report") on a fair and unbiased basis;

iii. RV has valued the SPVs based on the valuation standards as specified under sub-regulation 10 of regulation 21 of SEBI InvIT Regulations.

1.2.4. This Report covers all the disclosures required as per the SEBI InvIT Regulations and the valuation of the SPVs is impartial, true and fair and in compliance with the SEBI InvIT Regulations.

<u>Scope of Valuation</u>

1.2.5. **Nature of the Asset to be Valued**

The RV has been mandated by the Investment Manager to arrive at the Enterprise Value of the SPVs. Enterprise Value is described as the total value of the equity in a business plus the value of its debt and debt related liabilities, minus any cash or cash equivalents to meet those liabilities.

1.2.6. **Valuation Base**

Valuation Base means the indication of the type of value being used in an engagement. In the present case, RV has determined the fair value of the SPVs at the enterprise level. Fair Value Bases defined as under:

Fair Value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the valuation date.

1.2.7. **Valuation Date**

Valuation Date is the specific date at which the value of the assets to be valued gets estimated or measured. Valuation is time specific and can change with the passage of time due to changes in the condition of the asset to be valued. Accordingly, valuation of an asset as at a particular date can be different from other date(s).

The Valuation Date considered for the fair enterprise valuation of the SPVs is 31st March 2020 ("Valuation Date"). The attached Report is drawn up by reference to accounting and financial information as on 31st March 2020. The RV is not aware of any other events having occurred since 31st March 2020 till date of this Report which he deems to be significant for his valuation analysis.

1.2.8. **Premise of Value**

Premise of Value refers to the conditions and circumstances how an asset is deployed. In the present case, RV has determined the fair enterprise value of the SPVs on a Going Concern Value defined as under:

Going Concern Value

Going concern value is the value of a business enterprise that is expected to continue to operate in the future. The intangible elements of going concern value result from factors such as having a trained work force, an operational plant, the necessary licenses, systems, and procedures in place etc.

1.2.9. For the amount pertaining to the operating working capital, the Investment Manager has acknowledged to consider the provisional financial statements as on 31st March 2020 to carry out the valuation of the SPVs.

1.3. **Summary of Valuation**

I have assessed the fair enterprise value of each of the SPVs on a stand-alone basis by using the discounted cash flow method under the income approach. Following table summarizes my explaination on the usage or nonusage of different valuation methods:

Valuation Approach	Valuation Methodology	Used	Explanation
Cost Approach	Net Asset Value	No	NAV does not capture the future earning potential of the business.
Income Approach	Discounted Cash Flow	Yes	The revenue of the projects are defined for a certain period of years under TSA. In case of all the SPVs except ENICL, the said term is for 35 years and in case of ENICL the term is 25 years. Hence, the growth potential of the SPVs and the true worth of its business would be reflected in its future earnings potential and therefore, DCF Method under the income approach has been considered as an appropriate method for the present valuation exercise.
Market Approach	Market Price	No	The equity shares of SPVs are not listed on any recognized stock exchange of India. Hence, I was unable to apply market price method.
	Comparable Companies	No	In the absence of any exactly comparable listed companies with characteristics and parameters similar to that of the SPVs, I have not considered CCM method in the present case.
	Comparable Transactions	No	In the absence of adequate details about the Comparable Transactions, I was unable to apply the CTM method.

Under the DCF Method, the Free Cash Flow to Firm (FCFF) has been used for the purpose of valuation of each of the SPVs. In order to arrive at the fair EV of the individual SPVs under the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) Method, I have relied on unaudited financial statements as at 31st March 2020 prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) and the financial projections of the respective SPVs prepared by the Investment Manager as at the Valuation Date based on their best judgement. The discount rate considered for the respective SPVs for the purpose of this valuation exercise is based on the Weighted Average Cost of Capital for each of the SPVs. As all the SPVs under considerations have executed projects under the BOOM model, the ownership of the underlying assets shall remain with the SPVs even after the expiry of the concession period. Accordingly, terminal period value i.e. value on account of cash flows to be generated even after the expiry of concession period has been considered.

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Based on the methodology and assumptions discussed further, RV has arrived at the Fair Enterprise Value of the SPVs as on the Valuation Date:

Sr No.	SPVs	Projection Period (Balance TSA Period)	WACC**	Fair EV** (INR Mn)
1	BDTCL	~ 29 Years 0 Months	8.84%	18,565
2	JTCL	~ 28 Years 11 Months	9.09%	14,426
3	MTL	~ 32 Years 9 Months	8.61%	5,437
4	RTCL	~ 30 Years 11 Months	8.51%	4,008
5	PKTCL	~ 31 Years 0 Months	8.51%	6,439
6	PTCL	~ 31 Years 8 Months	8.56%	2,370
7	NRSS	~ 33 Years 5 Months	8.44%	43,911
8	OGPTL	~ 34 Years 0 Months	8.54%	14,105
9	ENICL*	~ 15 Years 7 Months	8.91% to 12.42%	10,949
	Total			**1,20,210**

**Only in case of ENICL, I have considered separate WACC for explicit period and terminal period.*
*** Refer Appendix 1 & 2 for the detailed workings*

Further to above considering that present valuation exercise is based on the future financial performance and based on opinions on the future credit risk, cost of debt assumptions, etc., which represent reasonable expectations at a particular point of time, but such information, estimates or opinions are not offered as predictions or as assurances that a particular level of income or profit will be achieved, a particular event will occur or that a particular level of income or profit will be achieved, a particular event will occur or that a particular price will be offered or accepted. Actual results achieved during the period covered by the prospective financial analysis will vary from these estimates and variations may be material. Accordingly, a quantitative sensitivity analysis is considered on the following unobservable inputs:

1. Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) by increasing / decreasing it by 0.50%
2. Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) by increasing / decreasing it by 1.00%
3. Total Expenses considered during the projected period by increasing / decreasing it by 20%
4. Terminal period value considered for the SPVs increasing / decreasing it by 20%

I understand that there are various other unobservable valuation inputs like regulatory changes, tax changes, capital expenditure etc. which are difficult to estimate and run sensitivity on the same and based on which there can be an impact on fair enterprise valuation.

Fair Enterprise Valuation Range based on WACC parameter (0.5%)

INR Mn

Sr No.	SPVs	Base WACC	EV	WACC +0.5%	EV	WACC -0.5%	EV
1	BDTCL	8.84%	18,565	9.34%	17,829	8.34%	19,380
2	JTCL	9.09%	14,426	9.59%	13,804	8.59%	15,114
3	MTL	8.61%	5,437	9.11%	5,180	8.11%	5,724
4	RTCL	8.51%	4,008	8.51%	4,007	7.51%	4,392
5	PKTCL	8.51%	6,439	9.01%	6,175	8.01%	6,730
6	PTCL	8.56%	2,370	9.06%	2,271	8.06%	2,479
7	NRSS	8.44%	43,911	8.94%	42,071	8.44%	45,950
8	OGPTL	8.54%	14,105	9.04%	13,498	8.04%	14,780
9	ENICL	8.91% to 12.42%	10,949	9.41% to 12.92%	10,605	8.41% to 11.92%	11,317
	Total of all SPVs		**1,20,210**		**1,15,441**		**1,25,865**

Fair Enterprise Valuation Range based on WACC parameter (1.0%)

INR Mn

Sr	SPVs	Base WACC	EV	EV	EV

No.				WACC +1%		WACC -1%	
1	BDTCL	8.84%	18,565	9.84%	17,159	7.84%	20,288
2	JTCL	9.09%	14,426	10.09%	13,238	8.09%	15,877
3	MTL	8.61%	5,437	9.61%	4,948	7.61%	6,047
4	RTCL	8.51%	4,008	9.01%	3,842	7.01%	4,617
5	PKTCL	8.51%	6,439	9.51%	5,935	7.51%	7,053
6	PTCL	8.56%	2,370	9.56%	2,182	7.56%	2,601
7	NRSS	8.44%	43,911	9.44%	40,402	7.44%	48,227
8	OGPTL	8.54%	14,105	9.54%	12,949	7.54%	15,538
9	ENICL	8.91% to 12.42%	10,949	9.91% to 13.42%	10,282	7.91% to 11.42%	11,709
	Total of all SPVs		**1,20,210**		**1,10,938**		**1,31,958**

Fair Enterprise Valuation Range based on Total Expenses parameter

INR Mn

Sr No.	SPVs	Base Expenses	EV	Expenses +20%	EV	Expenses -20%	EV
1	BDTCL	203	18,565	244	17,963	162	19,163
2	JTCL	103	14,426	124	14,149	83	14,703
3	MTL	39	5,437	46	5,329	31	5,544
4	RTCL	27	4,008	32	3,930	21	4,087
5	PKTCL	40	6,439	48	6,320	32	6,557
6	PTCL	27	2,370	33	2,282	22	2,458
7	NRSS	173	43,911	207	43,400	138	44,421
8	OGPTL	58	14,105	70	13,947	47	14,262
9	ENICL	138	10,949	165	10,737	110	11,161
	Total of all SPVs		**1,20,210**		**1,18,058**		**1,22,356**

Fair Enterprise Valuation Range based on Terminal Period Value parameter

INR Mn

Sr No.	SPVs	Terminal Period Value ("TV")	EV	TV + 20%	EV	TV - 20%	EV
1	BDTCL	1,023	18,565	1,227	18,769	818	18,360
2	JTCL	834	14,426	1,001	14,593	667	14,259
3	MTL	299	5,437	359	5,497	239	5,377
4	RTCL	150	4,008	181	4,039	120	3,978
5	PKTCL	283	6,439	227	6,382	340	6,495
6	PTCL	104	2,370	125	2,391	83	2,349
7	NRSS	1,738	43,911	2,085	44,258	1,390	43,563
8	OGPTL	592	14,105	710	14,223	473	13,986
9	ENICL	781	10,949	937	11,106	625	10,793
	Total of all SPVs		**1,20,210**		**1,21,257**		**1,19,162**

The above represents reasonable range of fair enterprise valuation of the SPVs.

2. Procedures adopted for current valuation exercise

2.1. I have performed the valuation analysis, to the extent applicable, in accordance with ICAI Valuation Standards, 2018 (“IVS”) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India read with sub-regulation 10 of regulation 21 of SEBI InvIT Regulations.

2.2. In connection with this analysis, I have adopted the following procedures to carry out the valuation analysis:

2.2.1. Requested and received financial and qualitative information relating to the SPVs;

2.2.2. Obtained and analyzed data available in public domain, as considered relevant by me;

2.2.3. Discussions with the Investment Manager on:

- Understanding of the businesses of the SPVs – business and fundamental factors that affect its earning-generating capacity including strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats analysis and historical and expected financial performance;

2.2.4. Undertook industry analysis:

- Research publicly available market data including economic factors and industry trends that may impact the valuation
- Analysis of key trends and valuation multiples of comparable companies/comparable transactions, if any, using proprietary databases subscribed by us.

2.2.5. Analysis of other publicly available information

2.2.6. Selection of valuation approach and valuation methodology/(ies), in accordance with IVS, as considered appropriate and relevant by us.

2.2.7. Determination of fair EV of the SPVs.

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3. Overview of the InvIT and the SPVs

The Trust

3.1. The Trust is registered with SEBI pursuant to the SEBI InvIT Regulations. The Trust was established on 21st October 2016 by SPGVL as the Sponsor to own inter-state power transmission assets in India. The units of the Trust are listed on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited since 6th June 2017.

3.2. The Trust has acquired from the Sponsor the SPV's namely, BDTCL, JTCL, MTL, RTCL, PKTCL, NRSS and OGPTL and PTCL from Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited (TEECL) and ENICL from Sterlite Power Transmission Limited ("SPTL") and the Sponsor. Following is the financial summary and the date of acquisition of the SPV's:

Asset Name	Acquisition Date	Enterprise Value (INR Mn)								Acquisition Value
		30-Sep-19	31-Mar-19	30-Sep-18	31-Mar-18	30-Sep-17	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-15	
BDTCL	30-May-17	19,091	19,470	19,694	20,319	21,431	21,541	21,812	20,113	37,020**
JTCL	30-May-17	14,774	14,608	14,937	15,431	15,988	16,125	19,407***	14,295	
MTL	14-Feb-18	5,383	5,268	5,423	5,564	5,218	NA	NA	NA	4,697
RTCL	14-Feb-18	4,173	4,035	4,084	4,054	3,935	NA	NA	NA	3,542
PKTCL	14-Feb-18	6,477	6,390	6,481	6,618	6,512	NA	NA	NA	5,861
PTCL*	31-Aug-18	2,442	2,423	2,401	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,320
NRSS	03-Jun-19	44,349	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	40,465
OGPTL	27-Jun-19	13,878	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11,980
ENICL	24-Mar-20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10,200

**PTCL was acquired from Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited*
***Consolidated Purchase Price paid by the Trust for the acquisition at the time of Initial Public Offer*

****For JTCL, the Investment Manager had previously projected the incremental revenue to be at 40% of the non escalable revenue charges during the valuation exercise of 31st March 2016, however the same was subsequently reduced to 9.8903% of non escalable charges during the valuation exercise of 31st March 2017 as per the CERC order dated 8th May 2017.*

3.3. The Trust, pursuant to the 'Right of First Offer' deed had a 'right of first offer' to acquire eight projects of the Sponsor out of the same six are acquired and two can still be acquired pursuant to right of first offer.

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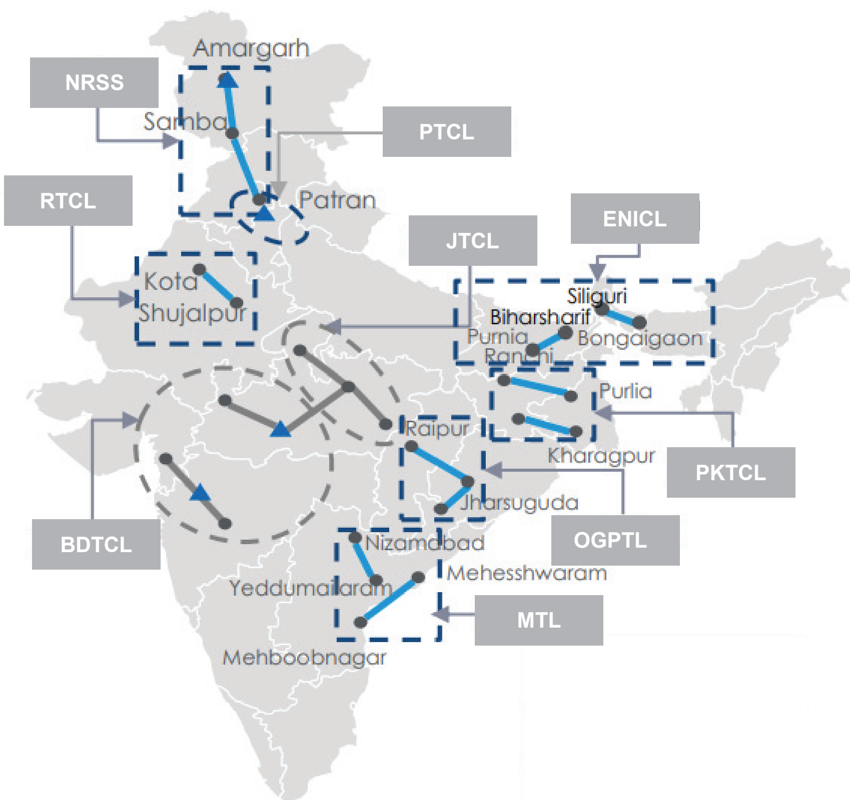
Following is the map showing area covered by the SPVs of the Trust:



Source: Investment Presentation Q4FY20

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3.4. Bhopal Dhule Transmission Company Limited (BDTCL)

3.4.1. Summary of details of BDTCL are as follows:

Parameters	Details
Project Cost	INR 21,634 Mn
Total Length	944 ckms
Scheduled COD	31st March, 2014
Expiry Date	35 years from COD
Trust's stake	100% economic ownership

Source: Investment Manager

3.4.2. The BDTCL project was awarded to SGL 1 by the Ministry of Power on 31st January 2011 for a 35 year period from the scheduled commercial operation date on a Build-Own-Operate-Maintain ("BOOM") basis. The expiry date of TSA shall be the date which is 35 years from the scheduled Commercial Operation Date ("COD") of the project.

3.4.3. BDTCL operates six extra high voltage overhead transmission lines of 944 Ckms comprising four 765 kV single circuit lines of 891 Ckms and two 400 kV dual circuit lines of 53 Ckms. The single circuit lines comprise a 260 ckms line from Jabalpur to Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh, a 176 Ckms line from Bhopal to Indore in Madhya Pradesh, a 192 Ckms line from Aurangabad to Dhule in Maharashtra and a 263 Ckms line from Dhule (Maharashtra) to Vadodara (Gujarat). The double circuit lines consist of a 36 Ckms line within Dhule and a 17 Ckms line within Bhopal. In addition, the project includes two 3,000 MVA sub-stations, one each in Bhopal and Dhule.

3.4.4. BDTCL facilitates the transfer of electricity from coal-fired power generation sources from the states of Odisha and Chhattisgarh to power load centres in India's western and northern regions.

3.4.5. BDTCL consists of the following transmission lines and is being implemented on contract basis:

Transmission line / Sub-Station	Location	Route length (ckms)	Specifications	Actual COD	Contribution to total tariff
Jabalpur – Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	260	765 kV S/C	9th June 2015	22%
Bhopal – Indore	Madhya Pradesh	176	765 kV S/C	19th November 2014	12%
Bhopal - Bhopal (MPPTCL)	Madhya Pradesh	17	400 kV D/C	12th August 2014	2%
Aurangabad - Dhule (IPTC)	Maharashtra	192	765 kV S/C	5th December 2014	10%
Dhule (IPTC) – Vadodara	Maharashtra, Gujarat	263	765 kV S/C	13th June 2015	16%
Dhule (IPTC) - Dhule (MSETCL)	Maharashtra	36	400 kV D/C	6th December 2014	4%
Bhopal Sub-station	Madhya Pradesh	-	2 x 1,500 MVA 765/400 kV	30th September 2014	17%
Dhule Sub-station	Maharashtra	-	2 x 1,500 MVA 765/400 kV	6th December 2014	17%

Source: Investment Manager

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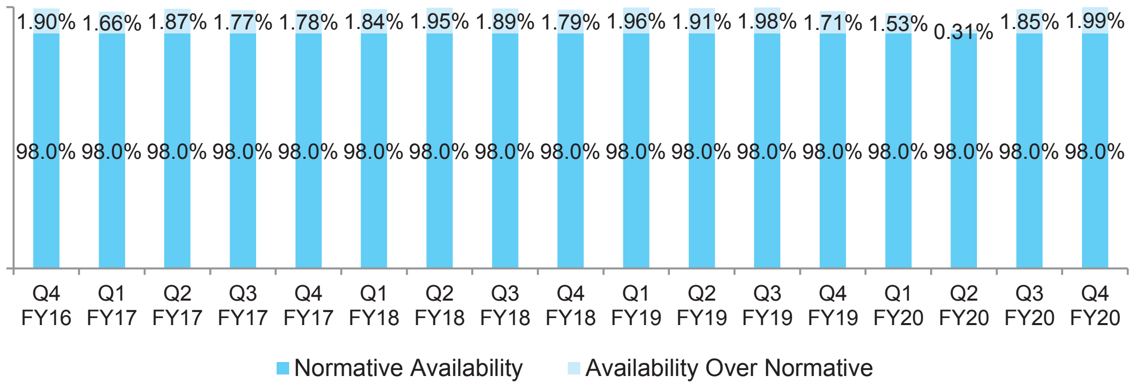
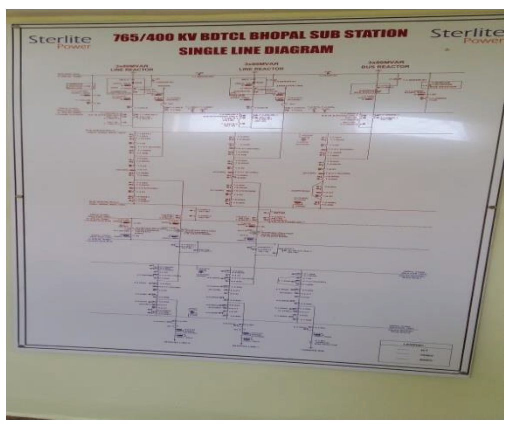
3.4.6. Operating Efficiency history of BDTCL:



Source: Investment Manager

3.4.7. Pictures of BDTCL:



Date: 27th September 2016

3.5. **Jabalpur Transmission Company Limited (JTCL)**

3.5.1. Summary of details of JTCL are as follows:

Parameters	Details
Project Cost	INR 19,183 Mn
Total Length	992 ckms
Scheduled COD	1st March, 2014
Expiry Date	35 years from COD
Trust's stake	100% economic ownership

Source: Investment Manager

3.5.2. The JTCL project was awarded to SGL1 by the Ministry of Power on 19th January 2011 for a 35 year period from the scheduled commercial operation date on a BOOM basis. The expiry date of TSA shall be the date which is 35 years from the scheduled COD of the project.

3.5.3. JTCL operates two extra high voltage overhead transmission lines of 992 Ckms in the states of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh comprising one 765 kV dual circuit line of 757 Ckms from Dharamjaygarh (Chhattisgarh) to Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh) and one 765 kV single circuit Line of 235 Ckms from Jabalpur to Bina in Madhya Pradesh.

3.5.4. JTCL alleviates transmission capacity bottlenecks and expands the reliability and stability of the power grid in western and northern India by providing open access to transmit power from the independent power projects in the east of India.

3.5.5. JTCL consists of the following transmission lines and is being implemented on contract basis:

Transmission line / Sub-Station	Location	Route length (ckms)	Specifications	Actual COD	Contribution to total tariff
Jabalpur-Dharamjaygarh	Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh	757	765 kV D/C	14th September 2015	72%
Jabalpur-Bina	Madhya Pradesh	235	765 kV S/C	1st July 2015	28%

Source: Investment Manager

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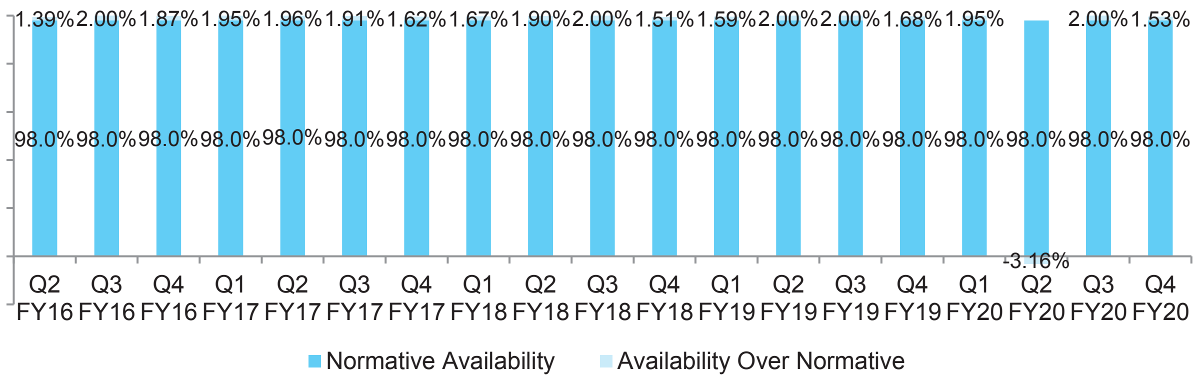
3.5.6. **Operating Efficiency history of JTCL:**



Source: Investment Manager

3.5.7. **Pictures of JTCL:**

Date: 27th September 2016

3.6. Maheshwaram Transmission Limited (MTL)

3.6.1. Summary of details of MTL are as follows:

Parameters	Details
Project Cost	INR 3,841 Mn
Total Length	477 ckms
Scheduled COD	1st June, 2018
Expiry Date	35 years from COD
Trust's stake	100% economic ownership

Source: Investment Manager

3.6.2. The MTL project was awarded to Sterlite Grid 3 Limited by the Ministry of Power on 10th June 2015 for a 35 year period from the scheduled commercial operation date on BOOM basis. The expiry date of TSA shall be the date which is 35 years from the COD of the project.

3.6.3. MTL will create a key component to enable Southern region to draw more power from North-East-West Grid and address the issue of power stability in Telangana region. The improved grid connectivity shall facilitate power procurement from the ISTS network to the beneficiary states Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Seemandhra and Karnataka to meet their electricity demands. The project is envisaged to provide grid connectivity for Maheshwaram 765/400 kV Pooling Substation and Nizamabad 765/400 kV Substation.

3.6.4. The project consists of the following transmission lines and is being implemented on contract basis:

Transmission line / Sub-Station	Location	Route length (ckms)	Specifications	Actual COD	Contribution to total tariff
Maheshwaram (PG) – Mehboob Nagar	Telangana	197	400 kV D/C	14th Dec 2017	35%
2 Nos. of 400 kV line bays at Mehboob Nagar S/S of TSTRANCO	Telangana	-	0	14th Dec 2017	0%
Nizamabad – Yeddumailaram	Telangana	279	400 kV D/C	14th Oct 2017	65%
2 Nos. of 400 kV line bays at Yeddumailaram (Shankarapali) S/S of TSTRANCO	Telangana	-	400 kV D/C	14th Oct 2017	0%

Source: Investment Manager

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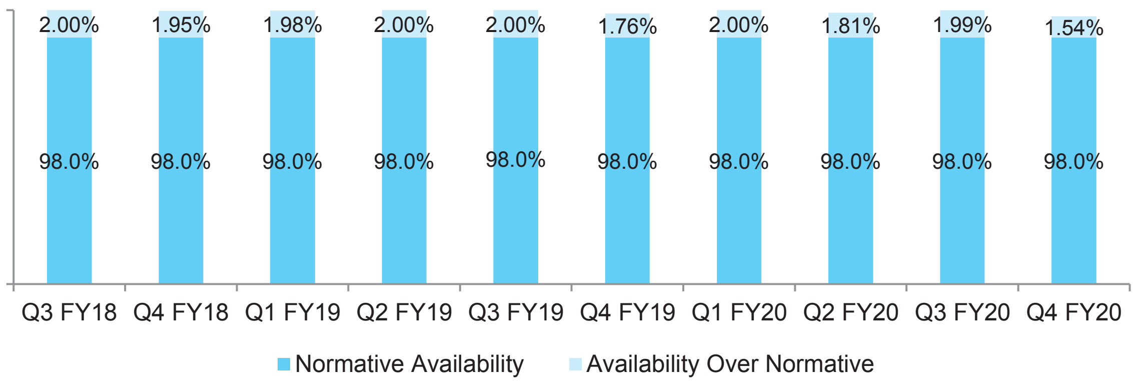
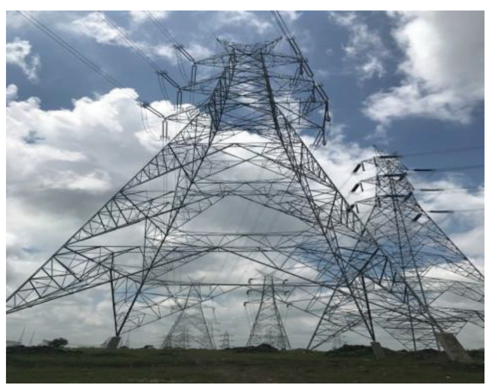
3.6.5. **Operating Efficiency history of MTL:**



Source: Investment Manager

3.6.6. **Pictures of MTL:**



Date: 5th September 2017

3.7. RAPP Transmission Company Limited (RTCL)

3.7.1. Summary of details of RTCL are as follows:

RTCL

Parameters	Details
Project Cost	INR 2,601 Mn
Total Length	403 ckms
Scheduled COD	1st March, 2016
Expiry Date	35 years from COD
Trust's stake	100% economic ownership

Source: Investment Manager

3.7.2. The RTCL project was awarded to Sterlite Grid 2 Limited by the Ministry of Power on 24th July 2013 for a 35 year period from the scheduled commercial operation date on a BOOM basis. The expiry date of TSA shall be the date which is 35 years from the scheduled Commercial Operation Date ("COD") of the project.

3.7.3. RAPP Transmission Company Limited ("RTCL") project transfers power from the atomic power plant near Kota in Rajasthan to Shujalpur in Madhya Pradesh to provide the path for the evacuation of electricity generated at RAPP-7 and 8. Its route length is 201 Kms. The network will act as an interregional link between the Northern and the Western region.

3.7.4. RTCL alleviates transmission capacity bottlenecks and expands the reliability and stability of the power grid in western and northern India by providing open access to transmit power from the independent power projects in the west of India.

3.7.5. RTCL consists of the following transmission lines and is being implemented on contract basis:

Transmission line / Sub-Station	Location	Route length (ckms)	Specifications	Actual COD	Contribution to total tariff
RAPP-Shujalpur	Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh	403	400 kV D/C	1st March 2016	100%

Source: Investment Manager

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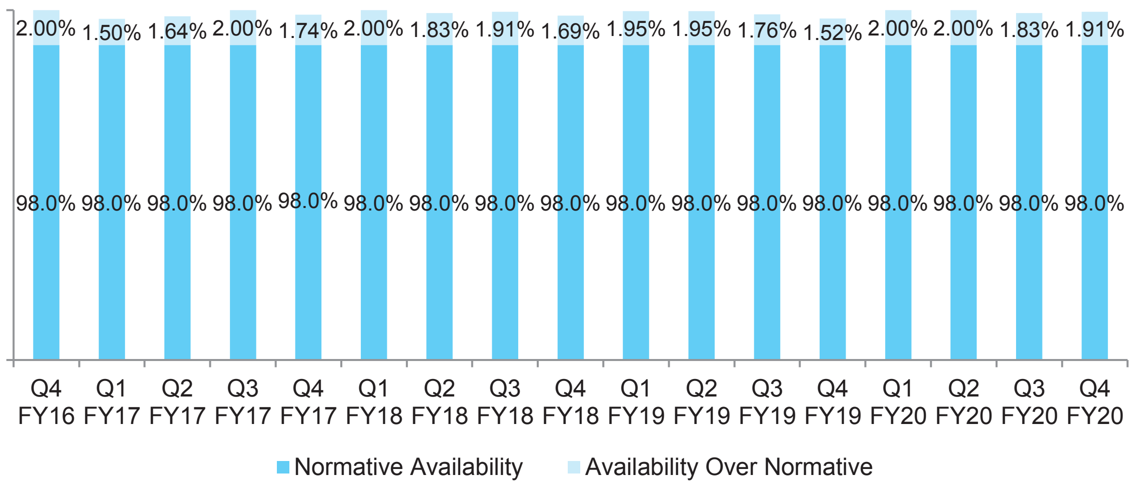
3.7.6. **Operating Efficiency history of RTCL:**



Source: Investment Manager

3.7.7. **Pictures of the RTCL:**

Date: 5th September 2017

3.8. **Purulia & Kharagpur Transmission Company Limited (PKTCL)**

3.8.1. Summary of details of PKTCL are as follows:

Parameters	Details
Project Cost	INR 4,405 Mn
Total Length	545 ckms
Scheduled COD	11th March 2016
Expiry Date	35 years from COD
Trust's stake	100% economic ownership

Source: Investment Manager

3.8.2. The PKTCL project was awarded to Sterlite Grid 2 Limited by the Ministry of Power on 6th August 2013 for a 35 year period from the scheduled commercial operation date on a Build Own Operate Maintain (“BOOM”) basis. The expiry date of TSA shall be the date which is 35 years from the scheduled Commercial Operation Date (“COD”) of the project.

3.8.3. PKTCL project has been brought into existence, keeping in view the growing generation capacity in the eastern region. It was much needed to strengthen the interconnection of the state grids with regional grids to facilitate exchange of additional power between them. Its route length is 545 Ckms.

3.8.4. PKTCL consists of the following transmission lines and is being implemented on contract basis:

Transmission line / Sub-Station	Location	Route length (ckms)	Specifications	Actual COD	Contribution to total tariff
Kharagpur – Chaibasa	West Bengal, Jharkhand	322	400 kV D/C	18th June 2016	54%
Purulia – Ranchi	West Bengal, Jharkhand	223	400 kV D/C	7th January 2017	46%

Source: Investment Manager

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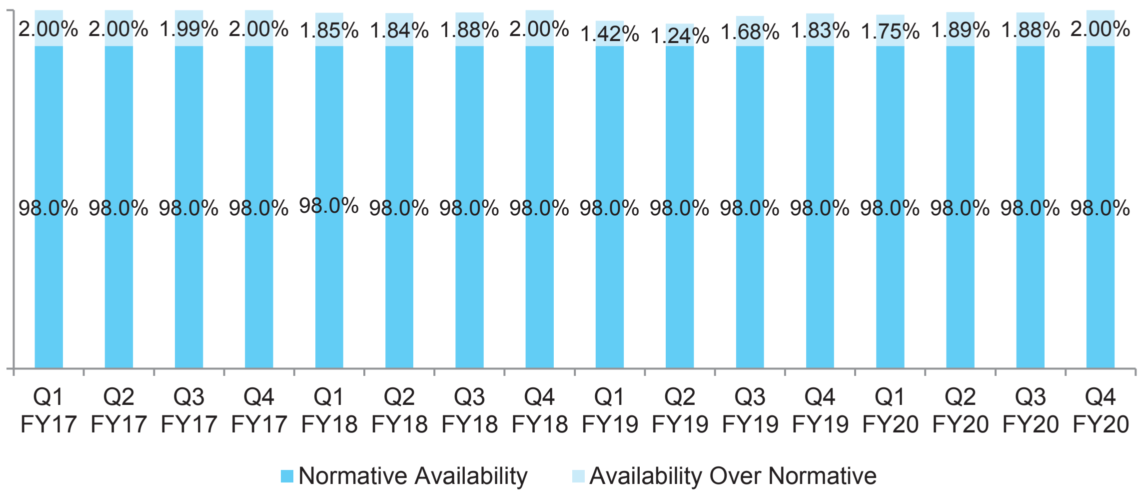
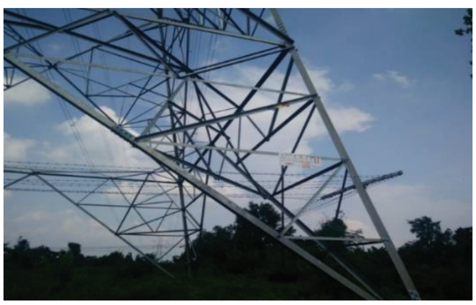
3.8.5. **Operating Efficiency history of PKTCL:**



Source: Investment Manager

3.8.6. Pictures of PKTCL:



Date: 5th September 2017

3.9. **Patran Transmission Company Limited (PTCL)**

3.9.1. Summary of details of the PTCL are as follows:

Parameters	Details
Project Cost	INR 2,250 Mn
Total Length	10 ckms
Scheduled COD	11th November, 2016
Expiry Date	35 years from COD
Trust's stake	100% economic ownership

Source: Investment Manager

3.9.2. The PTCL project located in Patran Village Nihal, Punjab was awarded to TEECL by the Ministry of Power for a 35 year period from the scheduled commercial operation date on a Build-Own-Operate-Maintain ("BOOM") basis. The expiry date of TSA shall be the date which is 35 years from the scheduled COD of the project.

3.9.3. The PTCL project's need arose because of the partial grid disturbance in the Patial – Sangrur district of Punjab in July 2011.There were 5 substations of 220 kV in the vicinity and a need for 400 / 220 kV substation was felt to avoid the unbalanced loading. The 400/220 kV S/s at Patran would be connected to the grid by LILO of Patial-Kaithal 400 kV D/C

3.9.4. The project consists of the following transmission lines and is being implemented on contract basis:

Transmission line / Sub-Station	Location	Route length (ckms)	Specifications	Actual COD	Contribution to total tariff
Patiala-Kaithal	Patran, Punjab	10	400 kV D/C	12th November 2016	0%
Patran substation	Patran, Punjab	0	2*500MVA, 400/220kV Substation	12th November 2016	100%

Source: Investment Manager

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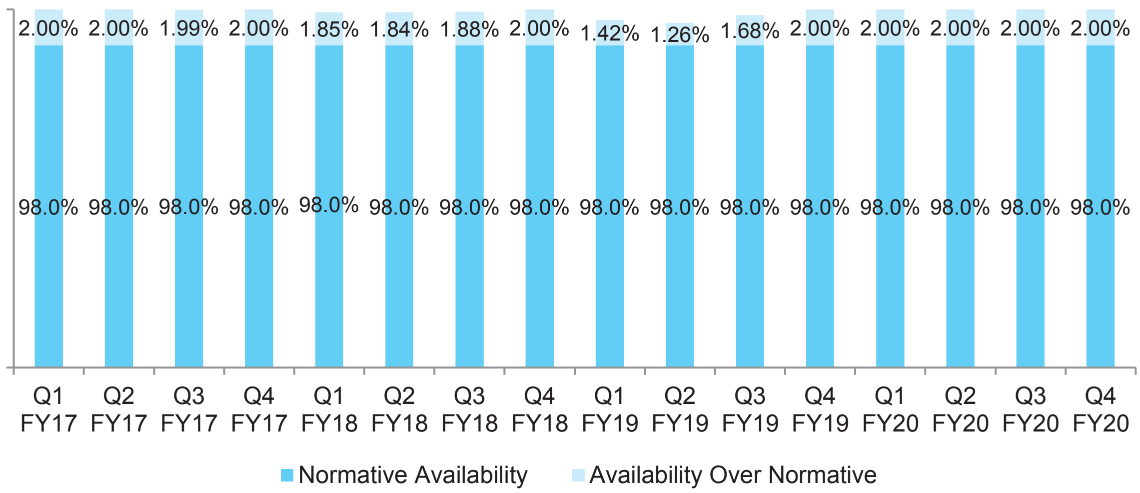
3.9.5. **Operating Efficiency history of PTCL:**



Source: Investment Manager

3.9.6. **Pictures of PTCL:**



Date: 27th September 2016

3.10. Northern Region Strengthening Scheme XXIX Transmission Limited (NRSS)

3.10.1. Summary of details of NRSS are as follows:

Parameters	Details
Project Cost	INR 28,082 Mn
Total Length	830 ckms/ 415 kms
TSA Agreement Date	2nd January 2014
Scheduled COD	5th August 2018
Expiry Date	35 years from COD
Trust's stake	100% economic ownership

Source: Investment Manager

3.10.2. The NRSS project was awarded by the Ministry of Power on 2nd January 2014 for a 35 years period from the commercial operation date on a BOOM basis.

3.10.3. The NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited project is expected to deliver over 2,000 MW of electricity from Punjab to the Kashmir Valley by strengthening the transmission system in these two states. The Jalandar-Samba 400 kV D/C transmission line was commissioned in June 2016. NRSS XXIX Transmission Limited commissioned the other two 400 kV double circuit transmission lines and one 400/220 kV GIS sub-station in September 2018. The SPV would operate and maintain these for a minimum tenure of 35 years.

3.10.4. NRSS consists of the following transmission lines and line bays and is being implemented on contract basis:

Transmission line / Sub-Station	Location	Route length (ckms)	Specifications	Actual COD	Contribution to total tariff
Jalandar - Samba	Punjab, J&K	270	400 kV D/C line	24th June 2016	22%
Samba - Amargarh	J&K	560	Two 400 kV D/C, One 400/220 kV GIS sub-station	2nd September 2018	78%

Source: Investment Manager

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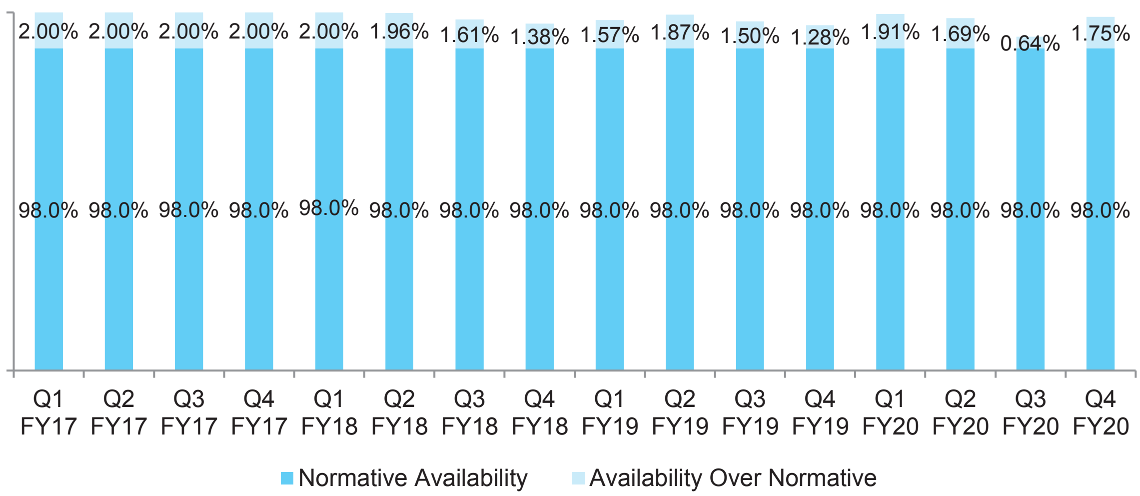
3.10.5. Operating Efficiency history of the NRSS:



Source: Investment Manager

3.10.6. Pictures of NRSS:

Date: 5th September 2017

3.11. **Odisha Generation Phase - II Transmission Limited (OGPTL)**

3.11.1. Summary of details of OGPTL are as follows:

Parameters	Details
Project Cost	INR 12,200 Mn
Total Length	710 ckms/355 kms
TSA Agreement	20th November 2015
Scheduled COD	08th August 2019
Expiry Date	35 years from COD
Trust's stake	100% economic ownership

Source: Investment Manager

3.11.2. The OGPTL project was awarded to SGL 3 by the Ministry of Power on 19th January 2011 for a 35 years period from the commercial operation date on a BOOM basis.

3.11.3. The OGPTL project is a part of Common Transmission System for Phase – II Generation Projects and Immediate Evacuation System for OPGC Projects in Odisha. The transmission lines will be part of the interstate transmission network providing additional evacuation up to 5,000 MW of electricity from Odisha-based plants that are seeking better access to power-consuming centers. The OPGC – Jharsuguda 400 kV D/C transmission line was commissioned in August 2017 and Jharsuguda – Raipur 765 kV D/C transmission line in April 2019. The SPV would operate and maintain these for a minimum tenure of 35 years.

3.11.4. OGPTL consists of the following transmission lines and line bays and is being implemented on contract basis:

Transmission Line / Sub-Station	Location	Route Length (ckms)	Specifications	Actual COD	Contribution to Total Tariff
Jharsuguda - Raipur	Odisha	608	765 kV D/C	6th April 2019	94%
OPGC – Raipur	Odisha	102	400 kV D/C	30th August 2017	6%

Source: Investment Manager

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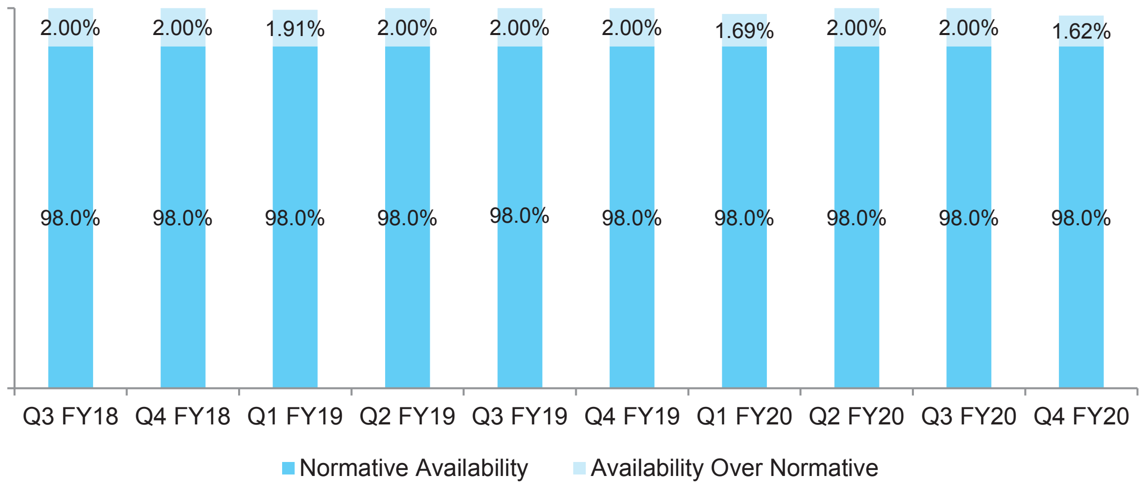
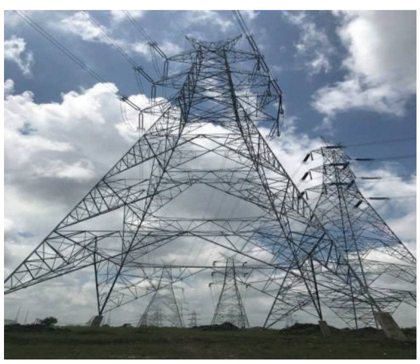
3.11.5. **Operating Efficiency history of OGPTL:**



Source: Investment Manager

3.12.6. **Pictures of OGPTL:**



Date: 27th December 2018

3.12. East-North Interconnection Company Limited (ENICL)

3.12.1. Summary of details of ENICL are as follows:

Parameters	Details
Project Cost	INR 12,519 Mn
Total Length	909 ckms/452 kms
TSA Agreement	31st March 2010
Issue of Transmission License	28th October 2010
Scheduled COD	07th January 2013
Expiry Date	25 years from issue of Transmission License
Trust's stake	100% economic ownership

Source: Investment Manager

3.12.2. The ENICL project was awarded to Sterlite Technologies Limited, by the Ministry of Power on 7th January 2010 for a period of 25 years from the date of issue of Transmission Licence by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission ("CERC") on a BOOM basis.

3.12.3. ENICL is engaged in the establishment of two 400 KV Double Circuit transmission lines (with a total line length of 452 Km) that passes through the Indian states at Assam, West Bengal, and Bihar. Bongaigaon Silliguri Line, having the length of 220 kms passing through the states of Assam and West Bengal. Purnea Biharsharif Line with the length of 232 kms passes through the state of Bihar. As per the terms of TSA, ENICL would construct, operate and maintain these for a minimum tenure of 25 years.

3.12.4. ENICL consists of the following transmission lines and is being implemented on contract basis:

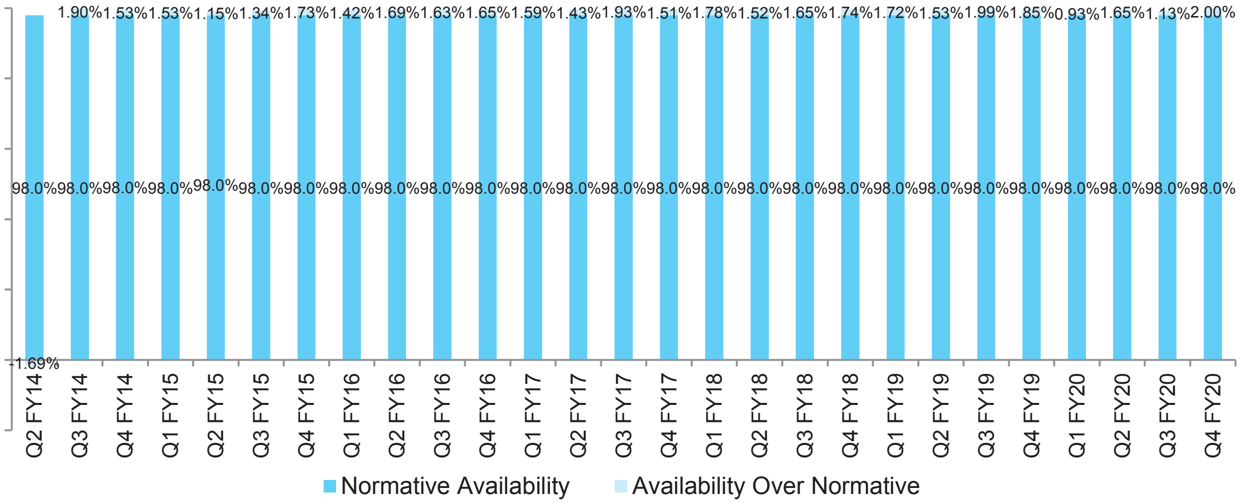
Transmission Line / Sub-Station	Location	Route Length (ckms)	Specifications	Actual COD	Contribution to Total Tariff
Bongaigaon Silliguri Line	Assam,West Bengal	443	400 kV D/C	11th November 2014	52%
Purnea Biharsharif Line	Bihar	466	400 kV D/C	13th September 2013	48%

Source: Investment Manager

3.12.5. On 23rd August, 2016, the Purnea -Biharsharif transmission line ("PB Line") of ENICL was rendered inoperable due to flooding in the Ganga river which damaged certain towers of the transmission line. The restoration work for the same is completed on 23rd June, 2017. ENICL had claimed this event as a force majeure event under the TSA. The Eastern Regional Power Committee ("ERPC") accepted the event as force majeure and accordingly company received availability certificates considering deemed availability of PB Line which recognize the incident as force majeure. Further, ENICL received transmission charges post the incident based on the availability certificates considering deemed availability of PB Line

3.12.6. On 10th August, 2018, a tower of PB Line collapsed due to change of course of river Gangs and water flow with very high velocity. ENICL has claimed this event as a force majeure event under the TSA. The ERPC through 148th Operation co-ordination committee meeting held on 03rd September 2018 accepted the event as force majeure event. The Investment Manager has confirmed that PB line is restored in December 2019. ENICL has incurred NR 972 million for strengthening of the pile foundation showers in Ganga River and does not expect such incident to recur.

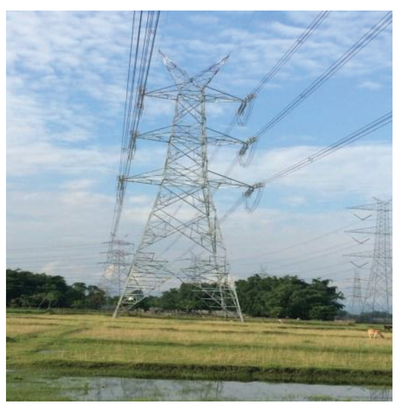
3.12.7. **Operating Efficiency history of ENICL:**



Source: Investment Manager

3.12.6. **Pictures of ENICL:**





Date: 7th and 8th June2018

4. Overview of the Industry

4.1. Introduction:

4.1.1. India is the third largest producer and third largest consumer of electricity in the world, with the installed power capacity reaching 369.43 GW as of 31st March 2020. The country also has the fifth largest installed capacity in the world.

4.1.2. Over FY10-FY19, electricity production in India grew at a CAGR of 5.50%. Per capita electricity consumption in the country grew at a CAGR of 4.69% during FY11-19, reaching 1,249.20 Terawatt hour ("TWh") in FY19 and is estimated to reach 1,894.7 TWh in 2022.

4.2. Demand and Supply

4.2.1. India continues to be a power deficient country even after an increasing trend in demand in the past. It is expected that energy requirement will continue to grow at healthy CAGR of 6.3% over FY19 to FY23. The primary growth drivers for rapid expansion in India's energy demand include green energy corridors for renewables, widening inter-regional demand-supply mismatch, rise in cross border trading in South Asian countries, rise in short term open access transactions, etc.

4.2.2. India has seen a robust growth in the installed power generation capacity in the past four years. With a generation of 1,561 TWh, India is the third largest producer and the third largest consumer of electricity in the world.

4.2.3. Across India, energy requirement, peak demand and the supply of energy have all increased from an average year-on-year growth rate of ~5% in 2015-16 to 6% in 2018-19.

4.2.4. Details of Installed power capacity in India are as follows :-

Total installed capacity as at 29th February 2020

Sector	Total Capacity (GW)	% of Total
State sector	103.29	28.00%
Central sector	93.10	25.20%
Private sector	173.04	46.80%
Total	**369.43**	**100.00%**

Mode wise installed capacity as at 29th February 2020

Particulars	Total Capacity (GW)	% of Total
Thermal:		
- Coal	198.50	53.73%
- Lignite	6.76	1.83%
- Gas	24.94	6.75%
- Diesel	0.51	0.13%
Nuclear	6.78	1.83%
Hydro	45.70	12.36%
Renewable Energy Source (MNRE)	86.76	23.40%
Total	**369.43**	**100.00%**

4.2.5. As of December 2019, India had installed 86 gigawatts ("GW") of renewable energy capacity, more than doubling in the last four years. Further, India has an ambitious target of 175 GW of variable renewable energy by 2022, rising to 450 GW by 2030.

4.2.6. New renewable energy infrastructure can now be built within two years from initial plans through to completion, years faster than any new coal or LNG fired plants. Unlike conventional thermal generation capacity which takes more than 5 years, renewable capacity addition takes less than 2 years to develop.

4.2.7. An additional 1.1 lakh ckms are required by financial year 2021/2024 to manage the annual peak load demand of 225.7 GW, and to absorb the increasing share of variable renewable energy in the total electricity mix.

4.2.8. Further to support the power sector in the wake of ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the government of India has announced an economic package amounting to INR 90,000 crores in the form of liquidity injection against receivables of power distribution companies.

4.3. India's economic outlook

4.3.1. The GDP of India has grown 6.8% during FY 2018-19. The GDP growth for the year 2019-20 was projected at 7.0% in FY20 and further at 7.4% in FY21 prior to Covid-19 pandemic, supported by the ongoing recovery in investments, robust consumption and the government's continued reforms. In spite of current crisis of COVID-19, the GDP growth rate is still expected to be positive in India while it may be negative in other countries.

4.3.2. Power is one of the key sectors attracting FDI inflows into India as 100 per cent FDI is allowed in this sector.

4.3.3. Cumulative FDI inflows into the sector from April 2000–June 2019 were US$ 14.54 billion. Power sector accounted for 3 per cent of total inflows till June 2019.

4.3.4. From April 2000 to June 2019, India recorded FDI of US$ 8.06 billion in non-conventional energy sector. New and renewable energy sector witnessed maximum power generation capacity addition, since 2000.

4.3.5. The country is also ranked sixth in list of countries to make most investments in clean energy with US$ 90 billion.

4.3.6. As per Economic Survey 2018-19, additional investments in renewable plants up to year 2022 would be about US$ 80 billion and an investment of around US$ 250 billion for the period 2023-2030.

4.3.7. The ongoing liberalization of India's FDI regime has also led to a surge in investments, especially after the launch of the 'Make in India' campaign in October 2014.

4.3.8. Reduced macroeconomic vulnerability, coupled with improved government spending in infrastructure sectors, has enhanced India's Global Competitive Index (GCI) ranking to 68 in 2018-19 from 71 in 2014-15.

4.4. Power transmission network in India

4.4.1. The transmission segment plays a key role in transmitting power continuously from the generation plants to various distribution entities. Transmission and sub-transmission systems supply power to the distribution system, which, in turn, supplies power to end consumers. In India, the Transmission and Distribution ("T&D") system is a three-tier structure comprising distribution networks, state grids and regional grids.

4.4.2. The distribution networks and state grids are primarily owned and operated by the respective State Transmission utilities or state governments (through state electricity departments). Most inter-state and inter-regional transmission links are owned and operated by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited ("PGCIL"), which facilitates the transfer of power from a surplus region to the ones with deficit.

4.4.3. The government's focus on providing electricity to rural areas has led to the T&D system being extended to remote villages. The total length of transmission lines in the country has grown at a slow rate of 6% CAGR during FY 11 and FY 17. The total transmission network has increased from 4,07,569 Ckms in FY 11 to around 425,071 Ckms in FY20.

4.4.4. As on January 2019 approx. 7.2% of total transmission network is owned by private players which showcase the need of more private sector participation in this space. India has been underinvested as far as transmission is concerned.

4.4.5. PGCIL has remained the single largest player in inter regional power transmission capacity addition contributing to 45%-50% of the total investment in the sector. With a planned expenditure outlay of INR 1.10 Trillion for the 12th five year plan, PGCIL has spent around INR 1.12 Trillion over 2013-17.

4.4.6. Of the total capacity-addition projects in transmission during the 12th FYP, about 42% can be attributed to the state sector. The share of private sector in transmission line and substation additions since the beginning of 12th FYP is 14% and 7%, respectively, as the majority of high-capacity, long-distance transmission projects were executed by PGCIL and state transmission utilities during this period.

4.4.7. In order to strengthen the power system and ensure free flow of power, significant investments would be required in the T&D segment. Moreover, commissioning of additional generation capacity, rising penetration of renewable energy, regional demand-supply mismatches, up gradation of existing lines, rising cross border power trading would necessitate huge investments in transmission sector in India.

4.4.8. Thus, going forward, the share of power sector investments are expected to veer towards the T&D segment. Moreover, strong government focus on the T&D segment will also support investments. CRISIL Research expects the transmission segment share in total power sector investments to rise sharply to 33% over 2017-21 from only 20% over 2012-16. Thus, we expect transmission segments investments to increase 1.5 times to INR 3.1 trillion over 2017-21 as compared to the previous 5 year period.

(Source: CRISIL Opportunities in power transmission in India - March 2019 & August 2019 and IBEF report on Power sector in India- December 2019 & August 2019 and Central Electricity Authority Data as mentioned in PGCIL and Adani Transmission Limited Annual Reports and CEA website and the Hindu article dated 13th May 2020)

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5. Valuation Methodology and Approach

5.1. The present valuation exercise is being undertaken in order to derive the fair EV of the SPV.

5.2. The valuation exercise involves selecting a method suitable for the purpose of valuation, by exercise of judgment by the valuers, based on the facts and circumstances as applicable to the business of the company to be valued.

5.3. There are three generally accepted approaches to valuation:

(a) “Cost” approach
(b) “Market” approach
(c) “Income” approach

5.4. **Cost Approach**

The cost approach values the underlying assets of the business to determine the business value. This valuation method carries more weight with respect to holding companies than operating companies. Also, cost value approaches are more relevant to the extent that a significant portion of the assets are of a nature that could be liquidated readily if so desired.

Net Asset Value (“NAV”)

The NAV Method under Cost Approach considers the assets and liabilities, including intangible assets and contingent liabilities. The Net Assets, after reducing the dues to the preference shareholders, if any, represent the value of a company.

The NAV Method is appropriate in a case where the main strength of the business is its asset backing rather than its capacity or potential to earn profits. This valuation approach is also used in case where the firm is to be liquidated i.e. it does not meet the “going concern” criteria.

As an indicator of the total value of the entity, the net asset value method has the disadvantage of only considering the status of the business at one point in time.

Additionally, NAV does not properly take into account the earning capacity of the business or any intangible assets that have no historical cost. In many aspects, net asset value represents the minimum benchmark value of an operating business.

5.5. **Market Approach**

Under the Market approach, the valuation is based on the market value of the company in case of listed companies and comparable companies trading or transaction multiples for unlisted companies. The Market approach generally reflects the investors’ perception about the true worth of the company.

Comparable Companies Multiples (“CCM”) Method

The value is determined on the basis of multiples derived from valuations of comparable companies, as manifest in the stock market valuations of listed companies. This valuation is based on the principle that market valuations, taking place between informed buyers and informed sellers, incorporate all factors relevant to valuation. Relevant multiples need to be chosen carefully and adjusted for differences between the circumstances.

Comparable Transactions Multiples (“CTM”) Method

Under the CTM Method, the value is determined on the basis of multiples derived from valuations of similar transactions in the industry. Relevant multiples need to be chosen carefully and adjusted for differences between the circumstances. Few of such multiples are EV/Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation & Amortization (“EBITDA”) multiple and EV/Revenue multiple.

Market Price Method

Under this method, the market price of an equity share of the company as quoted on a recognized stock exchange is normally considered as the fair value of the equity shares of that company where such quotations are arising from the shares being regularly and freely traded. The market value generally reflects the investors' perception about the true worth of the company.

5.6. **Income Approach**

The income approach is widely used for valuation under "Going Concern" basis. It focuses on the income generated by the company in the past as well as its future earning capability. The Discounted Cash Flow Method under the income approach seeks to arrive at a valuation based on the strength of future cash flows.

Discounted Cash Flow ("DCF") Method

Under DCF Method value of a company can be assessed using the Free Cash Flow to Firm Method ("FCFF") or Free Cash Flow to Equity Method ("FCFE"). Under the DCF method, the business is valued by discounting its free cash flows for the explicit forecast period and the perpetuity value thereafter. The free cash flows represent the cash available for distribution to both, the owners and creditors of the business. The free cash flows in the explicit period and those in perpetuity are discounted by the Weighted Average Cost of Capital ("WACC"). The WACC, based on an optimal vis-à-vis actual capital structure, is an appropriate rate of discount to calculate the present value of the future cash flows as it considers equity–debt risk by incorporating debt–equity ratio of the firm.

The perpetuity (terminal) value is calculated based on the business' potential for further growth beyond the explicit forecast period. The "constant growth model" is applied, which implies an expected constant level of growth for perpetuity in the cash flows over the last year of the forecast period.

The discounting factor (rate of discounting the future cash flows) reflects not only the time value of money, but also the risk associated with the business' future operations. The Business/EV (aggregate of the present value of explicit period and terminal period cash flows) so derived, is further reduced by the value of debt, if any, (net of cash and cash equivalents) to arrive at value to the owners of the business.

Conclusion on Valuation Approach

5.7. It is pertinent to note that the valuation of any company or its assets is inherently imprecise and is subject to certain uncertainties and contingencies, all of which are difficult to predict and are beyond our control. In performing my analysis, I have made numerous assumptions with respect to industry performance and general business and economic conditions, many of which are beyond the control of the SPVs. In addition, this valuation will fluctuate with changes in prevailing market conditions, and prospects, financial and otherwise, of the SPVs, and other factors which generally influence the valuation of companies and their assets.

5.8. The goal in selection of valuation approaches and methods for any financial instrument is to find out the most appropriate method under particular circumstances on the basis of available information. No one method is suitable in every possible situation. Before selecting the appropriate valuation approach and method, I have considered various factors, inter-alia, the basis and premise of current valuation exercise, purpose of valuation exercise, respective strengths and weaknesses of the possible valuation approach and methods, availability of adequate inputs or information and its reliability and valuation approach and methods considered by the market participants.

Cost Approach

The existing book value of EV of the SPVs comprising of the value of its Net fixed assets and working capital based on the unaudited financial statement as at 31st March 2020 and based on audited financial statement as at 31st March 2019 and of the respective SPVs prepared as per Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) are as under:

INR Mn

Sr No.	SPVs	Book EV	
		Unaudited 31st Mar 20	**Audited 31st Mar 19**
1	BDTCL	18,321	18,944
2	JTCL	14,526	14,541
3	MTL	3,710	3,823
4	RTCL	2,376	2,430
5	PKTCL	4,098	4,241
6	PTCL	1,669	1,866
7	NRSS	27,825	27,753
8	OGPTL	12,403	11,878
9	ENICL	9,736	9,939

In the present case, since the SPVs have entered into TSA, the revenue of SPVs are pre-determined for the life of the projects. In such scenario, the true worth of the business is reflected in its future earning capacity rather than the cost of the project. Accordingly, since the NAV does not capture the future earning potential of the businesses, I have not considered the cost approach for the current valuation exercise.

Market Approach

The present valuation exercise is to undertake fair EV of the SPVs engaged in the power \transmission business for a specific tenure. Further, the tariff revenue expenses are very specific to the SPVs depending on the nature of their geographical location, stage of project, terms of profitability. In the absence of any exactly comparable listed companies with characteristics and parameters similar to that of the SPVs, I have not considered CCM method in the present case. In the absence of adequate details about the Comparable Transactions, I was unable to apply the CTM method. Currently, the equity shares of SPVs are not listed on any recognized stock exchange of India. Hence, I was unable to apply market price method.

Income Approach

The SPVs are operating as BOOM model based projects. The revenue of the projects are defined for 35 years under the TSA except for ENICL which is defined for 25 years under the TSA. Hence, the growth potential of the SPVs and the true worth of its business would be reflected in its future earnings potential and therefore, DCF Method under the income approach has been considered as an appropriate method for the present valuation exercise.

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6. Valuation of the SPVs

I have estimated the EV of the SPVs using the DCF Method. While carrying out this engagement, I have relied extensively on the information made available to me by the Investment Manager. I have considered projected financial statement of the SPVs as provided by the Investment Manager.

Valuation

6.1. The key assumptions of the projections provided to us by the Investment Manager are:

Key Assumptions

6.1.1. **Transmission Revenue**: The transmission revenue of the SPVs comprises of non-escalable transmission revenue, incremental revenue, if applicable and escalable transmission revenue as provided in the TSA read with Tariff Adoption Order ("TAO").

- **Non Escalable Transmission Revenue**: The Non Escalable Transmission Revenue remains fixed for the entire life of the project. I have corroborated the revenue considered in the financial projections with the respective TSA read with TAO and documents provided to us by the Investment Manager.
    - **Incremental Revenue**: Incremental Revenue is considered in MTL and NRSS due to change in law and order, mainly due to introduction of GST in FY2017, the additional expenditure incurred due to such change in law shall be reimbursed as per the CERC order dated 11th March 2019 and 17th December 2018 respectively. As per Investment Manager, OGPTL shall also receive incremental revenue. Accordingly, I have received computation of such incremental revenue provided to us by the Investment Manager. Further In order to compensate the damages caused to ENICL, it was granted an increase In the revenue charges as directed by CERC order as stated below:
    - ➢ There were damages to the Purnea Biharsharif Line due to obstruction at Mahenderpur village and floods in Bihar for which CERC through order dated 24‘“ August 2016 granted a compensation by increase in Non-Escalable and Escalable revenue at the rate of ~ 6.18%.
    - ➢ There were damages to the Bongaigaon Siliguri Line due to delay in grant of forest clearance, riots in Kokrajhar and Bandh in Assam, for which CERC through its order dated 13th September 2017,granted a compensation by increase in Non-Escalable revenue by ~3.73%.
    - ➢ Due to change in law during the construction period, ENICL was granted an increase in Non- Escalable Transmission charges by CERC through order dated 19th September 2018 at the rate of ~1.09 %.
- **Escalable Transmission Revenue:** Escalable Transmission Revenue is the revenue component where the revenue is duly escalated based on the rationale as provided in the respective TSA read with TAO and documents provided to us by the Investment Manager. The escalation is to mainly compensate for the inflation factor which is represented to us by the investment manager.

6.1.2. **Incentives:** As provided in the respective TSA, if the annual availability exceeds 98%, the SPVs shall be entitled to an annual incentive as provided in TSA. Provided no incentives shall be payable above the availability of 99.75%. Based on the past track record of the asset and the general industry standard, the annual availability shall be above 98% where the SPVs shall be entitled to the incentives as provided in the respective TSA.

6.1.3. **Penalty:** If the annual availability in a contract year falls below 95%, the SPVs shall be liable for an annual penalty as provided in the TSA. Based on my analysis in Para 6.1.2, in the present case, it is assumed that the annual availability will not fall below 95% and hence, penalty is not considered in the financial projections.

6.1.4. **Expenses**: Expenses are estimated by the Investment Manager for the projected period based on the inflation rate as determined for the SPVs. I have relied on the projections provided by the Investment Manager.

- **Operations & Maintenance ("O&M"):** O&M expenditure is estimated by the Investment Manager for the projected period based on the inflation rate as determined for the SPVs. The Investment Manager has projected expenses to be incurred for the O&M of the SPVs including, but not limited to, transmission line maintenance expenses, rates and taxes, legal and professional fees and other general and administration expenses. I have relied on the projections provided by Investment Manager on the O&M expenses for the projected period.
- **Insurance Expenses:** I understand from the Investment Manager that the insurance expenses of the SPVs are not reasonably expected to inflate for the projected period. I have relied on the projections provided by the Investment Manager on the insurance expenses for the projected period.

6.1.5. **Depreciation:** The book depreciation has been provided by the Investment Manager till the life of the SPVs. For calculating depreciation as per Income Tax Act for the projected period, I have considered depreciation rate as specified in the Income Tax Act and WDV as provided by the Investment Manager.

6.1.6. **Capex:** As represented by the Investment Manager, regarding the maintenance capex, the same has already been considered in the Operations & Maintenance expenditure for the projected period and regarding the expansion capex, the SPVs are not expected to incur any Capex in the projected period except for BDTCL, PTCL.

6.1.7. **Tax and Tax Incentive**: There have been changes in tax regime pursuant to introduction of Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2019 made on 20th September 2019 which was enacted to make certain amendments in the Income Tax Act 1961 and the Finance (No 2) Act 2019.

As per the discussions with the Investment Manager, the new provision of Income Tax Act has been considered for the projected period of the SPVs for the current valuation exercise, which inter alia does not provide benefits of additional depreciation and section 80IA and Sec 115 JB. Accordingly, the base corporate tax rate of 22% (with applicable surcharge and cess) is considered.

6.1.8. **Working Capital**: The Investment Manager has represented the working capital requirement of the SPVs for the projected period. The operating working capital assumptions for the projections as provided by the Investment Manager comprises of trade receivables, prepaid expense, trade payables and capital creditors.

6.1.9. **Terminal Period Cash Flows:** Terminal value represents the present value at the end of explicit forecast period of all subsequent cash flows to the end of the life of the asset or into perpetuity if the asset has an indefinite life.

I understand, based on the representation of the Investment Manager, that all the SPVs are expected to generate cash flow even after the expiry of concession period as the project is on BOOM model and the ownership will remain with the respective SPVs even after the expiry of concession period. The value of SPVs at the end of the concession period may be dependent on the expected renewal/extension of concession period with limited capital expenditure or the estimated salvage value the assets of the SPVs can fetch.

Considering the estimation uncertainty involved in determining the salvage value and basis my discussion with the Investment Manager on the cash flow estimates for the period after the concession period, I found it appropriate to derive terminal period value, which represents the present value at the end of explicit forecast period/concession period of all subsequent cash flows to the end of the life of the asset or into perpetuity if the asset has an indefinite life, based on the perpetuity value derivation / Gordon growth model with 0%

terminal growth rate. Accordingly, for the terminal period (i.e. after the expiry of 35 years), a terminal growth rate of 0% has been applied on cash flows based on Investment Manager's estimate for all the SPVs other than ENICL.

ENICL was one of the earlier projects awarded to the Sponsor through the process of Tariff Based Competitive Bidding ("TBCB") on 7th January 2010. The terms of tariff for ENICL are governed by the CERC Order ("Tariff Adoption Order") dated 28th October 2010 read with TSA. As per the Tariff Adoption Order, the tariff adopted for the transmission system is valid for a period of 25 years. The tariff of the transmission assets beyond the period of 25 years will be governed by the provisions of clause (4) of Regulation 13 of CERC (Procedure, Terms and Conditions for grant of Transmission Licence and other related matters) Regulations ("CERC Licence Regulations") dated 26th May 2009 as amended from time to time. Hence, in case of ENICL, based on the extant provisions of the CERC Regulations, in case of transmission assets that have been awarded on the basis of competitive bidding under Section 63 of the Electricity Act, as in the case of the ENICL, the tariff beyond the initial period of TSA shall be determined based on various factors, inter-alia, basis of norms prevalent during the period in which the TSA is due to expire. Considering the extant provisions of CERC Regulations, the Investment Manager has represented me a post-tax return on equity of 15.5% on estimated equity can be considered as a cash flow for period after end of TSA period. Accordingly, the Investment Manager has provided me an estimated terminal cash flow of INR 581 Mn to be expected after the end of TSA period in case of ENICL. I have considered the same for my valuation analysis.

6.2. Impact of Ongoing Material Litigation on Valuation

As on 31st March 2020, there are ongoing tax litigations having deposits under dispute for the SPVs as disclosed below. As represented by the Investment Manager, the SPVs will receive the amounts pertaining to the same in the following FYs.

SPVs	Deposits under dispute (INR Mn)	Realisation in FY
BDTCL	77.6	2022
JTCL	56.4	2022
MTL	-	-
RTCL	4.9	2022
PKTCL	26.1	2022
PTCL	-	-
NRSS	-	-
OGPTL	-	-
ENICL	75.3	2022

6.3. <u>Calculation of Weighted Average Cost of Capital for the SPV</u>

6.3.1. Cost of Equity:

Cost of Equity (CoE) is a discounting factor to calculate the returns expected by the equity holders depending on the perceived level of risk associated with the business and the industry in which the business operates.

For this purpose, I have used the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM), which is a commonly used model to determine the appropriate cost of equity for the SPVs.

$$K(e) = Rf + [(ERP+TARP)^{*} Beta)] + CSRP + TCSRP$$

Wherein:

K(e) = cost of equity

Rf = risk free rate

ERP = Equity Risk Premium

TARP = Temporary Additional Risk Premium

Beta = a measure of the sensitivity of assets to returns of the overall market

CSRP = Company Specific Risk Premium

TCSRP = Temporary Company Specific Risk Premium

6.3.2. **Risk Free Rate:**

I have applied a risk free rate of return of 6.55% on the basis of the relevant zero coupon yield curve as on 31st March 2020 for government securities having a maturity period of 10 years, as quoted on the website of Clearing Corporation of India Limited ("CCIL").

6.3.3. **Equity Risk Premium ("ERP"):**

Equity Risk Premium is a measure of premium that investors require for investing in equity markets rather than bond or debt markets. The equity risk premium is estimated based on consideration of historical realised returns on equity investments over a risk-free rate as represented by 10 year government bonds. Based on the above a 7% equity risk premium for India is considered appropriate.

6.3.4. **Beta:**

Beta is a measure of the sensitivity of a company's stock price to the movements of the overall market index. In the present case, I find it appropriate to consider the beta of companies in similar business/ industry to that of the SPVs for an appropriate period.

Based on my analysis of the listed InvITs and other companies in power and infrastructure sectors, I find it appropriate to consider the beta of Power Grid Corporation of India Limited ("PGCIL") for the current valuation exercise.

I have further unlevered the beta of PGCIL based on market debt-equity of the respective company using the following formula:

Unlevered Beta = Levered Beta / [1 + (Debt / Equity) *(1-T)]

However, for the current valuation exercise, I have adjusted the unlevered beta of PGCIL based on advantageous factors to the SPVs like completion of projects, revenue certainty, and concentration in transmission business, lack of execution uncertainty etc. to arrive at the adjusted unlevered beta appropriate to the SPVs.

Further I have re-levered it based on debt-equity at 70:30 based on the industry standard using the following formula:

Re-levered Beta = Unlevered Beta * [1 + (Debt / Equity) *(1-T)]

Accordingly, as per above, I have arrived at re-levered betas of the SPVs. (Refer Appendix 2)

6.3.5. **Company Specific Risk Premium:**

Discount Rate is the return expected by a market participant from a particular investment and shall reflect not only the time value of money but also the risk inherent in the asset being valued as well as the risk inherent in achieving the future cash flows. In the present case, considering the length of the explicit period, the basis of deriving the underlying cash flows and basis my discussion with Investment Manager, I found it appropriate to consider 0% CSRP in the present case. However, while determining the WACC or K(e) of ENICL for the terminal period, I have considered CSRP of 3% on account of uncertainty attached to the determination of cash flows of ENICL for the terminal period (Refer para 6.1.9).

6.3.6. **Temporary Additional Risk Premium and Temporary Company Specific Risk Premium:**

SPV's are governed by section 63 of The Electricity Act 2003 where in as per the Transmission Service Agreements ('TSAs') tariff revenue is accrued based on availability.

Considering the tariff revenues are linked to availability, irrespective of the quantum of power transmitted through the power transmission infrastructure and considering the Point of Connection ('PoC') mechanism the risk of non-collection of transmission charges receivables is minimum, however there could be uncertainty around timing of collection of trade receivables.

Considering the global spread of the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) has created significant volatility, uncertainty and economic disruption. The extent to which the coronavirus pandemic impacts businesses of the SPVs, its operations and financial results will depend on numerous evolving factors the impact of which are not wholly predictable as of date. The COVID-19 pandemic may have several significant effects, direct and indirect, short/long term impact, on the SPVs business, including the ability of its customers to pay for the SPVs services, higher credit cost, higher operating cost, etc. as a result of the slump in the Indian economy driven by the responses to the pandemic.

The impact of the outbreak has been rapidly evolving in India and India has already reacted by instituting lockdown, mandating business and school closure and restricting travel, all of which have had an unprecedented adverse effect on the India's economic performance. To cushion the economic and financial market impacts, the government of India has committed to fiscal stimulus, liquidity provisions and financial support. Accordingly, the COVID-19 pandemic might have a significant impact on the risk-free rate of India in the future.

In the present case, I have valued the SPVs Enterprise Value considering the DCF Method of valuation, which is based on the principle that the fair market value of an entity may be measured by the present value of its future cash flows. The present value is calculated through the use of a discount rate. A discount rate is the way an investor reflects the risks of an investment. In simple terms, the higher the risk, the higher the rate of return required. One element of the discount rate that has been directly impacted by COVID-19 is the equity risk premium ("ERP"). An ERP reflects the additional return that investors demand for investing in equity securities, as a group, relative to risk-free investments. Accordingly, I found it appropriate to consider a Temporary Additional Risk Premium ("TARP") in the current valuation exercise. Given the current uncertain times and the unknown impact of COVID-19 on the macro-economic factors like the risk free rate, market liquidity, etc., I have considered a TARP of 1% on the ERP.

In this environment, I had requested the Investment Manager to re-look into the projected cashflows based on the on-going pandemic. However, in my opinion, the situation surrounding COVID-19, as at the Valuation Date and as at the Report Date, remains fluid, and the potential for a material impact on the SPVs' customers or to the SPVs increases the longer the virus impacts the level of economic activity in India. For these reasons, the Investment Manager may not be able to reasonably estimate with any degree of certainty the future impact COVID-19 may have on the SPV's results of operations, financial position, and liquidity. Accordingly, I found it appropriate to consider an additional Temporary Company Specific Risk Premium ("TCSRP") of 1%.

6.3.7. **Cost of Debt:**

The calculation of Cost of Debt post-tax can be defined as follows:

K(d) = K(d) pre tax * (1 - T)

Wherein:

K(d) = Cost of debt

T = tax rate as applicable

For valuation exercise, pre-tax cost of debt has been considered as 8.63% as represented by the Investment Manager.

6.3.8. **Debt : Equity Ratio:**

In present valuation exercise, I have considered debt:equity ratio of 70:30 based on industry standard and as per the guidance provided by various statutes governing the industry. Accordingly, I have considered the same weightage to arrive at the WACC of all the SPVs.

In the particular case of ENICL, for the calculation of WACC for terminal period, I would like to draw your attention to Para 6.1.9. of this Report wherein it is mentioned that the cash flow for terminal period shall be a post-tax return on equity as per extant provisions of section 63 of Electricity Act amounting to INR 581 Mn. Accordingly since the cash flow are estimated as a return only on the equity component of the capital for the terminal period, I have correspondingly considered 0% weight to debt capital (i.e. debt:equity ratio of 0:100) while determining WACC for the terminal period of ENICL (Refer Appendix 2).

6.3.9. **Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC):**

The discount rate, or the WACC, is the weighted average of the expected return on equity and the cost of debt. The weight of each factor is determined based on the company's capital structure.

Formula for calculation of WACC:

WACC = [K(d) * Debt /(Debt + Equity)] +[K(e) * (1 - Debt /(Debt + Equity))]

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7. Valuation Conclusion

7.1. The current valuation has been carried out based on the discussed valuation methodology explained herein earlier. Further, various qualitative factors, the business dynamics and growth potential of the business, having regard to information base, management perceptions, key underlying assumptions and limitations were given due consideration.

7.2. I have been represented by the Investment Manager that there is no potential devolvement on account of the contingent liability as of valuation date; hence no impact has been factored in to arrive at EV of the SPVs.

7.3. Based on the above analysis the EV as on the Valuation Date of the SPVs is as mentioned below: (Refer Appendix 1).

SPVs	Explicit Projection period		Enterprise Value (INR Mn)		
	End Date	Balance Period	Explicit Period (A)	Terminal Value (B)	Fair EV (A+B)
BDTCL	30th Mar 2049	~ 29 Years 0 Months	17,542	1,023	18,565
JTCL	28th Feb 2049	~ 28 Years 11 Months	13,592	834	14,426
MTL	13th Dec 2052	~ 32 Years 9 Months	5,138	299	5,437
RTCL	28th Feb 2051	~ 30 Years 11 Months	3,858	150	4,008
PKTCL	10th Mar 2051	~ 31 Years 0 Months	6,155	283	6,439
PTCL	10th Nov 2051	~ 31 Years 8 Months	2,266	104	2,370
NRSS	1st Sep 2053	~ 33 Years 5 Months	42,173	1,738	43,911
OGPTL	5th April 2054	~ 34 Years 0 Months	13,513	592	14,105
ENICL	27th Oct 2035	~ 15 Years 7 Months	10,168	781	10,949

7.4. The fair EV of the SPVs are estimated using DCF method. The valuation requires Investment Manager to make certain assumptions about the model inputs including forecast cash flows, discount rate, and credit risk.

7.5. Valuation is based on estimates of future financial performance or opinions, which represent reasonable expectations at a particular point of time, but such information, estimates or opinions are not offered as predictions or as assurances that a particular level of income or profit will be achieved, a particular event will occur or that a particular price will be offered or accepted. Actual results achieved during the period covered by the prospective financial analysis will vary from these estimates and the variations may be material. Accordingly, I have conducted sensitivity analysis on certain model inputs, the results of which are as indicated below:

1. Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) by increasing / decreasing it by 0.50%
2. Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) by increasing / decreasing it by 1.00%
3. Total Expenses considered during the projected period by increasing / decreasing it by 20%
4. Terminal period value considered for the SPVs increasing / decreasing it by 20%

I understand that there are various other unobservable valuation inputs like regulatory changes, tax changes, capital expenditure etc. which are difficult to estimate and run sensitivity on the same and based on which there can be an impact on fair enterprise valuation.

Fair Enterprise Valuation Range based on WACC parameter (0.5%)

INR Mn

Sr No.	SPVs	Base WACC	EV	WACC +0.5%	EV	WACC -0.5%	EV
1	BDTCL	8.84%	18,565	9.34%	17,829	8.34%	19,380
2	JTCL	9.09%	14,426	9.59%	13,804	8.59%	15,114
3	MTL	8.61%	5,437	9.11%	5,180	8.11%	5,724
4	RTCL	8.51%	4,008	8.51%	4,007	7.51%	4,392
5	PKTCL	8.51%	6,439	9.01%	6,175	8.01%	6,730
6	PTCL	8.56%	2,370	9.06%	2,271	8.06%	2,479
7	NRSS	8.44%	43,911	8.94%	42,071	8.44%	45,950
8	OGPTL	8.54%	14,105	9.04%	13,498	8.04%	14,780
9	ENICL	8.91% to 12.42%	10,949	9.41% to 12.92%	10,605	8.41% to 11.92%	11,317
	Total of all SPVs		**1,20,210**		**1,15,441**		**1,25,865**

Fair Enterprise Valuation Range based on WACC parameter (1.0%)

INR Mn

Sr No.	SPVs	Base WACC	EV	WACC +1%	EV	WACC -1%	EV
1	BDTCL	8.84%	18,565	9.84%	17,159	7.84%	20,288
2	JTCL	9.09%	14,426	10.09%	13,238	8.09%	15,877
3	MTL	8.61%	5,437	9.61%	4,948	7.61%	6,047
4	RTCL	8.51%	4,008	9.01%	3,842	7.01%	4,617
5	PKTCL	8.51%	6,439	9.51%	5,935	7.51%	7,053
6	PTCL	8.56%	2,370	9.56%	2,182	7.56%	2,601
7	NRSS	8.44%	43,911	9.44%	40,402	7.44%	48,227
8	OGPTL	8.54%	14,105	9.54%	12,949	7.54%	15,538
9	ENICL	8.91% to 12.42%	10,949	9.91% to 13.42%	10,282	7.91% to 11.42%	11,709
	Total of all SPVs		**1,20,210**		**1,10,938**		**1,31,958**

Fair Enterprise Valuation Range based on Total Expenses parameter

INR Mn

Sr No.	SPVs	Base Expenses	EV	Expenses +20%	EV	Expenses -20%	EV
1	BDTCL	203	18,565	244	17,963	162	19,163
2	JTCL	103	14,426	124	14,149	83	14,703
3	MTL	39	5,437	46	5,329	31	5,544
4	RTCL	27	4,008	32	3,930	21	4,087
5	PKTCL	40	6,439	48	6,320	32	6,557
6	PTCL	27	2,370	33	2,282	22	2,458
7	NRSS	173	43,911	207	43,400	138	44,421
8	OGPTL	58	14,105	70	13,947	47	14,262
9	ENICL	138	10,949	165	10,737	110	11,161
	Total of all SPVs		**1,20,210**		**1,18,058**		**1,22,356**

Fair Enterprise Valuation Range based on Terminal Period Value parameter

INR Mn

Sr No.	SPVs	Terminal Period Value ("TV")	EV	TV + 20%	EV	TV - 20%	EV
1	BDTCL	1,023	18,565	1,227	18,769	818	18,360
2	JTCL	834	14,426	1,001	14,593	667	14,259
3	MTL	299	5,437	359	5,497	239	5,377
4	RTCL	150	4,008	181	4,039	120	3,978
5	PKTCL	283	6,439	227	6,382	340	6,495
6	PTCL	104	2,370	125	2,391	83	2,349
7	NRSS	1,738	43,911	2,085	44,258	1,390	43,563
8	OGPTL	592	14,105	710	14,223	473	13,986
9	ENICL	781	10,949	937	11,106	625	10,793
	Total of all SPVs		**1,20,210**		**1,21,257**		**1,19,162**

The above represents reasonable range of fair enterprise valuation of the SPVs.

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8. Additional Procedures to be complied with in accordance with InvIT regulations

Scope of Work

8.1. The Schedule V of the SEBI InvIT Regulations prescribes the minimum set of mandatory disclosures to be made in the valuation report. In this reference, the minimum disclosures in valuation report may include following information as well, so as to provide the investors with the adequate information about the valuation and other aspects of the underlying assets of the InvIT.

The additional set of disclosures, as prescribed under Schedule V of InvIT Regulations, to be made in the valuation report of SPVs are as follows:

- List of one-time sanctions/approvals which are obtained or pending;
- List of up to date/overdue periodic clearances;
- Statement of assets;
- Estimates of already carried as well as proposed major repairs and improvements along with estimated time of completion;
- Revenue pendencies including local authority taxes associated with InvIT asset and compounding charges, if any;
- On-going material litigations including tax disputes in relation to the assets, if any;
- Vulnerability to natural or induced hazards that may not have been covered in town planning/ building control.

Limitations

8.2. This Report is based on the information provided by the Investment Manager. The exercise has been restricted and kept limited to and based entirely on the documents, records, files, registers and information provided to us. We have not verified the information independently with any other external source.

8.3. We have assumed the genuineness of all signatures, the authenticity of all documents submitted to us as original, and the conformity of the copies or extracts submitted to us with that of the original documents.

8.4. We have assumed that the documents submitted to us by the Investment Manager in connection with any particular issue are the only documents related to such issue.

8.5. We have reviewed the documents and records from the limited perspective of examining issues noted in the scope of work and we do not express any opinion as to the legal or technical implications of the same.

8.6. Analysis of Additional Set of Disclosures for SPVs

A. List of one-time sanctions/approvals which are obtained or pending;

As informed by the Investment Manager, there have been no additional government sanctions/ approvals obtained by SPVs related to CERC/Transmission line between the period 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020. Further, we were informed that there were no such applications for which approval is pending. The list of such sanctions/ approvals obtained by the Company till 31st March 2020 is provided in Appendix 4 to Appendix 12.

B. List of up to date/ overdue periodic clearances;

We have included the periodic clearances obtained by SPVs in Appendix 4 to Appendix 12.

C. Statement of assets;

For the details of asset of nine SPVs as at 31st March 2020 are provided in Appendix 3.

D. Estimates of already carried as well as proposed major repairs and improvements along with estimated time of completion;

The maintenance charges of Transmission Lines incurred by the SPVs for the period from 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020 are given in the below table. Also, based on the confirmation provided by Investment Manager the expected increase in the cost of repairs and maintenance expenses to be incurred in the future period is also provided.

Sr. No.	Name of the SPV	Transmission infrastructure maintenance charges (INR Million)	Inflation rate for O&M expenses
1	BDTCL	77.61	4.13%
2	JTCL	43.24	3.39%
3	MTL	18.13	3.43%
4	RTCL	11.85	3.88%
5	PKTCL	15.94	3.92%
6	PTCL	11.24	4.56%
7	NRSS	57.53	3.75%
8	OGPTL	17.37	3.11%
9	ENICL	42.81	2.72%

Source: Provisional Financials Statements as at 31st March 2020

Investment Manager has informed us that there are no maintenance charges which has been deferred to the upcoming year as the maintenance activities are carried out regularly. We have been informed that overhaul maintenance are regularly carried out by SPVs in order to maintain the working condition of the assets.

E. Revenue pendencies including local authority taxes associated with InvIT asset and compounding charges, if any;

Investment Manager has informed us that there are no material dues including local authority taxes (such as Municipal Tax, Property Tax, etc) pending to be payable to the Government authorities with respect to InvIT assets.

F. On-going material litigations including tax disputes in relation to the assets, if any;

As informed by the Investment Manager, the status of ongoing litigations are updated in Appendix 13 to Appendix 21. Investment Manager has informed us that it expects majority of the cases to be settled in favour of SPVs. Further, Investment Manager has informed us that majority of the cases are low to medium risk and accordingly no material outflow is expected against the litigations.

We were not provided with the documents for certain cases as mentioned in the below table.

Sr. No.	Particulars	No. of Cases	Entity	Remarks
1	Cases filed against the Company	29	BDTCL – 9 JTCL – 3 NRSS – 12 MTL - 5	Documents not provided
2	Cases Disposed off	3	NRSS	Documents not provided

Hence, we have relied on Investment Manager with respect to current status of above mentioned cases.

G. Vulnerability to natural or induced hazards that may not have been covered in town planning/ building control.

Investment Manager has confirmed to us that there are no such natural or induced hazards which have not been considered in town planning/ building control.

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9. Sources of Information

For the purpose of undertaking this valuation exercise, I have relied on the following sources of information provided by the Investment Manager:

9.1. Audited financial statements of the SPVs for the Financial Year ("FY") ended 31st March 2017, 31st March 2018, 31st March 2019;

9.2. Unaudited Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet of the SPVs for the period ended 31st March 2020;

9.3. Projected Incremental revenue due to change in law in MTL, NRSS, OGPTL, BDTCL, JTCL and ENICL from 1st April 2020 to period as mentioned in Para 6;

9.4. Details of brought forward losses (as per Income Tax Act) as at 31st March 2020;

9.5. Details of written down value (as per Income Tax Act) of assets as at 31st March 2020;

9.6. Details of projected Repairs and Capital Expenditure ("Capex") as represented by the Investment Manager.

9.7. As on 31st March 2020, India Grid Trust holds equity stake in the SPVs as mentioned in the Para 3. As represented to us by the Investment Manager, there are no changes in the shareholding pattern from 31st March 2020 to the date of issuance of this Report.

9.8. Transmission Service Agreement of the SPVs with Long Term Transmission Customers and Tariff Adoption Order by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission ("CERC").

9.9. Management Representation Letter by Investment Manager dated 25th May 2020.

The information provided to me by the Investment Manager in relation to the SPVs included but not limited to historical financial statements, forecasts/projections, other statements and assumptions about future matters like forward-looking financial information prepared by the Investment Manager. The forecasts and projections as supplied to us are based upon assumptions about events and circumstances which are yet to occur.

By nature, valuation is based on estimates, however, considering the outbreak of COVID-19 Pandemic and the consequent economic slowdown, the risks and uncertainties relating to the events occurring in the future, the actual figures in future may differ from these estimates and may have a significant impact on the valuation of the SPVs.

I have not tested individual assumptions or attempted to substantiate the veracity or integrity of such assumptions in relation to the forward-looking financial information, however, we have made sufficient enquiries to satisfy myself that such information has been prepared on a reasonable basis.

Notwithstanding anything above, I cannot provide any assurance that the forward looking financial information will be representative of the results which will actually be achieved during the cash flow forecast period.

Further, considering the current crisis in relation to COVID-19 in India and across the globe, I have been informed by the Investment Manager, that the forecasts / projections provided for the valuation exercises are prepared after reasonably evaluating and incorporating the impact of outbreak of COVID19 pandemic as per prevalent conditions as on date.

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10. Exclusions and Limitations

10.1. My Report is subject to the limitations detailed hereinafter. This Report is to be read in totality, and not in parts, in conjunction with the relevant documents referred to therein.

10.2. Valuation analysis and results are specific to the purpose of valuation and is not intended to represent value at any time other than valuation date of 31st March 2020 ("Valuation Date") mentioned in the Report and as per agreed terms of our engagement. It may not be valid for any other purpose or as at any other date. Also, it may not be valid if done on behalf of any other entity.

10.3. This Report, its contents and the results are specific to (I) the purpose of valuation agreed as per the terms of our engagements; (ii) the Valuation Date and (iii) are based on the financial information of SPVs till 31st March 2020. The Investment Manager has represented that the business activities of SPVs have been carried out in normal and ordinary course between 31st March 2020 and the Report Date and that no material changes have occurred in the operations and financial position between 31st March 2020 and the Report date.

10.4. I have been informed by the Investment Manager that there will be certain impact of the on-going Covid19 pandemic outbreak on the operations of the SPV. Accordingly I have added TARP and CSRP while calculating the WACC.I also understand that the projections provided are after considering the impact of Covid -19.

10.5. The scope of the assignment did not involve performing audit tests for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the fairness or accuracy of any financial or analytical information that was provided and used by me during the course of work. The assignment did not involve me to conduct the financial or technical feasibility study. I have not done any independent technical valuation or appraisal or due diligence of the assets or liabilities of the SPVs or any of other entity mentioned in this Report and have considered them at the value as disclosed by the SPVs in their regulatory filings or in submissions, oral or written, made to me.

10.6. In addition, I do not take any responsibility for any changes in the information used by me to arrive at the conclusion as set out herein which may occur subsequent to the date of Report or by virtue of fact that the details provided to me are incorrect or inaccurate.

10.7. I have assumed and relied upon the truth, accuracy and completeness of the information, data and financial terms provided to me or used by me; I have assumed that the same are not misleading and do not assume or accept any liability or responsibility for any independent verification of such information or any independent technical valuation or appraisal of any of the assets, operations or liabilities of SPVs or any other entity mentioned in the Report. Nothing has come to my knowledge to indicate that the material provided to me was misstated or incorrect or would not afford reasonable grounds upon which to base this Report.

10.8. This Report is intended for the sole use in connection with the purpose as set out above. It can however be relied upon and disclosed in connection with any statutory and regulatory filing in connection with the provision of SEBI InvIT Regulations. However, I will not accept any responsibility to any other party to whom this Report may be shown or who may acquire a copy of the Report, without my written consent.

10.9. It is clarified that this Report is not a fairness opinion under any of the stock exchange/ listing regulations. In case of any third party having access to this Report, please note this Report is not a substitute for the third party's own due diligence/ appraisal/ enquiries/ independent advice that the third party should undertake for his purpose.

10.10. Further, this Report is necessarily based on financial, economic, monetary, market and other conditions as in effect on, and the information made available to me or used by me up to, the date hereof. Subsequent developments in the aforementioned conditions may affect this Report and the assumptions made in preparing this Report and I shall not be obliged to update, revise or reaffirm this Report if information provided to me changes.

10.11. This Report is based on the information received from the sources mentioned in para 9 and discussions with the Investment Manager. I have assumed that no information has been withheld that could have influenced the purpose of Report.

10.12. Valuation is not a precise science and the conclusions arrived at in many cases may be subjective and dependent on the exercise of individual judgment. There is, therefore, no indisputable single value. I have arrived at an indicative EV based on my analysis. While I have provided an assessment of the value based on an analysis of information available to me and within the scope of engagement, others may place a different value on this business.

10.13. Any discrepancies in any table / appendix between the total and the sums of the amounts listed are due to rounding-off.

10.14. Valuation is based on estimates of future financial performance or opinions, which represent reasonable expectations at a particular point of time, but such information, estimates or opinions are not offered as predictions or as assurances that a particular level of income or profit will be achieved, a particular event will occur or that a particular price will be offered or accepted. Actual results achieved during the period covered by the prospective financial analysis will vary from these estimates and the variations may be material.

10.15. I do not carry out any validation procedures or due diligence with respect to the information provided/extracted or carry out any verification of the assets or comment on the achievability and reasonableness of the assumptions underlying the financial forecasts, save for satisfying myself to the extent possible that they are consistent with other information provided to me in the course of this engagement.

10.16. My conclusion assumes that the assets and liabilities of the SPVs, reflected in their respective latest balance sheets remain intact as of the Report date.

10.17. Whilst all reasonable care has been taken to ensure that the factual statements in the Report are accurate, neither myself, nor any of my officers or employees shall in any way be liable or responsible either directly or indirectly for the contents stated herein. Accordingly, I make no representation or warranty, express or implied, in respect of the completeness, authenticity or accuracy of such factual statements. I expressly disclaim any and all liabilities, which may arise based upon the information used in this Report. I am not liable to any third party in relation to the issue of this Report.

10.18. The scope of my work has been limited both in terms of the areas of the business and operations which I have reviewed and the extent to which I have reviewed them. There may be matters, other than those noted in this Report, which might be relevant in the context of the transaction and which a wider scope might uncover.

10.19. For the present valuation exercise, I have also relied on information available in public domain; however the accuracy and timelines of the same has not been independently verified by us.

10.20. In the particular circumstances of this case, my liability (in contract or under statute or otherwise) for any economic loss or damage arising out of or in connection with this engagement, however the loss or damage caused, shall be limited to the amount of fees actually received by me from the Investment Manager, as laid out in the engagement letter, for such valuation work.

10.21. In rendering this Report, I have not provided any legal, regulatory, tax, accounting or actuarial advice and accordingly I do not assume any responsibility or liability in respect thereof.

10.22. This Report does not address the relative merits of investing in InvIT as compared with any other alternative business transaction, or other alternatives, or whether or not such alternatives could be achieved or are available.

10.23. I am not advisor with respect to legal tax and regulatory matters for the proposed transaction. No investigation of the SPV's claim to title of assets has been made for the purpose of this Report and the SPV's claim to such rights have been assumed to be valid. No consideration has been given to liens or encumbrances against the assets, beyond the loans disclosed in the accounts. Therefore, no responsibility is assumed for matters of a legal nature.

10.24. I have no present or planned future interest in the Trustee, Investment Manager or the SPVs and the fee for this Report is not contingent upon the values reported herein. My valuation analysis should not be construed as investment advice; specifically, I do not express any opinion on the suitability or otherwise of entering into any financial or other transaction with the Investment Manager or the SPV.

10.25. I have submitted the draft valuation report to the Trust and Investment Manager for confirmation of accuracy of factual data used in my analysis and to prevent any error or inaccuracy in the final valuation report.

10.26. **Limitation of Liabilities**

10.26.1. It is agreed that, having regard to the RV's interest in limiting the personal liability and exposure to litigation of its personnel, the Sponsor, the Investment Manager and the Trust will not bring any claim in respect of any damage against any of the H&Co's personnel personally.

10.26.2. In no circumstances RV shall be responsible for any consequential, special, direct, indirect, punitive or incidental loss, damages or expenses (including loss of profits, data, business, opportunity cost, goodwill or indemnification) in connection with the performance of the services whether such damages are based on breach of contract, tort, strict liability, breach of warranty, negligence, or otherwise) even if the Investment Manager had contemplated and communicated to RV the likelihood of such damages. Any decision to act upon the deliverables is to be made by the Investment Manager and no communication by RV should be treated as an invitation or inducement to engage the Investment Manager to act upon the deliverable.

10.26.3. It is clarified that the SIML and Trustee will be solely responsible for any delays, additional costs, or other liabilities caused by or associated with any deficiencies in their responsibilities, misrepresentations, incorrect and incomplete information including information provided to determine the assumptions.

10.26.4. RV will not be liable if any loss arises due to the provision of false, misleading or incomplete information or documentation by SIML or the Trustee.

10.27. **Limitation on account of COVID-19 and Significant Valuation Uncertainty in Valuation**

10.27.1. The global spread of the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) has created significant volatility, uncertainty and economic disruption. The extent to which the coronavirus pandemic impacts businesses of the SPVs, its operations and financial results will depend on numerous evolving factors that one may not be able to accurately predict as of now. The COVID-19 pandemic has already had several significant effects, direct and indirect, short/long term impact, on the SPVs business, including the ability of its customers to pay for the SPVs services, higher credit cost, higher operating cost, etc. as a result of the slowdown in the Indian economy driven by the responses to the pandemic.

10.27.2. The impact of the outbreak has been rapidly evolving in India and India have already reacted by instituting quarantine measures, mandating business and school closure and restricting travel, all of which have had an adverse effect on the India's economic performance. To cushion the economic and financial market impacts, the government of India has committed to fiscal stimulus, liquidity provisions and financial support. Accordingly, the COVID-19 pandemic might have a significant impact on the risk-free rate of India in the future.

10.27.3. In the present case, I have valued the SPVs Enterprise Value considering the DCF Method of valuation, which is based on the principle that the fair market value of an entity may be measured by the present value of its future cash flows. The present value is calculated through the use of a discount rate. A discount rate is the way an investor reflects the risks of an investment. In simple terms, the higher the risk, the higher the rate of return required. One element of the discount rate that has been directly impacted by COVID-19 is the equity risk premium ("ERP"). An ERP reflects the additional return that investors demand for investing in equity securities, as a group, relative to risk-free investments. Accordingly, I found it appropriate to consider a Temporary Additional Risk Premium ("TARP") in the current valuation exercise. Given the current uncertain times and the unknown impact of COVID-19 on the macro-economic factors like the risk free rate, market liquidity, etc., I have considered a TARP of 1% on the ERP.

10.27.4. In this environment, I had requested the Investment Manager to re-look into the projected cash flows based on the on-going pandemic. However, in my opinion, the situation surrounding COVID-19, as at the Valuation Date and as at the Report Date, remains uncertain, and the potential for a material impact on the SPVs' customers or to the SPVs increases the longer the virus impacts the level of economic activity in India. For these reasons, the Investment Manager may not be able to reasonably estimate with any degree of certainty the future impact COVID-19 may have on the SPV's results of operations, financial position, and liquidity. Accordingly, I found it appropriate to consider an additional Temporary Company Specific Risk Premium ("TCSRP") of 1%.

10.27.5. It is important to highlight that the current pandemic has created significant uncertainty in valuation and accordingly, I would recommend a degree of caution to the values arrived under current circumstances as the same may change rapidly depending on the changing market scenario. For avoidance of doubt, the existence of significant uncertainty does not mean that valuation cannot be undertaken but it means existence of significant assumptions within the valuation approach and methodology which are based on factors whose outcome are uncertain and hence, results in lower certainty of the value determined in the valuation, than would otherwise be in this case.

10.27.6. Further, this Report is necessarily based on financial, economic, monetary, market and other conditions as in effect on, and the information made available to me or used by me up to, the date hereof. Subsequent developments in the aforementioned conditions may affect this Report and the assumptions made in preparing this Report and I shall not be obliged to update, revise or reaffirm this Report if information provided to me changes.

SWAMINATHAN SUNDARARAMAN
Digitally signed by SWAMINATHAN SUNDARARAMAN
Date: 2020.05.27 10:22:44 +05'30'

S. Sundararaman
Registered Valuer
IBBI Registration No – IBBI/RV/06/2018/10238
Place: Chennai
UDIN - 20028423AAAADV6540

Appendix 1a – Valuation of BDTCL as on 31st March 2020 under the DCF Method

WACC	**8.84%**									**INR Mn**
Year	**Revenue**	**EBITDA**	**EBITDA Margin**	**Capex**	**Changes in WC**	**Taxation**	**FCFF**	**Cash Accrual Factor**	**Discounting Factor**	**PV of Cash Flows**
FY21	2,606	2,343	90%	-	19	-	2,324	0.50	0.96	2,228
FY22	2,608	2,397	92%	-	(78)	-	2,475	1.50	0.88	2,179
FY23	2,610	2,390	92%	-	(0)	-	2,390	2.50	0.81	1,934
FY24	1,850	1,621	88%	-	(189)	-	1,811	3.50	0.74	1,346
FY25	1,853	1,614	87%	5	1	-	1,608	4.50	0.68	1,099
FY26	1,855	1,607	87%	-	(0)	-	1,607	5.50	0.63	1,009
FY27	1,858	1,599	86%	-	(0)	-	1,599	6.50	0.58	922
FY28	1,861	1,591	86%	-	(1)	-	1,593	7.50	0.53	844
FY29	1,864	1,583	85%	-	1	4	1,578	8.50	0.49	768
FY30	1,867	1,575	84%	5	(0)	318	1,252	9.50	0.45	560
FY31	1,870	1,566	84%	-	(0)	328	1,239	10.50	0.41	509
FY32	1,874	1,557	83%	-	(1)	335	1,223	11.50	0.38	462
FY33	1,877	1,548	82%	-	1	341	1,205	12.50	0.35	418
FY34	1,881	1,538	82%	-	(0)	346	1,192	13.50	0.32	380
FY35	1,886	1,528	81%	5	(0)	350	1,173	14.50	0.29	344
FY36	1,890	1,518	80%	-	(1)	352	1,167	15.50	0.27	314
FY37	1,895	1,507	80%	-	1	354	1,152	16.50	0.25	285
FY38	1,900	1,496	79%	-	(0)	355	1,141	17.50	0.23	259
FY39	1,905	1,485	78%	-	(0)	355	1,129	18.50	0.21	236
FY40	1,911	1,473	77%	5	(1)	355	1,114	19.50	0.19	214
FY41	1,917	1,461	76%	-	1	354	1,106	20.50	0.18	195
FY42	1,923	1,449	75%	-	0	353	1,095	21.50	0.16	177
FY43	1,930	1,436	74%	-	0	352	1,084	22.50	0.15	161
FY44	1,937	1,423	73%	-	(1)	350	1,074	23.50	0.14	147
FY45	1,945	1,409	72%	5	1	347	1,055	24.50	0.13	132
FY46	1,953	1,395	71%	-	0	345	1,050	25.50	0.12	121
FY47	1,962	1,381	70%	-	0	342	1,038	26.50	0.11	110
FY48	1,971	1,366	69%	-	(1)	339	1,027	27.50	0.10	100
FY49**	1,972	1,343	68%	-	1	334	1,008	28.50	0.09	90
TV	1,977	1,347	68%	1	-	336	1,010	28.50	0.09	90
Present Value of Explicit Period Cash Flows										17,542
Present Value of Terminal Year Cash Flow										1,023
Enterprise Value										**18,565**

**From 1st April 2020*

*** 30th March 2049*

Appendix 1b – Valuation of JTCL as on 31st March 2020 under the DCF Method

WACC	**9.09%**									**INR Mn**
Year	**Revenue**	**EBITDA**	**EBITDA Margin**	**Capex**	**Changes in WC**	**Taxation**	**FCFF**	**Cash Accrual Factor**	**Discounting Factor**	**PV of Cash Flows**
FY21	1,510	1,396	92%	-	(57)	-	1,454	0.50	0.96	1,392
FY22	1,509	1,402	93%	-	(57)	-	1,459	1.50	0.88	1,281
FY23	1,509	1,399	93%	-	(0)	-	1,399	2.50	0.80	1,125
FY24	1,509	1,394	92%	-	(1)	-	1,396	3.50	0.74	1,029
FY25	1,508	1,390	92%	-	1	-	1,390	4.50	0.68	939
FY26	1,508	1,386	92%	-	(0)	-	1,386	5.50	0.62	859
FY27	1,507	1,381	92%	-	(0)	-	1,381	6.50	0.57	785
FY28	1,507	1,376	91%	-	(1)	-	1,378	7.50	0.52	717
FY29	1,506	1,371	91%	-	0	-	1,371	8.50	0.48	654
FY30	1,505	1,366	91%	-	(1)	-	1,366	9.50	0.44	598
FY31	1,504	1,360	90%	-	(1)	-	1,361	10.50	0.40	546
FY32	1,504	1,355	90%	-	(2)	-	1,356	11.50	0.37	498
FY33	1,503	1,349	90%	-	0	107	1,241	12.50	0.34	418
FY34	1,502	1,342	89%	-	(1)	300	1,043	13.50	0.31	322
FY35	1,500	1,336	89%	-	(1)	304	1,033	14.50	0.28	292
FY36	1,499	1,329	89%	-	(2)	307	1,024	15.50	0.26	266
FY37	1,498	1,322	88%	-	0	309	1,012	16.50	0.24	241
FY38	1,496	1,314	88%	-	(1)	311	1,004	17.50	0.22	219
FY39	1,495	1,307	87%	-	(1)	312	996	18.50	0.20	199
FY40	1,493	1,298	87%	-	(2)	312	988	19.50	0.18	181
FY41	1,491	1,290	87%	-	(0)	312	978	20.50	0.17	164
FY42	1,489	1,281	86%	-	(1)	312	970	21.50	0.15	149
FY43	1,487	1,272	86%	-	(1)	311	962	22.50	0.14	136
FY44	1,484	1,262	85%	-	(2)	310	954	23.50	0.13	123
FY45	1,482	1,252	84%	-	(0)	309	944	24.50	0.12	112
FY46	1,479	1,241	84%	-	(1)	307	936	25.50	0.11	102
FY47	1,476	1,230	83%	-	(1)	305	927	26.50	0.10	92
FY48	1,473	1,219	83%	-	(2)	303	918	27.50	0.09	84
FY49**	1,345	1,104	82%	-	(1)	275	830	28.46	0.08	70
TV	1,470	1,207	82%	-	-	304	903	28.46	0.08	76
Present Value of Explicit Period Cash Flows										13,592
Present Value of Terminal Year Cash Flow										834
Enterprise Value										**14,426**

**From 1st April 2020*

*** 28th February 2049*

Appendix 1c – Valuation of MTL as on 31st March 2020 under the DCF Method

WACC	8.61%										INR Mn
Year	**Revenue**	**EBITDA**	**EBITDA Margin**	**Capex**	**Changes in WC**	**Taxation**	**FCFF**	**Cash Accrual Factor**	**Discounting Factor**	**PV of Cash Flows**	
FY21	577	538	93%	-	19	-	520	0.50	0.96	499	
FY22	577	537	93%	-	0	-	537	1.50	0.88	475	
FY23	578	537	93%	-	0	-	537	2.50	0.81	436	
FY24	578	536	93%	-	0	-	536	3.50	0.75	401	
FY25	579	535	92%	-	0	-	535	4.50	0.69	369	
FY26	580	534	92%	-	0	78	455	5.50	0.63	289	
FY27	580	533	92%	-	0	96	436	6.50	0.58	255	
FY28	581	532	92%	-	0	102	430	7.50	0.54	231	
FY29	581	531	91%	-	0	106	424	8.50	0.50	210	
FY30	582	530	91%	-	0	110	419	9.50	0.46	191	
FY31	583	529	91%	-	0	113	415	10.50	0.42	174	
FY32	583	527	90%	-	0	116	411	11.50	0.39	159	
FY33	584	526	90%	-	0	118	408	12.50	0.36	145	
FY34	585	525	90%	-	0	120	405	13.50	0.33	133	
FY35	586	524	89%	-	0	122	402	14.50	0.30	121	
FY36	587	523	89%	-	0	123	400	15.50	0.28	111	
FY37	588	522	89%	-	0	124	398	16.50	0.26	102	
FY38	589	520	88%	-	0	125	396	17.50	0.24	93	
FY39	590	519	88%	-	0	125	394	18.50	0.22	85	
FY40	591	518	88%	-	0	126	392	19.50	0.20	78	
FY41	592	516	87%	-	0	126	390	20.50	0.18	72	
FY42	593	515	87%	-	0	126	388	21.50	0.17	66	
FY43	595	513	86%	-	0	126	387	22.50	0.16	60	
FY44	596	512	86%	-	0	126	385	23.50	0.14	55	
FY45	597	511	85%	-	0	126	384	24.50	0.13	51	
FY46	599	509	85%	-	0	126	382	25.50	0.12	47	
FY47	600	507	85%	-	0	126	381	26.50	0.11	43	
FY48	602	506	84%	-	0	126	380	27.50	0.10	39	
FY49	604	504	84%	-	0	126	378	28.50	0.10	36	
FY50	605	503	83%	-	0	126	377	29.50	0.09	33	
FY51	607	501	83%	-	0	125	376	30.50	0.08	30	
FY52	609	499	82%	-	0	125	374	31.50	0.07	28	
FY53**	430	350	81%	-	0	88	263	32.35	0.07	18	
TV	611	498	81%	-	-	125	372	32.35	0.07	26	
Present Value of Explicit Period Cash Flows										5,138	
Present Value of Terminal Year Cash Flow										299	
Enterprise Value										**5,437**	

**From 1st April 2020*

*** 13th December 2052*

Appendix 1d – Valuation of RTCL as on 31st March 2020 under the DCF Method

WACC	**8.51%**									**INR Mn**
Year	**Revenue**	**EBITDA**	**EBITDA Margin**	**Capex**	**Changes in WC**	**Taxation**	**FCFF**	**Cash Accrual Factor**	**Discounting Factor**	**PV of Cash Flows**
FY21	455	428	94%	-	(21)	-	449	0.50	0.96	431
FY22	454	427	94%	-	(5)	-	432	1.50	0.88	382
FY23	454	426	94%	-	(0)	-	426	2.50	0.82	347
FY24	454	425	93%	-	(0)	10	415	3.50	0.75	312
FY25	454	423	93%	-	(0)	82	342	4.50	0.69	237
FY26	454	422	93%	-	(0)	85	337	5.50	0.64	215
FY27	454	421	93%	-	(0)	88	333	6.50	0.59	196
FY28	454	419	92%	-	(0)	90	329	7.50	0.54	178
FY29	454	418	92%	-	(0)	92	326	8.50	0.50	163
FY30	454	416	92%	-	(0)	94	323	9.50	0.46	149
FY31	454	415	91%	-	(0)	95	320	10.50	0.42	136
FY32	454	413	91%	-	(0)	96	317	11.50	0.39	124
FY33	453	412	91%	-	(0)	97	315	12.50	0.36	113
FY34	453	410	90%	-	(0)	97	313	13.50	0.33	104
FY35	453	408	90%	-	(0)	98	310	14.50	0.31	95
FY36	453	406	90%	-	(0)	98	308	15.50	0.28	87
FY37	453	404	89%	-	(0)	98	306	16.50	0.26	80
FY38	452	402	89%	-	(0)	98	304	17.50	0.24	73
FY39	452	399	88%	-	(0)	98	302	18.50	0.22	67
FY40	452	397	88%	-	(0)	98	300	19.50	0.20	61
FY41	452	395	87%	-	(0)	98	297	20.50	0.19	56
FY42	451	392	87%	-	(0)	97	295	21.50	0.17	51
FY43	355	294	83%	-	(24)	73	245	22.50	0.16	39
FY44	316	253	80%	-	(10)	62	200	23.50	0.15	29
FY45	316	250	79%	-	(0)	62	188	24.50	0.14	25
FY46	316	247	78%	-	(0)	61	186	25.50	0.12	23
FY47	315	244	77%	-	(0)	61	183	26.50	0.11	21
FY48	315	240	76%	-	(0)	60	181	27.50	0.11	19
FY49	314	237	75%	-	(0)	59	178	28.50	0.10	17
FY50	313	233	74%	-	(0)	58	175	29.50	0.09	16
FY51**	264	188	71%	-	(6)	47	147	30.46	0.08	12
TV	289	206	71%	-	-	52	154	30.46	0.08	13
Present Value of Explicit Period Cash Flows										3,858
Present Value of Terminal Year Cash Flow										150
Enterprise Value										**4,008**

**From 1st April 2020*

*** 28th February 2051*

Appendix 1e – Valuation of PKTCL as on 31st March 2020 under the DCF Method

WACC	8.51%									INR Mn
Year	Revenue	EBITDA	EBITDA Margin	Capex	Changes in WC	Taxation	FCFF	Cash Accrual Factor	Discounting Factor	PV of Cash Flows
FY21	748	708	95%	-	13	-	695	0.50	0.96	667
FY22	748	706	94%	-	(26)	-	732	1.50	0.88	648
FY23	748	704	94%	-	(0)	-	705	2.50	0.82	575
FY24	748	703	94%	-	(0)	22	681	3.50	0.75	512
FY25	747	701	94%	-	(0)	126	575	4.50	0.69	398
FY26	747	699	94%	-	(0)	133	566	5.50	0.64	361
FY27	747	697	93%	-	(0)	139	558	6.50	0.59	328
FY28	747	695	93%	-	(0)	144	551	7.50	0.54	299
FY29	747	692	93%	-	(0)	148	545	8.50	0.50	272
FY30	747	690	92%	-	(0)	151	539	9.50	0.46	248
FY31	746	688	92%	-	(0)	154	534	10.50	0.42	227
FY32	746	685	92%	-	(0)	156	529	11.50	0.39	207
FY33	746	683	92%	-	(0)	158	525	12.50	0.36	189
FY34	746	680	91%	-	(0)	159	521	13.50	0.33	173
FY35	745	677	91%	-	(0)	160	517	14.50	0.31	158
FY36	620	549	89%	-	(31)	130	450	15.50	0.28	127
FY37	524	450	86%	-	(24)	106	368	16.50	0.26	96
FY38	524	447	85%	-	(0)	106	341	17.50	0.24	82
FY39	524	444	85%	-	(0)	106	338	18.50	0.22	75
FY40	523	440	84%	-	(0)	106	334	19.50	0.20	68
FY41	523	436	84%	-	(0)	106	331	20.50	0.19	62
FY42	522	432	83%	-	(0)	106	327	21.50	0.17	57
FY43	521	428	82%	-	(0)	105	324	22.50	0.16	52
FY44	521	424	81%	-	(0)	104	320	23.50	0.15	47
FY45	520	420	81%	-	(0)	104	316	24.50	0.14	43
FY46	519	415	80%	-	(1)	103	313	25.50	0.12	39
FY47	518	410	79%	-	(1)	102	309	26.50	0.11	35
FY48	518	405	78%	-	(1)	101	305	27.50	0.11	32
FY49	517	399	77%	-	(1)	99	300	28.50	0.10	29
FY50	515	394	76%	-	(1)	98	296	29.50	0.09	27
FY51**	485	366	75%	-	(1)	91	275	30.47	0.08	23
TV	514	388	75%	-	-	98	290	30.47	0.08	24
Present Value of Explicit Period Cash Flows										6,155
Present Value of Terminal Year Cash Flow										283
Enterprise Value										**6,439**

**From 1st April 2020*

*** 10th March 2051*

Appendix 1f – Valuation of PTCL as on 31st March 2020 under the DCF Method

WACC	**8.56%**									**INR Mn**
Year	**Revenue**	**EBITDA**	**EBITDA Margin**	**Capex**	**Changes in WC**	**Taxation**	**FCFF**	**Cash Accrual Factor**	**Discounting Factor**	**PV of Cash Flows**
FY21	317	290	91%	27	12	-	251	0.50	0.96	241
FY22	317	289	91%	27	(0)	-	262	1.50	0.88	232
FY23	318	288	91%	27	(0)	-	261	2.50	0.81	213
FY24	318	287	90%	27	(0)	-	260	3.50	0.75	195
FY25	319	286	90%	27	0	23	236	4.50	0.69	163
FY26	319	285	89%	27	(0)	46	212	5.50	0.64	135
FY27	320	284	89%	27	(0)	48	209	6.50	0.59	122
FY28	320	283	88%	27	(0)	50	206	7.50	0.54	111
FY29	321	282	88%	27	0	52	202	8.50	0.50	101
FY30	321	281	87%	27	(0)	54	200	9.50	0.46	92
FY31	322	279	87%	27	(0)	55	198	10.50	0.42	83
FY32	258	214	83%	27	(16)	40	163	11.50	0.39	63
FY33	258	212	82%	27	0	40	145	12.50	0.36	52
FY34	258	210	81%	27	(0)	41	142	13.50	0.33	47
FY35	258	208	80%	27	(0)	41	140	14.50	0.30	43
FY36	279	226	81%	27	5	46	148	15.50	0.28	41
FY37	279	224	80%	27	(0)	46	151	16.50	0.26	39
FY38	279	221	79%	27	(0)	46	148	17.50	0.24	35
FY39	279	219	78%	27	(0)	46	146	18.50	0.22	32
FY40	279	216	77%	27	(0)	45	144	19.50	0.20	29
FY41	279	213	76%	27	(0)	45	141	20.50	0.19	26
FY42	289	220	76%	27	2	47	144	21.50	0.17	25
FY43	289	217	75%	27	(0)	47	144	22.50	0.16	23
FY44	289	214	74%	27	(0)	46	141	23.50	0.15	21
FY45	289	210	73%	27	(0)	45	138	24.50	0.13	18
FY46	289	207	71%	27	(0)	44	136	25.50	0.12	17
FY47	289	203	70%	27	(0)	44	133	26.50	0.11	15
FY48	289	199	69%	27	(1)	43	130	27.50	0.10	14
FY49	289	195	67%	27	(0)	42	126	28.50	0.10	12
FY50	289	190	66%	27	(0)	41	123	29.50	0.09	11
FY51	289	186	64%	27	(0)	40	119	30.50	0.08	10
FY52**	178	112	63%	17	(0)	24	72	31.31	0.08	5
TV	290	182	63%	27	-	39	116	31.31	0.08	9
Present Value of Explicit Period Cash Flows										2,266
Present Value of Terminal Year Cash Flow										104
Enterprise Value										**2,370**

**From 1st April 2020*

*** 10th November 2051*

Appendix 1g – Valuation of NRSS as on 31st March 2020 under the DCF Method

WACC	8.44%									INR Mn
Year	**Revenue**	**EBITDA**	**EBITDA Margin**	**Capex**	**Changes in WC**	**Taxation**	**FCFF**	**Cash Accrual Factor**	**Discounting Factor**	**PV of Cash Flows**
FY21	5,182	5,009	97%	-	29	-	4,980	0.50	0.96	4,782
FY22	5,181	5,002	97%	-	(1)	-	5,002	1.50	0.89	4,430
FY23	5,180	4,994	96%	-	(1)	510	4,485	2.50	0.82	3,663
FY24	5,178	4,986	96%	-	(1)	831	4,155	3.50	0.75	3,129
FY25	5,177	4,977	96%	-	(1)	893	4,085	4.50	0.69	2,837
FY26	5,176	4,968	96%	-	(1)	944	4,025	5.50	0.64	2,578
FY27	5,174	4,959	96%	-	(1)	988	3,972	6.50	0.59	2,346
FY28	5,172	4,949	96%	-	(1)	1,024	3,925	7.50	0.54	2,138
FY29	5,170	4,938	96%	-	(1)	1,055	3,885	8.50	0.50	1,951
FY30	5,168	4,928	95%	-	(1)	1,081	3,848	9.50	0.46	1,783
FY31	4,828	4,578	95%	-	(85)	1,017	3,646	10.50	0.43	1,558
FY32	4,825	4,566	95%	-	(1)	1,034	3,534	11.50	0.39	1,392
FY33	3,631	3,362	93%	-	(295)	748	2,909	12.50	0.36	1,057
FY34	3,628	3,349	92%	-	(2)	760	2,591	13.50	0.34	868
FY35	3,624	3,335	92%	-	(2)	769	2,568	14.50	0.31	794
FY36	3,621	3,321	92%	-	(2)	776	2,547	15.50	0.28	726
FY37	3,617	3,306	91%	-	(2)	781	2,527	16.50	0.26	664
FY38	3,612	3,290	91%	-	(2)	784	2,507	17.50	0.24	608
FY39	3,608	3,273	91%	-	(2)	787	2,488	18.50	0.22	556
FY40	3,602	3,255	90%	-	(2)	788	2,469	19.50	0.21	509
FY41	3,597	3,236	90%	-	(2)	788	2,451	20.50	0.19	466
FY42	3,591	3,217	90%	-	(3)	787	2,432	21.50	0.18	426
FY43	3,584	3,196	89%	-	(3)	785	2,414	22.50	0.16	390
FY44	3,577	3,174	89%	-	(3)	783	2,395	23.50	0.15	357
FY45	3,569	3,152	88%	-	(3)	779	2,375	24.50	0.14	326
FY46	3,561	3,127	88%	-	(3)	775	2,355	25.50	0.13	299
FY47	3,552	3,102	87%	-	(4)	771	2,335	26.50	0.12	273
FY48	3,542	3,075	87%	-	(4)	766	2,314	27.50	0.11	249
FY49	3,531	3,047	86%	-	(4)	760	2,292	28.50	0.10	228
FY50	3,520	3,018	86%	-	(4)	753	2,269	29.50	0.09	208
FY51	3,507	2,986	85%	-	(5)	746	2,245	30.50	0.08	190
FY52	3,493	2,952	85%	-	(5)	739	2,219	31.50	0.08	173
FY53	3,480	2,919	84%	-	(5)	731	2,193	32.50	0.07	158
FY54**	1,463	1,218	83%	-	(5)	305	917	33.21	0.07	62
TV	3,468	2,887	83%	-	-	727	2,160	33.21	0.07	147
Present Value of Explicit Period Cash Flows										42,173
Present Value of Terminal Year Cash Flow										1,738
Enterprise Value										**43,911**

**From 1st April 2020*

*** 1st September 2053*

Appendix 1h – Valuation of OGPTL as on 31st March 2020 under the DCF Method

WACC	8.54%									INR Mn
Year	**Revenue**	**EBITDA**	**EBITDA Margin**	**Capex**	**Changes in WC**	**Taxation**	**FCFF**	**Cash Accrual Factor**	**Discounting Factor**	**PV of Cash Flows**
FY21	1,662	1,543	93%	-	(6)	-	1,549	0.50	0.96	1,487
FY22	1,624	1,564	96%	-	(9)	-	1,573	1.50	0.88	1,391
FY23	1,587	1,525	96%	-	(9)	-	1,534	2.50	0.81	1,250
FY24	1,552	1,488	96%	-	(9)	-	1,497	3.50	0.75	1,123
FY25	1,517	1,451	96%	-	(9)	0	1,459	4.50	0.69	1,009
FY26	1,483	1,415	95%	-	(9)	184	1,240	5.50	0.64	790
FY27	1,450	1,380	95%	-	(8)	201	1,188	6.50	0.59	697
FY28	1,418	1,346	95%	-	(8)	214	1,140	7.50	0.54	616
FY29	1,387	1,312	95%	-	(8)	224	1,096	8.50	0.50	546
FY30	1,356	1,279	94%	-	(8)	232	1,055	9.50	0.46	484
FY31	1,327	1,247	94%	-	(7)	237	1,017	10.50	0.42	430
FY32	1,298	1,216	94%	-	(7)	241	982	11.50	0.39	383
FY33	1,270	1,185	93%	-	(7)	243	949	12.50	0.36	341
FY34	1,244	1,156	93%	-	(7)	244	919	13.50	0.33	304
FY35	1,219	1,129	93%	-	(6)	244	891	14.50	0.30	272
FY36	1,210	1,118	92%	-	(2)	247	873	15.50	0.28	245
FY37	1,212	1,117	92%	-	0	252	864	16.50	0.26	224
FY38	1,214	1,116	92%	-	0	256	859	17.50	0.24	205
FY39	1,217	1,115	92%	-	0	260	855	18.50	0.22	188
FY40	1,219	1,114	91%	-	0	263	851	19.50	0.20	172
FY41	1,221	1,113	91%	-	0	265	848	20.50	0.19	158
FY42	1,224	1,113	91%	-	0	267	845	21.50	0.17	145
FY43	1,227	1,112	91%	-	0	269	843	22.50	0.16	133
FY44	1,230	1,112	90%	-	0	270	841	23.50	0.15	123
FY45	1,233	1,111	90%	-	0	272	839	24.50	0.13	113
FY46	1,236	1,110	90%	-	0	273	837	25.50	0.12	104
FY47	1,239	1,110	90%	-	1	274	835	26.50	0.11	95
FY48	1,243	1,109	89%	-	1	274	834	27.50	0.11	88
FY49	1,246	1,109	89%	-	1	275	833	28.50	0.10	81
FY50	1,250	1,108	89%	-	1	275	832	29.50	0.09	74
FY51	1,254	1,108	88%	-	1	276	831	30.50	0.08	68
FY52	1,259	1,108	88%	-	1	276	831	31.50	0.08	63
FY53	1,263	1,107	88%	-	1	277	830	32.50	0.07	58
FY54	1,267	1,107	87%	-	1	277	829	33.50	0.06	53
FY55**	17	15	87%	-	(2)	4	13	34.01	0.06	1
TV	1,262	1,096	87%	-	-	276	820	34.01	0.06	51
Present Value of Explicit Period Cash Flows										13,513
Present Value of Terminal Year Cash Flow										592
Enterprise Value										**14,105**

**From 1st April 2020*

*** 5th April 2054*

Appendix 1i – Valuation of ENICL as on 31st March 2020 under the DCF Method

WACC	**8.91%**									**INR Mn**
TVG WACC	**12.42%**									
Year	**Revenue**	**EBITDA**	**EBITDA Margin**	**Capex**	**Changes in WC**	**Taxation**	**FCFF**	**Cash Accrual Factor**	**Discounting Factor**	**PV of Cash Flows**
FY21	1,473	1,335	91%	-	255	-	1,080	0.50	0.96	1,035
FY22	1,479	1,337	90%	-	(74)	-	1,411	1.50	0.88	1,242
FY23	1,485	1,339	90%	-	1	-	1,338	2.50	0.81	1,081
FY24	1,491	1,342	90%	-	0	-	1,342	3.50	0.74	995
FY25	1,498	1,345	90%	-	2	-	1,343	4.50	0.68	915
FY26	1,506	1,348	90%	-	1	189	1,158	5.50	0.63	724
FY27	1,513	1,351	89%	-	2	267	1,082	6.50	0.57	622
FY28	1,521	1,355	89%	-	1	279	1,075	7.50	0.53	567
FY29	1,530	1,359	89%	-	3	289	1,067	8.50	0.48	516
FY30	1,538	1,363	89%	-	2	298	1,063	9.50	0.44	473
FY31	1,548	1,367	88%	-	2	306	1,059	10.50	0.41	432
FY32	1,557	1,372	88%	-	1	313	1,058	11.50	0.37	397
FY33	1,568	1,377	88%	-	3	319	1,055	12.50	0.34	363
FY34	1,578	1,383	88%	-	2	325	1,056	13.50	0.32	334
FY35	1,590	1,389	87%	-	2	330	1,057	14.50	0.29	307
FY36**	922	803	87%	-	3	185	615	15.29	0.27	167
TV							581	15.29	0.17	97
Present Value of Explicit Period Cash Flows										10,168
Present Value of Terminal Year Cash Flow										781
Enterprise Value										**10,949**

**From 1st April 2020*
*** 27th October 2035*

Appendix 2 – Weighted Average Cost of Capital of the SPVs

Appendix 2a – WACC of the SPVs

Particulars	BDTCL	JTCL	MTL	RTCL	PKTCL	PTCL	NRSS	OGPTL	Remarks
Risk Free Rate (Rf)	6.55%	6.55%	6.55%	6.55%	6.55%	6.55%	6.55%	6.55%	Risk Free Rate has been considered based on zero coupon yield curve as at 31st March 2020 of Government Securities having maturity period of 10 years, as quoted on CCIL's website.
Equity Risk Premium (ERP)	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	Based on the historical realized returns on equity investments over a risk free rate of as represented by 10 year government bonds, a 7% equity risk premium is considered appropriate for India .
Temporary Additional Risk Premium (TARP)	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	Temporary additional risk premium of 1% applied due to COVID-19 impact
Beta (relevered)	0.68	0.70	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.65	0.66	Beta has been considered based on the beta of companies operating in the similar kind of business in India.
Base Cost of Equity (Ke)	12.00%	12.15%	11.86%	11.80%	11.80%	11.83%	11.76%	11.82%	Base Ke = Rf + β x (Rm-Rf+TARP)
Risk Premium/Discount	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Company Specific Risk Premium (CSRP)
Temporary Company Specific Risk Premium	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	Temporary Company Specific Risk Premium (TCSRP) has been added considering the likely impact of COVID-19.
Adjusted Cost of Equity (Ke)	**13.00%**	**13.15%**	**12.86%**	**12.80%**	**12.80%**	**12.83%**	**12.76%**	**12.82%**	**Adjusted Ke = Rf + β x (Rm-Rf+TARP) + CSRP+TCSRP**
Pre-tax Cost of Debt (Kd)	8.63%	8.63%	8.63%	8.63%	8.63%	8.63%	8.63%	8.63%	As represented by the Investment Manager
Effective tax rate of SPV	18.23%	14.75%	21.35%	22.73%	22.73%	22.02%	23.69%	22.29%	Average tax rate for the life of the project has been considered
Post-tax Cost of Debt	**7.06%**	**7.36%**	**6.79%**	**6.67%**	**6.67%**	**6.73%**	**6.59%**	**6.71%**	**Effective cost of debt. Kd = Pre tax Kd * (1-Effective Tax Rate)**
Debt/(Debt+Equity)	70.0%	70.0%	70.0%	70.0%	70.0%	70.0%	70.0%	70.0%	The debt - equity ratio computed as [D/(D+E)] is considered as 70%
WACC	**8.84%**	**9.09%**	**8.61%**	**8.51%**	**8.51%**	**8.56%**	**8.44%**	**8.54%**	**WACC = [Ke*(1-D/(D+E))]+[Kd*(1-t)*(D/(D+E))]**

Appendix 2b – WACC for ENICL for Explicit period

Particulars	ENICL	Remarks
Risk Free Rate (Rf)	6.55%	Risk Free Rate has been considered based on zero coupon yield curve as at 31st March 2020 of Government Securities having maturity period of 10 years, as quoted on CCIL's website.
Equity Risk Premium (ERP)	7.00%	Based on the historical realized returns on equity investments over a risk free rate of as represented by 10 year government bonds, a 7% equity risk premium is considered appropriate for India .
Temporary Additional Risk Premium (TARP)	1.00%	Temporary additional risk premium of 1% applied due to COVID-19 impact
Beta (relevered)	0.69	Beta has been considered based on the beta of companies operating in the similar kind of business in India.
Base Cost of Equity (Ke)	12.04%	Base Ke = Rf + β x (Rm-Rf+TARP)
Risk Premium/Discount	0.00%	Company Specific Risk Premium (CSRP)
Temporary Company Specific Risk Premium	1.00%	Temporary Company Specific Risk Premium (TCSRP) has been added considering the likely impact of COVID-19.
Adjusted Cost of Equity (Ke)	**13.04%**	**Adjusted Ke = Rf + β x (Rm-Rf+TARP) + CSRP+TCSRP**
Pre-tax Cost of Debt	8.63%	As represented by the Investment Manager
Effective tax rate of SPV	17.30%	Average tax rate for the life of the project has been considered
Post-tax Cost of Debt	**7.14%**	**Effective cost of debt. Kd = Pre tax Kd * (1-Effective Tax Rate)**
Debt/(Debt+Equity)	70.0%	The debt - equity ratio computed as [D/(D+E)] is considered as 70%
WACC	**8.91%**	**WACC = [Ke*(1-D/(D+E))]+[Kd*(1-t)*(D/(D+E))]**

WACC for ENICL for Terminal period:

Particulars	ENICL	Remarks
Risk Free Rate (Rf)	6.55%	Risk Free Rate has been considered based on zero coupon yield curve as at 31st March 2020 of Government Securities having maturity period of 10 years, as quoted on CCIL's website.
Equity Risk Premium (ERP)	7.00%	Based on the historical realized returns on equity investments over a risk free rate of as represented by 10 year government bonds, a 7% equity risk premium is considered appropriate for India .
Temporary Additional Risk Premium (TARP)	1.00%	Temporary additional risk premium of 1% applied due to COVID-19 impact
Beta (relevered)	0.23	Beta has been considered based on the beta of companies operating in the similar kind of business in India.
Base Cost of Equity (Ke)	8.42%	Base Ke = Rf + β x (Rm-Rf+TARP)
Risk Premium/Discount	3.00%	Company Specific Risk Premium (CSRP)
Temporary Company Specific Risk Premium	1.00%	Temporary Company Specific Risk Premium (TCSRP) has been added considering the likely impact of COVID-19.
Adjusted Cost of Equity (Ke)	**12.42%**	**Adjusted Ke = Rf + β x (Rm-Rf+TARP) + CSRP+TCSRP**
Pre-tax Cost of Debt	8.63%	As represented by the Investment Manager
Effective tax rate of SPV	25.17%	Average tax rate for the life of the project has been considered
Post-tax Cost of Debt	**6.46%**	**Effective cost of debt. Kd = Pre tax Kd * (1-Effective Tax Rate)**
Debt/(Debt+Equity)	0.0%	The debt - equity ratio computed as [D/(D+E)] is considered as
WACC	**12.42%**	**WACC = [Ke*(1-D/(D+E))]+[Kd*(1-t)*(D/(D+E))]**

Appendix [3A] - : BDTCL: Fixed Asset Summary as on 31st March 2020

INR Million

Asset Type	Gross Block	Depreciation	Net Block	% of asset depreciated
Transmission Lines	14,473.6	2,395.9	12,077.7	17%
Sub-station	6,662.4	1,274.0	5,388.4	19%
Leasehold Land	105.4	25.5	79.9	24%
Other Assets	75.0	19.5	55.5	26%
Freehold Land	14.1	0.0	14.1	0%
Total	**21,330.5**	**3,714.9**	**17,615.6**	

Source: Provisional Financials Statements as at 31st March 2020

Appendix [3B] - : JTCL: Fixed Asset Summary as on 31st March 2020

INR Million

Asset Type	Gross Block	Depreciation	Net Block	% of asset depreciated
Transmission Lines	18,876.0	5,394.4	13,481.7	29%
Freehold Land	10.2	-	10.2	0%
Other Assets	5.7	5.3	0.4	93%
Impairment Reserve			539.7	
Total	**18,891.9**	**5,399.6**	**14,032.0**	

Source: Provisional Financials Statements as at 31st March 2020

Appendix [3C] - : MTL: Fixed Asset Summary as on 31st March 2020

INR Million

Asset Type	Gross Block	Depreciation	Net Block	% of asset depreciated
Transmission Lines	3,876.1	291.3	3,584.8	8%
Freehold Land	0.6	-	0.6	0%
Other Assets	0.9	0.7	0.1	84%
Total	**3,877.6**	**292.0**	**3,585.6**	

Source: Provisional Financials Statements as at 31st March 2020

Appendix [3D] - : RTCL: Fixed Asset Summary as on 31st March 2020

INR Million

Asset Type	Gross Block	Depreciation	Net Block	% of asset depreciated
Transmission Lines	2,600.1	363.5	2,236.6	14%
Other assets	0.5	0.4	0.0	98%
Total	**2,600.6**	**364.0**	**2,236.6**	

Source: Provisional Financials Statements as at 31st March 2020

Appendix [3E] - : PKTCL: Fixed Asset Summary as on 31st March 2020

INR Million

Asset Type	Gross Block	Depreciation	Net Block	% of asset depreciated
Transmission Lines	4,404.6	505.6	3,899.0	11%
Other assets	0.4	0.4	0.0	97%
Total	**4,405.0**	**506.0**	**3,899.0**	

Source: Provisional Financials Statements as at 31st March 2020

Appendix [3F] - : PTCL: Fixed Asset Summary as on 31st March 2020

INR Million

Asset Type	Gross Block	Depreciation	Net Block	% of asset depreciated
Property, Plant & Equipments	2,141.7	626.3	1,515.4	29%
Land	87.3	-	87.3	-
Total	**2,229.0**	**626.3**	**1,602.7**	

Source: Provisional Financials Statements as at 31st March 2020

Appendix [3G] - : NRSS: Fixed Asset Summary as on 31st March 2020

INR Million

Asset Type	Gross Block	Depreciation	Net Block	% of asset depreciated
Transmission Lines	28,077.5	1,517.3	26,560.2	5%
Other Assets	13.5	8.2	5.3	61%
Total	**28,091.0**	**1,525.5**	**26,565.5**	

Source: Provisional Financials Statements as at 31st March 2020

Appendix [3H] - : OGPTL: Fixed Asset Summary as on 31st March 2020

INR Million

Asset Type	Gross Block	Depreciation	Net Block	% of asset depreciated
Transmission Lines	12,411.6	1,086.1	11,325.6	9%
Impairment Reserve	-	-	656.2	0%
Total	**12,411.6**	**1,086.1**	**11,981.8**	

Source: Provisional Financials Statements as at 31st March 2020

Appendix [3I] - : ENICL: Fixed Asset Summary as on 31st March 2020

INR Million

Asset Type	Gross Block	Depreciation	Net Block	% of asset depreciated
Transmission Lines	12,206.1	2,923.2	9,282.9	24%
Plant & Machinery	276.7	39.3	237.4	14%
Land	9.3	-	9.3	-
Other Assets	1.1	1.02	0.1	94%
Total	**12,493.2**	**2,963.5**	**9,529.7**	

Source: Provisional Financials Statements as at 31st March 2020

Appendix 4 - BDTCL: Summary of Approvals & Licenses (1/3)

Sr. No.	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
1	Company Registration	08-Sep-09	Valid	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
2	Transmission License	12-Oct-11	25	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
3	Forest Clearance			
	Dhule-Dhule Transmission Line in Dhule District - Stage I	15-May-14	Valid	Ministry of Environment and Forests
	Dhule-Dhule Transmission Line in Dhule District - Stage II	25-Jan-17	Valid	Ministry of Environment and Forests
	Dhule- Aurangabad Transmission Line in Aurangabad District - Stage I	30-May-14	Valid	Ministry of Environment and Forests
	Dhule- Aurangabad Transmission Line in Aurangabad District - Stage II	25-Jan-17	Valid	Ministry of Environment and Forests
	Bhopal- Indore Transmission Line in Bhopal District - Stage I	24-Jun-14	Valid	Ministry of Environment and Forests
	Bhopal- Indore Transmission Line in Bhopal District - Stage II	21-Sep-15	Valid	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Changes
	Bhopal- Bhopal Transmission Line in Bhopal District - Stage I	20-Jun-14	Valid	Ministry of Environment and Forests
	Bhopal- Bhopal Transmission Line in Bhopal District - Stage II	16-Sep-15	Valid	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Changes
	Dhule - Vadodara Transmission Line in Bharuch & Vadodara Districts (General Manager) -Stage I	27-Aug-14	Valid	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Changes
	Dhule - Vadodara Transmission Line in Bharuch & Vadodara Districts (Assistant General Manager) - Stage I	27-Aug-14	Valid	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Changes
	Dhule - Vadodara Transmission Line in Bharuch & Vadodara Districts - Stage II	04-Mar-15	Valid	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Changes
	Dhule - Vadodara Transmission Line in Dhule District - Stage II	19-Nov-15	Valid	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Changes
	Jabalpur-Bhopal Transmission Line in Bhopal & Raisen Districts - Stage I	31-Dec-14	Valid	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Changes
	Jabalpur-Bhopal Transmission Line in Bhopal & Raisen Districts - Stage II	25-Mar-15	Valid	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Changes
4	Approval under section 68 of Electricity Act, 2003	25-Nov-10	Valid	Ministry of Power
5	Approval from GOI under section 164 of Electricity Act, 2003- Under Gazette of India	29-Jan-13	25	Ministry of Power
6	Approval from CERC under section 17(3)	06-Apr-16	Valid	
7	Environmental Clearance	Not Applicable		

Source: Investment manager

Appendix 4 - BDTCL: Summary of Approvals & Licenses (2/3)

Sr. No.	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
8	Power & Telecommunication Coordination Committee ("PTCC") Clearance			
	Bhopal- Bhopal Transmission Line	31-Aug-13	Valid	PTCC, Government of India
	Jabalpur-Bhopal Transmission Line	13-Sep-13	Valid	PTCC, Government of India
	Dhule-Dhule Transmission Line	22-Jul-13	Valid	PTCC, Government of India
	Dhule- Vadodara Transmission Line	07-Mar-14	Valid	PTCC, Government of India
9	Railway Crossing			
	765 KV at KM 195/7-10 - Ratlam	13-Mar-14	Valid	Western Railway
	765 KV at KM 37/1-4 - Ratlam	09-May-13	Valid	Western Railway
	Between Diwanganj - Salamatpur at KM 865/2-4	18-Jun-13	35	West Central Railway
	KM 953/4-5 ET- JBP Section	18-Oct-13	Valid	West Central Railway
	Near Galan Railway Station at KM 359/27-28 & 360/1-2	25-Apr-14	Valid	Central Railway
	Between Ranala & Dondicha at KM 172/11 & 172/12 and tower LOC No. 22/0 & 23/0	07-Aug-14	Valid	Western Railway
10	Road Crossing			
	KM 569/1 & 569/2 on Dewas City Portion on NH-3	11-Sep-13	Valid	National Highway Authority of India
	KM 333+830 on Bhopal-Bloara NH-12	06-Jul-12	Valid	Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation Ltd.
	NH - 86	12-Aug-13	Valid	National Highway Authority of India
	NH-26 (Sagar Narsinghpur Section and Milestone 302-303 respectively)	05-Feb-14	Valid	National Highway Authority of India
	Between KM 148-149 NH-12 Deora- Udaipura Section	21-Jan-13	Valid	Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation Ltd.
	Dhule- Aurangabad at KM 240-241 of NH-3	08-May-14	Valid	National Highway Authority of India
	Dhule- Aurangabad at KM 500-501 of NH-6	16-May-14	Valid	National Highway Authority of India
	Dhule-Dhule at 241-242 of NH-3	15-May-14	Valid	National Highway Authority of India

Source: Investment manager

Appendix 4 - BDTCL: Summary of Approvals & Licences (3/3)

Sr. No.	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
11	River Crossing	No River Crossing		
12	Power Line Crossing			
	Bhopal - Bhopal	03-Aug-13	Valid	Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission Co. Ltd.
	Indore Bhopal (Jaitura-Ashta Line)	10-Dec-12	Valid	Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission Co. Ltd.
	Bhopal Indore (Bairagarh- Shyampur Line, Sawania- Ashta Line, Sawania- Suajlpur Line, Bairagarh- Kurawar Line, Ashta-Polai Line, Ashta-Amiyakal Line & Ashta-Bercha Line)	15-Jan-13	Valid	Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission Co. Ltd.
	Bhopal Jabalpur line (Shahpura Line & Sukhanarsinghpur line)	05-Apr-13	Valid	Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission Co. Ltd.
	Bhopal Jabalpur line (Barasia-Vidhisha line, Vidhisha-Raisen Line, Berasla-Vishisha Line, Bhopal-Bina Line & Bhopal-Vidhisha Line)	15-Jan-13	Valid	Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission Co. Ltd.
	Bhopal- Dhule Transmission Line	19-Oct-13	Valid	Maharashtra Electricity Transmission Co. Ltd.
	Dhule- Dhule Transmission Line (Provisional Permission)	30-Oct-14	Valid	Public Works Department - Mumbai
	Dhule Vadodara - I	30-May-13	Valid	Gujarat Energy Transmission Corporation Ltd.
	Dhule Vadodara - II	28-Feb-13	Valid	Gujarat Energy Transmission Corporation Ltd.
	Dhule Vadodara - III	25-Jul-13	Valid	Gujarat Energy Transmission Corporation Ltd.
13	Aviation Clearance			
	NOC for Height Clearance - Bhopal	12-Feb-13	7	Airport Authority of India
	NOC for Height Clearance between Bhopal & Indore	20-Feb-13	7	Airport Authority of India
	NOC for Height Clearance between Jabalpur & Bhopal	20-Feb-13	7	Airport Authority of India
	NOC for Height Clearance between Dhule to Aurangabad	01-Feb-14	7	Airport Authority of India
	NOC for Height Clearance between Dhule to Vadodara	13-Mar-14	7	Airport Authority of India
14	Defence Clearance			
	NOC for Construction of Dhule Aurangabad Line	19-Sep-13	Valid	Ministry of Defence
	NOC for Construction of Dhule Dhule Line	19-Sep-13	Valid	Ministry of Defence
	NOC for Construction of Dhule Vododara Line	19-Sep-13	Valid	Ministry of Defence
15	Transmission Service Agreement	07-Dec-10	Valid	
16	Approval for adoption of Tariff	28-Oct-11	35	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
17	Approval for Energisation	17-May-17	Expired	Central Electricity Authority, Chief Electrical Inspectorate Division

Source: Investment manager

Appendix 5 - JTCL: Summary of Approvals & Licenses (1/2)

Sr. No.	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
1	Company Registration	08-Sep-09	Valid	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
2	Transmission License	12-Oct-11	25	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
3	Forest Clearance			
	765KV Double Circuit Dharamjayagarh to Jabalpur Transmission Line- 09/DND/POW/2012-112	17-Aug-12	Valid	Forest Department
	765KV Double Circuit Dharamjayagarh to Jabalpur Transmission Line- 09/DND/POW/2012-113	17-Aug-12	Valid	Forest Department
	765KV Double Circuit Dharamjayagarh to Jabalpur Transmission Line- 09/DND/POW/2012-114	17-Aug-12	Valid	Forest Department
	Forest Registration Letter for Dharamjayagarh to Jabalpur Transmission Line	17-Jul-14	Valid	Collector, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
	In Principle approval for the diversion of forest land for construction of 765 KV D/C Jabalpur Transmission Line	23-Dec-14	Valid	Ministry of Environment & Forests
	Approval for construction of 765 KV D/C Jabalpur Transmission Line in Korba District of Chhattisgarh	10-Jun-15	Valid	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
	Dharamjayagarh to Jabalpur Transmission Line Stage I Clearance	31-Dec-14	Valid	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
	Dharamjayagarh to Jabalpur Transmission Line Stage II Clearance	10-Mar-15	Valid	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
	Jabalpur Bina Transmission Line Stage I	15-Jan-15	Valid	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
	Jabalpur Bina Transmission Line Stage II	16-Mar-15	Valid	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
4	Approval under section 68 of Electricity Act, 2003	25-Nov-10	Valid	Ministry of Power
5	Approval from GOI under section 164 of Electricity Act, 2003	05-Jun-13	Valid	Ministry of Power
6	Approval from CERC under section 17(3)	Not Found		
7	Environmental Clearance	Not Applicable	Valid	
8	Power & Telecommunication Coordination Committee ("PTCC") Clearance			
	PTCC - Chhattisgarh Portion	21-May-15	Valid	PTCC, GOI
	PTCC - Madhya Pradesh Portion	13-Apr-15	Valid	PTCC, GOI
9	Railway Crossing			
	Provisional Approval for Erection of power line between Urga & Saragbundia Railway Station at KM 688/C 21-23 & KM 688/C22-24	18-Sep-14	Valid	South East Central Railway
	Provisional Approval for Erection of power line between Gevra Road Railway Station & NTPC Sipat at KM Stone 12 & 13	13-Jun-14	Valid	South East Central Railway
	Provisional Approval for Erection of power line between Guthku & Kalmitar Railway Station at KM 740/20-22 & Km 740/21N-23N	13-Jun-14	Valid	South East Central Railway
	Erection of power line between Bargi - Gowarighat Railway Station at KM 1208/4-5	27-Apr-15	Valid	South East Central Railway
10	Road Crossing			
	765 KV D/C OH NH crossing Bilaspur- Ratanpur (NH-130)	28-May-15	Valid	Chhattisgarh Road Development Corporation Ltd.
	765KV Double Circuit Dharamjayagarh	09-Dec-13	Valid	Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation Ltd.

Source: Investment Manager

*Permission not signed by the executive engineer of the government in Road Crossing 765 KV D/C OH NH crossing Bilaspur - Ratanpur (NH-130) .

Appendix 5 - JTCL: Summary of Approvals & Licenses (2/2)

Sr. No.	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
11	River Crossing	No River Crossing		
12	Power Line Crossing			
	Approval order for power line crossings of tower no. 7/0 and 8/0.	27-Jun-15	Valid	Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Ltd.
	Approval order for power line crossings of tower no. 11A/0 and 11B/0.	23-Jan-15	Valid	Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Ltd.
	Approval for overhead crossing of existing 132 KV DCDS Korba- Champa Line of CSPTCL By 765 KV D/C Dharmjaygarh- Jabalpur Transmission Line	20-Nov-13	Valid	Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Ltd.
	Approval for overhead crossing of 400KV and 200KV and 132KV lines of CSTPL by 765 KV D/C Dharmjaygarh- Jabalpur Transmission Line	03-Jun-13	Valid	Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Ltd.
	Approval for overhead crossing of Chhuri to S/s Mopka of CSTPCL by 765 KV D/C Dharmjaygarh Jabalpur Transmission Line of JTCL	04-Dec-13	Valid	Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Ltd.
	Approval for overhead crossing Korba to Mopka of CSTPCL by 765 KV D/C Dharmjaygarh Jabalpur Transmission Line of JTCL	04-Dec-13	Valid	Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Ltd.
	Approval for overhead crossing of LILO of one circuit of 400KV DCDS Korba Khedmara line to Marwa under construction of CSPTCL by 765 KV D/C Dharamjaygarh- Jabalpur Transmission Line of M/s JTCL.	05-Nov-14	Valid	Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Ltd.
	Approval for overhead crossing of existing 400 KV DCDS Korba (W)- Khedamara line of CSPTCL by 765 KV D/C Dharmajaygarh-Jabalpur Transmission line of M/s JTCL.	29-Apr-14	Valid	Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Ltd.
	Approval for overhead crossing of existing 132 KV DCDS Belgahna Railway Traction line of CSPTCL by 765 KV D/C Dharmjaygarh Jabalpur Transmission Line of M/s JTCL.	21-Nov-13	Valid	Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Ltd.
	Joint Inspection report of Powerline Crossings_ 02-04/TL/JTCL/765KV/01-03/1031	29-Mar-14	Valid	Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Ltd.
	Approval for overhead crossing of existing 220 KV DCDS Korba- Banari-Suhela Line of CSPTCL by 765KV D/C Dharmajaygarh Jabalpur Transmission Line of M/s JTCL	01-Oct-13	Valid	Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Ltd.
	Approval for overhead crossing of 400 KV & 765 KV line of Power Grid by 765 KV D/C Dharamjaygarh Jabalpur T/L of M/s JTCL. Tower No. 64/0 and 65/0	10-Aug-13	Valid	Power Grid Corporation Ltd.
	Approval for Overhead Crossing of 400 KV S/C Korba Bhilai II T/L of Power Grid by 765KV D/C Dharamjaygarh Jabalpur T/L of M/s JTCL.	07-Feb-14	Valid	Power Grid Corporation Ltd.
	Approval for overhead crossing of 765KV D/C Dharamjaygarh Jabalpur Transmission Line of JTCL with upcoming 765 KV D/C Champa PS to Korba & Bilaspur- Korba Transmission Line.	02-Jan-14	Valid	Power Grid Corporation Ltd.
13	Aviation Clearance - NOC for Transmission Line	27-Nov-13	7	Airport Authority of India
14	Defence Clearance - NOC from Aviation Angle for Construction	27-May-15	Valid	Ministry of Defence
15	Transmission Service Agreement	01-Dec-10	Valid	
16	Approval for adoption of Tariff	28-Oct-11	35	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission

Source: Investment Manager

*Permission not signed by the executive engineer of the government in Road Crossing 765 KV D/C OH NH crossing Bilaspur - Ratanpur (NH-130) .

Appendix 6 - MTL: Summary of Approvals & Licenses (1/3)

Sr. No.	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
1	Company Registration	14-Aug-14	Valid	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
2	**Aviation Clearance**			
	NOC for Height Clearance	9-Mar-17	7	Airport Authority Of India
	NOC for Height Clearance	9-Mar-17	7	Airport Authority Of India
	NOC for Height Clearance	9-Mar-17	7	Airport Authority Of India
	NOC for Height Clearance	9-Mar-17	7	Airport Authority Of India
	NOC for Height Clearance	16-Mar-17	7	Airport Authority Of India
	NOC for Height Clearance	9-Mar-17	7	Airport Authority Of India
	NOC for Height Clearance	21-Mar-17	7	Airport Authority Of India
	NOC for Height Clearance	21-Mar-17	7	Airport Authority Of India
	NOC for Height Clearance	9-Mar-17	7	Airport Authority Of India
	NOC for Height Clearance	9-Mar-17	7	Airport Authority Of India
	NOC for Height Clearance	21-Mar-17	7	Airport Authority Of India
	NOC for Height Clearance	9-Mar-17	7	Airport Authority Of India
	NOC for Height Clearance	21-Mar-17	7	Airport Authority Of India
	NOC for Height Clearance	9-Mar-17	7	Airport Authority Of India
3	Approval under section 68(1) of Electricity Act, 2003	27-Jul-15	Valid	Ministry of Power
4	Approval from GOI under section 164 of Electricity Act, 2003 - Under Gazette of India	20-Sep-16	25	Ministry of Power
5	Approval from CERC under section 17(3)	4-Jun-16	Valid	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
6	Approval under section 14 of Electricity Act, 2003	23-Nov-15	25	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
7	Approval for Energisation under regulation 43 of CEA	15-May-17	Valid	Central Electricity Authority
8	**Forest Clearance**			
	Nizamabad- Yeddumailaram Transmission Line at Nizamabad - Stage I (in Principal Approval)	14-Oct-16	5	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
	Nizamabad- Yeddumailaram Transmission Line at Nizamabad - Stage I (Working approval)	6-Jan-17	1	Forest Department (Government of Telangana)
	Nizamabad- Yeddumailaram Transmission Line at Nizamabad - Stage II (in Principal Approval)	12-Jan-18	Valid	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 6 - MTL: Summary of Approvals & Licenses (2/3)

Sr. No.	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
9	**Power & Telecommunication Coordination Committee ("PTCC") Clearance**			
	Nizamabad- Yeddumailaram Transmission Line	11-Apr-17	Valid	PTCC, Government of India
	Maheshwaram-MahabubNagar Transmission Line	14-Jun-17	Valid	PTCC, Government of India
10	**Road Crossing**			
	Nizamabad-Shankarpali over NH 44 between AP 8/0 and AP 9/0	27-Jan-17	Valid	National Highway Authority of India
	Nizamabad-Shankarpali over NH 9 (Hyderabad to Mumbai)	3-Mar-17	Valid	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways
	Maheshwaram-MahabubNagar Transmission Line	10-Mar-17	Valid	National Highway Authority of India
11	**Defence Clearance**			
	NOC from aviation angle for Construction of Maheshwaram Mahabubnagar Line.	26-May-17	Valid	Ministry of Defence
	NOC from aviation angle for Construction of Nizamabad- Shankarpali	29-May-17	Valid	Ministry of Defence
12	**Power Line Crossing Approval**			
	Raichur Line Tower (Provisional Permission)	6-Jul-16	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd
	Maheshwaram-MahabubNagar 132 KV & 220 KV	12-Sep-16	Valid	Transmission Corporation of Telangana Limited
	Maheshwaram-MahabubNagar (Provisional Permission)	8-Dec-16	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd
	Maheshwaram- Veltoor	26-May-17	Valid	Transmission Corporation of Telangana Limited
	Nizamabad-Sharkarpally Transmission Line crossing 132KV Kandi	3-Mar-17	Valid	Transmission Corporation of Telangana Limited
	Nizamabad-Yeddumaillaram Transmission Line crossing 132KV & 220 KV	9-Aug-16	Valid	Transmission Corporation of Telangana Limited
	Nizamabad-Yeddumaillaram Transmission Line crossing 132KV & 220 KV in Medak Circle	10-Oct-16	Valid	Transmission Corporation of Telangana Limited
	Nizamabad-Sharkarpally 400KV Gajwel-Shankaraplly DC line	19-Oct-16	Valid	Transmission Corporation of Telangana Limited
	Nizamabad-Sharkarpally Transmission Line (Provisional Permission)	23-Jan-17	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd
	Nizamabad-Sharkarpally 220 KV Sadasivpet- Shankarpally Line	4-Aug-17	Valid	Transmission Corporation of Telangana Limited

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 6 - MTL: Summary of Approvals & Licenses (3/3)

Sr. No.	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
13	**Railway Crossing**			
	400kv D/C Nizamabad-Shankarpali	13-Feb-17	Valid	South Central Railway
14	**Transmission Service Agreement**			
	Transmission Service Agreement between MTL & Long Term Transmission Customers	10-Jun-15	35	
	Transmission Service Agreement between MTL & Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd	27-Apr-17	Valid	
15	**Approval for adoption of Tariff**			
	Approval for adoption of Tariff	24-Nov-15	35	
	Revised approval for adoption of Tariff	12-Jun-17	35	
16	**Trial run certificate**			
	Nizamabad - Shankarapally lines I & II.	20-Oct-17	Valid	Power System Operation Corporation Limited
	Maheshwaram - Mahabubnagar lines I & II.	26-Dec-17	Valid	Power System Operation Corporation Limited

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 7 - RTCL: Summary of Approvals & Licenses (1/2)

Sr. No.	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
1	Company Registration	20-Dec-12	Valid	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
2	Transmission License	27-Oct-11	25	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
3	**Environment (Forest) Clearance**			
	FRA Certificate and District level Committee Meeting	22-Jun-15	Valid	Office of District Collector, Chittorgarh, Government of Rajasthan
	400 KV/ D/C RAPP to Shujalpur	19-Aug-15	Valid	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change Regional Office (Central Region)
4	Approval under section 68 of Electricity Act, 2003	16-May-13	Valid	Ministry of Power, Government of India
5	Approval from GOI under section 164 of Electricity Act, 2003- under Gazette of India	07-Jan-15	25	Ministry of Power, Government of India
6	Approval under section 14 of Electricity Act, 2003	26-Sep-13	25	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
7	Approval under section 17 (3) of Electricity Act, 2003	01-Apr-15	Valid	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
8	**Power Telecommunication Coordination Committee ("PTCC") Clearance**			
	PTCC route approval for 400KV D/C RAPP (Rawatbhata Atomic power plant) - Shujalpur T/L (For Rajasthan Portion)	14-Dec-15	Valid	PTCC, Government of India
	PTCC route approval for 400KV Double Circuit Transmission line from RAPP-Shujalpur (Length 101 km) (For Madhya Pradesh Portion)	19-Dec-15	Valid	PTCC, Government of India
9	**Railway Clearance**			
	Nagda- Kota section railway	21-Apr-15	Valid	West Central Railway
	RTA-MKC section	12-Jun-15	35	West Central Railway

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 7 - RTCL: Summary of Approvals & Licenses (2/2)

Sr. No.	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
10	**Power Line Clearance**			
	RVPN Transmission Lines: =>132 KV D/C Kota to Gandhisagar =>220 KV D/C Kota - Barod =>132 KV S/C Morak to Bhiwanimandi =>132 KV S/C Bhiwanimandi to Kanwari	30-Apr-15	Valid	Office of The Superintending Engineer (TCC V) Kota
	220 KV Shujalpur-Rajgarh and 132KV Sarangpur-Khilchipur Line of MPPTCL	08-May-15	Valid	Office of The Superintending Engineer Eht(Maint.) Circle Mp Power
	Powergrid 400KV D/C Shujalpur- Nagda TL to RTCL	29-Jul-15	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
11	Application for Civil Aviation	29-Apr-15	Not Available	Airport Authority of India Limited
12	Civil Defence Clearance for installation of 400KV D/C(TWIN) RAAP to Shujalpur	08-Apr-16	5	Directorate of Operations, Air Traffic Services
13	Transmission Service Agreement between RAPP and Power Distribution companies(LTTC - Long Term Transmission Companies)	24-Jul-13	35	
14	Transmission Service Agreement between RAPP and Power Grid Corporation India Limited	17-Dec-15		
15	Transmission license order	31-Jul-14	25	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
16	Approval for adoption of tariff	23-Jul-14	Valid	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
17	Energisation of 400KV D/C (Twin Moose) RAPP- Shujalpur transmission line	18-Dec-15	Valid	Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to safety and electric supply) Regulations, 2010
18	RAPP Rawatbhata to Shujalpur Transmission line	12-May-15	Not Available	National Highway Crossing (Ministry of Road Transport and Highway)
19	Trial Operation of Transmission Element (LINE- RPTL bays and line reactor at RAPP-7&8-NPCIL)	28-Dec-16	Valid	Power System Operation Corporation Limited

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 8 - PKTCL: Summary of Approvals & Licenses (1/2)

Sr. No.	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
1	**Aviation Clearance**			
	- No Objection Certificate for Height Clearance:			
	JAMS/EAST/P/090716/170575	22-Sep-16	7	Airports Authority of India
	JAMS/EAST/P/090716/170575/2	22-Sep-16	7	Airports Authority of India
	JAMS/EAST/P/090716/170575/3	26-Sep-16	7	Airports Authority of India
	JAMS/EAST/P/090716/170575/4	26-Sep-16	7	Airports Authority of India
	JAMS/EAST/P/090716/170575/5	26-Sep-16	7	Airports Authority of India
	JAMS/EAST/P/090716/170575/6	22-Sep-16	7	Airports Authority of India
	JAMS/EAST/P/090716/170575/7	22-Sep-16	7	Airports Authority of India
	JAMS/EAST/P/090716/170575/8	22-Sep-16	7	Airports Authority of India
	JAMS/EAST/P/090716/170575/9	22-Sep-16	7	Airports Authority of India
	JAMS/EAST/P/090716/170575/10	26-Sep-16	7	Airports Authority of India
	JAMS/EAST/P/090716/170575/11	22-Sep-16	7	Airports Authority of India
	JAMS/EAST/P/090716/170575/12	26-Sep-16	7	Airports Authority of India
2	**Energisation of Plants**			
	400 Kv Kharagpur - Chaibasa D/C transmission line of PKTCL	13-May-16	Valid	Central Electricity Authority
	400 Kv Purulia - Ranchi D/C transmission line of PKTCL	27-Dec-16	Valid	Central Electricity Authority
3	**Forest Clearance**			
	Jharkhand - Saraikela and East Singhbhum	24-Sep-15	Valid	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
	Kharagpur to Chaibasa	17-Jul-15	Valid	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
	Rairangpur Forest Division in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha	4-Sep-15	Valid	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
	Ranchi & Khunti district of Jharkhand	24-Sep-15	Valid	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
	Purulia - Ranchi	22-Sep-16	Valid	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
4	**Road Crossing**			
	NH-6, Kharagpur to Behragora	5-Nov-15	Valid	National Highway Authority of India
	NH-23, Tengriya Village	27-Feb-16	Valid	National Highway Authority of India
	NOC for NH-75, Ranchi - Chaibasa - Jaintgarh	25-May-16	Valid	National Highway Authority of India
	Overhead crossing of 132 Kv D/C Gola Chandil transmission line	29-Jan-16	Valid	Damodar Valley Corporation Electricity Department
	Overhead crossing of 220 Kv D/C BTPS-Jamshedpur transmission line	29-Jan-16	Valid	Damodar Valley Corporation Electricity Department
	NH-33, Ranchi-Tata, near village Darbul.	9-Dec-15	Valid	National Highway Authority of India

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 8 - PKTCL: Summary of Approvals & Licenses (2/2)

Sr. No.	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
5	**Power Line Crossing**			
	Kharagpur-Chaibasa line over KTPP-Kharagpur line	11-May-16	Valid	West Bengal State Electricity Transmission Company Limited
	Kharagpur-Chaibasa line over Jamshedpur-Joda line	30-Dec-15	Valid	Damodar Valley Corporation Electricity Department
	Kharagpur-Chaibasa line over RCP-Joda line	30-Dec-15	Valid	Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited
	Kharagpur-Chaibasa line over Jamshedpur-Baripada line	4-Dec-15	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
	Kharagpur-Chaibasa line over Chaibasa Mini Grid Substation to our Chaliyama Steel Plant	29-Jul-15	Valid	Rungta Mines Limited
	Ranchi-Chandwa line near village-Bero	7-Mar-16	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
	Bero-Patratu line near village-Bero	17-Mar-16	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
	Purulia-Ranchi line over Chandil line of Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	16-Feb-16	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
	Purulia-Ranchi line over Gola-Chandil line	29-Jan-16	Valid	Damodar Valley Corporation Electricity Department
	Purulia-Ranchi line over BTPS-Jamshedpur line	29-Jan-16	Valid	Damodar Valley Corporation Electricity Department
	Purulia-Ranchi line over Hatia-Kamdara line	26-Feb-16	Valid	Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited
	Purulia-Ranchi line over Ranchi Bero line of Power Grid	7-Mar-16	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
	Purulia-Ranchi line over Ranchi-Rourkela line	31-Dec-15	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
6	**Power Telecommunication Co-ordination Committee ("PTCC") Clearance**			
	Kharagpur to Chaibasa line	10-May-16	Valid	Power Telecommunication Co-ordination Committee
	Purulia to Ranchi line	16-Jun-16	Valid	Power Telecommunication Co-ordination Committee
7	**Railway Crossing**			
	Haludpukur - Bahalda Road Railway Station	17-Feb-16	Valid	South Eastern Railway
	Purulia-Ranchi line over Suisa-Torang stations	8-Jul-16	Valid	South Eastern Railway
	Purulia-Ranchi line over Lodhma-Baisiring stations	8-Jul-16	Valid	South Eastern Railway
8	**Transmission License**	16-Jun-14	25	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
9	**Diversion of Forest Land/ Permission for felling of trees**			
	Kharagpur Division	24-Sep-15	Valid	Government of West Bengal - Directorate of Forest
	Rairangpur Division	8-Oct-15	Valid	Office of the Divisional Forest Officer - Rairangpur Division
	Saraikela and Jamshedpur Division	21-Dec-15	Valid	Government of Jharkhand - Directorate of Forest
	Baghmundi Range	28-Oct-16	Valid	Government of West Bengal - Directorate of Forest
	Ranchi and Khunti Division	6-Jan-16	Valid	Government of Jharkhand - Directorate of Forest
10	**Transmission Service Agreement**			
	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd - Kharagpur-Chaibasa Line	22-Dec-15	Valid	
	Long Term Transmission Customers (Various Parties)	6-Aug-13	35	
11	Approval for Adoption of Tariff	20-Aug-14		Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, New Delhi
12	Company Registration	15-Dec-12	Valid	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
13	Approval from GOI under section 164 of Electricity Act, 2003- under Gazette of India	7-May-15	25	Ministry of Power
14	Approval under section 68 of Electricity Act, 2003	29-May-13	Valid	Ministry of Power
15	Approval from CERC under section 17(3)	1-Apr-15	Valid	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
16	Defence Clearance	Application Made		
17	Trial Operation of Transmission Element (Tower 223 & 224 Chaibasa-Kharagpur)	1-Aug-16	Valid	Power System Operation Corporation Limited
18	Trial Operation of Transmission Element (New Ranchi- New Purulia CKT-I & CKT-II)	10-Feb-17	Valid	Power System Operation Corporation Limited

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 9 - PTCL: Summary of Approvals & Licenses (1/1)

Sr. No.	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
1	Company Registration	19-Dec-12	Valid	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
2	Transmission License	14-Jul-14	25	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
3	**Transmission Service Agreement**			
	Transmission Service Agreement between PTCL & Long Term Transmission Customers	12-May-14	35	
	Transmission Service Agreement between PTCL & Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd	23-May-16	Valid	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
4	**Approval for adoption of Tariff**			
	Approval for Adoption of Tariff	5-Aug-14	Valid	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
5	Approval under section 68(1) of Electricity Act, 2003	21-Mar-16	Valid	Ministry of Power
	Approval from GOI under section 164 of Electricity Act, 2003 - under Gazette of India	16-May-13	25	Ministry of Power
6	Approval for Energisation under regulation 43 of CEA	27-May-16	Valid	Ministry of Power
7	Permission for change of land use	31-Dec-15	Valid	
8	**Aviation Clearance**			
	NOC for Height Clearance	9-Mar-17	Valid	Airport Authority of India
9	**Power & Telecommunication Coordination Committee ("PTCC") Clearance**			
	Patiala - Kaithlal Transmission Line at Patran	28-Apr-15	Valid	PTCC, Government of India
	Trial Run Certificate			
	Patran-Kakrala, Patran-Patran I & II and Patran-Rajla	20-Oct-17	Valid	Power System Operation Corporation Limited

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 10 - NRSS: Summary of Approvals & Licenses (1/4)

Sr. No.	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
1	**Company Related Registrations**			
	Certificate of Incorporation	29-07-2013	Valid	Registrar of Companies
	Certificate for Commencement of Business	18-10-2013	Valid	Registrar of Companies
	Transmission License	14-11-2014	25	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
2	**Power Line Clearance (Crossing Proposal)**			
	400 KV S/C Jalandhar-Amritsar, 400 KV D/C Jalandhar - Moga LILO, 400 KV D/C Chamera - Jalandhar LILO, 400 KV D/C Chamera - Jalandhar, 800 KV S/C Krishnapur - Moga ckt-11, 400 KV D/C banala - Amritsar Transmission Lines by proposed 400 KV D/C jalandhar - Samba Line.	04-06-2015	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd
	Overhead crossing of 800 KV KMTL-I by 400 KV Jalandhar-Samba TL.	06-07-2015	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd
	Underneath crossing of 400 KV D/C Jalandhar - Samba Line with existing 400 KV D/C Kurushetra - Jalandhar	29-07-2015	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd
	400 KV power line over 132 KV D/C Pattan Magam & 220 KV Zainakote - Amargrah Transmission Line	08-05-2017	Valid	J&K Power Development Department
	400 KV, D/C Transmission Line between location No. 39 & 40 of 132 KV - Barn Jourian Transmission Line	17-02-2016	Valid	Power Development Department (Jammu & Kashmir)
	Electrical clearance between span 179-180 existing line of 220KV D/C Bishnah - Hiranagar Transmission Line	03-11-2016	Valid	Power Development Department (Jammu & Kashmir)
	400 KV D/C jalandhar-samba-Amargrah Transmission Line	15-01-2016	Valid	Power Development Department (Jammu & Kashmir)
	400 KV D/C Samba-Amargrah Transmission Line	02-10-2016	Valid	Power Development Department (Jammu & Kashmir)
	Overhead power line crossing of 400 KV S/C Uri-11-Waqoora T/L by 400 KV Samba - Amargarh T/L	04-04-2017	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd
3	**Transmission Service Agreeement**			
	Transmission Service Agreement between NRSS & Long Term Transmission Customers	02-01-2014	35	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
	Transmission Service Agreement between NRSS & Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd	22-12-2015	Valid	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 10 - NRSS: Summary of Approvals & Licenses (2/4)

Sr. No.	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
4	**River Crossing**			
	400 KV Double circuit Jalandhar-Samba Transmission Line	05-11-2015	Valid	Executive Engineer, Gurdaspur Division A.B.D.N
5	**Forest Clearance**			
	400 KV D/C Samba-Amargrah Transmission Line passing through Kathau, Jammu, Resai, Nowshera, Rajouri, Poonch, shopian & Pir-panjal Forect Divisions	16-09-2015	Valid	Department of Forest, Environment & Ecology
	400 KV substation Jalandhar to Sambha under Forest division and Districts Gurdaspur, Jalandhar and Pathankot, Punjab.	28-09-2015	Valid	Department of Forest, Environment & Ecology
6	**Railway Clearance**			
	400 KV electric overhead transmission crossing line between Telegraph post No. 58/9 and telegraph post No. 59/0 and between Ghagwal and Sambha Railway station on PKT-JAT section.	25-02-2016	Valid	Northern Railways
	400 KV electric overhead transmission crossing line between Telegraph post No. 76/8-9 and telegraph post No. 76/9 and between Gurdaspur and Dinanagar Railway station on AST-PKT section.	25-02-2016	Valid	Northern Railways
	400 KV electric overhead transmission crossing line between KM No. 60/0 and KM No. 60/1 and between Ghagwal and Sambha Railway station on PKT-JAT section.	09-06-2016	Valid	Northern Railways
7	**Aviation/Defence Clearance**			
	LOC for 400 KV D/C Jalandhar - Samba Transmission Line	22-02-2016	Valid	Airport Authority of India
	400 KV D/C LILO of Uri-Wagoora Transmission Line	01-08-2018	Valid	Airport Authority of India
	NOC for construction of 400KV D/C Jalandhar to Samba and Samba to AmargrahTransmission line	28-09-2017	7	Group Captain, Defence
	NOC of height clearance for construction of 400KV D/C Jalandhar to Samba Transmission line	15-02-2016	7	Airport Authority of India

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 10 - NRSS: Summary of Approvals & Licenses (3/4)

Sr. No.	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
8	**Road Crossing**			
	NOC for crossing proposal of NH-15 at Km. 26.108 for laying of 400KV D/C Jalandhar-Samba Transmission Line	20-02-2016	Valid	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
	NOC for crossing proposal of NH-01 at Km. 394+440 for laying of 400KV D/C Jalandhar-Samba Transmission Line	20-02-2016	Valid	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
	NOC for crossing proposal of NH-01 at Km. 395+204 for laying of 400KV D/C Jalandhar-Samba Transmission Line	20-02-2016	Valid	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
	Road crossing proposal 400KV D/C Line near Karhama	06-11-2016	Valid	Office of the Supreintending Engineer, PWD (R&B) Circle Baramulla/ Kupwara.
	NOC for road crossing proposal 400KV D/C line near Karhama.	14-02-2017	Valid	Office of Chief Engineer PW (R&B) Department, KMR
	Crossing of Transmission Line over Jammu - RS Pura Road	27-05-2017	Valid	Office of Chief Engineer PW (R&B) Department, Jammu
9	**Power Telecommunication Coordination Committee ("PTCC") Clearance**			
	400 KV D/C Jallandhar-Sambha Transmission Line	02-12-2016	Valid	PTCC, Government of India
	400 KV D/C LILO- URI-wagoora Line	23-03-2018	Valid	PTCC, Government of India
	400 KV D/C Samba Amargrah Transmission Line	03-11-2016	Valid	PTCC, Government of India
	400 KV D/C Jallandhar-Sambha Transmission Line	14-02-2017	Valid	PTCC, Government of India
	LILO of both circuit of Uri-Wagoora 400 KV D/C Line at Amargarh Substation.	04-10-2018	Valid	PTCC, Government of India
10	**Energisation Clearances**			
	Approval under regulation 43 of CEA Regulations 2010 for energisation 400/220 kv GIS Sub Station.	03-09-2018	2	Central Electricity Authority
	Approval under regulation 43 of CEA Regulations 2010 for energisation 400KV D/C Jalandhar-Samba Line.	17-06-2018	2	Central Electricity Authority
	Approval under regulation 43 of CEA Regulations 2010 for energisation LILO of both circuits of Uri-Wagoora 400 kv D/C line at 400/220 kv GIS at Amargrah, Srinagar.	03-09-2018	2	Central Electricity Authority
	Approval under regulation 43 of CEA Regulations 2010 for energisation 400KV D/C Samba-Amargarh Line.	20-08-2018	2	Central Electricity Authority

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 10 - NRSS: Summary of Approvals & Licenses (4/4)

Sr. No.	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
11	**Approval under Electricity Act, 2003**			
	Approval from GOI under section 164 of Electricity Act, 2003	17-09-2015	25	Central Electricity Authority
	Approval u/s 68 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for laying overhead transmission line.	19-09-2013	Valid	Ministry of Power
	Approval from CERC under section 17(3)	01-08-2018	Valid	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
12	**Approval for adoption of Tariff**			
	Approval for adoption of Tariff	12-10-2014	Valid	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
	Revised approval for adoption of Tariff	06-12-2017	Valid	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
13	**Trial Run Certificate**			
	400 KV Jalandhar-Samba lines I & II	28-12-2016	Valid	Power System Operation Corporation Limited
	400/220 KV, 315 MVA-1 (3X105 MVA) along with associated 400 KV bay 403(main) & 220 KV bay 203 at amargarh, 400/220 KV, 315 MVA-2 (3X105 MVA) along with associated 400 KV bay 406(main) & 220 KV bay 209 at amargarh, 220 KV bay no 202 at Zainkote-Amargarh at Amargarh, 220 KV bay no 206 at Delina-Amargarh at Amargarh.	03-07-2018	Valid	Power System Operation Corporation Limited
	400 KV, 3-Ph MVAR Bus Reactor-1 along with associated 400 KV bay 415(main)& 414(tie) at Amargarh, 400 KV, 3-Ph 63 MVAR Bus Reactor-2 at Amargarh.	04-07-2018	Valid	Power System Operation Corporation Limited
	400 KV Uri1(NHPC)-Amargarh-1 and associated bays 410(main) & 411(tie) at Amargarh, 400 KV Amargarh-Wagoora(PG)-1 and associated bays 409(main) & 408(tie) at Amargarh.	22-05-2018	Valid	Power System Operation Corporation Limited
	400 KV Amargarh-Samba (PG)-1 along with 50 MVAR Non-switchable line reactors at Amargarh end and associated bays 401(main) & 402(tie) at Amargarh end.	20-09-2018	Valid	Power System Operation Corporation Limited

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 11 - OGPTL: Summary of Approvals & Licenses (1/7)

Sr. No	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
1	**Transmission License**			
	Transmission License	30-Jun-16	25	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
2	**Forest Clearance**			
	FRA- Jharsuguda: OGPTL Transmission Line in Lakhanpur Tehsil and Jharsuguda Tehsil	13-Oct-16	Valid	District Collector, Jharsuguda (Govt. of Odisha)
	FRA- Sundargarh: NOC against forest diversion proposal	24-Oct-16	Valid	Ministry of Environment and Forests
	FRA Revised- Jharsuguda: OGPTL Transmission Line in Lakhanpur Tehsil and Jharsuguda Tehsil	02-May-17	Valid	District Collector, Jharsuguda (Govt. of Odisha)
	OGPTL Raipur Transmission Line in Bematra	20-Jan-17	Valid	Ministry of Environment and Forests
	OGPTL Raipur Transmission Line in Bilaspur	04-Feb-17	Valid	Ministry of Environment and Forests
	OGPTL Raipur Transmission Line in Janjgir District	10-Feb-17	Valid	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Changes
	OGPTL Raipur Transmission Line in Kharsia tehsil	27-Apr-17	Valid	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Changes
	NOC against forest diversion proposal, Tangarpali	-	Valid	Tehsildar, Tangarpali
	NOC against forest diversion proposal, Lehripara	20-Mar-17	Valid	Tehsildar, Lehripara
	NOC against forest diversion proposal, Hemgir	03-Mar-17	Valid	Tehsildar, Hemgir
3	**Power & Telecommunication Coordination Committee ("PTCC") Clearance**			
	Approval to the route of Power transmission line of 400 KV D/C Sundargarh - Jharsuguda (OPGC)	16-Jun-17	Valid	Power Telecommunication Co-ordination Committee
	Approval to the route of Power Transmission Line of 765 KV D/C Raipur - Jharsuguda (For Chattisgarh Portion)	18-Apr-18	Valid	Power Telecommunication Co-ordination Committee
	Approval to the route of Power Transmission Line of 765 KV D/C Raipur - Jharsuguda (For Odisha Portion)	05-Sep-17	Valid	Power Telecommunication Co-ordination Committee
4	**Railway Crossing**			
	400 KV Double Circuit over head transmission line of M/s OGPTL/ Jharsuguda crossing over the railway track in between Malidh - Kechobahal Station in Chakradharpur Division (Drg No. OGPTL/400/RLY/28-29-REV-01)	10-Aug-17	Valid	Senior Divisional Electrical Engineer (S.E. Railway)
	400 KV Electrical track crossing at KM 522/7-522/10 in between Jharsuguda & IB Railway Stations (Drg No. OGPTL/400/RLY/38-39).	22-Jun-17	Valid	Senior Divisional Electrical Engineer, SEC Railway

Source:Investment Manager

Appendix 11 - OGPTL: Summary of Approvals & Licenses (2/7)

Sr. No	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
	400 KV D/C IBTPS - OPGC Jharsuguda (Sundergarh) Transmission Line - Spotting of dead end tower & railway crossing approval in line of the tower between 59/0 & 60/0	06-Dec-16	Valid	Odisha Power Generation Corporation Limited
	765 KV Cover Over head power line crossing in between Hathbandh and Bhatapara stations (Drg No. OGPTL/RLY/38-39 REV-2)	11-Dec-17	Valid	South East Central Railway
	765 KV Cover Over head power line crossing in between Nipaniya Railway and Lafarge Cement plant (DRG no- OGPTL/RLY/58-59).	11-Dec-17	Valid	South East Central Railway
	765 KV Sundargarh - Raipur D/C transmission line of OGPTL over SEC Railway line crossing in between station Kharsia and Jharidhi at AP 96-97	01-May-17	Valid	South East Central Railway
	765 KV Electrical track at AP 102 & AP103 in between Dharamjaygarh & Kharsia railway stations.	24-Mar-17	Valid	South East Central Railway
5	**Road Crossing**			
	Permission of Overhead crossing over NH-49 near village Budipur	20-Jan-17	Valid	Office of Chief Engineer, National Highways
	Permission of Overhead crossing over NH-49 AP-99 AP-99A reg	05-Aug-16	Valid	Public Works Department
	Permission of Overhead crossing over NH-200 AP-100 AP-101 reg	05-Aug-16	Valid	Public Works Department
	Permission of Overhead crossing over NH-200 AP-105 AP-106 reg	05-Aug-16	Valid	Public Works Department
	OGPTL Highway crossing at AP72-AP73	13-Jul-16	Valid	Public Works Department
	Power Line crossing with highway at AP80-AP81	20-Jul-16	Valid	Chattisgarh Road Development Authority
6	**Power Line Crossing**			
	Approval for Power line Crossing of 400 KV - Jharsuguda line of OGPTL over IBEUL 400 KV line between tower Loc no:41 and 42 and between Loc no.4&5 at Sundargarh.	02-Feb-17	Valid	Ind-Barath Energy (Utkal) Limited
	Approval of proposal for underneath crossing of your 400 KV D/C OPGC-Sundargarh transmission line between Loc no.12/2 and 13/0 under 765KV D/C Jharsuguda(Sundergarh)-Darlipalli of PGCIL at Kenapalli village,Thasil-Tangarpalli,Dist-Sundargarh.	25-Jun-17	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited

Source:Investment Manager

Appendix 11 – OGPTL: Summary of Approvals & Licenses (3/7)

Sr. No	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
	Power line crossing proposal - Over crossing by 400 KV D/C OPGC - Sundargarh T/L of 400 KV D/C Rourkela-Raigarh D/C TL - 1 and 2.	20-Oct-16	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
	Approved profile and detailed survey report of power line crossing over 400 KV OPGC-Jharsuguda D/C of Odisha Generation Phase-II.	24-Oct-16	Valid	Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Litd.
	Approval of Overhead crossing of 400 KV D/C OPGC Jharsuguda line in between loc no. 6 and 7 with existing 220 KV s/c Budhipadar-Korba 3 line.	22-Nov-16	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
	EHV Power Line overhead crossing of existing (i) 400 KV DCDS Khedamara -Korba West and Khedamara Marwa PH Circuit (ii) 220 KV DCSS Khedamara - Bemetara line of CSPTCL by under construction 765 KV D/C Sundargarh (Jharsuguda)-Raipur Transmission Line of M/s Odisa Generation Phase II Transmission Ltd.	16-Dec-16	Valid	Chhattisgarh Power Transmission Company Limited
	Overhead Crossing of the following Powergrid's Transmission Lines: 765 KV D/C Durg-Kotra 1&2 765 KV D/C Durg-Champa 1&2 400KV S/c Korba -Bhilai 1 400KV S/c Korba -Bhilai 1 400KV d/c Sipat -Raipur 3	07-Sep-16	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
	EHV Power Line overhead crossing of existing (i) 400 KV DCDS Khedamara - Korba West and Khedamara Marwa PH Circuit (ii) 220 KV DCSS Khedamara - Bemetara line of CSPTCL by under construction 765 KV D/C Sundargarh (Jharsuguda)-Raipur Transmission line of M/s	05-Oct-16	Valid	Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
	EHV Power Line overhead crossing of existing (i) 400 KV Korba-Raita and Raita-Khedamara DCDS line of CSPTCL by under construction 765 KV D/C Sundargarh (Jharsuguda)-Raipur Transmission line of M/s Odisa Generation Phase II Transmission Ltd.	06-Jan-17	Valid	Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
	Provisional Approval of overhead crossing of 765 KV TL line of PGCIL by under construction 765 KV D/C Sundergarh-Raipur line of M/s OGPTL	29-Oct-16	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
	Approval of overhead crossing of existing 132 KV DCDS Simga-Bhilai line of CSPTCL by under construction 765 KV Raipur-Sundergarh (Jharsuguda) D/C Transmission line of OGPTL	02-Aug-17	Valid	Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
	Approval for overhead crossing of existing 132 KV Simga Century Cement line of CSPTL by under construction 765 KV D/C Sundargarh - Raipur Transmission line of OGPTL.	23-Dec-16	Valid	Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 11 - OGPTL: Summary of Approvals & Licenses (4/7)

Sr. No	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
	Approval for overhead crossing of existing 132 KV DCDS Simga-Tulsi line of CSPTL by under construction 765 KV D/C Sundargarh - Raipur Transmission line of OGPTL.	28-Mar-17	Valid	Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
	EHV Power line overhead crossing of existing 400 KV DCDS Marwa-Raita line of CSPTCL by under construction 765 KC D/C Sundargarh - Raipur Transmission line of OGPTL.	05-Jun-17	Valid	Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
	EHV Power Line overhead crossing of existing 220 KV DCDS Suhela-Bemetara line of CSPTCL by under construction 765 KV D/C Sundargarh(Jharsuguda) - Raipur Transmission line.	13-Feb-17	Valid	Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
	EHV Power Line overhead crossing of existing 220 KV DCDS Suhela-Bemetara line of CSPTCL by under construction 765 KV D/C Sundargarh(Jharsuguda) - Raipur Transmission line.	16-Dec-17	Valid	Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
	EHV Power Line overhead crossing of existing 220 KV DCDS Korba-Banari-Suhela line of CSPTCL by under construction 765 KV D/C Sundargarh(Jharsuguda) - Raipur Transmission line.	28-Mar-17	Valid	Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
	Approval of 765KV Over Head Power line crossing at Km AC 9/10 and AC 9/11 in between Bhatapara Railway station and Ambuja cement plant.	11-Dec-17	Valid	South East Central Railway
	Approval of overhead crossing of existing 132 KV DCDS Bhatapara-Balodabazar line and 132 KV S/C Chilhati-Bhatapara line of CSPTCL by under construction 765 KV Raipur -Sundargarh of OGPTL.	28-Mar-17	Valid	Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
	Construction of 765KV D/C Sundargarh-Raipur Transmission Line-Power Line of OGPTL crossing approval reg.	21-Jul-16	Valid	Sai Lilagar Power Limited
	Approval for overhead crossing of existing 132 KV S/C Aresmeta-Bharatpura line of CSPTCL by under construction of 765 KVD/C Sundargarh-Raipur Transmission line of OGPTL.	21-Oct-16	Valid	Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
	Approval for overhead crossing by 765 HV D/C Sundargarh-Raipur Transmission Line of 400 KV KSK LILO Line 1 and 2 Transmission Line .	02-Jul-16	Valid	KSK Mahanadi Power Company Limited
	Approval for overhead crossing of existing 132 KV DCDS Jaijaipur LILO line of CSPTCL by under construction 765 KV D/C Sundargarh-Raipur Transmission line.	05-Oct-16	Valid	Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
	Conditional approval of crossing proposal for CWRTL's KV S/C Raigarh to Champa Transmission Line by OGTPL's 765 KV D/C Sundargarh to Raipur Transmission Line.	04-Nov-16	Valid	Chhattisgarh-WR Transmission Limited
	Approval towards overhead crossing of 765 KV D/C Sundargarh - Raipur TL of M/s OGPTL with 400 KV D/C Lara-Champa TL	11-Jul-17	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
	Approval of overhead crossing of 765 Kv D/C Jharsuguda - Raipur Transmission Line in between loc no 141 and 42 with existing 765 Kv Kotra-Champa Line.	05-Jan-17	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 11 - OGPTL: Summary of Approvals & Licenses (5/7)

Sr. No	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
	Approval of overhead crossing of existing 132 KV DCDS Champa-Chapley line of CSPTL by under construction 765 KV Raipur-Sundargarh D/C Transmission line of OGPTL	10-Jul-17	Valid	Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
	Approval of overhead crossing of 765 KV D/C Jharsuguda - Raipur Transmission Line in between loc no 345 and 346 with 220 KV Korba-Budhipadar Line.	29-Apr-17	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
	Approval of overhead crossing of 765 KV D/C Jharsuguda - Raipur Transmission Line in between loc no AP110 and AP111.	12-Jan-17	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
	Approval for crossing of proposed 765 KV line over 400 KV DCDS Tamnar-Raipur line of M/s Jindal Power Ltd. Between Loc No. 63 and 64.	06-Oct-16	Valid	Jindal Power
	EHV Power Line overhead crossing of existing 132 KV S/C Gerwani - Gharghoda line of CSPTCL by under construction 765 KV D/C Sundargarh-Raipur Transmission Line.	24-Nov-16	Valid	Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
	Approval of overhead crossing of existing 220 KV DCDS Tamnar-Raigarh line of CSPTCL by under construction 765 KV Raipur-Sundargarh D/C Transmission line	24-Apr-17	Valid	Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
	Approval for crossing of proposed 765 KV line over 220 KV U/C line of M/S JSPL DCPP to Punjipatra line Loc-AP-55 and 55/1 village Parkiphari,Tamnar.	19-Jan-17	Valid	Jindal Power
	Approval of Overhead Line Crossing of JSPL 220 KV d/c DCPP to Punjipatra JSPL Transmission bu OGPTL 765 KV D/C U/C Transmission Line Sundargarh.	12-Jan-17	Valid	Jindal Power
	Provisional Approval of 765 KV Sundargarh - Raipur D/C transmission Line of OGTPL OVER s.e.c Railway line crossing at chainage 24/200 and 24/250 and in between Lara and Talaipalli coal mine at AP 118-AP 119 of OGTPL.	24-Mar-17	Valid	S.E.C. Railway
	Proposal for Power Line under crossing of 765 KV D/C Jharsuguda-Dharamjaygarh Transmission line of POWERGRID BY 765 KV D/C Raipur-Jharsuguda Transmission line of M/s OGPTL.	04-Oct-17	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
	Approval for the proposal for crossing of 765KV D/C Sundargarh-Raipur Transmission line of OGPTL over the 400KV D/C Sundargarh-Ind-Barath,Sahajbahal TPS Tr.lines between Loc 3 and Loc 4 at Mahulpali Village,Tahasil-Tangarpali in Dist-Sundargarh at AP-141 and 142 of OGTPL.	25-Aug-16	Valid	Ind-Barath Energy (Utkal) Limited
	Approval for power line crossing of 765 KV Sundargarh-Raipur D/C Transmission Line of Vedanta Ltd.crossing between tower no 1 and 2 in village Mahulpalli of Tehasil:Tangarpalli in District: Sundargarh at AP 141 to AP 142 of OGTPL.	22-Aug-16	Valid	Vedanta

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 11 - OGPTL: Summary of Approvals & Licenses (6/7)

Sr. No	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
7	**Aviation Clearance**			
	NOC for Height Clearance JHAR/EAST/P/121216/186256/2	20-Dec-16	7	Airport Authority of India
	NOC for Height Clearance JHAR/EAST/P/121216/186256/3	20-Dec-16	7	Airport Authority of India
	NOC for Height Clearance JHAR/EAST/P/121216/186256/5	20-Dec-16	7	Airport Authority of India
	NOC for Height Clearance JHAR/EAST/P/121216/186256/4	19-Dec-16	7	Airport Authority of India
	NOC for Height Clearance JHAR/EAST/P/121216/186256/6	19-Dec-16	7	Airport Authority of India
	NOC for Height Clearance JHAR/EAST/P/121216/186256/7	19-Dec-16	7	Airport Authority of India
	NOC for Height Clearance JHAR/EAST/P/121016/185844	14-Dec-16	7	Airport Authority of India
	NOC for Height Clearance JHAR/EAST/P/121016/185844/2	14-Dec-16	7	Airport Authority of India
	NOC for Height Clearance JHAR/EAST/P/121016/185844/3	14-Dec-16	7	Airport Authority of India
	NOC for Height Clearance JHAR/EAST/P/121316/186287/2	19-Dec-16	7	Airport Authority of India
	NOC for Height Clearance JHAR/EAST/P/121316/186287/3	19-Dec-16	7	Airport Authority of India
	NOC for Height Clearance JHAR/EAST/P/121316/186287/4	19-Dec-16	7	Airport Authority of India
	NOC for Height Clearance JHAR/EAST/P/121316/186287/5	20-Dec-16	7	Airport Authority of India
	NOC for Height Clearance JHAR/EAST/P/121316/186287/6	20-Dec-16	7	Airport Authority of India
	NOC for Height Clearance JHAR/EAST/P/121316/186287/7	20-Dec-16	7	Airport Authority of India
	NOC for Height Clearance JHAR/EAST/P/121016/185844/5	19-Dec-16	7	Airport Authority of India
8	**Defence Clearance**			
	NOC from aviation angle for construction of Transmission line from Raipur to Sundergarh	10-Mar-17	Valid	Ministry of Defence
9	**Transmission Licence Order**			
	Transmission Licence Order	30-Jun-16	Valid	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
10	**Approval for adoption of Tariff**			
	Approval for adoption of Tariff (Approval u/s 63 of Electricity Act, 2003)	31-May-16	Valid	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
11	**Trial Operation Approval**			
	Trial Operation Approval - 400 KV OPGC - Jharsuguda Line	04-Jan-18	Valid	Power System Operation Corporation Limited
	Trial Operation Approval - 765 KV Raipur - Jharsuguda Line		In Process	Power System Operation Corporation Limited

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 11 - OGPTL: Summary of Approvals & Licenses (7/7)

Sr. No	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
12	**Tree Cutting Permission**			
	Diversion of 30.134 ha of forest land for construction of 400 KV D/C OPGC Ltd, Jharsuguda - Sundargarh transmission line in Jharsuguda and Sundargarh district in Odisha.	27-Jun-17	Valid	Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Jharsuguda Forest Division
	Diversion of 30.134 ha of forest land for construction of 400 KV D/C transmission line from OPGC Banharpali IB Thermal Power plant in Jharsuguda District to 765 KV/400 KV PGCIL switchyard at Kenapali in Sundargarh District	06-Jul-17	Valid	Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Jharsuguda Forest Division
	Diversion of 71.761 ha of forest land for construction of 765 KV double circuit transmission line from Jharsuguda (Sundargarh) - Raipur Pooling station in Raigarh, Durg, Bilaspur Jangir Champa and Bemetara districts in the State of Chattisgarh.	30-Jan-18	Valid	Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Chattisgarh
	Diversion of 95.656 ha of forest land Sundargarh forest division for construction of 765 KV D/C Transmission line from 765 KV/400 KV PGCIL switchyard at Kenapali in Sundargarh District, Odisha.	20-Apr-18	Valid	Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Chattisgarh
13	**Transmission Service Agreement**			
	Transmission service agreement with Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	27-Apr-18	Valid	Central Electricity Regulatory Commision (CERC)
	Transmission Service Agreement with Customers	20-Nov-15	35	Central Electricity Regulatory Commision (CERC)
14	**Energisation Clearance**			
	400 kV D/C OPGC - Jharsuguda Transmission Line (length = 51.35 Km)	23-Aug-17		Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power
15	**Approval under Electricity Act, 2003**			
	Approval from GOI under section 164 of Electricity Act, 2003	06-Mar-17	25	Central Electricity Authority
	Approval u/s 68 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for laying overhead transmission line.	03-Jun-15	Valid	Ministry of Power
	Approval u/s 61 of Electricity Act, 2003	NA	NA	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 12 - ENICL: Summary of Approvals & Licenses (1/5)

Sr. No.	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
1	**Company Related Registrations**			
	Transmission License	20/10/2010	25	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
	Certificate for Commencement of Business	23/05/2007	Valid	Registrar of Companies
2	**Power Line Clearance (Crossing Proposal)**			
	NOC for 400 kV D/C (Quad) Bongaigaon - Siliguri Transmission Line crossing over 132 KV S/C Birpara - Pundibara & Alipurduar - Coochbehar Tr. Lines of WBSETCL.	14/05/12	Valid	West Bengal State Electricity Transmission Company Limited
	Power Line Crossings of 400 KV Quad Bongaigaon - Binaguri Transmission Line over existing Powergrid 400 KV Bongaigaon - Binaguri Transmission Line	16/08/2012	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
	NOC by BSEB on Overhead crossing of BSEB lines by 400 KV D/C Biharshariff - Purnea Transmission Line	21/08/2012	Valid	Bihar State Electricity Board - Patna
	Approval for Power Line Crossing of 400 KV D/C (Quad) Purnea - Biharshariff transmission line over 400 KV D/C (Quad) Purnea - Muzaffarpur Transmission Line of Powerlinks	29/05/2012	Valid	Powerlinks Transmission Limited
	Approval of overhead crossing of Powergrid lines by under construction 400 KV D/C Biharsharif - Purnea Line (Revised)	24/05/2012	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
	Power Line Crossings of 400 KV Quad Bongaigaon - Binaguri Transmission Line	25/11/2012	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
	Power Line Crossings of 400 KV Quad purnea - Biharsharif transmission line with 400 KV - Kahalgaon-Patna.	16-08-2012	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
	Crossing of Powergrid lines by under construction 400kv D/C Biharsharif - Purnea Line.	15-10-2012	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
	Power Line Crossings of 400 KV Quad purnea - biharsharif transmission line with 400 KV - Kahalgaon-Patna.	23-03-2012	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
	Crossing of Powergrid lines by under construction 400 KV D/C Biharsharif - Purnea Line.	15-10-2012	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
	Approval of overhead crossing for construction of 400 Kv D/C Biharshariff - purnea Line.	29-05-2012	Valid	Powerlinks Transmission Limited
	Approval of overhead crossing of powergrid and lines by under construction of 400 KV D/C Biharshariff - Purnea Line.	05-04-2012	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
	Power Line Crossings of 400 KV Quad Bongaigaon - Siliguri Transmission Line	27-08-3013	Valid	Assam electricity frid corporation ltd.
	Construction of Purnea -Biharsharif 400 KV dc line by m/s. ENICL	21-02-2012	Valid	Central Electricity Authority
	Power line crossing of 400 KV D/C(Quad) Bongaigaon -New siliguri of M/s ENICL with existing 220 KV and 400 kv Tls of Powergrid	15-11-2012	Valid	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 12 - ENICL: Summary of Approvals & Licenses (2/5)

Sr. No.	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
3	**Transmission Service Agreement**			
	Transmission Service Agreement between ENICL & Long Term Transmission Customers	08-06-2009	25	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
	Transmission Service Agreement between ENICL & CTU	28/01/2013	Valid	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
4	**River Crossing**			
	Crossing river Ganga between SAMHO and Mahenderpur in Patna - Munger stretch by 400 KV D/C (Quad) transmission line from Purnea - Bihar Sharif	23/09/2011	Valid	Inlands Waterways Authority of India
5	**Forest Clearance**			
	8.4226 ha of forest land for 400 KV D/C transmission line by ENICL from S/S of Power Grid, Salakali to Siliguri in Satbhendi Reserve Forest under Haltugaon Division.	11-03-2014	Valid	Ministry of Environment & Forest (Government of Assam)
	1.564 ha of forest land under Cooch Behar Forest for 400 KV/DC Bongaigaon - Siliguri transmission by M/s ENICL.	02-06-2014	Valid	Ministry of Environment & Forest (Government of West Bengal)
	Simplified procedure for grant of permission for felling of trees standing on forest land to be divided for execution of linear projects	08-08-2014	Valid	Ministry of Envirnoment & Forest and Climate Change
6	**Railway Clearance**			
	Railway Track Crossing by Overhead 400 KV D/C (Quad) transmission line between Km 94/6-7 between Falakala - Gumanihat Stations	20/12/2012	10	North-East Frontier Railway
	Railway Track Crossing by Overhead 400 KV D/C (Quad) transmission line between Km 7/9 - 8/0 between Maynaguri Road - Bhotpati Stations	20/12/2012	10	North-East Frontier Railway
	Railway Track Crossing by Overhead 400 KV D/C (Quad) transmission line between Km 141/1-2 between New Alipurduar - Baneshwar Stations	20/12/2012	10	North-East Frontier Railway
	Railway Track Crossing by Overhead 400 KV D/C (Quad) transmission line between Km 166/7-8 between Kamakhayaguri-Jorai Stations	09-01-2013	10	North-East Frontier Railway
	Railway Track Crossing by Overhead 400 KV D/C (Quad) transmission line between Km 7/6-7 between New Alipurduar - Baneshwar Stations	20/12/2012	10	North-East Frontier Railway
	Railway Track Crossing by Overhead 400 KV D/C (Quad) transmission line between Km 34/9-35/0 between Jalpaiguri Road - New Domohani Stations	20/12/2012	10	North-East Frontier Railway
	OH track crossing at Km 24/2-3 between Belakoha railway station and Raninagar railway station for 400 KV D/C transmission line	25/07/2013	Valid	North-East Frontier Railway
	Permission for stringing 400 KV - DC electrical overhead line crossing across the Rly. Track in between i) Pawapuri & Nalwanda Rly. Stn. At T.P. No. 35/10 - 35/11 & ii) Dumri 'H' & Dhurant 'H' Rly. Stn. At EM No. 429/32 - 429/34 on ML.	14/05/12	Valid	East Central Railway
	400 KV overhead Rail Track between Kasing Manasi and Badlaghat Railway Station	19/02/2013	Valid	East Central Railway
	400 KV overhead Rail Track between Olapur and Khagaria Railway Station	12-09-2012	Valid	East Central Railway

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 12 - ENICL: Summary of Approvals & Licenses (3/5)

Sr. No.	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
7	**Aviation Clearance**			
	Aviation clearance for Bongaigaon -Siliguri & Purnea - Biharsharif - 400 KV D/C line of M/S ENCIL	01-10-2012	Valid	Airport Authority of India
	NOC for Construction of 400 KV D/C (quad) Transmission line from Bongaigaon to Siliguri	13-11-2013	Valid	Airport Authority of India
8	**Road Crossing**			
	NOC for NH-31C crossing near Joimaa, Gossaigaon for 400 KV DC Quad Siliguri - Bongaigaon Transmission Line.	28/11/2013	Valid	National Highway Authority of India
	Permission for crossing NH-31 (Falakata - Pundibari Realignment) near Cooch Behar T.E.(at Km. 945.910) for 400 KV DC Quad Siliguri - Bongaigaon Transmission Line.	30/01/2014	Valid	National Highway Division - X (Govt. of West Bengal)
	NOC for T/L near Dariyapur (AP39/0 and 40/0) for 400KV D/C (Quad) from Purnea - Biharsharif on NH-80 in Bihar	07-01-2014	Valid	National Highway Authority of India
	NOC for T/L near Shabpur Kamal (AP59/0 and 60/0) for 400KV D/C (Quad) from Purnea - Biharsharif on NH-31 in Bihar	09-10-2013	Valid	National Highway Authority of India
	NOC for OH Crossing on NH-107 near Pipra Kaithi Mor (AP80/0 and AP81/0) for 400KV D/C (Quad) Purnea Bihar Sharif T/L	12-12-2013	Valid	National Highway Division
	NOC for NH. 106 near Sapardh (94/0 and 95/0) for 400 KV D/C (Quad) transmission line from Purnea Bihar Sharif .	26-12-2013	Valid	National Highway Division
	NOC for transmission line near Harda (AP126/0 and 127/0) for 400 KV D/C (Quad) from Purnea Bihar Sharif on NH-31 in the state of Bihar.	07-01-2014	Valid	National Highways Authority of India
	NOC for crossing overhead for 400 KV DC Quad Siliguri - Bongaigaon Transmission Line.	20-01-2014	Valid	State Highway Circle IV - (Government of West Bengal)
	NOC for crossing overhead electrical line at Cooch Behar Baneswar - Alipurduar & 764th km of Sonapore to Pundibari	06-01-2014	Valid	Coochbear Highway Division (Government of West Bengal)
	NOC in respect to overhead crossing of 400kv DC quad transmission line (over NH 31D in between km.123 and km.124 (SH-12A) near Paharpur in the district of Jalpaiguri EOT Reg.	11-04-2014	Valid	National Highway Division - X (Govt. of West Bengal)
	NOC for crossing 400kv dc quad Siliguri-Bongaigaon Transmission line over Maynaguri - Chengrabandha Road (SH-12A) near 4.5km .	18-12-2013	Valid	Jalpaiguri Highway Division (Government of West Bengal)
	Submission of NH-31C Salsalabari to Barobisha crossing near Telipara for 400 KV DC Quad Siliguri - Bongaigaon Transmission Line.	04-06-2014	Valid	National Highways Authority of India
	Permission for construction of overhead power line across Kokrajhar - Karigaon Road	04-06-2014	Valid	Government of Assam
	NOC Regarding overhead crossing on MDR near Bachauta crossing (7214 & 7215) for 400kv DC Quad Siliguri - Bongaigaon Transmission Line.	14-12-2013	Valid	National Highways Authority of India
	NOC for SH77 near Ratha crossing (AP113 &113/1) for 400 KV DC Quad Siliguri - Biharsharif Transmission Line.	31-10-3013	Valid	Bharat State Road Development Corporation Ltd (Government of Bihar)

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 12 - ENICL: Summary of Approvals & Licenses (4/5)

Sr. No.	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
9	**Power Telecommunication Coordination Committee ("PTCC") Clearance**			
	400 KV D/C (Quad) Bongaigaon-Siliguri Transmission Line	12-06-2012	Valid	PTCC, Government of India
	400 KV D/C (Quad) Purnea-Biharshariff Transmission Line	15/05/2013	Valid	PTCC, Government of India
	400 KV D/C (Quad) Bongaigaon-Siliguri Transmission Line	05-12-2012	Valid	PTCC, Government of India
	PTCC passed for 400 KV D/C (Quad) Bongaigaon-Siliguri Transmission Line	17-10-2011	Valid	PTCC, Government of India
	PTCC Approval for 400 KV D/C (Quad) Bongaigaon-Siliguri Transmission Line	04-12-2012	Valid	Office of Divisional Engineer Telecom
	400 KV D/C (Quad) Bongaigaon-Siliguri Transmission Line	24-11-2012	Valid	Central Electricity Authority
	PTCC Clearance proposal in respect for 400 KV D/C (Quad) Purnea - Biharsharif Transmission Line	27-02-2012	Valid	Central Electricity Authority
	PTCC Approval for 400 KV D/C (Quad) purnea - Biharsharif Transmission Line	03-12-2012	Valid	Central Electricity Authority
	Certificate - 400 KV D/C (Quad) Purnea-Biharshariff Transmission Line	15/05/2013	Valid	PTCC, Government of India
	PTCC Route approval for 400 KV D/C Quad Bongaigaon - Siliguri	29-11-2011	Valid	Central Electricity Authority
	PTCC Route approval for 400 KV D/C Quad Purnea - Biharsharif Trans. Line	29-11-2011	Valid	Central Electricity Authority
	Approval for Power Line Crossing of 400 KV D/C (QUAD) Bongaigoan - New Siliguri	05-12-2012	Valid	Power Grid of India Limited
	PTCC Route approval for 400kv D/C Quad Purnea - Biharsharif Trans. Line	13-05-2013	Valid	Central Electricity Authority
10	**Telecom Clearance**			
	Marking of Telecom Alignment for proposal of PTCC clearance proposed 400 KV D/C (Quad) Purnea - Biharsariff Transmission Line ENCIL.	25-08-2012	Valid	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
	Marking of telecom alignment for proposal of PTCC clearance of proposed 400 KV DC (QUAD) Purnea to Bihar Sharif Transmission Line.	07-06-2012	Valid	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
	Marking of Telecom Alignment for proposal of PTCC clearance proposed 400 KV D/C (Quad) Purnea - Biharsariff Transmission Line ENCIL.	05-11-2011	Valid	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
11	**Energisation Clearances**			
	400 KV D/C Bongaigaon-Siliguri Transmission Line	11-05-2014	Valid	Central Electricity Authority
	400 KV D/C Quad purnea- Biharsharif Transmission Line	22/08/2013	Valid	Central Electricity Authority

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 12 - ENICL: Summary of Approvals & Licenses (5/5)

Sr. No.	Approvals	Date of Issue	Validity (in years)	Issuing Authority
12	**Approval under Electricity Act, 2003**			
	Approval from GOI under section 164 of Electricity Act, 2003	10-05-2011	25	Central Electricity Authority
	Approval u/s 68 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for laying overhead transmission line.	25/03/2009	Valid	Ministry of Power
	Approval u/s 61,63 & 79 of Electricity Act, 2003	13/09/2017	Valid	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
	Approval u/s17 (3) and (4) of Electricity Act,2003	14-03-2016	Valid	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
13	**Defence Clearance**			
	NOC for 400 KV D/C (Quad) TXN Line from purnea to Bihar Shariff by M/s. ENICL.	13/06/2013	Valid	Ministry of Defence
14	**Approval for adoption of Tariff**			
	Approval for adoption of Tariff	28/10/2010	25	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
15	**Trial Run Certificate**			
	400 KV Binaguri-Bongoigaon	12-12-2014	Valid	Power System Operation Corporation Limited
	400 KV Purnea-Biharsarif	10-01-2013	Valid	Power System Operation Corporation Limited

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 13 - BDTCL: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (1/9)

Matter	Against	Pending Before	Details of the Case	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million)
Shikha Neekhra	BDTCL	District Judge (DJ), Raisen	**Background of the case:** Shikha Neekhra filed petition against the decision of collector for granting compensation against the loss of destruction of mango tree and tube well on land and alleging that the insufficient compensation of INR 0.05 Million had been granted and demanded compensation of INR 0.92 Million towards loss caused to her along with interest at 9% on such amount from the date of damage. The case is still pending and the court has decided the points on which adjudication will be done. **Current status:** Reply submitted by BDTCL & the issue is framed & an affidavit is submitted by applicant & 2 Witnesses/Applicants appeared & both have been cross examined by Counsel & 1 witness is left for cross examination. Case is currently pending.	0.92	Not provided
Manish Neekhra	BDTCL	District Magistrate, Narsinghpur	**Background of the case:** Manish Neekhra filed petition against the decision of collector for granting compensation against the loss of destruction of crops and damage to the boundary wall of pond and alleging that the insufficient compensation of INR 0.5 Million had been granted and demanded compensation of INR 2.63 Million towards loss caused along with interest at 9% on such amount from the date of damage. The case is still pending and the court has decided the points on which adjudication will be done. **Current status:** Reply submitted by BDTCL & the issues are framed & an affidavit is submitted by applicant & 2 Witnesses/Applicants appeared & both has been cross examined by our Counsel and 1 witness is left for cross examination. Case is currently pending.	2.63	Not provided

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 13 - BDTCL: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (2/9)

Matter	Against	Pending Before	Details of the Case	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million)
Shailendra Champaksinh Gohil	BDTCL	High Court of Gujarat, Ahmedabad	**Background of the case:** Shailendra Champaksinh Gohil ("Petitioner") filed a special civil application against BDTCL & others ("Respondents") before the High Court of Gujarat, Ahmedabad challenging the notification issued under Section 164 of the Electricity Act issued by the Director, Ministry of Power, Government of India (the "Director") dated 24 January 2013 (the "Notification") claiming that the Notification was without jurisdiction and beyond the scope of the Director for the laying of overhead transmission lines of BDTCL. **Current status:** BDTCL submitted the reply. The matter is currently pending.	Not provided	Not provided
Pravinsinh Jaswantsinh Gohil	BDTCL	High Court of Gujarat, Ahmedabad	**Background of the case:** Pravinsinh Jaswantsinh Gohil ("Petitioner") filed a special civil application against BDTCL & others ("Respondents") before the High Court of Gujarat, Ahmedabad challenging the notification issued under Section 164 of the Electricity Act issued by the Director, Ministry of Power, Government of India (the "Director") dated 24 January 2013 (the "Notification") claiming that the Notification was without jurisdiction and beyond the scope of the Director for the laying of overhead transmission lines of BDTCL. **Current status:** BDTCL submitted the reply. The matter is currently pending.	Not provided	Not provided
Janaksinh Jaswantsinh Gohil	BDTCL	High Court of Gujarat, Ahmedabad	**Background of the case:** Janaksinh Jaswantsinh Gohil ("Petitioner") filed a special civil application against BDTCL & others ("Respondents") before the High Court of Gujarat, Ahmedabad challenging the notification issued under Section 164 of the Electricity Act issued by the Director, Ministry of Power, Government of India (the "Director") dated 24 January 2013 (the "Notification") claiming that the Notification was without jurisdiction and beyond the scope of the Director for the laying of overhead transmission lines of BDTCL. **Current status:** BDTCL submitted the reply. The matter is currently pending.	Not provided	Not provided

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 13 - BDTCL: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (3/9)

Matter	Against	Pending Before	Details of the Case	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million)
Pravinsinh Jaswantsinh Gohil	BDTCL	High Court of Gujarat, Ahmedabad	**Background of the case:** Pravinsinh Jaswantsinh Gohil has separately filed a special civil applications against the Union of India, Ministry of Power, BDTCL and Office of the District Collector, Bharuch before the High Court of Gujarat, Ahmedabad (the “High Court”) alleging that the name of their village ‘Moriana’ was not mentioned in the notification dated 24 January 2013 (the “Notification”). BDTCL appealed against the interim order before the High Court. The appeal was allowed and High Court directed BDTCL to pay compensation of INR 0.14 Million to the petitioner. **Current status:** The matter is currently pending.	0.14	Not provided
Janaksinh Jaswantsinh Gohil	BDTCL	High Court of Gujarat, Ahmedabad	**Background of the case:** Janaksinh Jaswantsinh Gohil has separately filed a special civil applications against the Union of India, Ministry of Power, BDTCL and Office of the District Collector, Bharuch before the High Court of Gujarat, Ahmedabad (the “High Court”) alleging that the name of their village ‘Moriana’ was not mentioned in the notification dated 24 January 2013 (the “Notification”). BDTCL appealed against the interim order before the High Court. The appeal was allowed and High Court directed BDTCL to pay compensation of INR 0.14 Million to the petitioner. **Current status:** The matter is currently pending.	0.14	Not provided
Bhikhan Govinda Sasundre & 5 others	BDTCL	Bombay High Court, Aurangabad	**Background of the case:** Bhikhan Govinda Sasundre and others (“Petitioners”) filed a writ petition before the Bombay High Court, Aurangabad bench (the “High Court”) against the State of Maharashtra, BDTCL and the District Collector, Aurangabad claiming compensation for the alleged damage caused to their field by laying high tension power transmission line. Further, the Petitioners sought directions against the District Collector and BDTCL for non-compliance with the order dated 3 September 2013. The Bombay High Court directed BDTCL to deposit INR 0.64 Million within four weeks from 18 February 2016, which was subsequently deposited **Current status:** The matter is currently pending.	Not provided	0.64
Pradip Ramesh Chandra Mudara	BDTCL	District Court, Dhule	**Background of the case:** Pradip Ramesh Chandra Mudara and others have filed a civil suit before the District Court, Dhule who has allowed the applicability of GR regarding the land compensation. **Current Status:** The matter is currently pending.	Not Provided	Not Provided

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 13 - BDTCL: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (4/9)

Matter	Against	Pending Before	Details of the Case	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million)
Kusumben Arjun Mali and others	BDTCL	Sub divisional Magistrate (SDM), Dhule	**Background of the case:** Kusum Arjun Mali and others (through their power of attorney) have filed a civil application against BDTCL before the Sub - Divisional Magistrate, Dhule disputing the compensation paid for their land. **Current status:** The matter is currently pending.	8.40	0.08
Various Complaints (32 in number)	BDTCL	District Collector (DC), Aurangabad	**Background of the case:** 32 complaints have been filed against BDTCL before the District Collector, Aurangabad ("District Collector") demanding compensation for allegedly violating the right of way by constructing high tension power transmission lines over their agricultural land without obtaining the requisite permissions. Preliminary objections on jurisdiction have been filed before the District Collector, and are pending adjudication. **Current status:** The matter is currently pending.	Not provided	Not provided
Approx. 60 land owners	BDTCL	DC & DJ Aurangabad	Background of the case: Right of Way Compensation (ROW) Payment of land is demanded as per Maharashtra Government circular, which are pending for adjudication. On the similar lines SDM, Aurangabad has also sent some queries to BDTCL. Current status: Preliminary objections are filed on the ground of Jurisdiction and factual grounds. Matter is pending for final arguments.	Not provided	Not provided
Sharp Corporation Limited	BDTCL	High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Indore	**Background of the case:** Sharp Corporation Limited (the "Petitioner") filed a writ petition dated 24 March 2014 (the "Petition") before the High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Indore Bench (the "High Court") against BDTCL and others (the "Respondents") to restrain the Respondents from starting and/or continuing the construction over the Petitioner's land. **Current status:** BDTCL filed a reply to the Petition. A rejoinder has been filed by the Petitioner on 12 May 2014. The matter is currently pending.	Not provided	Not provided

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 13 - BDTCL: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (5/9)

Matter	Against	Pending Before	Details of the Case	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million)
Land owners	BDTCL	SDM office, Kannad	These are complaints by the land owners. The said complaints have been filed by the farmers with a prayer that the MH government GR with regard to the assessment of the land compensation to be considered. We have already filed our preliminary objection on the jurisdiction issue as the collector does not have any jurisdiction to adjudicate any compensation dispute. The applicability of the said GR is also challenged before the Aurangabad HC and is ending disposal.	Not provided	Not provided
Land owners	BDTCL	SDM office, Shillod	These are complaints by the land owners. The said complaints have been filed by the farmers with a prayer that the MH government GR with regard to the assessment of the land compensation to be considered. We have already filed our preliminary objection on the jurisdiction issue as the collector does not have any jurisdiction to adjudicate any compensation dispute. The applicability of the said GR is also challenged before the Aurangabad HC and is ending disposal.	Not provided	Not provided
Land owners	BDTCL	SDM office, Pulambri	These are complaints by the land owners. The said complaints have been filed by the farmers with a prayer that the MH government GR with regard to the assessment of the land compensation to be considered. We have already filed our preliminary objection on the jurisdiction issue as the collector does not have any jurisdiction to adjudicate any compensation dispute. The applicability of the said GR is also challenged before the Aurangabad HC and is ending disposal.	Not provided	Not provided

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 13 - BDTCL: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (6/9)

Matter	Against	Pending Before	Details of the Case	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million)
BDTCL	Bhagawan Devman Bhilla	District Court, Dhule	**Background of the case:** Bhagawan Devman Bhilla filed a civil suit against the State of Maharashtra and BDTCL before the Joint Civil Judge (Senior Division), Dhule (the "Judge") for declaration, compensation and interim injunction in relation to a plot of land. BDTCL has filed a counter-claim and application for interim injunction. The Judge passed an order on 23 February 2016 (the "Order"), allowing the application for interim injunction of Bhagawan Devman Bhilla and partially allowing the application for interim injunction of BDTCL. BDTCL was restrained from evicting Bhagawan Devman Bhilla and Bhagawan Devman Bhilla was restrained from causing obstruction to the State of Maharashtra. Aggrieved by this Order, BDTCL filed an appeal in the court of the District Court, Dhule pleading that the order of the Judge should be stayed since it is bad in law and fact. **Current status:** The matter is currently pending.	Not provided	Not provided
BDTCL	BDTCL vs Bhagwan Devamn Bhil	District Court, Dhule	**Background of the case:** BDTCL filed an appeal in the court of the District Court, Dhule against the Order 174 of 2017. **Current Status:** The matter is currently pending.	Not provided	Not provided
BDTCL	BDTCL vs Bhagwan Devamn Bhil	District Court, Dhule	Background of the case: BDTCL filed an case in the court of the District Court, Dhule against the Order vide 46 of 2016. Current Status: The matter is currently pending.	Not provided	Not provided
BDTCL	Dhyaneshwar Managate	Bombay High Court, Aurangabad	**Background of the case:** BDTCL filed petition against the payment of compensation required to be paid in accordance with the order passed by the District Court, Aurangabad. the High Court instructed BDTCL to deposit INR 0.64 Million within four weeks from 18 February 2016. The said amount was deposited. **Current status:** The matter is currently pending.	Not provided	0.64
BDTCL	State of Maharashtra	High Court of Aurangabad	**Background of the case:** Challenging the order of the DC who has allowed the applicability of the GR regarding the land compensation. **Current status:** The matter is currently pending.	Not provided	Not provided
BDTCL	Gorkhbhai Laljibhai Tadvi	Sr Civil Judge, Tal: Dediapada, Dist: Narmada.	**Background of the case:** Gorakhbhai Tadvi has filed a suit along with an affidavit for compensation due to damages caused by installation of tower in the land of the plaintiff and also for construction of electric line over the land of the plaintiff. Plaintiff has claimed for INR 0.8 Million as compensation however BDTCL had paid INR 0.17 Million and hence the suit is filed for the balance INR 0.63 Million. The court had issued a notice on 8 February 2019 to summon BDTCL on 15 March 2019. **Current status**: The matter is currently pending.	0.80	0.17

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 13 - BDTCL: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (7/9)

Matter	Against	Pending Before	Details of the Case	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million)
Regulatory Matter	PGCIL	APTEL	**Background of the case:** PGCIL filed a tariff petition (No. 227/TT/2014) before the CERC for determination of tariff due to it for the period where BDTCL's assets were not operational (the "**Interim Period**"). Through an order dated 20 September 2017 ("**First CERC Order**"), CERC directed BDTCL to pay the transmission charges to PGCIL for the Interim Period. BDTCL subsequently filed a review petition (46/RP/2017) before CERC against the First CERC Order, which was dismissed by the CERC through an order dated 23 July 2018 ("**Second CERC Order**"). BDTCL has filed an appeal (No 272 of 2018) before APTEL against the First CERC Order and Second CERC Order. The matter has been adjourned to 13 April 2020. **Current Status:** This matter is currently pending.	46.00	Not provided
Regulatory Matter	PGCIL appeal against BDTCL	APTEL	Background of the Case: CERC Order allowed certain FM and change in law events to BDTCL as detailed above. Accordingly, PGCIL was to bear certain transmission charges. Aggrieved by this, PGCIL filed Review petition (No. 29/RP/2018) against order in 216/MP/2016 which was dismissed. PGCIL now filed appeal in APTEL. The PGCIL Appeal is against CERC Order in Petition No. 216/MP/2016. Appeal against waiver of transmission charges levied on PGCIL. (Appeal - I.A No. 1527 & 1157 of 2019 in DFR No. 2160 of 2019). The matter has been adjourned to 20 May 2020. Current Status: This matter is currently pending.	130.00	Not provided

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 13 - BDTCL: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (8/9)

Matter	Against	Pending Before	Details of the Case	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million)
Regulatory Matter	Appeal against CERC Order re initial relief petition filed by BDTCL	APTEL	Background of the case: a) BDTCL has filed an compensatory and declaratory relief under the Transmission Services Agreement in relation to six transmission lines and two sub stations (collectively the "Project") since the delay in commissioning the project was due to change in law and force majeure event. b) Additionally, BDTCL prayed for extension of scheduled commercial operation date and grant an increase of INR 212.3 Million per annum in levelized transmission charges payable with effect from commercial operation date of each element of the project. c) CERC ("Central Electricity Regulatory Commission") by its order dated 25 June 2018, partially allowed the petition and held that delay constituted force majeure events under BDTCL TSA. However, the CERC held that on the basis of documents furnished by BDTCL, the CERC could not conclusively establish that change in law of events under BDTCL TSA has occurred and accordingly, the CERC has not determined whether BDTCL is entitled to the increased levelized transmission charges. The CERC granted liberty to BDTCL to provide further documents to establish its claim in respect of increased levelized transmission charges. Based on CERC Order dated 25 June 2018 in Petition No. 216/MP/2016 allowing change in law and FM events, BDTCL filed consequential claim (permitted vide CERC Order of 25 June 2018 in Petition No. 216/MP/2016) with necessary details required for further consideration of BDTCL's change in law claims. BDTCL prayed to compensate BDTCL for the adverse economic impact of the aforesaid Change in Law event and restore BDTCL to the same economic position as if such Change in Law event had not occurred. CERC Order vide dated 24 April 2019 in Petition no. 297/MP/2018 - accepted the change in law events but denied BDTCL of change in law relief. Accordingly, BDTCL filed an appeal in APTEL to set aside CERC order + paying - payment of IDC and carrying costs, and grant of an increase of 2.9872% in the non-escalable transmission charges as compensation for change in law events payable from actual COD of each element along with appropriate carrying costs. The matter has been adjourned to 20 April 2020. Current Status: The matter is currently pending.	800.00	Not provided

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 13 - BDTCL: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (9/9)

Matter	Against	Pending Before	Details of the Case	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million)
Direct Tax Matters	BDTCL	Assessing Officer	**Background of the case:** BDTCL had received assessment order for AY 2016-17 dated 25 December 2018 where the assessing officer has made disallowance under section 14A of the Income Tax Act 1961 and disallowed depreciation claimed on Capital Work in progress. BDTCL has filed an appeal with CIT (A). Also, a stay and rectification of demand has been filed for in correct addition of depreciation under MAT provision. The amount outstanding as per the screenshot provided from Income Tax website, amount of INR 25.98 Million and INR 1.19 Million. **Current Status:** The matters are currently pending. BDTCL has made a deposit of INR 0.56 Million which is 20% of the revised demand amount.	27.90	0.56
Indirect Tax Matters - Entry Tax Act 1976	BDTCL	High Court of Madhya Pradesh	**Background of the case:** The matter is related to demand for payment of entry tax in Fiscals 2016, 2015, 2014 and 2013, which was allegedly incurred by BDTCL during the course of its business. The aggregate amount involved in the matters is INR 165.8 Million, of which INR 58.4 Million has been paid. **Current Status:** The matters are currently pending.	165.80	58.40
Indirect Tax Matters - Entry Tax Act 1976	BDTCL	Commissioner (Appeals)	**Background of the case:** The matter is related to demand for payment of entry tax in Fiscals 2017. Assessment order has been issued dated 21 November 2019 and appeal has been filed dated 30 December 2019 before the Commissioner (Appeals) on the basis that no Entry tax is leviable on entry of goods brought on returnable basis or those goods which were sent for repair purposes and has re-entered the State of Madhya Pradesh post repair activities. **Current Status:** The matters are currently pending.	1.32	0.33
Indirect Tax Matters - Customs Act 1962	BDTCL	Commissioner of Customs	**Background of the case:** BDTCL cleared 6 bill of entries and claimed the benefit of concessional rate of 5% under the Project Import Regulations 1986 before registering the contract with the Customs House, thus violating the provisions of Regulation 4 of the Project Import Regulations. BDTCL had received a Show Cause dated 22 October 2019 requiring it to show cause as to why differential duty and interest should not be demanded on the goods imported and cleared for home consumption at concessional duty rate of 5% under the Project Import Regulations 1986 insofar as such goods have been cleared before registering the contracts with the Custom Houses. In this regard, a personal hearing notice was received by BDTCL directing it to appear before the Commissioner on 21 December 2018. BDTCL has sought an extension to file the reply to the Show Cause Notice. While BDTCL was following up with the customs Department for collation of documents required for filing reply to the SCN, an adjudication order dated 18 July 2019 was issued without giving BDTCL opportunity to be heard confirming the allegations raised by the SCN. Against the said order, BDTCL has filed an Appeal before the Commissioner (Appeals) on 22 October 2019. BDTCL also has to file an RTI with the Customs Dept. to obtain certain critical documents. The signed copy of the RTI is awaited by ELP for onward filing. **Current Status:** The matters are currently pending.	10.96	-

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 14 - JTCL: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (1/3)

Matter	Against	Pending Before	Details of the Case	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million) #
Jagmohan Patel	Union of India, JTCL and Others	District Magistrate, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, under the Telegraph Act, 1885	**Background of the case:** Jagmohan Patel (the "Applicant") filed an application against the Union of India, JTCL and others, before the District Magistrate, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, under the Telegraph Act, 1885, alleging that he suffered damage due to the construction of high voltage transmission lines by JTCL. He claimed compensation of INR 9.28 Million. The District Judge, District Court, Sagar, also issued a show cause notice dated 25 August 2016, requiring the Applicant to appear before it at the designated time. JTCL has filed its reply. The Applicant has filed another petition before the District Magistrate, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh against the Union of India and others for payment of compensation amount of INR 0.69 Million for loss caused to the Applicant due to construction of high voltage transmission line by JTCL. Reply has been filled by JTCL's Lawyer & further proceedings are going on. **Current Status:** Matter is currently pending.	9.97	9.97
Sanjay Jain and Others	State of Madhya Pradesh and Others	High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur Bench	**Background of the case:** Sanjay Jain and others (the "Petitioners") filed a writ petition before the High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur Bench (the "High Court") against the State of Madhya Pradesh and others (the "Respondents") alleging that the land is being utilized for construction of transmission line towers without acquiring the land in accordance with the law. The High Court, by its order dated 31 December 2012 ordered that the status quo with respect to the property in question should be maintained till the land is not acquired by the Respondents for the construction of towers and ordered that compensation be paid to the Petitioners. The High Court, by an order dated 8 July 2014 (the "Order") disposed off the said matter along with the direction that along with the certified copy of the Order, the Petitioner may prefer a representation raising his grievances which is to be adjudicated by a competent authority within a month. Till the decision by the said authority, the interim order shall remain in operation. JTCL got the stay vacated. In compliance to High Court order, Sanjay Jain filed its claim before District Collector (DC) Damoh. In the matter, DC Damoh vide order dated 28 August 2014 disposed the said matter. The Petitioner had now filed the present Writ Petition against the said order of the DC. **Current Status**: The matter is currently pending.	11.83	Not Provided

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 14 - JTCL: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (2/3)

Matter	Against	Pending Before	Details of the Case	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million) #
Bhujbal Patel and Others	Union of India	District Magistrate & DM, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, under the Telegraph Act, 1885	**Background of the case**: Bhujbal Patel and others (the "Petitioners") filed a civil application against the Union of India before the District Magistrate, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh (the "District Magistrate"), under the Telegraph Act, 1885, alleging that they suffered damage due to the construction of the high voltage transmission line by JTCL. The Petitioners claimed compensation of INR 14.35 Million. They filed a writ petition before the High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur Bench (the "High Court"), alleging that JTCL was using their land, without consent and thereby depriving them of their right. The High Court issued an order dated 23 June 2014 in favour of JTCL (the "Order") and directed the Petitioners to seek recourse under Section 16 of the Telegraph Act, 1885. Thereafter, the Petitioners approached the Sub - Divisional Magistrate, Sagar. The High Court stated the Petitioners suppressed material facts and dismissed the Petition. Aggrieved, the Petitioners filed a civil application against the Union of India before the District Magistrate, under the Telegraph Act, 1885, alleging that they suffered damage due to the construction of the high voltage transmission line by JTCL and claimed compensation of INR 14.35 Million. JTCL has filed its reply. The Petitioner has filed another petition before the District Magistrate against the Union of India and others for payment of compensation amount of INR 6.75 Million for loss caused to the Applicant due to construction of high voltage transmission line by JTCL. Reply has been filled by JTCL's Lawyer & further proceedings are going on. **Current Status**: The matter is currently pending.	21.1	-
Lalchand Agarwal	Union of India	Supreme Court of India	**Background of the case**: Lalchand Agrawal filed a writ petition against the Union of India before the High Court of Madhya Pradesh, (the "High Court") challenging the erection of a tower on his land by JTCL, alleging that his village was not mentioned in the notification dated 12 July 2013 under which JTCL was authorized to erect towers, and further alleging that no notice was provided and no compensation was paid. The High Court rejected the claim of Lalchand Agrawal via judgment dated 13 April 2015, in favour of JTCL. Aggrieved, Lalchand Agrawal has filed a civil appeal before the Supreme Court of India. JTCL has filed its reply. **Current Status**: The matter is currently pending.	Not Provided*	Not Provided*

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 14 - JTCL: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (3/3)

Matter	Against	Pending Before	Details of the Case	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million)#
DM Mandla	JTCL	High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur Bench	**Background of the case:** The District Collector, Mandala has suo moto started inquiry in the case filed by Imrat Singh and others against JTCL and has passed an order dated 03 April 2018 directing JTCL to pay a compensation amount of INR 5.95 Million to 95 land owners without considering the reply and documents submitted by JTCL. JTCL has filed an appeal before the High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Jabalpur. Partial stay order has been granted by HC Jabalpur. **Current Status:** The matter is currently pending.	5.95	-
Indirect Tax Matters	JTCL	High Court, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh	**Background of the case**: Two indirect tax matters involving JTCL are pending before the High Court of Chhattisgarh in relation to demand for payment of entry tax, which was allegedly incurred by JTCL during the course of its business. The aggregate amount involved in the matters is INR 51.55 Million. Having heard learned counsel for the parties, the court is prima facie satisfied that the order dated 27 June 2018 rejecting to refer the questions of law raised in the reference application filed before the Tribunal suffers from irrationality and illegality. The impugned order dated 27 June 2018 passed by the Commercial Tax Tribunal, Raipur is set aside. The Tax Case is allowed. The Tribunal is directed to state the case and refer the same for consideration to the High Court. **Current Status**: The matter is currently pending.	51.55	51.55
Indirect Tax Matters	JTCL	High Court, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	**Background of the case:** Four indirect tax matters involving JTCL are pending before the High Court of Madhya Pradesh in relation to demand for payment of entry tax in Fiscals 2016, 2015, 2014 and 2013, which was allegedly incurred by JTCL during the course of its business. The aggregate amount involved in the matters is INR 138.7 Million. **Current Status**: The matters are currently pending.	138.75	49.14
Indirect Tax Matters	JTCL	Sales Tax Tribunal	**Background of the case:** Indirect tax matters involving JTCL are in relation to demand for payment of entry tax for FY 2014-15, which was allegedly incurred by JTCL during the course of its business. The aggregate amount involved in the matters is INR 40.50 Million. JTCL has preferred an appeal against the order before the Commissioner (Appeals) on 22 October 2018. The Appeal has been admitted by the Hon'ble Commissioner (Appeals) and it has been requested that the matter be kept in abeyance till the time finality is obtained in the matters for previous Assessment Years. However, the Additional Commissioner has not accepted further request for adjournment and has passed his order dated 21 November 2019 (received by JTCL on 05 December 2019) upholding the duty demand on the basis of the Tribunal order for the past period. Simultaneously a garnishee notice has also been issued by the Jurisdictional Deputy Commissioner at Bilaspur to PGCIL directing them to make payment of the balance tax amount of INR 34.42 Million. JTCL has immediately filed a letter dated 06 January 2019 to the Deputy Commissioner with a copy to the Commissioner stating that any such recovery before expiry of 30 days from the date of communication of order is completely out of place and illegal. JTCL has thereafter filed an Appeal before the Tribunal to challenge the order of the Additional Commissioner and also made pre-deposit in this regard. Pursuant to appeal filing, the PGCIL recovery notice has been withdrawn. The matter will be heard in the Tribunal in due course. **Current Status:** The matter is currently pending.	40.5	12.96

Source: Investment Manager

* We were unable to quantify the amount of liability involved from the set of documents provided.

** We were provided with the amount however the relevant supporting documents has not been provided to us hence we were unable to corroborate the same.

Investment Manager informed that the above amount paid under protest to the government authorities are grouped under Current Assets.

Appendix 15 - MTL: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (1/2)

Matter	Pending Before	Details of the case	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million)
Right of Way Compensation (ROW)	High Court	**Background of the case:** Angu Jagga Reddy & Others ("Petitioners") vs MTL & Others ("Respondents"). Petitioners have filed a writ petition before High Court of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. The Petitioners alleged that the laying of a transmission line parallel to the existing transmission line is illegal and arbitrary. A settlement agreement dated 21 November 2017 has been entered into in this regard. The aggregate amount involved in this matter is INR 3 Million. **Current Status:** The matter is currently pending at High Court.	3	3
Right of Way Compensation (ROW)	Collector	**Background of the case:** Purushotham & Others ("Petitioners") vs MTL & Others ("Respondents"). Petitioners have filed a writ petition before High Court of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh alleging that the construction of high tension transmission lines by Respondents on their land is illegal and arbitrary and praying that the Respondents change the alignment of the poles of the transmission lines. The High Court, by its order dated 15 February 2017, directed the Petitioners to approach the District Magistrate to adjudicate upon the matter. Subsequently, the Petitioners have filed a complaint before the District Magistrate, Sangareddy. **Current Status:** The matter is currently pending before the Collector.	Not provided	Not provided
Right of Way Compensation (ROW)	Collector	**Background of the case:** Samala Raju & Others ("Petitioners") vs MTL & Others ("Respondents"). Petitioners have filed a writ petition before the High Court of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh against the respondents for not paying compensation for erecting high tension transmission lines in the land of the petitioners as it is illegal. The Petitioner also praying to consider the representation with respect to fixing of compensation towards damages being caused to their land due to the erection of transmission lines. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Kamareddy issued direction to MTL to pay compensation amount of approximately INR 0.47 Million per case to the Petitioners. MTL has submitted a letter dated 05 July 2017 along with proof of compensation paid before the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kamareddy. **Current Status:** The matter is currently pending before the Collector.	Not provided	Not provided

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 15 - MTL: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (2/2)

Matter	Pending Before	Details of the case	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million)
Right of Way Compensation (ROW)	Collector	**Background of the case:** G. Lingareddy and others ("Petitioners") filed a writ petition before the High Court of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh ("High Court") against the District Collector, Nizamabad, MTL and others ("Respondents"). The Petitioners alleged that the power transmission line was laid over their land without any prior notice and without initiating acquisition proceedings due to which they suffered heavy crop damage and losses. The High Court, by an order dated 08 March 2017, directed the District Collector, Nizamabad to dispose off the matter in accordance with law. MTL has submitted a letter dated 27 September 2017 along with proof of compensation paid before the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kamareddy. **Current Status:** The matter is currently pending before the Collector.	Not provided	Not provided
Right of Way Compensation (ROW)	Collector	**Background of the case:** Gaddam Vinod Kumar and others ("Petitioners") filed a writ petition before the High Court of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh ("High Court") against the District Collector, Nizamabad, MTL and others (Respondents). The Petitioners prayed before the High Court to declare the action of the Respondents in not fixing the compensation towards the damages being caused by erecting transmission towers and drawing of high voltage transmission lines in and across the Petitioners lands, as illegal and arbitrary. The High Court by its order dated 27 April 2017 disposed off the matter directing the Respondent to dispose off the representations made by the Petitioners in accordance with law. MTL has submitted a letter along with proof of compensation paid before the Revenue Divisional Officer. **Current Status**: The matter is currently pending before the Collector.	Not provided	Not provided
Regulatory Matter	Petition Relief filed by MTL	**Background of the case:** MTL has filed a petition dated 07 June 2018 before the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission ("CERC") for claiming compensation amounting to INR 156.58 Million due to changes in law on account of the promulgation of various amendments/ notifications to existing laws including land and corridor compensation payment guidelines and the levy of GST. Further, MTL has sought an adjustment in the tariff to compensate and to offset the impact on the capital cost, revenue and expenses of the project on account of the change in law. Vide Order dated 11 March 2019, CERC accepted GST introduction as a Change in Law event and granted appropriate relief, but rejected that the amendments/ notifications relating to land and corridor compensation payment guidelines constituted a Change in Law event. **Current Status:** CERC rejected the MTL's claim. Appeal is to be filed by MTL against CERC order where land compensation claim has been rejected.	156.58	-

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 16 - RTCL: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (1/1)

Matter	Against	Pending Before	Details of the case	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million)
Entry Tax	RTCL	MP - High court -Jabalpur MP	**Period from - FY 14-15 & FY15-16)** The Commercial Tax Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh sent a notice of demand of Entry Tax on RTCL for payment of entry tax of INR 9.43 Million and penalty of INR 3.72 Million. As per the Entry Tax Act,1976 dealer is liable to pay Entry tax during the course of business. However, RTCL is in the opinion that since the business is in construction,phase entry tax is not payable. Further, RTCL filed a writ petition (3759/2017) in the Madhya Pradesh High Court in which conditional stay was granted by the court on 7 March 2017. As per the order, RTCL needs to deposit 50% of the amount. **Current Status** Entry tax demand of INR 13.30 Million for RAPP Transmission Company Limited ('RTCL') pertains to demands under the Entry tax act read with Madhya Pradesh Vat Act, 2002 for payment of entry tax upon completion of assessment by tax authorities for the year 2014-15 & 2015-16. RTCL has appealed against the demand before High Court, Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh). The management, including its tax advisors, believe that it's position will likely be upheld in the appellate process. No expense has been accrued in the consolidated financial statements for the tax demands raised. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of this proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position and results of the operations of RTCL. RTCL has deposited INR 4.72 Million with the tax authorities against the said demands to comply the order of Hon'ble High court of the Madhya Pradesh. The Hon'ble High Court has accepted the plea of RTCL and has given stay on entire demand after deposit of specified amount till the disposal of case. The writ petition has been tagged along with a similar matter of M/s NTPC (LTD.) in VATA 09/2010 and is pending for hearing before the Hon'ble High Court.	13.30	4.72
Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited	RTCL	Supreme Court	**Background of the case:** RTCL had filed a petition before CERC against Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd & Others on the basis of RTCL's Transmission Service Agreement,the Revenue sharing Agreement and the order dated 15 July 2015 issued by the Ministry of Power, Government of India, “Policy for Incentivizing Early Commissioning of Transmission Projects” seeking payment of monthly Transmission charges w.e.f. 26 December 2015 onwards which is the actual date of commercial operations for RTCL. CERC passed an order dated 21 September 2016 allowing the petition partly in favour of RTCL w.e.f 1 March 2016, holding that they are entitled to transmission charges till the completion of 'RAPP end bay' for termination of RAPP-Shujalpur 400kv transmission line as developed by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited ("NPCIL") is ready. NPCIL filed an interim application dated 4 November 2016 praying that the impugned order be stayed, since it is in violation of the principles of natural justice. Further, the liability of payment of said transmission charges was imposed on the NPCIL on the ground that there was delay on the part of the NPCIL in commissioning. Hence, the present appeal is filed by NPCIL ("Appellant") under the provision of Sec 111 of Electricity Act, 2003 challenging the order passed by CERC. The appeal filed by the Nuclear Power Corporation Ltd. challenging the order dated 20 September 2017 passed by the CERC was dismissed as devoid of merits. The impugned CERC order dated 21 September 2016 passed by the Central Commission is upheld by APTEL order dated 18 January 2019. Thereafter, NPCIL filed appeal against APTEL Order in Supreme Court for payment of transmission charges to RTCL. **Current Status**: RTCL has filed its reply to the appeal. Matter is pending in Supreme Court.	28	-

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 17 - PKTCL: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (1/1)

Matter	Against	Pending Before	Details of the case	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million)
Regulatory Matter	Petition Relief filed by PGCIL	APTEL	**Background of the case:** PKTCL filed a petition dated 7 July 2016 before the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission ("CERC") seeking compensatory and declaratory reliefs under the PKTCL TSA on account of force majeure and change in law including the delay in application for forest diversion proposal, shifting of termination point of Purulia substation, delay in grant of forest clearance, law and order issues, which adversely affected and subsequently, delayed the construction of two transmission lines (the "Project"). CERC by its order dated 3 April 2018 granted certain reliefs to PKTCL by extending the schedule commercial operation date of the Project, allowing the payment of transmission charges for one of the construction lines to be paid by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited ("PGCIL") and further allowing the relief on account of change in law. PGCIL, one of the respondents in petition filed by PKTCL before CERC, filed a review dated 18 May 2018 before CERC challenging the CERC's order dated 3 April 2018. PGCIL has challenged its liability to pay the transmission charges for one element of the project on account of non-commissioning of bays by PGCIL and against the expenditure to be incurred by PGCIL for the interim arrangement done by PKTCL for termination of other element. The review petition has been admitted by CERC on 5 July 2018. Review Petition was also dismissed. Appeal has been filed by PGCIL in APTEL in August 2019. **Current Status:** The matter is currently pending.	50	Not Provided
Direct Tax	PKTCL	Assessing Officer	**Background of the case:** For Financial year 2016-2017, addition under section 56(2)(viib) of the Income Tax Act 1961 in respect of premium received on issuance of shares was made by the income tax department. The issue is factual as well as legal in nature and relevant information has already been placed on record with the AO. No demand is outstanding against the said addition since it merely results in reduction of carry forward of losses/ unabsorbed depreciation. **Current Status:** The matter is currently pending.	NA	NA

Source: Investment Managers

Appendix 18 - PTCL: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (1/1)

Matter	Against	Pending Before	Details of the case	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million)
Punjab State Power Corporation Limited	CERC	APTEL	**Background of the case:** Punjab State Power Corporation Limited ("PSPCL") had filed an appeal challenging the Order dated 4 January 2017 passed by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission ("CERC") whereby PSPCL was held liable to bear the transmission charges of the transmission assets commissioned by PTCL from Scheduled Commercial Operation Date ("SCOD") till commissioning of the downstream system. The total amount payable by PSPCL as per the Impugned Order is INR 113.6 Million and out of which amount of INR 85.22 Million is still pending. As per one of the decisions, if the downstream system of the elements in present case is not commissioned by the schedule date of commercial operation, the owner of the downstream system shall be liable to pay the transmission charges of the transmission system till the downstream system is commissioned. Accordingly, PTCL issued a “notice for regulation of power supply” dated 6 July 2017 to PSPCL for regulation of power supply unless dues are cleared by PSPCL by 13 July 2017. PSPCL filed an appeal before the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (“Tribunal”) challenging the CERC Order. The Tribunal dismissed the appeal through its order dated 27 March 2018 (the “APTEL Order”). PSPCL has subsequently filed an appeal before the Supreme Court of India against the APTEL. It is a contingent asset for PTCL. **Current Status**: The appeal has been filed at Supreme Court and the matter is currently pending.	85.22	-

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 19 - NRSS: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (1/5)

Matter	Pending Before	Details of the case	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million)
Appeal against the suit and order restraining erection of towers	Court of the Ld. Sub Judge, Rajouri	**Background of the case:** Shabir Ahmed had filed a suit for restraining the Secretary PDD (J&K) & others (Defendants) from installing the Electric towers. Interim order was passed. The defendants have filed the preliminary objections against which the plaintiff has replied. **Current Status:** The matter was disposed off from the Court of Sub Judge, Rajouri on 24 October 2017. Appeal has been filed in the court of Ld. District Judge by the petitioner but no stay order passed in favour of appellant. Court has appointed PDD as commissioner to furnish report pertaining to height of conductor. Appeal has been dismissed. Commissioner report is filed for arguments. Matter argued now reserved for orders.	0.5	0.5
Suit for compensation	Honourable Court of District Judge at Budgam	**Background of the case:** Ghulam Mohammad Lane (Plaintiff) filed the plaint on the ground that NRSS without adopting due course of law, without plantiff's consent and without acquiring the land under the Land Acquisition Act, is trying to construct the tower on his land which he owns jointly with his brothers and sisters equally. Plaintiff is claiming that compensation is being released only in name of one of his brothers and not in his name. However, his name also appears in the revenue record. Written submissions were filed on 6 June 2017. INR 0.64 Million has already been deposited as per the decided rate under the PNC sheet. There is no further implication expected by NRSS. **Current Status:** Appearance caused on 6 June 2017. No stay order passed by the court. Fresh summons are issued to defendants. The matter is still pending.	0.64	0.64
Suit for restraining order and compensation	High Court of J&K at Srinagar	**Background of the case:** Ghulam Mohammad Lane (Petitioner) along with several others filed a writ petition in the High Court of Srinagar claiming that the entire process of land acquisition for installation of towers and laying of transmission lines by the respondents is illegal and that the land of the petitioners has lost its commercial value due to construction of the transmission lines. The petitioners have prayed the Court to direct respondents to pay fair compensation to the petitioners, resettle and rehabilitate the petitioners and bring the petitioners and their family members under insurance cover. **Current Status:** Reply to be filled. The matter is still pending.	1.2	
Suit for compensation	SJ Budgam	**Background of the case**: Mohd Ahsan Dar - Plaintiff is claiming that crop/tree compensation be paid to him instead of few of the defendants. Written Statement filed. Summons for rest of the defendants. No stay order from court. Tree compensation, if pending, at actual might be ordered to be given. Tree compensation can cost upto INR 0.3 Million approx. **Current Status**: The matter is pending.	0.3	

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 19 - NRSS: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (2/5)

Matter	Pending Before	Details of the case	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million)
Suit for compensation	ADJ, Srinagar	**Background of the case**: Abdul Razzak Bhat - Owner has filed suit for recovery. Owner is claiming that his land was acquired but full land compensation has not been made to him. Further crop compensation has also not been paid properly. WS filed on the ground that land compensation has been deposited with the govt authority and further the same is to be released by that concerned authority and plaintiff has already received 80% of land compensation and crop compensation. INR 0.1 Million for provisioning purpose only if orderd by court otherwise we have already paid the requisite compensation to the owner. **Current Status**: Statement of parties awaited. Matter is pending.	0.1	
Suit for compensation	Spl Mb Magistrate, Shopian	**Background of the case**: Raja Banoo - Owner is claiming that his land is coming in between the corridor at village Watred and no compensation has been given to him. Further, ground clearance of transmission line is not enough. Written Statement filed. Arguments in stay application. Commissioner appointed for inspection of ground clearance on spot. Commissioner report submitted and now for orders in stay application. **Current Status**: Stay application has been disposed off on 15 May 2019 after the report of the PDD pertaining to the height of the conductor over the spot. Matter is pending.	0.3	
Suit for compensation	Addl spl Mobile Magistrate, Thannamandi	**Background of the case**: Mohd Taj - Owner is claiming that his land falls under corridor and trees over his land were earmarked and he was promised that compensation against the same will be given to him but no compensation has been given. Damage was done to his land otherwise also and no compensation has been given to him. WS filed. No stay order as on date. Tree compensation, if pending, at actual might be ordered to be given. Tree compensation can cost upto INR 0.3 Million approx. **Current Status**: Matter pending. Arguments on stay application. Filed application under order VII rule 11(d) for dismissal of palint, pending for objections from other side.	0.3	
Suit for compensation	City Judge, Jammu	**Background of the case**: Nirmal Kumari - Owner is claiming that she has not been given proper land compensation amount for her land for acquisition. WS filed on the ground that plaintiff has already received crop/tree compensation and rest of the PNC amount has been deposited with the concerned authority. **Current Status**: Pending for arguments in stay application and objections in contempt application.		

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 19 - NRSS: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (3/5)

Matter	Pending Before	Details of the case	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million)
Damage due to Acquisition of agricultural land.	High Court of Jammu & Kashmir	**Background of the case**: Abdul Majid (Petitioner) is the owner of the land has filed the suit for forcibly and unlawful acquisition of his agricultural land. He demands to find out alternative non-agricultural and non cultivated land for the construction of tower. Petitioner is claiming that his land is being acquired without adopting due process of law under acquisition act. **Current Status:** Out of court settlement has reached with the owner and work has started over the location. PNC done and sale deed executed. Reply to this effect has been filed and matter shall be disposed off accordingly.	0.55	0.55
Suit for compensation	Sub-Judge, Sophian	**Background of the case:** Bashir Ahmad Lone & Others (Owner) is claiming that his land is coming in between the corridor at villageward and no compensation has been given to him. Further, ground clearance of transmission line is not enough. **Current Status:** Written Statements filed. Pending for report of commissioner - PDD. No stay order as on date. The matter is currently pending	1	
Damage due to Acquisition of forest land and suit for compensation	Jammu & Kashmir Human Rights Commission, Srinagar	**Background of the case:** The complainant has alleged that 40,000 forest tress and other fruit and non fruit bearing trees have been cut in last two years. People have been put to several health hazards. People living near to line have not been compensated adequately and have been put to risk of several health issues. He has also given one list of people who have not been compensated properly. In his prayer, he is asking for status report from different departments, especially, forest dept and why FAC is giving directions for cutting of trees every year. People nearer to line must be compensated adequately and rehabilitated at some other places. **Current Status:** The matter is currently pending and reply filed.	2.5	
Shifting of tower location	High court of J&K	**Background of the case**: Pradeep Kumar (Petitioner) the owner of land and permanent resident of J&K, has filed suit for damages and loss due to re-shifting of tower construction plan. According to the new plan, the petitioner's land now comes under the acquisition plan. Petitioner claimed that the opposite party has not adopted the procedure laid down under JK Land Acquisition Act and without providing any kind of compensation. Interim direction for laying down wires as per law only. **Current Status**: NRSS is planning to list the matter again and get the same dismissed in default as on last date of hearing, the petitioner or his advocate was not present before the court. Otherwise, NRSS will file reply in the same, if on due date, petitioner or advocate cause his appearance.		

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 19 - NRSS: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (4/5)

Matter	Pending Before	Details of the case	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million)
Prohibition injunction of Power line construction	Sub Judge Pattan	**Background of the case**: Abdul Ahad Khan (Petitioner) the owner of the land and permanent resident of J&K, has filed the suit for damage for losses and damages of his said plot of land. Petitioner claimed that the opposite party has not adopted the procedure laid down under JK Land Acquisition Act and without providing any kind of compensation. The court dismissed the suit on the basis that the defendant is not a local of the state and hence cannot acquire the land. **Current Status**: Court has passed interim direction that no compensation be released in the name of defendants as of now. Written statement filed. PNC was conducted and amount was deposited. Pending for framing of issues.		
Non-payment of dues	District Judge, Jammu	**Background of the case:** Girdhari Lal ("Plantiff") has filed suit to release the payment for work done against Tower No. 224, 223 and Tower no.199 along with payment of interest @ 12% from the date it was delayed. **Current Status:** Written submission filed. Summons issued to rest of the defendants.	1.15	-
Erection of Towers	High Court of Jammu and Kashmir at Jammu	**Background of the case:** Ashwani Kumar has filed the writ petition for quashing the installation of electric towers on land at Khasra No. 328, situated at Gazipur, Tehsil R.S. Pura, Jammu and for fixing the towers no. 34 and 35 in accordance with the original alignment. **Current Status:** Transmission line has not been laid as per original route alignment. Court has passed interim direction that no tower to be erected over the land of the petitioner without following the provisions of Land Acquisition Act. Reply to be filed. Accordinly the matter will be disposed off.		
Demarcation of land and compensation to rightful owner	High Court of Jammu and Kashmir at Jammu	**Background of the case:** Des Raj & others has biled the petition as the authorities for which the land has been acquired have erected the tower on some other land instead of the notified area. Hence, the petition has been filed for the demarcation of the land and pay the compensation to the rightful owner and for prohibiting respondents from paying compensation for towers to any third party. **Current Status:** Court has passed order that the course of law should be followed by the respondents.		

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 19 - NRSS: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (5/5)

Matter	Pending Before	Details of the case	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million)
Suit for compensation	Additional Special Mobile Magistrate, Thannamandi	**Background of the case:** Nazarat Khan ("Plantiff") has filed a suit for mandatory injunction commanding NRSS to restore the original position of the residential house in actual physical possession of the plantiff, constructed on the land owned by the plantiff which was disturbed by the installation of the transmission lines. Alternately, NRSS can adjust the claim of the plantiff in respect of the residential house and pay for the compensation and damages to the plantiff for the loss caused to the plantiff by the act of the defendant. **Current Status:** Reply to be filled. The matter is still pending		
Suit for compensation	High Court Jammu	**Background of the case:** Munshi Khan ("Plantiff") has filed a writ petition claiming that he is the owner of the house where NRSS is constructing the transmission lines. The trees those existed on the spot were cut and removed and a negotitaion was arrived between the petitioner and NRSS for payment of INR 0.2 Million as compensation. However, the same was not disbursed to the petitioner. **Current Status:** The matter is still pending.	0.2	

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 20 - OGPTL: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (1/2)

Matter	Pending Before	Details of the case	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million)
Corridor Issue	Malkharoda Civil Court	**Background of the case:** Jeetan Singh has a corridor issue between loc.92/14 and loc.92/15. The petitioner has asked for divergence of line. The petitioner has sought an injuction restraining from laying the transmission wire and tower. **Current Status:** OGPTL has filed written statement and offered to pay compensation to the Petitioner. The matter is currently pending.		
Restraining erection of tower	High Court of Chattishgarh at Bilaspur	**Background of the case:** Raju Singh (Petitioner) the owner of the land has filed the writ petition to restrain the respondent to not install/ place electric tower over the fly ace brick factory of the petitioner. Petitioner states that respondent without acquistion of land, without issuance of notice, have placed tower over the land where bricks industry is being run by the industry. The Petitioner has sought a direction from the High Court for the installation of the electricity tower be stopped. **Current Status:** The reply is filed. However the hearing date is yet to be scheduled. The matter is pending.	7.17	
Installation of Transmission lines	High Court of Orissa at Cuttack	**Background of the case:** Narayan Prasad Das and 2 others (Petitioners) have filed an application under Articles 226 and 227 of Constitiution of India, 1950 challenging the installation of Electric Transmission of 400 KV over the ancestral land of the petitioners without issuing any prior notice to them. It was directed that opposite party shall maintain status quo with respect to the suit land till next date. The Opposite Party also filed petition for lifting of the status quo order otherwise they will incur huge loss. Further, petitioner is only entitled to receive compensation against damages in accordance with Sec. 10 of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. **Current Status:** Status quo passed vide WPC no. 14866 of 2017 vacated. Awaiting for final hearing, date of hearing yet to confirmed as High Court was on strike. The matter is currently pending.		

Source : Investment manager

Appendix 20 - OGPTL: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (2/2)

Matter	Pending Before	Details of the case	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million)
Payment of transmission charges	APTEL	**Background of the case:** Odisha Power Generation Corporation ("OPGC") filed an appeal against the CERC order for waiver of liability of payment of transmission charges due to delay in commissioing of its assets. **Current Status:** The delay in appeal is condoned and the matter is admitted. Rejoinder is to be filed by OPGC.		
Change in Law	CERC	**Background of the case:** Odisha Generation Phase-II Transmission Limited ("OGPTL") has filed claim for change in law. **Current Status:** OGPTL is pursuing for recovery of tariff and the matter is pending.	60*	
Petitions filed by OPGC and SLDC for permission to open bus bar.	CERC	**Background of the case:** CERC directed SLDC to implead OGPTL as a party to the petition. We have been served with a copy. CERC also directed OGPTL to file replies to the petitions. **Current Status:** Replies filed. Meeting held in ERPC on 20 Nov 2019. OGPTL represented. Minutes of meeting ("MoM") shared with CERC. CEA to convene a meeting. The matter is currently pending.		
Appeal against CERC order 128/MP/2019	APTEL	**Background of the case:** Stay application listed on 16 Jan 2020. **Current Status:** INR 140 Million paid by OPGC to OGPTL. Stay application to be heard. Interlocutory Application ("IA") filed by OGPTL for release of future payments under Point of Connection ("PoC") pool. PGCIL sought time to file reply to IA. The matter is pending.	240*	140*
LD Waiver, Tariff Increase	CERC	**Background of the case:** Petition No. 182/MP/2020. Petition filed for Force Majeure & Change in Law filed in January 2020. **Current Status:** To be listed for first time. On Admission Stage.		

Source: Investment manager

* As per the estimates provided by the Investment Manager.

Appendix 21 - ENICL: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (1/5)

Matter	Pending Before	Particulars	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million)
Partition	Civil Judge, Senior Division, Sada Cooch, Behar (High Court)	**Background of the case:** Sujith Debnath (Plaintiff) has filed the suit for right, title, partition and for separate possession valued at INR 1.2 Million and for plaintiffs shares valued at INR 0.6 Million. ENICL is named as the party. **Current Status:** The Matter is currently pending.	1.8	
Damage for loss of land and business	Court of the Ld. District Judge	**Background of the case:** Sri Anil Chandra Debnath (Petitioner) is the owner of the land and has filed the suit for damage w.r.t. loss of land and business of petitioner. ENICL acquired the land for the installation, execution, erection of the said work and assured petitioner to pay compensation of INR 13.5 Million (INR 10 Million for damages for loss of land + INR 1 Million interest @10% p.a. + INR 2.5 Million for loss of business of the petitioner, for loss of land. However, the amount is unpaid. **Current Status:** Pending before Court of the Ld. District Judge.	13.5	
Damage for loss of land and business	Court of the Ld. District Judge	**Background of the case:** Sri Dwijendra Nath Dam (Petitioner) is the owner of the land and has filed the suit for damage w.r.t. loss of land and business of petitioner. ENICL acquired the land for the installation, execution, erection of the said work and assured petitioner to pay compensation of INR 17.9 Million (INR 14 Million for damages for loss of land + INR 1.4 Million interest @10% p.a. + INR 2.5 Million for loss of business of the petitioner). However, the amount is unpaid. **Current Status:** Pending before Court of the Ld. District Judge.	17.9	
Damage for loss of land and business	Court of the Ld. District Judge	**Background of the case:** Sri Jyotirmoy Debnath (Petitioner) is the owner of the land and has filed the suit for damage w.r.t. loss of land and business petitioner. ENICL acquired the land for the installation, execution, erection of the said work and assured petitioner to pay compensation of INR 13.5 Million (INR 10 Million for damages for loss of land + INR 1 Million interest @10% p.a. + INR 2.5 Million for loss of business of the petitioner). However, the amount is unpaid. **Current Status:** Pending before Court of the Ld. District Judge.	13.5	

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 21 - ENICL: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (2/5)

Matter	Pending Before	Particulars	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million)
Damage for loss of land and business	Court of the Ld. District Judge	**Background of the case:** Sri Narayan Adhikary (Petitioner) is the owner of the land and has filed the suit for damage w.r.t. loss of land and business of petitioner. ENICL acquired the land for the installation, execution, erection of the said work and assured petitioner to pay compensation of INR 21.7 Million (INR 15 Million for damages for loss of land + INR 3 Million interest @10% p.a. + INR 3.75 Million for loss of business of the petitioner). However, the amount is unpaid. **Current Status:** Pending before Court of the Ld. District Judge.	21.7	
Damage for loss of land and business	Court of the Ld. District Judge	**Background of the case:** Sri Naresh Chandra Adhikary (Petitioner) is the owner of the land has filed the suit for damage w.r.t. loss of land and business of petitioner. ENICL acquired the land for the installation, execution, erection of the said work and assured petitioner to pay compensation of INR 15 Million (INR 10 Million for damages for loss of land + INR 1 Million interest @10% p.a. + INR 4 Million for loss and damage of trees). However, the amount is unpaid. **Current Status:** Pending before Court of the Ld. District Judge.	15.0	
Damage for loss of land and business	Court of the Ld. District Judge	**Background of the case:** Sri Parimal Barman (Petitioner) is the owner of the land and has filed the suit for damage w.r.t. loss of land and business of petitioner. ENICL acquired the land for the installation, execution, erection of the said work and assured petitioner to pay compensation of INR 14.5 Million (INR 10 Million for damages for loss of land + INR 2 Million interest @10% p.a. + INR 2.5 Million for loss of business of the petitionerfor). However, the amount is unpaid. **Current Status**: Pending before Court of the Ld. District Judge.	14.5	

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 21 - ENICL: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (3/5)

Matter	Pending Before	Particulars	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million)
Compensation	Civil Judge Kokrajhar (High Court)	**Background of the case:** Santosh Tarafdar the petitioner has filed a money suit in the court against opposite parties (ENICL amongst one of the party) for total loss and damage of tress and crops of INR 1 Million. An ex parte order was passed against ENICL on 16 May 2015. ENICL filed an application against the First Order, which was dismissed by the Judge through an order dated 13 Nov 2015. ENICL filed an appeal before the Gauhati High Court against the Order. The High Court has quashed the Order and directed the lower court to decide the matter afresh. The original matter was disposed off. Now the said land owner has to intitiate the matter afresh, which he has not intitiated. **Current Status:** Proceedings stayed by High Court. High court has allowed our petition and quashed the last order by the lower court. Based on the same lower court matter will be disposed off.	1.0	
Compensation	District Judge, Madhupura.	**Background of the case:** The petitioners (Shiv kumar Sharma & others has filed petition claiming that the compensation paid to them is inadequate and claiming INR 13.2 Million for change in approved route of transmission line and also for cutting of tress, damage to crops and loss of business from ENICL and others. High Court Order: District Magistrate is the competent authority to determine claims for compensation. Any dispute regarding to the quantum of compensation is amendable to the jurisdiction of the district judge concerned. The appellant admits reciept of part compensation and if the appellant files an application regarding quantum of the compensation, the same must be considered expeditiously. The Court decline any interference with the order under appeal and dispose the same. **Current Status:** ENICL are challenging the same on the ground of limitation. Pending before Court of the Ld. District Judge.	13.2	

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 21 - ENICL: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (4/5)

Matter	Pending Before	Particulars	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million)
Injuction on payment of Compensation	Civil Judge (Jr Div) Alipurduar	**Background of the case:** Smt. Sukramani Munda & Smt. Sita Munda (Plantiff) has filed the petition aginst ENICL & others (Defandant) when the defandant illegally dispossessed the plantiff from the suit land and also when the aggressive defandants refused to leave and vacate the suit land. Injunction on payment of any compensation amount to the defandant. Work is already completed and compensation paid. The prayer is that no further compensation to be paid. Fact is that nothing is to paid now from ENICL. Both the parties are requested to maintain status-quo in respect of disbursement of any further amount towards construction of overhead tower in the suit property till 9 Sep 2019. The plaintiff is directed to comply with provisions of order 39, rule 3 (a) (b) positively while the defendant has to show cause within 7 days of receipt of notice as to why injunction as requested shall not be allowed. **Current Status:** The matter is currently pending.	Not Applicable.	
Arbitration	Arbitral Tribunal presided by retired CJI K.G. Balakrishnan	**Background of the case:** The Claimant ("Simplex") has initiated the present arbitration proceedings under the Umbrella Agreement dated 25 Nov 2010 as well as under the three 'Split Contracts' namely Supply Contract, Civil Works Contract and Erection Contract – all dated 23 Aug 2010 executed between the parties inter alia for recovery of all amounts legally due to it in relation to the (i) Short Payment(s) (ii) Additional/ excess work done by the Claimant as directed and approved by the Respondent ("ENICL") for completion of the project (iii) Overall Cost overrun (iv) Claim arising out of non-submission of C Form & WCT (v) Refund of security deposit made in lieu of the Performance Bank Guarantee ('PBG') on completion of defect liability period (vi) Refund of amount(s) deposited in lieu of the Advance Bank Guarantee ('ABG') on recovery of advance amount from running account bills amongst others. Simplex has filed its Claim of INR 2,150 Million and ENICL has filed its Statement of Defence ("SOD") and Counter Claim ("SOC") of INR 2,040 Million to file claims, counter claims and rejoinders. Simplex to file its statement of defence to ENICL counter claim and rejoinder to its claim if any. **Current Status**: SOC and SOD filed. Rejoinder by Simplex to counter claim filed by simplex. The matter is currently pending.	Claim filed by Simplex - INR 2,150 Million Counter claim filed by ENICL - INR 2,040 Million	
Dishonour of cheques	Magistrate Court, Mumbai	**Background of the Case:** Legal notice u/s 138 of The Negotiable Instruments Act was served by ENICL to Akshay Urja Private Limited on 14 Jan 2020 for dishonour of two cheques (reason being "Payment stopped by drawer') amounting to INR 10 Million. The notice was returned unclaimed by the postal department. Complaint for the recovery of the amount has been filed by ENICL. **Current Status:** ENICL has filed a complaint for the same.	10.0	

Source: Investment Manager

Appendix 21 - ENICL: Summary of Ongoing Litigations (5/5)

Matter	Against	Particulars	Amount Involved (INR Million)	Amount Deposited (INR Million)
Direct Tax Matters	ENICL	**Background of the case:** ENICL has received order u/s 143(3) of Income Tax Act, 1961 ("ITA 1961") dated 26 Nov 2019 for AY 2017-18. The matter pertains to addition on account of disallowance of expenses u/s 14A of ITA 1961. ENICL has revised return of income declaring loss of INR 675.85 Million. However, the assessee has paid tax u/s 115JB of ITA 1961 on book profit of INR 42.38 Million. During the year, ENICL has earned INR 22.08 Million as dividend from its investments in mutual funds and has computed the amount of disallowance of INR 0.18 Million u/s 14A of ITA 1961 in the return of income. Department's Contention: The submission of ENICL considered but not found acceptable. The annual average of the monthly average of the opening and closing balance of the value of investment comes to INR 442.14 Million. The disallowance under rule 8D(2)(ii) of Incme Tax Rules, 1962 is computed @ 1% of INR 442.14 Million which comes to INR 4.42 Million. ENICL has itself disallowed expense of INR 0.18 Million u/s 14A of ITA 1961. Accordingly, disallowance of INR 4.24 Million is made u/s 14A of ITA 1961 and added to the income of ENICL. **Current Status:** ENICL has under reported its income. Therefore penalty proeedings u/s 270A of ITA 1961 are initiated seperately on this issue. Appeal has been filed against the assessment order	NIL	
Direct Tax Matters	ENICL	**Background of the case:** As per the Screenshot of outstanding tax demand as per CPC dated 16 Jan 2020, Tax demand of INR 0.19 Million exist for the AY 2017-18. Tax demand has been raised due to erroneous levy of interest u/s 234B of ITA 1961. **Current Status:** Rectification application has been filed with the AO, the same is under process.	0.2	
Direct Tax Matters	ENICL	**Background of the Case:** As per the screenshot of TDS defaul summary dated 16 January 2020, there is tax demand of INR 0.48 Million. **Current Status:** ENICL has applied for rectification and the same is under process.	0.5	

Source: Investment Manager