INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of National Energy Trading and Services Limited

Report on the Ind AS financial statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **National Energy Trading and Services Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other comprehensive income), the Cash Flow Statement and the statement of changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as Ind AS Financials Statements).

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10)of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation ofthe Ind AS financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the Financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2018, and its financial performance including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Sub section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order:

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

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

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

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the Cash Flow Statement and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule issued thereunder.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

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

(i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in itsInd AS financial statements – Refer Note no 30 to the Ind AS financial statements.

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

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

For Brahmayya& Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn.No :000511S

BRAHMAYYA & CO. CHENNAI INDIA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

N. Venkata

N.VenkataSuneel
Partner
Membership No. 223688

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 16, 2018

The "**Annexure A**"Referred to in Clause 1 of "**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**" Paragraph of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of **National Energy Trading and Services Limited** on the Ind AS financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2018.

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

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which fixed assets are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain fixed assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no immovable properties in the name of the Company. Therefore the provision of clause (i) (c) of the paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the company.

ii. The company does not hold any physical inventories during the year. Therefore, the provision of clause (ii) of the paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the company.

iii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the provisions of clause (iii), (iii) (a), (iii) (b) and (iii) (c) of the paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not provided any loans, investments, guarantees, and security to any party covered in section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the provision of clause (iv) of the paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public.

vi. To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act for the activities of the Company.

vii. (a)The company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employee's state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, Goods and Service Tax, cess, and other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed statutory dues payable in respect of provident fund, employee's state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, Goods and Service Tax and other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities which were outstanding on the last day of the financial year concerned for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable

(b) According to the records of the Company, there are no dues outstanding of income tax or sales tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax or Goods and Service Tax or cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not defaulted in re-payment of any loans or borrowings from banks

ix. The company does not have any loans or borrowings from any financial institution, banks, government or debenture holders during the year. Accordingly, the provision of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable.

x. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such cases by the management during the course of our audit.

xi. According to the records of the Company examined by us and based on our examination of the records of the Company,the managerial remuneration has not paid or provided. Accordingly the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Companies Act 2013 are not applicable.

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, the provision of clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provision of clause (xv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

BRAHMAYYA & CO. CHENNAI INDIA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934, therefore the provision of clause (xvi) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable to the company

For Brahmayya& Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn.No :000511S

N. Venkatanand

N. VenkataSuneel
Partner
Membership No. 223688

BRAHMAYYA & CO. CHENNAI INDIA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 16, 2018

The **Annexure B**, referred to in Clause 2 (f) of "**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**" Paragraph of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of **National Energy Trading and Services Limited** on the Ind AS financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2018

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of National Energy Trading and Services Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ("the Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2018, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Brahmayya& Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn.No :000511S

N. Venkata

BRAHMAYYA & CO. CHENNAI INDIA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

N. VenkataSuneel
Partner
Membership No. 223688

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 16, 2018

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National Energy Trading and Services Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018

Rs. Lakhs

	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
I	**ASSETS**			
(1)	**Non Current Assets**			
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	3.92	10.90
	(b) Other Intangible assets	4	-	-
	(c) Financial Assets			
	(i) Investments	5	11,040.75	8,611.48
	(ii) Loans	6	65.35	65.35
	Total Financial Asset		**11,106.10**	**8,676.83**
	(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	17	61.86	53.27
	Total Non Current Assets		**11,171.88**	**8,741.00**
(2)	**Current assets**			
	(a) Financial Assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	7	860.51	7,396.13
	(ii) Loans	6	1,306.72	2,483.74
	(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	530.32	1,028.50
	(iv) Bank balances	11	756.81	771.09
	(v) Other financial assets	8	276.16	908.91
	Total Financial Asset		**3,730.52**	**12,588.37**
	(b) Current tax assets (Net)	12	59.48	101.39
	(c) Other current assets	9	56.83	97.63
	Total Current Assets		**3,846.83**	**12,787.39**
	Total Assets		**15,018.71**	**21,528.39**
II	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
A	**EQUITY**			
	(a) Equity Share Capital	13	3,652.94	3,652.94
	(b) Other Equity		5,413.17	5,366.66
	Total Equity		**9,066.11**	**9,019.60**
B	**LIABILITIES**			
(1)	**Non Current Liabilities**			
	(a) Provisions	16	62.40	39.25
	Total Non Current Liabilities		**62.40**	**39.25**
(2)	**Current Liabilities**			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Trade payables	14	4,832.38	11,515.12
	(ii) Other financial liabilities	15	242.50	48.95
	Total Financial Liabilities		**5,074.88**	**11,564.07**
	(b) Other current liabilities	18	796.78	890.34
	(c) Provisions	16	18.54	11.40
	(d) Current tax liabilities (Net)	19	-	3.73
	Total Current Liabilities		**5,890.20**	**12,469.54**
	Total Equity and Liabilities		**15,018.71**	**21,528.39**
			-	-

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 2.1
The accompanying notes and other explanatory information are an integral part of the Financial Statements
As per our report of even date.

For Brahmayya & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000511S

N. Venkata

N.Venkata Suneel
Partner
Membership No. 223688

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
National Energy Trading and Services Limited

MCS Reddy
Director
DIN - 02811755

BRK Rao
Director
DIN - 07140221

Naval Kishore
Chief Financial Officer

A.Veerendra Kumar
Company Secretary

BRAHMAYYA & CO. CHENNAI INDIA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Gurugram
Date: 16th April, 2018

Place: Gurugram
Date: 16th April, 2018

National Energy Trading and Services Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2018

Rs. Lakhs

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
I	Revenue from Operations	20	37,349.03	58,927.38
II	Other Income	21	322.92	504.82
III	**Total Income (I + II)**		**37,671.95**	**59,432.20**
IV	**EXPENSES**			
	Purchase of stock-in-trade	22	37,010.58	58,423.83
	Employee benefits expenses	23	325.94	217.51
	Finance cost	24	85.09	298.61
	Depreciation and Amortization expense	25	7.00	9.28
	Other expenses	26	169.07	346.74
	Total Expenses (IV)		**37,597.68**	**59,295.97**
V	**Profit / (Loss) before Exceptional Items and Tax (III - IV)**		**74.27**	**136.23**
VI	Exceptional Items		-	-
VII	**Profit / (Loss) before Tax (V - VI)**		**74.27**	**136.23**
VIII	**Tax Expense**			
	Current tax / Minimum alternate tax (MAT) payable		26.95	43.26
	Deferred tax		(8.59)	(7.04)
	Total Tax Expense (VIII)		**18.36**	**36.22**
IX	**Profit / (Loss) for the period (VII - VIII)**		**55.91**	**100.01**
X	**Other Comprehensive Income**	27		
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss		(9.40)	1.71
XI	**Total Comprehensive Income for the period (XIII + XIV)**		**46.51**	**101.72**
XII	**Earnings Per Equity Share**	28		
	Basic (Rs.)		**0.15**	**0.27**
	Diluted (Rs.)		**0.15**	**0.27**

The accompanying notes and other explanatory information are an integral part of the Financial Statements.
As per our report of even date.

For Brahmayya & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000511S

N. Venkata Suneel

N.Venkata Suneel
Partner
Membership No. 223688

Place: Gurugram
Date: 16th April, 2018

BRAHMAYYA & CO. CHENNAI INDIA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
National Energy Trading and Services Limited

MCS Reddy
Director
DIN - 02811755

BRK Rao
Director
DIN - 07140221

Naval Kishore
Chief Financial Officer

A.Veerendra Kumar
Company Secretary

Place: Gurugram
Date: 16th April, 2018

National Energy Trading And Services Limited

National Energy Trading and Services Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2018
Equity Attributable to the Owners of the Company

Rs. Lakhs

a. Equity share capital

Particulars	Number of Shares (In Lakhs)	Amount
Issued and Paid up Capital at April 1, 2016	**365.29**	**3,652.94**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2017	**365.29**	**3,652.94**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2018	**365.29**	**3,652.94**

b. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Items of Other comprehensive Income	Total Other Equity
	Retained earnings	Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans	
Balance as at 01.04.2016	**5,264.32**	**0.62**	**5,264.94**
Other Comprehensive Income after tax		1.71	1.71
Profit for the year profit	100.01		100.01
Balance as at 31.03.2017	**5,364.33**	**2.33**	**5,366.66**
Current year profit	55.91		55.91
Other Comprehensive Income after tax for the Period		(9.40)	(9.40)
Balance as at 31.03.2018	**5,420.24**	**(7.07)**	**5,413.17**

As per our report of even date.

For Brahmayya & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000511S

N. Venkata Suneel

N.Venkata Suneel
Partner
Membership No. 223688

Place: Gurugram
Date: 16th April, 2018

BRAHMAYYA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS CHENNAI INDIA

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
National Energy Trading and Services Limited

MCS Reddy
Director
DIN - 02811755

BRK Rao
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Naval Kishore
Chief Financial Officer

A.Veerendra Kumar
Company Secretary

Place: Gurugram
Date: 16th April, 2018

National Energy Trading And Services Limited

National Energy Trading and Services Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2018

Rs. Lakhs

	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit / (Loss) before Tax	74.27	136.23
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and Amortization	7.00	9.28
(Profit) / Loss on Sale of PPE, Intangible Assets	(0.01)	0.01
Liabilities and Provisions no longer required written back	(52.60)	(58.10)
Interest Income	(240.56)	(432.77)
Dividend Income	(17.45)	(7.38)
Interest Expenses	85.08	298.61
Cash Generated Before Working Capital Changes	**(144.27)**	**(54.12)**
Movement In Working Capital		
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables	(6,630.14)	(4,790.20)
Increase / (Decrease) in Provisions	20.88	26.35
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	193.55	(397.40)
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Liabilities	(93.56)	(570.88)
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade Receivables	6,534.39	7,320.50
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Financial Assets	(545.82)	451.21
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Assets	40.81	(13.76)
Cash Generated From Operations	**(624.16)**	**1,971.70**
Direct Taxes Paid	12.45	(87.96)
Net Cash Flow From / (Used in) Operating Activities	**(611.71)**	**1,883.74**
B. CASH FLOW FROM / (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from Sale of PPE, Intangible Assets	0.01	0.06
Purchase of Non Current Investments - Fellow Subsidiaries	(929.27)	-
Inter Corporate Loans given / (refunded)	-	(983.00)
Maturities / (Purchase) of FDs/MMDs (Net)	14.28	347.63
Dividend Income received	17.45	7.38
Interest Income Received	1,096.14	315.55
Net Cash Flow From / (Used in) Investing Activities	**198.61**	**(312.38)**
C. CASH FLOW FROM / (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from/(to) Short - Term Borrowings (Net)	-	(435.00)
Interest Paid	(85.08)	(339.70)
Net Cash Flow From / (Used in) Financing Activities	**(85.08)**	**(774.70)**
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	(498.18)	796.66
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,028.50	231.84
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	530.32	1,028.50
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash and cheques on Hand	0.15	0.27
Balances with Banks		
-On Current Accounts	530.17	1,028.23
-On Deposit Accounts	-	-
Cheques, Drafts on hand	-	-
Cash and cash Equivalent (as per Note 10)	**530.32**	**1,028.50**

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes.

	As at March 31, 2018
Interest and other Financial Charges accrued and Paid for the year	(85.08)
Total	(85.08)
Total Movement	(85.08)
Non Cash Changes :	
(a) Changes arising from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses	-
(b) The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-
(c) Changes in fair values	-
(d) Other changes	-
Changes in Financing Cash flows	**(85.08)**

Notes:
1 The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Ind AS - 7 on Cash Flow Statements.
2 Previous year's figures have been regrouped and reclassified to conform to those of the current year.

As per our report of even date.
For Brahmayya & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000511S

N. Venkata

N.Venkata Suneel
Partner
Membership No. 223688

BRAHMAYYA & CO. CHENNAI INDIA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Gurugram
Date: 16th April, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
National Energy Trading and Services Limited

MCS Reddy
Director
DIN - 02811755

BRK Rao
Director
DIN - 07140221

Naval Kishore
Chief Financial Officer

A.Veerendra Kumar
Company Secretary

National Energy Trading And Services Limited

Place: Gurugram
Date: 16th April, 2018

National Energy Trading and Services Limited
Notes and other explanatory information to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

1. **Corporate Information**

National Energy Trading and Services Limited (NETS) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Lanco Infratech Limited (LITL). The company is engaged in the business of trading of energy and solar panels and related material. The company holds a Category-I Power Trading License issued by the Hon'ble Central Electricity Regulatory Commission. It sources power from Generators (both internal and external), Distribution Companies, Public and Private sector power utilities and supplies to Public/Private sector Electric utilities, Distribution Companies, Industrial consumers and State Electricity Boards among others. The Company also trades power on the Indian Energy Exchange and Power Exchange of India Limited.

2. **Basis of preparation**

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, 2016 & 2017 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) and contingent consideration that is measured at fair value; and
- Defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value.

(iii) Recent accounting pronouncements (if any)

a. In March 2018, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendments) Rules, 2018, notified IND AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' and its impact on other IND AS Standards, which shall come into force from April 01, 2018. The company is evaluating the requirement of standard and its implications on the financial statements.

b. Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration: On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 containing Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration which clarifies the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income, when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. The amendment will come into force from April 1, 2018. The Company has evaluated the effect of this on the Ind AS financial statements and the impact is not material.

2.1 **Summary of significant accounting policies**

I. Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Estimates, assumptions concerning the future and judgments are made in the preparation of the financial statements. They affect the application of the Company's accounting policies, reporting amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expense and disclosures made. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual result may differ from those estimates.

The critical accounting estimates and assumptions used and areas involving a high degree of judgments are described below:

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Use of estimation and assumptions

In the process of applying the entity's accounting policies, management had made the following estimation and assumptions that have the significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Income tax

The company recognizes tax liabilities based upon self-assessment as per the tax laws. When the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognized, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such final determination is made.

Property, plant and equipment & Intangible Assets

Key estimates related to long-lived assets (property, plant and equipment, intangible assets) include useful lives, recoverability of carrying values and the existence of any retirement obligations.

As a result of future decisions, such estimates could be significantly modified. The estimated useful lives of long-lived assets is disclosed in Note 2.II, and useful lives is applied as per schedule II of Companies Act, 2013 and estimated based upon our historical experience, engineering estimates and industry information.

Employee Benefits- Measurement of Defined Benefit Obligation

Management assesses post-employment and other employee benefit obligations using the projected unit credit method based on actuarial assumptions which represent management's best estimates of the variables that will determine the ultimate cost of providing post-employment and other employee benefits.

Critical judgments made in applying accounting policies

Impairment of plant & equipment and Intangible assets

The company assesses whether plant & equipment and intangible assets have any indication of impairment in accordance with the accounting policy. The recoverable amounts of plant & equipment and intangible asset have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of judgment and estimates.

Expected credit loss

Expected credit losses of the company are based on an evaluation of the collectability of receivables. A considerable amount of judgment is required in assessing the ultimate realization of these receivables, including their current creditworthiness, past collection history of each customer and ongoing dealings with them. If the financial conditions of the counterparties with which the Company contracted were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional expected credit loss may be required.

II. Property, Plant and Equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of plant and equipment is recognized as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Cost includes its purchase price (after deducting trade discounts and rebates), import duties & non-refundable purchase taxes, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location & condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, borrowing costs on qualifying assets and asset retirement costs. When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

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The activities necessary to prepare an asset for its intended use or sale extend to more than just physical construction of the asset. It may also include technical (DPR, environmental, planning, Land acquisition and geological study) and administrative work such as obtaining approvals before the commencement of physical construction.

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is capitalized if it is probable that the future economic benefits of the part will flow to the Company and that its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized.

Costs of day to day repairs and maintenance costs are recognized into the statement of profit and loss account as incurred.

Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de recognition of the asset is recognized in the profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognized.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on Straight Line Method, as per the provisions of schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or based on useful life estimated on the technical assessment. Asset class wise useful lives in years are as under:

Computers and equipment	3
Furniture & fixtures	10
Vehicles	8
Office equipment	5

In respect of additions / deletions to the fixed assets / leasehold improvements, depreciation is charged from the date the asset is ready to use / up to the date of deletion.

III. Intangible Assets

Other Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

The company amortizes Computer software using the straight-line method over the period of 4 years.

IV. Financial Assets

Financial assets comprise of investments in equity and debt securities, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets.

Initial recognition:

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. Purchases or sales of financial asset that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the company commits to purchase or sell the assets.

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Subsequent Measurement:

(i) Financial assets measured at amortised cost:

Financial assets held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are measured at amortized cost using effective interest rate (EIR) method. The EIR amortization is recognized as finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company while applying above criteria has classified the following at amortized cost:

a) Trade receivable
b) Cash and cash equivalents
c) Other Financial Asset

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

Financial assets held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are measured at FVTOCI.

Fair Value movements in financial assets at FVTOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Equity instruments held for trading are classified as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). For other equity instruments the company classifies the same as at FVTOCI. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. Fair value changes on equity investments at FVTOCI, excluding dividends are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI).

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

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss if it does not meet the criteria for classification as measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. All fair value changes are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(iv) Investment in Fellow subsidiaries are carried at cost in the separate financial statements.

Impairment of Financial Assets:

Financial assets are tested for impairment based on the expected credit losses.

(i) Trade Receivables

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date. The expected credit losses over life time of the asset are estimated by adopting the simplified approach using a provision matrix which is based on historical loss rates reflecting current condition and forecasts of future economic conditions. In this approach assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit characteristics such as industry, customer segment, past due status and other factors which are relevant to estimate the expected cash loss from these assets.

(ii) Other financial assets

Other financial assets are tested for impairment based on significant change in credit risk since initial recognition and impairment is measured based on probability of default over the life time when there is significant increase in credit risk.

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De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized only when:

- The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- The contractual right to receive cash flows from financial asset is expired or
- Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset and transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, in such cases the financial asset is derecognized. Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is also derecognized if the company has not retained control of the financial asset.

V. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, the company makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. It 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, in which case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

VI. Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less. Deposits with banks subsequently measured at amortized cost and short term investments are measured at fair value through Profit & Loss account.

VII. Share Capital

Equity shares are classified as equity.

VIII. Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs, such as loan processing fees and issue expenses.

Subsequent measurement – at amortized cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are de recognized, and through the amortization process.

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De recognition

A financial liability is de recognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. 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 a de recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

IX. Employee Benefits

- Employee benefits are charged to the statement of Profit and Loss for the year and for the projects.
- Retirement benefits in the form of Provident Fund are a defined contribution scheme and the contributions are recognized, when the contributions to the respective funds are due. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective funds.
- Gratuity liability is defined benefit obligations and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year. Re-measurement in case of defined benefit plans gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income and they are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity in the balance sheet.
- Compensated absences are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year. Re-measurement as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in profit or loss.
- The amount of Non-current and Current portions of employee benefits is classified as per the actuarial valuation at the end of each financial year.

X. Income Taxes

Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred taxes. Current and deferred tax is recognized in net income except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current income taxes for the current period, including any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years, are recognized and measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or payable to the taxation authorities based on the tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases using the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the deferred tax asset or liability is expected to settle, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable income nor the accounting income.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced accordingly to the extent that it is no longer probable that they can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is legally enforceable right of offset current tax assets and liabilities when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax asset and liabilities are offset where the entity has legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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XI. Provisions , Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense and is recorded over the estimated time period until settlement of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed and adjusted, when required, to reflect the current best estimate at the end of each reporting period.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Liquidated Damages / Penalty as per the contracts / Additional Contract Claims / Counter Claims under the contract entered into with Vendors and Contractors are recognized at the end of the contract or as agreed upon.

Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liability is disclosed in case of

- A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
- A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible;
- A possible obligation arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the company where the probability of outflow of resources is not remote.

Contingent Assets

Contingent assets are not recognized but disclosed in the financial statements when as inflow of economic benefits is probable.

XII. Fair Value Measurements

Company uses the following hierarchy when determining fair values:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and,

Level 3 – Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the reporting dates. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The fair value for these instruments is determined using Level 1 inputs.

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The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over the counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is fair valued using level 2 inputs.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is fair valued using Level 3 inputs. Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments;
- The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves;
- The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the reporting dates, with the resulting value discounted back to present value;
- Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

XIII. Revenue Recognition

The company collects service tax, sales taxes (GST) and value added taxes (VAT) on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the company. Hence they are excluded from revenue. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Sale of Energy

Revenue from sale of power is accounted for based on rates agreed with the customer and is inclusive of trading margin.

Sale of Solar Modules

Revenue is recognized based on the sale of Module to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and revenue can be reliably measured.

Income from Services

Revenues from services are recognized as and when services are rendered.

Interest

Interest Income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends

Dividends are recognized in profit or loss only when the right to receive payment is established.

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XIV. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing:

- The profit attributable to owners of the company
- By the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

Diluted earnings per share adjust the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- The after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares
- The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

XV. Segmental Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision makers, who are responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

XVI. Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013, unless otherwise stated.

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3 Property, Plant and Equipment

Rs. Lakhs

Particulars	Owned Assets			TOTAL ASSETS
	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipment	
Gross Block				
As at April 01, 2016*	0.82	25.22	4.58	30.62
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	0.12	0.12
As at March 31, 2017	**0.82**	**25.22**	**4.46**	**30.50**
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	0.03	0.03
As at March 31, 2018	**0.82**	**25.22**	**4.43**	**30.47**
Depreciation				
As at April 01, 2016	0.15	7.81	2.40	10.36
Charged For the Period	0.15	7.80	1.34	9.29
On Disposals	-	-	0.05	0.05
As at March 31, 2017	**0.30**	**15.61**	**3.69**	**19.60**
Charged For the Period	0.15	6.83	-	6.98
On Disposals	-	-	0.03	0.03
As at March 31, 2018	**0.45**	**22.44**	**3.66**	**26.55**
Net Block				
As at March 31, 2017	**0.52**	**9.61**	**0.77**	**10.90**
As at March 31, 2018	**0.37**	**2.78**	**0.77**	**3.92**

* Note : Gross Block as on 01.04.2016 includes deemed cost (Gross Block - Accumulated Depreciation as on 31.03.2015) as per IndAS 101.

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

4 Other Intangible Assets

Rs. Lakhs

Particulars	Owned Assets
	Computer Software
Gross Block	
As at April 01, 2016	-
Additions	-
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2017	-
Additions	-
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2018	-
Amortisation	
As at April 01, 2016	-
Amortised For the Period	-
On Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2017	-
Amortised For the Period	-
On Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2018	-
Net Block	
As at March 31, 2017	-
As at March 31, 2018	-

* Note : Gross Block as on 01.04.2016 includes deemed cost (Gross Block - Accumulated Depreciation) as per IndAS 101.

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5 Non Current Investments

	As at March 31, 2018 No. Lakhs	As at March 31, 2017 No. Lakhs	As at March 31, 2018 Rs. Lakhs	As at March 31, 2017 Rs. Lakhs
Investment at Cost				
(i) Investment in Fellow Subsidiaries Companies				
Lanco Solar Energy Private Limited (Equity Shares of Rs 10 each)	773.82	621.63	9,925.76	7,546.48
Lanco Operation and Maintenance company Limited (Equity Shares of Rs 10 each)	4.999	-	49.99	-
Total Equity Investment At Cost (i)			9,975.75	7,546.48
(ii) Investments in Preference Shares				
0.001% CCPS Preference Shares in Pragdisa Power Private Limited (Refer Note no. 33)	106.50	106.50	1,065.00	1,065.00
Total Un-Quoted Investments at Cost (ii)			1,065.00	1,065.00
Total Non Current Investments (i+ii)			11,040.75	8,611.48

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National Energy Trading and Services Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

7 **Trade Receivables**

Rs. Lakhs

	Non- Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Trade Receivables				
Unsecured, Considered Good	-	-	860.51	7,396.13
Total	-	-	860.51	7,396.13

6 **Loans**

Rs. Lakhs

	Non- Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Security Deposit				
Secured, Considered Good	-	-	-	-
Unsecured, Considered Good	65.35	65.35	323.72	0.74
Doubtful	60.00	60.00	-	-
	125.35	125.35	323.72	0.74
Less: Provision for Excepted Credit Loss (Refer Note no. 33. (i))	60.00	60.00	-	-
	65.35	65.35	323.72	0.74
Loans to Related Parties				
Unsecured, Considered Good				
Loans Receivable (Refer Note no. 32)	-	-	983.00	2,483.00
	-	-	-	-
Total Loans	65.35	65.35	1,306.72	2,483.74

8 **Other Financial Assets**

Rs. Lakhs

	Non- Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Loans and Advances to Employees	-	-	0.52	0.54
Unbilled Revenue	-	-	219.05	-
Interest Accrued on Deposits	-	-	52.77	908.35
Others Assets	-	-	3.82	0.02
Total	-	-	276.16	908.91

9 **Other Assets**

Rs. Lakhs

	Non- Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Prepaid Expense	-	-	10.57	37.64
GST / Services Tax Credit Receivables	-	-	46.26	59.99
Total	-	-	56.83	97.63

10 **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Rs. Lakhs

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Cash on Hand	0.15	0.27
Balances with Banks		
-On Current Accounts	530.17	1,028.23
	530.32	1,028.50

11 **Bank Balances**

Rs. Lakhs

	Non- Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
On Deposit Accounts				
Having Maturity more than 3 Months but less than or equal to 12 months from date of deposit			756.81	771.09
Net Bank Balances	-	-	756.81	771.09

12 **Tax Assets (Net)**

Rs. Lakhs

	Non- Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Advance Tax (Net of Provision for Tax)	-	-	44.92	86.83
Income Tax Refund	-	-	14.56	14.56
	-	-	59.48	101.39

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13 Equity Share Capital

Rs. Lakhs

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Authorised		
1000 March 31,2018, (March 31,2017 1000 of Rs.10/- each) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	10,000.00	10,000.00
	10,000.00	**10,000.00**
Issued, Subscribed and Paid Up		
Equity Shares		
365.29 March 31,2018,(March 31,2017 365.29 of Rs.10/- each) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each, Fully Paid up	3,652.94	3,652.94
Total Equity Share Capital	**3,652.94**	**3,652.94**

Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year was 365.29 Lakhs and the value is Rs.3652.94 Lakhs Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year March 31,2018 was 365.29 Lakhs and the value is Rs.3652.94 Lakhs.

13.1 Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	As at March 31, 2018 No. Lakhs	As at March 31, 2018 Rs. Lakhs	As at March 31, 2017 No. Lakhs	As at March 31, 2017 Rs. Lakhs
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- Each, Fully paid up				
At the Beginning	365.29	3,652.94	365.29	3,652.94
At the end	**365.29**	**3,652.94**	**365.29**	**3,652.94**

13.2 Terms / Rights attached to Equity Shares (eg. Dividend rights, Voting Rights)

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 10/- Per share. Each Holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

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

13.3 Shares held by holding / ultimate holding and / or their subsidiary / associates

	As at March 31, 2018 No. Lakhs	As at March 31, 2018 Rs. Lakhs	As at March 31, 2017 No. Lakhs	As at March 31, 2017 Rs. Lakhs
Equity Shares of Rs. -10/- each fully paid up Held By holding company				
Lanco Infratech Limited (Refer Note no. 34)	365.29	3,652.94	365.29	3,652.94

13.4 Details of Shareholder holding more than 5% shares of the company:

	As at March 31, 2018 No. Lakhs	As at March 31, 2018 % Holding in the class	As at March 31, 2017 No. Lakhs	As at March 31, 2017 % Holding in the class
Equity Shares of Rs. -10/- each fully paid up Held By				
Lanco Infratech Limited	365.29	100.00%	365.29	100.00%

The above information is as per register of share holders / members.

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Rs. Lakhs

14 Trade payables

Rs. Lakhs

	Non current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Trade Payables (including acceptances)				
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer Note no. 35)	-	-	-	-
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	4,832.38	11,515.12
	-	-	4,832.38	11,515.12

15 Other financial liabilities

Rs. Lakhs

	Non current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Salaries and other benefits Payable	-	-	4.13	0.75
Other Payables	-	-	238.37	48.20
	-	-	242.50	48.95

16 Provisions

Rs. Lakhs

	Long Term		Short Term	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Provision for Leave Encashment	34.65	21.93	10.52	7.33
Provision for Gratuity	27.75	17.32	8.02	4.07
	62.40	39.25	18.54	11.40

17 Deferred Tax Liability / (Asset) - Net

Rs. Lakhs

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Differences in Written Down Value in Block of Fixed Assets as per Tax Books and Financial Books	(15.26)	(16.69)
Gross Deferred Tax Liabilities	(15.26)	(16.69)
Deferred Tax Assets		
Provision for Gratuity and Compensated Absences	26.76	16.74
Provision for Expected Credit Loss	19.84	19.84
Gross Deferred Tax Assets	46.60	36.58
Deferred Tax Liability / (Asset) - Net	(61.86)	(53.27)

18 Other liabilities

Rs. Lakhs

	Non current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Advance from Customers	-	-	783.97	864.44
Taxes Payable (Other than Income Tax)	-	-	11.01	24.62
Employee Contributions Payable	-	-	1.80	1.28
	-	-	796.78	890.34

19 Tax Liabilities (Net)

Rs. Lakhs

	Long Term		Short Term	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Provision for Taxation (Net of Advance taxes)	-	-	-	3.73
	-	-	-	3.73

National Energy Trading And Services Limited

BRAHMAYYA & CO. CHENNAI INDIA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

20 Revenue From Operations

Rs. Lakhs

	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Sale of Products		
Electrical Energy	32,140.04	38,010.59
Solar Modules	5,208.99	20,916.79
	37,349.03	58,927.38

21 Other Income

Rs. Lakhs

	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Interest Income on		
Deposits and Margin money	50.80	81.76
Inter Corporate Loans (Refer Note no. 32)	189.76	351.01
Dividend Income on		
Current Investments	17.45	7.38
Liabilities and Provisions no longer required written back	52.60	58.10
Net Profit on Sale of Assets	0.01	-
Miscellaneous Income	12.30	6.57
	322.92	504.82

22 Purchase of stock-in-trade

Rs. Lakhs

	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Power Purchase	31,901.41	37,799.05
Purchases - Trading Materials	5,109.17	20,624.78
	37,010.58	58,423.83

23 Employee Benefits Expenses

Rs. Lakhs

	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Salaries, allowances and benefits to employees	305.65	201.90
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	15.58	11.14
Recruitment and training	0.09	0.02
Staff welfare expenses	4.62	4.45
	325.94	217.51

24 Finance Cost

Rs. Lakhs

	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Interest	0.12	11.81
Other Borrowing Cost (Upfront Fees, Commitment Charges etc.)	84.97	286.80
	85.09	298.61

25 Depreciation And Amortization Expense

Rs. Lakhs

	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Depreciation on PPE	7.00	9.28
	7.00	9.28

National Energy Trading And Services Limited

Brahmayya & Co. Chennai India Chartered Accountants

26 Other Expenses

Rs. Lakhs

	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Rent	11.73	17.71
Rates and taxes	40.44	43.01
Donations	9.91	15.27
Office maintenance	14.79	26.29
Insurance	0.21	0.20
Printing and stationery	0.73	1.19
Consultancy and other professional charges	67.27	218.22
Remuneration to auditors (As Auditor):		
Audit fees	5.75	5.70
ICFR fees	1.18	1.15
Travelling and conveyance	7.04	6.55
Communication expenses	2.05	2.44
Net Loss on Sale/ Write off of fixed assets	-	0.01
Business Promotion and Advertisement	0.03	0.37
Miscellaneous expenses	7.94	8.63
	169.07	**346.74**

27 Other Comprehensive Income

Rs. Lakhs

	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
(A) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans;	(9.40)	1.71
	(9.40)	**1.71**

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National Energy Trading And Services Limited

BRAHMAYYA & CO. CHENNAI INDIA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

28 Earning Per Share (EPS)

		March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
			Rs. Lakhs
Total Operations for the year			
Profit attributable to Equity Holders	(A)	55.91	100.01
Weighted average number of Equity Shares for Basic EPS	(B)	365.29	365.29
Weighted Average number of Equity shares for Diluted EPS	(C)	365.29	365.29
Earning per Equity share			
Basic	(A) / (B)	0.15	0.27
Diluted	(A) / (C)	0.15	0.27

29 Employee Benefits

Defined Benefit Plans

The company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of Rs.20 Lakhs The plan for the same is unfunded / funded.

Rs. Lakhs

	Gratuity	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Net Employee benefit expense recognized in the employee cost in statement of profit & loss account		
Current service cost	2.65	3.04
Past service cost	0.47	-
Interest cost on benefit obligation	1.50	0.75
Sub Total	4.62	3.79
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Net actuarial (gain)/loss recognized in the year		
i. Demographic Assumptions on obligation	-	-
ii. Financial Assumptions on obligation	(1.41)	0.41
iii. Experience Adjustments on obligation	10.81	(2.12)
Sub Total	9.40	(1.71)
Net benefit expense	14.02	2.08
Balance Sheet		
Benefit asset / liability		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	35.77	21.39
Assets / (Liability) recognized in the balance sheet	(35.77)	(21.39)
Change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation		
Opening defined benefit obligation	21.40	9.94
Benefit transferred in	2.39	10.74
Benefit transferred Out	-	-
Benefits paid	(2.03)	(1.36)
Expenses Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss Account		
Current service cost	2.65	3.04
Interest cost on benefit obligation	1.50	0.75
Past service cost	0.47	-
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	9.40	(1.71)
Closing defined benefit obligation	35.78	21.40
Assumptions		
Discount Rate (%)	8.00%	7.00%
Attrition Rate%	20.00%	19.00%
Expected rate of salary increase (%)	6.00%	6.00%
Expected Average Remaining Service (years)	23.67	26.73
Expected Average Remaining Service/mortality and withdrawal (years)	6.17	4.58

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

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Amounts of Defined benefit plan for the current and previous four periods are as follows

Rs. Lakhs

	Present value of Defined benefit obligation	Surplus / (deficit)	Experience adjustments on plan liabilities
March 31, 2018	35.77	(35.77)	(10.81)
March 31, 2017	21.39	(21.39)	2.12
March 31, 2016	9.94	(9.94)	(2.35)
March 31, 2015	17.48	(17.48)	(0.74)
March 31, 2014	6.62	(6.62)	(2.22)

Sensitivity analysis of the defined benefit obligation

Particulars	0.5% Increase		0.5% Decrease	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Impact of the change in discount rate	(0.72)	(0.42)	0.75	0.44
Impact of the change in salary increase	0.67	0.44	(0.67)	(0.42)

Note : Sensitivity due to mortality and withdrawals are not material and hence impact of change not calculated.

Defined Contribution Plans

In respect of the defined contribution plan (Provident fund), an amount of Rs. 10.40 Lakhs (Previous year : Rs 6.87 Lakhs) has been recognized as expenditure in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

30 Contingent Liabilities - Not probable and therefore not provided for

Rs. Lakhs

		March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
i	**Claims against the company not accepted by the company**		
	- Amount withheld by Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation towards penalties*	600.00	600.00

* The management of the Company, based on its internal assessment and / or legal opinion, is confident that this matter will be decided in its favour.

ii Rajasthan Discoms Power Procurement Centre (RDPPC) has raised compensation bills amounting Rs. 168 lakhs for short supply of power for the months of Feb 2011, April 2011 & May 2011. Against that RDPPC has adjusted EMD Rs.60 lakhs and also filed a petition before Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (RERC) for recovery of balance amount of Rs. 108 lakhs. On 14.12.2016, RERC passed order against the Company. The Company filed an appeal before APTEL against RERC order, the same has been admitted and APTEL granted the stay on the RERC order for payment of sum of Rs. 108 lakhs. The matter is pending for further hearing. Further the Management based on the legal opinion is confident that above matter will be decided in its favour.

31 Segment Reporting

The Company's operations fall into a single business segment "Trading" and operate mainly in a single geographical segment; hence the Ind AS financial statements of the enterprise represents segmental reporting.

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National Energy Trading And Services Limited

BRAHMAYYA & CO. CHENNAI INDIA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

National Energy Trading and Services Limited

32 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

a) Name of Related parties and description of relationship

Description of Relationship	Name
Parent Company	Lanco Infratech Limited (LITL) Refer Note no 34
Fellow Subsidiaries	Lanco Kondapalli Power Limited (LKPL)* Lanco Anpara Power Limited (LAnPL) Lanco Solar Energy Private Limited (LSEPL) Lanco Solar Power Limited (LSPL) Lanco Babandh Power Limited (LBPL) Lanco Hydro Power Limited (LHPL) Lanco Power Limited (LPL) Lanco Thermal Power Limited (LTPL) Lanco Operation and Maintenance Limited (LOMPL)
Key Management Personnel	Mr. MCS Reddy. Mr. TNKS Murty. Mr. BRK Rao. Ms. Trina Lakhmani
Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by group of individuals or their relatives who have control or significant influence over the company	Pragadisa Power Private Limited (PPPL) Lanco Teesta Hydro Power Limited (LTHPL) Lanco Kondapalli Power Limited (LKPL) (from 21st November, 2017).

* Lanco Kondapalli Power Limited (LKPL) is fellow subsidiary till 21st November, 2017.

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National Energy Trading and Services Limited
Notes and other explanatory information to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

b) Summary of transactions with related parties are as follows: Rs. Lakhs

Nature of Transaction	For the Year ended March 31, 2018					
	Parent Company		Fellow Subsidiaries		Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by group of individuals or their relatives who have control or significant influence over the company	
	Party Name	Amount	Party Name	Amount	Party Name	Amount
Income						
Sales of Goods / Power			LSEPL	5,208.99		
Sales of Goods / Power					LKPL	1.18
Interest Received on Intercorporate Loans	LITL	61.97	LPL	127.79		
Expense						
Contract Services / Shared Services Availed	LITL	12.70				
Purchase of Goods/Power			LAnPL	19,722.92		
Consultancy Charges			LBPL	55.84		
Travelling Domestic			LBPL	3.50		
Rent Paid	LITL	11.73				
Other Transactions						
Purchase / (Sale) of Shares			LOMCL	49.99		
Expenditure incurred by Company on Behalf of Related Parties - Reimbursed			LAnPL	43.87		
Period End Balances						
Payables						
Balance Payables at the year end			LAnPL	1,294.91	LKPL	1,951.82
Others Payables			LBPL	12.28		
Receivables						
Balance Receivable at the year end - Inter Corporate Loans			LPL	983.00		
Balance Receivable at the year end - Interest Receivable on Inter Corporate Loans	LITL	5.35	LPL	40.53		
Balance Receivables at year end - Others Receivables	LITL	1.19	LHPL	0.05		
Balance Receivables at year end - Others Receivables					LTHPL	3.66
Balance Receivables at year end - Others Receivables			LTPL	0.02		
Balance Receivables at year end - Others Receivables			LOMCL	0.02		
Balance Receivables at year end - Trade Receivables			LSEPL	178.88		
Others						
Investments					PPPL	1,065.00

National Energy Trading And Services Limited

BRAHMAYYA & CO. CHENNAI INDIA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

National Energy Trading and Services Limited
Notes and other explanatory information to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

b) Summary of transactions with related parties are as follows: Rs. Lakhs

Nature of Transaction	For the Year ended March 31, 2017					
	Parent Company		Fellow Subsidiaries		Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by group of individuals or their relatives who have control or significant influence over the company	
	Party Name	Amount	Party Name	Amount	Party Name	Amount
Income						
Sales of Solar Modules			LSPL	10,061.93		
Sales of Solar Modules			LSEPL	10,854.86		
Interest Received on Intercorporate Loans	LITL	216.99	LPL	134.01		
Expense						
Management Consultancy Services Availed	LITL	180.00				
Contract Services / Shared Services Availed	LITL	24.10				
Rent Paid	LITL	17.71				
Computer Maintenance			LPL	0.73		
Purchase of Goods/Power			LKPL	176.69		
Purchase of Goods/Power			LAnPL	14,888.99		
Other Transactions						
Inter Corporate Loans given during the year	LITL	520.00	LPL	2,400.00		
Inter Corporate Loans repaid back during the year	LITL	520.00	LPL	1,417.00		
Expenditure incurred by Company on Behalf of Related Parties - Reimbursed			LAnPL	49.51		
Period End Balances						
Payables						
Balance Payables at the year end			LKPL	1,956.62		
Balance Payables at the year end			LAnPL	765.52		
Other Payables	LITL	222.97				
Receivables						
Balance Receivable at the year end - Inter Corporate Loans	LITL	1,500.00	LPL	983.00		
Balance Receivables at year end - Trade Receivables			LSPL	3,202.43		
Balance Receivables at year end - Trade Receivables			LSEPL	2,412.49		
Balance Receivables at year end - Others Receivables	LITL	195.30	LPL	119.88		
Others						
Investments					PPPL	1,065.00

National Energy Trading And Services Limited

BRAHMAYYA & CO. CHENNAI INDIA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

33 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

a. Capital Management

The objective of the Company's capital management structure is to ensure sufficient liquidity to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders. As part of this monitoring, the management considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital and makes adjustments to the capital structure, where appropriate, in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The funding requirement is met through a combination of equity, internal accruals, borrowings or undertake other restructuring activities as appropriate.

b. Financial Risk Management Framework

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade payables and Other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include Investments, Trade receivables, loans, cash and bank balances and other financial assets.

Risk Exposures and Responses

The Company is exposed to credit risk and liquidity risk. The Board of Directors reviews policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

i. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily for trade and other receivables) and from its financing activities, including short-term deposits with banks and financial institutions, and other financial assets.

Credit risk management

The finance function of the Company assesses and manages credit risk based on internal credit rating system. Internal credit rating is performed for each class of financial instruments with different characteristics. The Company assesses the credit risk for each class of financial assets based on the assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

The risk parameters are same for all financial assets for all periods presented. The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an on-going basis throughout each reporting period. In general, it is presumed that credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition if the payments are more than 30 days past due . A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which entity operates and other macro-economic factors.

Trade Receivables: The company has exposure to credit risk from trade receivables on trading of energy and other materials. In respect of trading of energy the company trades with public/private sector electric utilities, distribution company, industrial consumers and state electricity board, the company trades power on the Indian energy exchange, Power exchange of India, where the potential risk of default is considered low. In respect of trading of other materials the transaction are between the group companies, therefore the potential risk of default is considered low.

Bank Deposits: The credit risk is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

Other Financial Assets: The Company ensures concentration of credit does not significantly impair the financial assets since the customers to whom the exposure of credit is taken are well established and reputed industries engaged in their respective field of business. The credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit in the normal course of the business is monitored regularly.

The maximum exposure for credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of financial assets as stated in the balance sheet.

Provision for expected credit losses

Loans: The Company provides for expected credit loss based on general appoach (lifetime) expected credit loss mechanism as mentioned below

Rs. Lakhs

Reporting period	Gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses	Net Carrying amount
As at 31 March 2018	60.00	60.00	-
As at 31 March 2017	60.00	60.00	-
As at 31 March 2016	60.00	60.00	-

Trade Receivables : The company provides for expected credit loss under simplified approach

ii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the financial liabilities of the Company and the Company's subsequent ability to meet its obligations to repay its financial liabilities as and when they fall due. The company monitors its risk to a shortage of funds.

The company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of working capital facilities, and borrowings. The company has reviewed the borrowings maturing within 12 months and has secured adequate funding to meet these obligations.

National Energy Trading And Services Limited

BRAHMAYYA & CO. CHENNAI INDIA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

The following table details the remaining contractual maturities of the company's financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period, which are based on the contractual undiscounted cash flows and the earliest date the company is required to pay:

Rs. Lakhs

Particulars	Weighted average interest rate (%)	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
31 March 2018			
Trade Payables & Other Financial Liabilities		1,196.58	3,878.30
Total		**1,196.58**	**3,878.30**
31 March 2017			
Trade Payables & Other Financial Liabilities		8,024.45	3,539.62
Total		**8,024.45**	**3,539.62**

c. **Financial instruments by category**

For amortised cost instruments, carrying value represents the best estimate of fair value.

Rs. Lakhs

	March 31, 2018
	Amortised Cost
Financial assets	
Trade receivables	860.51
Loans	1,372.07
Cash and cash equivalents	530.32
Bank Balances	756.81
Other Financial Assets	276.16
Total	3,795.87
Financial liabilities	
Trade payables	4,832.38
Other Financial Liabilities	242.50
Total	5,074.88

Rs. Lakhs

	March 31, 2017
	Amortised Cost
Financial assets	
Trade receivables	7,396.13
Loans	2,549.09
Cash and cash equivalents	1,028.50
Bank Balances	771.09
Other Financial Assets	908.91
Total	12,653.72
Financial liabilities	
Trade payables	11,515.12
Other Financial Liabilities	48.95
Total	11,564.07

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National Energy Trading And Services Limited

BRAHMAYYA & CO. CHENNAI INDIA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

34 Vide Order Dated 07-08-2017 of National Company Law Tribunal(NCLT), the Holding company i.e., M/s Lanco Infratech Limited (LITL) is under CIRP Process.

35 **Disclosures required under Section 22 of MSMED Act 2006 under the Chapter on Delayed Payments to Micro and Small Enterprises**

Based on information available with the company, no amount is due under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

36 Previous year figures have been regrouped/reclassified where ever necessary, to conform to those of the current year.

37 As allowed under Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013, financials are prepared in lakhs and rounded off to two decimals. The amounts below thousand are appearing as zero.

As per our report of even date.

For Brahmayya & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000511S

N. Venkatanand

N.Venkata Suneel
Partner
Membership No. 223688

BRAHMAYYA & CO. CHENNAI INDIA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Gurugram
Date: 16th April, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
National Energy Trading and Services Limited

MCS Reddy
Director
DIN - 02811755

BRK Rao
Director
DIN - 07140221

Naval Kishore
Chief Financial Officer

A.Veerendra Kumar
Company Secretary

Place: Gurugram
Date: 16th April, 2018

National Energy Trading And Services Limited