GE Power India Limited
(formerly ALSTOM India Limited)
CIN-L74140MH1992PLC068379

Corporate Office: IHDP Building,
Plot No. 7, Sector 127,
Noida – 201 301, Uttar Pradesh

T +91 0120 4731100
F +91 0120 4731200
www.ge.com/in/ge-power-india-limited

3 August 2017

To,
The Manager - Listing
National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.
Exchange Plaza, Plot No. C/1, G Block,
Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E)
Mumbai - 400 051

Symbol : **GEPIL**

To,
The Manager - Listing
BSE Ltd.
25th Floor, P.J. Towers,
Dalal Street,
Mumbai – 400 001

Scrip Code : **532309**

Sub.: Submission of Annual Report under Regulation 34 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), 2015 ("Listing Regulations")

Dear Sir/Madam,

Pursuant to Regulation 34(1) of the Listing Regulations, please find enclosed the Annual Report of the Company for the financial Year 2016-17 as approved and adopted by the members of the Company at the 25th Annual General meeting held on 31 July 2017.

You are requested to take the above information on record.

Thanking you,
Yours truly,
For GE Power India Limited
(formerly ALSTOM India Limited)

Pradeepta Puhan
Company Secretary

Encl: as above

Annual Report 2016-17

GE POWER INDIA LIMITED

(formerly ALSTOM India Limited)



Enabling efficient and cleaner power generation

A digital coal power plant representation



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IMAGINATION AT WORK

General Electric is a global digital industrial company, transforming industry with software-defined machines and solutions that are connected, responsive and predictive.

With products and services ranging from aircraft engines, power generation, oil and gas production equipment to medical imaging, financing and industrial products, it serves customers in approximately 180 countries worldwide.

Since its incorporation in 1892, it has developed or acquired new technologies and services that has considerably broadened and changed the scope of its activities.



THE GE STORE

The GE Store is the global exchange of technology, talent, and expertise across GE's diverse businesses and markets. GE businesses give and take from the Store.



GE POWER INDIA LIMITED

(formerly ALSTOM India Limited)



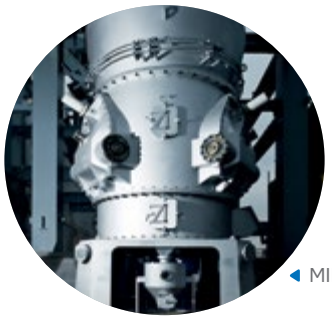
LEADING THE POWER SECTOR WITH A 100 YEAR-STRONG PRESENCE

Your Company is one of the leading players in the Indian power generation equipment market. Today with the expansion of economy, globalization, innovation amidst political and economic challenges, your Company has successfully partnered in the modernization and growth of Indian infrastructure. With its presence of over 100 years, your Company has a country-wide presence of manufacturing units, sales offices and workshops. your Company continues to offer a comprehensive portfolio of power generation solutions for both thermal and hydro energy-based power projects.

BUSINESS DIVISIONS



BOILERS



MILLS



ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL SYSTEM

STEAM POWER SYSTEMS



HYDRO



POWER SERVICES



GAS POWER SYSTEMS



AUTOMATION CONTROL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Left to right:

Mr. Alain Christian Spohr (upto 29 May 2017), Mr. Ashok Ganesan (upto 19 June 2017), Mr. Vasudevan Kotivenkatesan (upto 06 June 2016), Mr. Rathindra Nath Basu (upto 29 May 2017) and Mr. Arun Kannan Thiagarajan



Left to right:

Dr. Uddesh Kumar Kohli, Mr. Vishal Keerti Wanchoo, Ms. Neera Saggi, Mr. Sanjeev Agarwal and Mr. Andrew H De Leone

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Vishal Keerti Wanchoo
Chairman & Non-Executive Director
(w.e.f. 30 May 2017)

Mr. Sanjeev Agarwal
Whole-time Director
(w.e.f. 30 May 2017)

Mr. Andrew H De Leone
Non-Executive Director
(w.e.f. 20 June 2017)

Mr. Arun Kannan Thiagarajan
Non-Executive & Independent Director

Ms. Neera Saggi
Non-Executive & Independent Director
(w.e.f. 14 June 2016)

Dr. Uddesh Kumar Kohli
Non-Executive & Independent Director

Mr. Rathindra Nath Basu
Chairman & Non-Executive Director
(upto 29 May 2017)

Mr. Ashok Ganesan
(Managing Director upto 31 May 2017 &
Director upto 19 June 2017)

Mr. Alain Christian Spohr
Non-Executive Director
(upto 29 May 2017)

Mr. Vasudevan Kotivenkatesan
Non-Executive & Independent Director
(upto 06 June 2016)

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Mr. Vijay Sharma

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Pradeepta Kumar Puhan

AUDITORS

Statutory Auditors
M/s. B S R & Co. LLP,
Chartered Accountants

Internal Auditors
M/s. Ernst & Young LLP

Secretarial Auditors
M/s. Hemant Singh & Associates,
Company Secretaries

Cost Auditors
M/s. Shome & Banerjee, Cost Accountants

COMMITEE COMPOSITION

Audit Committee

Dr. Uddesh Kumar Kohli, Chairman
(w.e.f. 14 June 2016)

Mr. Arun Kannan Thiagarajan, Member

Ms. Neera Saggi, Member
(w.e.f. 14 June 2016)

Mr. Vishal Keerti Wanchoo, Member
(w.e.f. 12 June 2017)

Mr. Vasudevan Kotivenkatesan, Chairman
(upto 06 June 2016)

Mr. Rathindra Nath Basu, Member
(upto 29 May 2017)

Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

Mr. Andrew H De Leone, Chairman
(w.e.f. 20 June 2017)

Mr. Vishal Keerti Wanchoo, Member
(w.e.f. 20 June 2017)

Dr. Uddesh Kumar Kohli, Member

Mr. Rathindra Nath Basu, Member
(upto 29 May 2017)

Mr. Ashok Ganesan, Chairman
(upto 19 June 2017)

Nomination & Remuneration Committee

Mr. Arun Kannan Thiagarajan, Chairman

Dr. Uddesh Kumar Kohli, Member
(w.e.f. 07 June 2016)

Mr. Vishal Keerti Wanchoo, Member
(w.e.f. 12 June 2017)

Mr. Rathindra Nath Basu, Member
(upto 29 May 2017)

Stakeholders Relationship Committee

Dr. Uddesh Kumar Kohli, Chairman

Mr. Andrew H De Leone, Member
(w.e.f. 20 June 2017)

Mr. Sanjeev Agarwal, Member
(w.e.f. 20 June 2017)

Mr. Rathindra Nath Basu, Member
(upto 29 May 2017)

Mr. Ashok Ganesan, Member
(upto 19 June 2017)

REGISTERED OFFICE

GE Power India Limited
(formerly ALSTOM India Limited)
CIN: L74140MH1992PLC068379
'The International', V Floor,
16, Marine Lines Cross Road No. 1,
Off Maharshi Karve Road, Churchgate,
Mumbai - 400 020 (India)
Ph: +91 (022) 66399260/66399255
Fax: +91 (022) 66399259
Website: www.ge.com/in/ge-power-india-limited
Email ID: in.investor-relations@ge.com

CORPORATE OFFICE

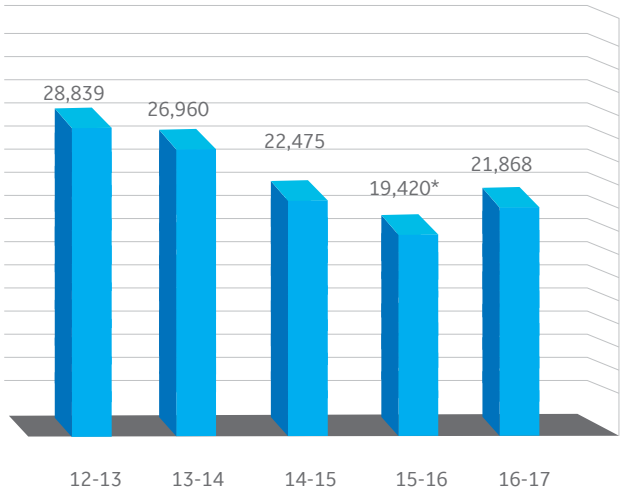
IHDP Building, Plot No. 7,
Sector 127, Noida-201301
Uttar Pradesh
Ph: +91 (0120) 4731100
Fax: +91 (0120) 4731200

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

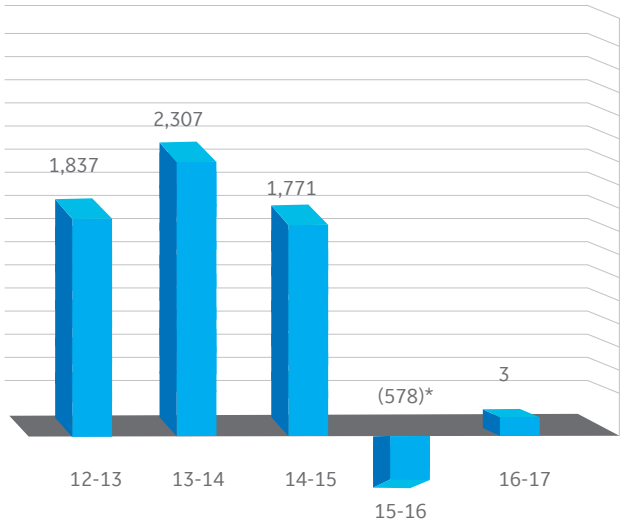
Karvy Computershare Private Limited
Karvy Selenium, Tower B, Plot No. 31
& 32, Gachibowli, Financial District,
Nanakramguda, Serilingampally,
Hyderabad – 500032, Telangana
Ph: +91 (040) 67162222
Website: www.karvycomputershare.com
Email ID: einward.ris@karvy.com

5 YEARS' FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

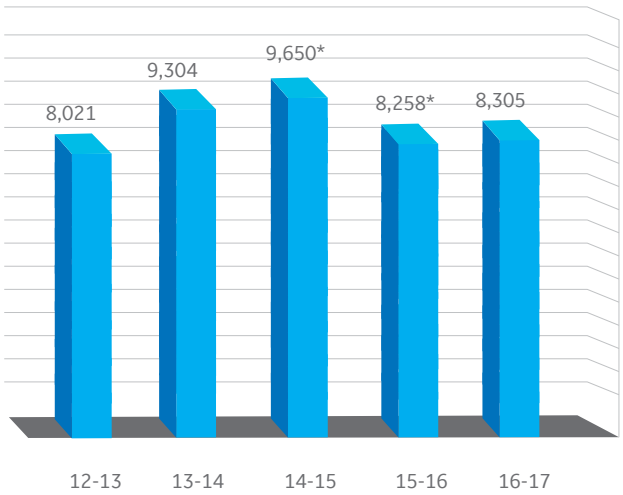
REVENUES
(₹ in million)



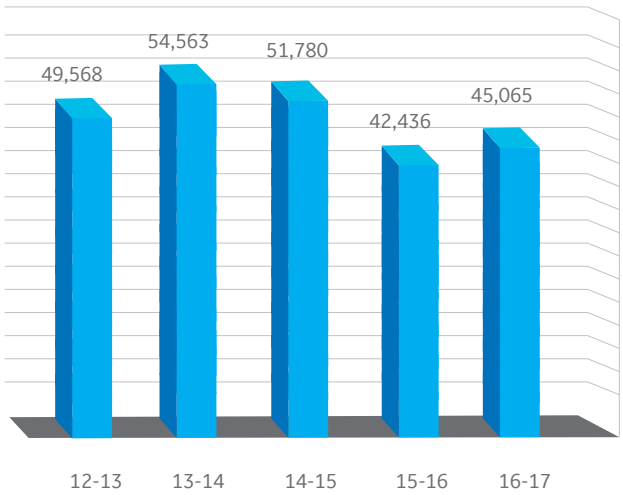
PROFIT AFTER TAX
(₹ in million)



NET WORTH
(₹ in million)



ORDER BACKLOG
(₹ in million)



*These figures are revised in accordance with Ind AS

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Dear Shareholders,

Your Directors present the 25th Annual Report of the Company along with the Audited Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2017 ('FY 2016-17')

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items, tax, interest and depreciation	1,908.7	(5.4)
Less: Interest/Finance Costs	508.3	217.2
Less: Depreciation and amortisation expense	597.9	719.1
Profit/ (loss) before exceptional items and tax	**802.5**	**(941.7)**
Exceptional item	518.0	-
Profit/ (loss) before tax	**284.5**	**(941.7)**
Provision for taxation		
– Current tax	154.0	-
– Tax related to earlier years	77.1	-
– Deferred tax charge/ (credit)	50.5	(363.8)
Profit/ (loss) after tax	**2.9**	**(577.9)**
Balance brought forward from previous year in the statement of profit and loss	5,108.6	6,495.7
Profit available for appropriation	**5,111.5**	**5,917.8**
Appropriations		
a) Transferred to General Reserve	-	-
b) Dividend paid	-	672.3
c) Corporate Dividend Tax (Net) paid	-	136.9
Balance carried forward to Balance Sheet	**5,111.5**	**5,108.6**
Proposed Dividend	201.7	-

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act. The financial statements up to and for the year ended 31 March 2016 were prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (previous GAAP), notified under Section 133 of the Act and other relevant provisions of the Act.

As these are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards has been applied. An explanation of how the transition to Ind AS has affected the previously reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company is provided in Note 47 of the Standalone Financial Statements.

DIVIDEND

In compliance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ('the Listing Regulations'), as amended from time to time, your Company has adopted a Dividend Distribution Policy. This policy specifies the parameters of distribution of dividend with objective of delivering sustainable value to its stakeholders. The Dividend Distribution Policy of the Company is annexed as 'Annexure A' to this Report.

Your Directors are pleased to recommend a dividend of ₹3/- per equity share (i.e. 30%) of the face value of ₹10/- each for FY 2016-17 amounting to ₹201.7 million (excluding dividend distribution tax).

TRANSFER TO RESERVES

No amount was transferred to reserves during FY 2016-17.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S FOCUS ON ATTAINING 'POWER FOR ALL' HAS ACCELERATED CAPACITY ADDITION IN THE COUNTRY

STATE OF COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

Operations – The year in review

India as a country has been clocking some fast-paced growth over the past few years. Power is one of the most critical components of infrastructure, crucial for economic growth and welfare of the nation. The Indian power sector is undergoing a significant change that has redefined the industry outlook while sustained economic growth continues to drive electricity demand in India. The Government of India's ('GoI') focus on attaining 'Power for all' has accelerated capacity addition in the country. India is the 5th largest producer & the 3rd largest consumer of electricity in the world. Although power generation has grown more than 100-fold since independence, growth in demand has been even higher due to accelerating economic activity.

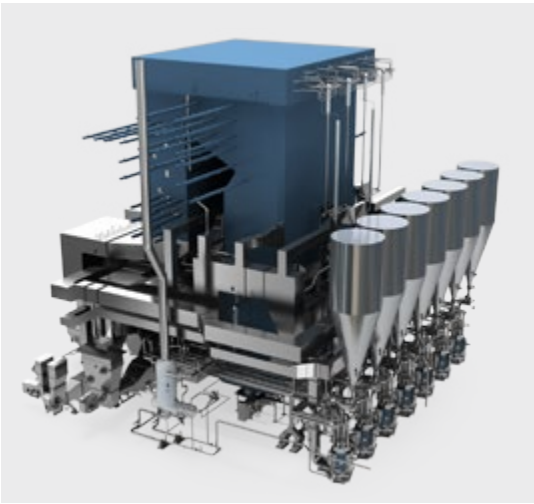
However, the country's quest to provide universal, secure and affordable electricity supply is far from over. India's energy consumption per capita is still only around one-third of the global average and around 240 million people in the country still have no access to electricity. As the country struggles to maintain and develop its resources and infrastructure to meet its energy needs, there appear various challenges and opportunities like the possibilities to leverage renewable sources of energy, led by wind and solar, the continued importance of coal, need for ensuring energy security and addressing environmental strains. India witnessed an extraordinary milestone in its power sector, something one would not expect in a developing country and one which is heavily dependent on coal for power generation.

All the developments in the power sector have created opportunities and challenges for the power equipment and services industry. At the same time, the realities of highly volatile fossil fuel prices and stricter environmental regulations necessitate generation of clean electricity utilizing efficient means. Traditionally, the country's energy mix has been hugely dominated by coal, which currently accounts for 59 percent; gas 7.7 percent and renewables (solar, wind and hydro) 31 percent. The new Supercritical ('SC') and Ultra-supercritical ('USC') technology is coming in commercial operation in India is bringing in enhanced efficiency, lesser foot print and Cleaner environment. Also, the as well as new plants ordered, under execution are being promoted using SC and USC. Your Company expects that India Energy needs will remain predominately Coal based for Base load as being the cheapest source of Power in spite of an increase in near future share of renewable source of energy. New coal-fired plants in India represent nearly half of the net coal capacity added worldwide. Wind energy is the largest source of renewable energy in India. It accounts for an estimated 56 percent of total installed capacity (32.2GW). There are plans to increase wind power generation capacity to 60GW by 2022. India has also raised the solar power generation capacity addition target by five times to 100GW by 2022.

The Indian Coal market for FY 2016-17 stood at ~7-8GW dominated by SC/USC technology. With GoI's intent to reduce carbon footprint, SC/USC's share is likely to grow significantly in the coming years. Your Company, with more than 100 years of experience and proven market leadership, is well-positioned to offer its state-of-the-art, efficient and smart solutions for the power generation market in India.

Policies like Power to all '24x7' by 2019 are GoI's target to electrify un-electrified villages in the country and 'Uday Program' to reinforce Discoms. New environmental norms for SOx, NOx and PM will bring large market for FGDs in the operating plants.

This increase in the power generation capacity is being fuelled by an increasingly affluent population that consumes more per capita than the current standards. With its hardware and software solutions, your Company is well poised to cater to the demand and growth of India's power sector.



Two-pass Boiler

BOILERS

Your Company's execution unit at Noida & manufacturing shop at Durgapur, West Bengal, is capable of manufacturing SC & USC Boilers equipped with the latest manufacturing technologies. Your Company, in partnership with BHEL, accomplished following milestones in the last fiscal:

- **Successful PG test at Krishnapatnam:** First 800MW boiler unit to achieve performance parameters in India under GE-BHEL partnership. Exemplifying its advanced technical capabilities, your Company has successfully conducted Performance Guarantee (PG) tests on one 800 MW boiler for 2X800MW supercritical boilers at the Thermal Power Plant in Krishnapatnam, Andhra Pradesh and success achieved at all guaranteed parameters. The achievement is significant from the capacity point of view, as 800 MW is the highest ever boiler capacity managed by the GE-BHEL partnership in India.

Other significant order in the year:

- CEL II 1 X 150MW Sihanoukville, Cambodia - first export order of a full Boiler along with Auxiliaries for circulating Fluid Bed technology for customer TPSC for 150MW power plant at Cambodia

Orders from BHEL-GE partnership:

- 2x800MW Telangana – I Super Thermal Power Project at District Karimnagar, Telangana, India
- 1x800MW Coal based North Chennai Supercritical Thermal Power Project Stage-III at Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu, India
- 2x800MW Supercritical Coal based Uppur Thermal Power Project at Ramanathpuram District, Tamil Nadu, India

MILLS

The Shahabad unit, which is the global manufacturing unit for coal mills, has various ISO accreditations.



HP Mill - Modular Design

Your Company has won various projects through third party direct orders.

- Order won from NTPC Limited for supply of Grinding Elements for 3x200MW, Ramagundam Super thermal Power Station in the state of Telangana.
- Order won from Arvos Energy India Private Ltd (formerly OAK Energy India Pvt. Ltd.) for supply of Coal Pulverizer for Pt. Pln (Persero), Bukit Asam, Indonesia.
- Order won from Doosan Power Systems India for 1x660MW Harduaganj project of UPRVUNL for 8 Mills in the state of Uttar Pradesh internally.
- Major order won from GE Windsor (SPS) for supply of Coal Pulverizer for Hassyan Energy PJSC – 4x660 MW Clean Coal Power Plant, Dubai Electricity & Water Authority, Dubai.

Your Company executed the following key milestones in the last fiscal year:

2016

- Delivered Mills for Karabiga 2x660MW project in Turkey
- Delivered Mills for Mae Moh 1x600MW project in Thailand
- Delivered Mills for NTPC Darlipali 2x800MW
- Delivered Mills for NTPC Nabinagar 3x660MW
- Commissioning of Mills achieved for Bellary 1x700MW

2017

- Commissioning of Mills achieved for Mouda 2x660MW project
- Commissioning of Mills achieved for Bara 3x660MW project

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL SYSTEMS (ECS)

Large new market for services and supplies with new environmental norms for SOx, NOx etc. FGD market is estimated in excess of ~150GW (includes project commissioned and under execution). Your Company is prepared to tackle the challenges posed by this huge market opportunity.

Following new orders received in the last fiscal year for ESP and bagfilters:

- IFFCO Paradeep - 2 x 21MW Coal based Captive Power Plant

YOUR COMPANY IS WELL PLACED TO ADDRESS CUSTOMERS' SPECIFIC NEEDS AND IMPROVE THE POWER PLANT EFFICIENCY AND REDUCE EMMISION LEVELS

- IFFCO Phulpur - 2 x 12.5MW coal based Captive Power Plant
- Shree Cement - 1 x 9000 TPD Clinkerisation Unit
- Shree Cement - 1 x 9000 TPD Clinkerisation Unit
- Birla Vikas Satna - 1 x 6500 TPD Clinkerisation Unit
- TNPL - 1300 TDS Per Day (One of the largest Soda recovery boiler in India)
- TATA Power Jojobera - 67.5MW Coal Based Power Plant

POWER SERVICES

With over 300 billion tonnes of coal deposits, India is the third largest coal producer in the world. New coal-fired plants in India represent nearly half of the net coal capacity added worldwide.



1X700 MW Bellary Thermal Power Station of Karnataka Power Corporation Limited

Considering this and the fact that coal-fired power plants account for a major chunk of the total carbon emission in the country and that the overall efficiency of coal-fired power plants in India is very low, an urgent need arises for the rapid renovation and modernization ('R&M') of existing coal-fired power plants to increase their efficiency, reduce their carbon emission level and control their auxiliary power consumption. It includes reduction in the emissions intensity of the country's GDP by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level and to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO_2 equivalent through afforestation and tree cover by 2030. Apart from that, it also includes to achieve about 40% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel energy sources by 2030.

The new standards are aimed at reducing emission of PM10 (0.98 kg/MWh), sulphur dioxide (7.3 Kg/MWh) and Oxide of nitrogen (4.8 kg/MWh), which will in turn help in bringing about an improvement in the Ambient Air Quality (AAQ) in and around thermal power plants.

Indian power plants use on an average six to eight percent of the total generation as auxiliary power (power that goes to run the equipment) against the world average of three to four percent. Emission control requires more equipment to be run, which adds more auxiliary power. So, there is further efficiency loss by emission control and hence there is need to minimize and recover this loss through efficiency gain in the main generation equipment.

In India, about 20 percent of the installed coal-fired capacity is more than 25 years old and as per a study, 52 percent of the plants are operating at a net plant HR (heat rate) which is >15 percent higher than their design levels. Such plants operating with poor efficiency levels are best suited to deploy R&M intervention solutions.

Depending upon the age of the plant and the efficiency levels, one could deploy targeted efficiency improvement solutions for individual major equipment like steam turbine, boiler and mills or comprehensive R&M solutions covering all equipment together. Global studies, however, suggest that the integrated solution approach, looking at complete plant, gives best results and leads to lowest impact on tariff.

Recently your Company launched Global Powering Efficiency Centre of Excellence ('COE'), offering solutions to boost efficiency and reduce emissions of existing coal-fired power plants. With its Powering Efficiency COE, your Company will combine the expertise of Power Services, Steam Power Systems, Power Digital Solutions, Global Research Centre and Global Growth Organization. Every point of efficiency reduces operating costs over the lifetime of the plant while also reducing CO_2 emissions by approximately 2 percent.

Your Company is well placed to address customers' specific needs and improve the power plant efficiency and reduce emission levels from coal-based thermal power plants.

Following are some of the key achievements of your Company in FY 2016-17:

1. Won retrofit project of 3x200MW Ansaldo Steam turbines for NTPC Ramagundam to improve efficiency and output

2. Won retrofit project of 2x74MW GE Steam Turbines for Hindalco Industries, Renusagar Power Station to improve heat rate

3. Won and successfully commissioned onsite 1x68MW rotor rewind for Hindalco Industries immediately on rotor failure

4. Supplied material for R&M project of 200MW/210MW Steam Turbines for Gujarat State Electricity Corporation (Ukai & Wanakbori Thermal Power Stations), and commissioned Ukai 200MW

5. Completed supply of material for Steam Turbine retrofit project of 1x68MW for Hindalco Industries, Renusagar Power Station to improve output and heat rate vs current running



Al Mansurya 728MW Gas Turbine project in Iraq

GAS POWER SYSTEMS

The Gas team in your Company is engaged in supporting the MENAI (Middle East, North Africa and India) GPS region in executing projects as detailed below:

Your Company is performing design engineering services for the projects namely, Waad a Shamal in Saudi Arabia, Zubair and Al Mansurya in Iraq and Alba in Bahrain besides three projects in Pakistan. In addition to this, your Company has a direct engineering order from Alghanim International for engineering services for Steam tail add on project named 'Sabiya 2'.

Besides the engineering services, your Company is also managing:

- The procurement of the balance of plant equipment for the above-mentioned projects in region and are deeply engaged with suppliers for ensuring deliveries to the projects as per execution schedule.
- Construction of Tendering and deploying manpower for managing the Site.
- Construction management of the projects in the Region and presently has 51 people at about 10 projects.
- The execution for HRSGs of Alba, Waad a Shamal, Haveli and Dairut projects.

In addition to this, the team provided support to Talawara project in Australia for services of Drums and Engineering services for Cricket Valley project in USA.



Automation and Controls office in Noida

AUTOMATION CONTROLS

Your Company accomplished following milestones in the last fiscal year:

- NTPC Mouda (2X660MW) for Unit 3 successfully achieved Trial Run & Commercial Operation Date ('COD') with GE's Automation & Controls Plant 'Distributed Control System'.
- NTPC Mouda (2X660MW) Unit-4 and NTPC Solapur (2X660MW) Unit-1 thermal power station was successfully synchronized with the Grid, using GE's Automation & Controls Plant "Distributed Control System".
- Automation and Controls was able to strengthen their position in power industry with some key customer wins. Some key deals won included supply and services of Distributed Control Systems, Turbine Generator Controls and Excitation systems for
    - NTPC Telangana (2x800MW)
    - Steam Turbine Controls for NTPC Ramagundam (3x200MW)
    - Excitation systems for Neyveli Lignite Ghatampur (3x660MW).

The Unit is focused on delivering operational excellence in Automation & Controls Solutions, partnering with customers and being one of the 'Centre of Excellence' for Global Engineering in the

YOUR COMPANY HAS NOW SUCCESSFULLY SECURED DA NHIM HYDROPOWER PLANT EXPANSION PROJECT WITH THE SAME CUSTOMER EVN IN THE YEAR 2016



2 x 89.3MW Shuakhevi hydropower plant in Adjara, Georgia

world of Industrial Internet.

HYDRO

India is the 7th largest producer of hydroelectric power in the world ranking third worldwide in the total number of dams. The sector is seeing a fresh lease of life as GoI is working proactively on new initiatives to revive the sector. There have been encouraging developments in large hydro projects, extension of the concession period in tariff policy and inclusion of Hydro into renewable sector. Also, a new hydropower policy for addressing regulatory and financial issues to push stalled projects is under discussions. Power sector experts are now seeing Hydro PSP as a clean alternative to manage peak loads and grid stability. Therefore, Hydro sector shall see its new form in changing dynamics of Energy Mix and Renewable agenda of current Government.

Following are some of the key achievements of your Company in FY2016-17:

- The R&M order from Kerala State Electricity Board Ltd. for 1st Stage Machines of Idukki Hydro Electric Project (3x130MW) including Dismantling, Engineering, Design, Manufacture, Supply, Erection, Testing and Commissioning of Control system, Protection system, Governing system, Excitation system and other balance of plant equipment. Idukki Dam is 554 feet tall on the Periyar River in State of Kerala on Southern part of India. This project is situated in Idukki District and its underground power house is located at Moolamattom.

- Solu Hydropower Pvt. Ltd. has chosen your Company in India to provide two 41MW vertical Pelton units for the Lower Solu hydroelectric plant in Solukhumbu District, Nepal. It is the first time that GE's Hydro solutions in Vadodara, India, will provide hydro units to neighbour Nepal. The scope covers complete EM package including Pelton Type Turbines, Generators, full BOP, installation, commissioning & Transmission lines (without civil works). Lower Solu is the first private and internationally financed hydropower project in Nepal. The electricity produced on site will be distributed by the Nepal Electricity Authority and will power an estimate of 20,000 households. Until the end of construction and commissioning in 2019, the project will generate 1,000 jobs accompanied by skills training programs to encourage local employment and contribute to social development in the area.

- After securing Thac Mo Extension in year 2014 with Electricity of Vietnam (known as Thac Mo Hydro Power Joint Stock Company, a company of EVN), your Company has now successfully secured Da Nhim Hydropower Plant Expansion Project with the same customer EVN in the year 2016. This achievement is a significant one for hydro business in India as this is the first large export hydro Pelton turbine order after the Vadodara site has been declared as a Centre of Excellence for Pelton Turbines.

The unincorporated Joint Venture of 'Mitsubishi Corporation', 'Alstom Hydro France' and your Company is the successful contractor of Da Nhim Hydropower Plant Expansion Project.

Your Company's customer is Da Nhim Ham Thuan Da Mi Hydro Power Joint Stock Company which is a company of Electricity of Vietnam (EVN). Capacity of the Pelton turbine is 82.5MW and the scope includes design, manufacture, supply, installation and commissioning of one unit of Pelton turbine, governor, vertical synchronous generator, excitation system, control and protection including the complete mechanical and electrical auxiliaries.

Your Company continues to strengthen its reference base of executing Pelton projects, both domestic and export projects, in lump sum turnkey mode which includes the supply, installation and commissioning of Turbo-Generator sets, main Inlet valves, control & protection and balance of plants.

Other milestones:

- Dikchu HEP, 2x48MW, located in the State of Sikkim achieved the milestone of spinning of both units. The spinning of unit 1 & 2 was done successfully on 27 January 2017 and 3 February 2017 respectively following which the mechanical and electrical test on the turbine and generator have been successfully completed for Unit-1 and are in progress for Unit-2.

THE BOARD MEETS AT REGULAR INTERVALS TO DISCUSS ON COMPANY/ BUSINESS POLICY, STRATEGY AND FINANCIAL RESULTS APART FROM OTHER BOARD BUSINESSES

The success of Dikchu is significant for HIN with respect to its unique features of high speed turbine (500RPM) and high head rated net 346mtr. One of the smallest runner of dia. 1430mm and 17 nos. full blades.

The two units of Dikchu Project are expected to be synchronized to the Grid by end of February 2017.

- The 6 x 40MW Lower Jurala project was handed over to client successfully in October, 2016 post restoration from power house submergence in water in July 2014 with reasons attributed to civil works.

  The customer has issued Taking Over Certificates of all the Units in 2016 along with issuance of a satisfactory operation certificate recently. Lower Jurala is the first bulb turbine reference project being delivered from Hydro India unit. This successful synchronization will add-on to the capabilities of your Company.

- The Tashiding HEP has successfully finished the dry commissioning and awaiting customer interface inputs conditions to perform the wet commissioning on the two units installed. The project comprises two units of Vertical Francis machine each of 48.5MW and 28 packages of BOPs in total. The scope of this project included the design, engineering, supply, transportation, erection, testing & commissioning. The contract period of this project was of 27 months which re-commenced on 1 November 2014.

Summary

Your Company aims to seek operational excellence by delivering the best to its customers and ensuring their satisfaction all along the value chain. Your Company, with a strong local footprint, is well-equipped to serve the wide customer base in the country.

DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors, in compliance with Section 161 of the Act read with the Articles of Association of the Company and upon recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee, appointed:

- Mr. Vishal Keerti Wanchoo as Chairman and Additional Director of the Company with effect from 30 May 2017.
- Mr. Sanjeev Agarwal as Whole-time Director and Additional Director of the Company with effect from 30 May 2017.
- Mr. Andrew H De Leone as an Additional Director of the Company with effect from 20 June 2017.

The aforesaid Directors shall hold office up to the date of the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and are eligible for appointment as Directors. The Company has received notices in writing from members proposing the candidature of the aforesaid Additional Directors for the office of Director. Information as required under Regulation 36(3) of the Listing Regulations forms part of the Corporate Governance Report.

Pursuant to Section 149 of the Act and Regulation 25 of the Listing Regulations, Independent Directors, viz. Dr. Uddesh Kumar Kohli and Mr. Arun Kannan Thiagarajan were appointed at the 22nd Annual General Meeting held on 25 July 2014 for a period of 5 consecutive years up to 24 July 2019 and Ms. Neera Saggi was appointed at the 24th Annual General Meeting held on 29 July 2016 for a period of 5 consecutive years up to 13 June 2021. Hence the aforesaid Independent Directors are not liable to retire by rotation.

All the three Independent Directors have declared that they meet the criteria of independence as laid down under Section 149(6) of the Act.

Mr. Rathindra Nath Basu and Mr. Ashok Ganesan have been promoted to take up Global role in GE, in view of the same, Mr. Rathindra Nath Basu resigned from the position of Chairman and Non-Executive Director of the Company w.e.f. close of business hours on 29 May 2017 and Mr. Ashok Ganesan resigned from the office of Managing Director of the Company w.e.f. close of business hours on 31 May 2017 and from the position of Director w.e.f. 20 June 2017. Mr. Alain Christian Spohr superannuated from the Group and accordingly resigned from the position of Non-Executive Director of the Company w.e.f. 30 May 2017. In view of the other responsibilities / commitments, Mr. Vasudevan Kotivenkatesan, Independent Director resigned from the Board w.e.f. 07 June 2016. The Board places on record its appreciation for the valuable contributions made by them during their tenure.

MEETINGS OF BOARD AND ITS COMMITTEES

The Board meets at regular intervals to discuss on Company/business policy, strategy and financial results apart from other Board businesses. The Board/ Committee Meetings are pre-scheduled and a tentative quarterly / half yearly calendar of the Board and Committee Meetings is discussed and finalised by the Directors in advance to facilitate them to plan their schedule and to ensure meaningful participation in the meetings. The maximum interval between any two Board Meetings did not exceed 120 (one hundred and twenty) days.

The Company's Board has the following Committees:

- Audit Committee
- Nomination and Remuneration Committee
- Corporate Social Responsibility Committee
- Stakeholders Relationship Committee

The details of composition, meetings and attendance at the meetings of Board and its committees held during FY 2016-17 and terms of reference of Board's Committees are provided in Corporate Governance Report which forms part of this Report.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Your Company has an Audit Committee of the Board of Directors in place. The terms of reference of the Audit Committee are in line with Section 177 of the Act read with the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014, as amended, and the Listing Regulations. There were no recommendations made by the Audit Committee which were not accepted by the Board. There were no frauds reported by Auditors of your Company under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Act.

The Board of Directors reconstituted the Audit Committee with effect from 12 June 2017. Mr. Vishal Keerti Wanchoo was inducted as a member of the Audit Committee.

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION POLICY

Your Company has in place a Nomination and Remuneration Policy to ensure that the Board and Top Management is appropriately constituted to meet its fiduciary obligations to stakeholders, to identify and determine the integrity, qualification, expertise and experience of persons who are qualified to become Directors or who may be appointed in senior management and/or as Key Managerial Personnel of the Company. This policy lays down the guidelines relating to appointment and remuneration for Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors/ Independent Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management. The Nomination and Remuneration Policy has been annexed as 'Annexure B' to this Report.

BOARD EVALUATION

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act and the Listing Regulations, the Non-Executive Non-Independent Directors and the Executive Directors of the Company were evaluated by the Independent Directors of the Company in a separate meeting of Independent Directors held during the year. The formal annual evaluation of the Board as a whole, Chairman of the Company, Committees of the Board namely Audit Committee, Stakeholders Relationship Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee and Nomination and Remuneration Committee and all the Directors were undertaken in a Board meeting. More details on the same are provided in the Corporate Governance Report which forms part of this Annual Report.

AUDITORS AND AUDIT REPORT

Statutory Auditors

The Statutory Auditors of the Company, M/s. B S R & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration Number – 101248W/W-100022), were appointed at the 24th Annual General Meeting of the Company to hold office for a term of 5 (five) consecutive years until the conclusion of the 29th Annual General Meeting of the Company subject to ratification by Members at every Annual General Meeting. The Company has received a letter from M/s. B S R & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants, regarding their eligibility to continue as Statutory Auditors of the Company. In compliance with Section 139 of the Act, your Board recommends ratification of M/s. B S R & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants as Statutory Auditors of the Company.

Cost Auditors

Pursuant to Section 148 of the Act read with the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended, your Directors, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, appointed M/s. Shome & Banerjee, Cost Accountants as Cost Auditors of your Company for the FY 2017-18 to carry out the cost audit for the applicable business at a remuneration of ₹3,00,000/- (Rupees Three Lacs only) plus applicable taxes and reimbursement of out of pocket expenses. A Certificate from M/s. Shome & Banerjee, Cost Accountants has been received to the effect that their appointment as Cost Auditors of the Company, if made, would be in accordance with the limits specified under Section 141 of the Act and Rules made there under.

As required under the Act, the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditor is required to be placed before the members of the Company in the general meeting for ratification. Accordingly the Board of Directors of the Company seek members' ratification for the remuneration payable to M/s Shome & Banerjee, Cost Accountants for the FY 2017-18 at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Secretarial Audit

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Act read with the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, as amended, your Directors appointed M/s. Hemant

Singh & Associates, Company Secretaries to undertake the Secretarial Audit of your Company for FY 2016-17. The Report of the Secretarial Auditor for FY 2016-17 has been annexed as 'Annexure C' to this Report.

There were no qualifications, reservations, observations or adverse remarks made by the Auditors in their report.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Your Directors state that:

I. in the preparation of the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;

II. such accounting policies have been selected and applied consistently and made such judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at the end of the financial year 31 March 2017 and of the profit and loss of the Company for that period;

III. proper and sufficient care have been taken for the 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 fraud and other irregularities;

IV. the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis;

V. internal financial controls have been laid down and followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and are operating effectively; and

VI. proper systems have been devised to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

SUBSIDIARIES/JOINT VENTURE COMPANY

ALSTOM Boilers India Limited, a non-material wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, did not have any business operations and was dissolved on 17 October 2016.

GE Power Boilers Services Limited (formerly ALSTOM Power Boilers Services Limited) ('GEPBSL') is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. It is a non-material non-listed Indian subsidiary. It was initially engaged in the business services related to boilers. From the year 2005 it has primarily earned only commission income. The aforesaid subsidiary did not have any business operations during the year. During FY 2016-17, GEPBSL had a total income of ₹1.7 million (Previous Year - ₹1.1 million) along with Loss for the year of ₹27.5 million (Previous Year Loss of ₹2.6 million). As at 31 March 2017, GEPBSL's accumulated losses were ₹34.0 million which eroded it's paid up equity capital of ₹3.4 million.

Your Company has a Joint Venture ('JV') with ALSTOM Transport S.A. ('ATSA') in the name of Alstom Systems India Private Limited. The role of your Company in the JV is limited only to equity participation not exceeding 5% (not exceeding ₹80 million) and that of ATSA is 95% or more. Your Company is not responsible for the execution and day-to-day management of the transport operations specific to this Project.

In compliance with first proviso to sub-section 3 of section 129 of the Act read with Rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, a statement containing salient features of the financial statement of Company's subsidiaries in the prescribed format Form AOC-1 is given below :-

(₹ in million)

Part A Subsidiaries

Name of the subsidiary	The date since when subsidiary was acquired	Share capital	Reserves and surplus	Total assets	Total liabilities	Invest-ments	Turnover	Profit/ (loss) before taxation	Provision for taxation	Profit/ (loss) after taxation	Proposed Dividend	Extent of shareholding (in %)
GE Power Boilers Services Limited	31-10-2002	3.4	(34)	27.8	58.4	-	-	(27.5)	-	(27.5)	-	100%
Alstom Boilers India Limited**	11-10-2011	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

** Alstom Boilers India Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company was dissolved on 17 October 2016.

Reporting period for the subsidiary is same as holding Company's reporting period i.e. from 1 April to 31 March. The above-mentioned subsidiary is not a foreign subsidiary and its reporting currency is Indian Rupee (₹)

Part B Associates and Joint Ventures

Statement pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures - Not applicable

YOUR COMPANY HAS ADOPTED AN INTERNAL CODE OF CONDUCT NAMELY 'THE SPIRIT & THE LETTER' ('S&L') WHICH IS FOLLOWED BY ANYONE WHO WORKS FOR OR REPRESENTS GE

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In compliance with provisions of Section 129 of the Act read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, as amended, and the Listing Regulations, your Company has prepared Consolidated Financial Statements. The Audited Consolidated Financial Statements along with the Auditors' Report thereon forms part of this Annual Report.

Further, as per the fourth proviso of Section 136(1) of the Act, Audited Financial Statements of the subsidiary company has been placed on the website of the Company viz www.ge.com/in/ge-power-india-limited

Members interested in obtaining a copy of audited financial statements of the subsidiary company may write to the Company Secretary of the Company.

VIGIL MECHANISM

Your Company is committed to best Corporate Practices based on the principle of transparency, accountability, fairness and integrity to create long term sustainable value for its stakeholders. Your Company has in place Vigil Mechanism (Ombuds and Open Reporting Procedure) to provide an avenue to all Stakeholders to report Concerns, whether actual or potential, about integrity violation or violation of law. In addition, your Company has adopted an internal Code of Conduct namely 'The Spirit & The Letter' ('S&L') which is followed by anyone who works for or represents GE, which includes your Company. During FY 2016-17, 45 (forty five) concerns were reported in your Company which were duly attended and closed.

The aforesaid policies are available on the Company's website viz. www.ge.com/in/ge-power-india-limited

FIXED DEPOSIT

The Company has not received any fixed deposits and as such no amount of principal or interest was outstanding for FY 2016-17.

CHANGE IN NAME OF THE COMPANY

The name of your Company was changed from ALSTOM India Limited to GE Power India Limited with effect from 05 August 2016, to reflect its name with that of Promoter group. The change of name of the Company does not change the legal status or constitution of the Company, nor does it affect any rights or obligations of the Company.

ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND SAFETY (EHS)

For your Company, safety, health and well-being of employees, contractor and customer is of prime importance. Your Company is governed by its EHS directives and instructions to protect itself and its stakeholders. EHS process are managed by highest standards and from time to time, these standards are evaluated. Your Company follows 'No Harm Policy'. In addition to this, every stakeholder is authorised to 'Stop Work' when there is a potential threat of individual injury / illness or having chances of property damages. All locations have well-equipped healthcare facilities and arrangement for emergencies. Employees at all levels are given trainings so that they have an understanding of EHS requirements and build a culture of safety and well-being.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The Management Discussion and Analysis is presented in a separate section, which forms part of this Annual Report.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Corporate Governance Report is presented in a separate section, which forms part of this Annual Report.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS

During the year, your Company placed Inter-Corporate Deposits (ICDs) upto ₹2,200 million with GE T&D India Limited, ₹85 million with GE Renewable R&D India Private Limited and ₹35 million with GE Power Boilers Services Limited. The rate of interest for aforesaid ICDs were in the range of 7.18% p.a. to 8.19% p.a. All the ICDs were granted in compliance with Section 186 of the Act. The aforesaid ICDs were granted for business purposes only.

Particulars of investments made by your Company have been provided in Note 6 of the Notes to Standalone Financial Statements which forms part of this Annual Report. Your Company has not given any Guarantee during the FY 2016-17, except as specified in the notice of Annual General Meeting.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the FY 2016-17, Related Party Transactions as defined under Section 188 of the Act read with Companies (Meeting of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014, as amended, and the Listing Regulations were at arm's length and in ordinary course of business. Your Company has in place a Related Party Transactions Policy. During the FY 2016-17, your Company entered into material related party transactions, as defined under the Listing Regulations and the Related Party Transaction Policy of the Company, which have been

"CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND INCLUSIVENESS ARE PART OF GE'S SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY."

detailed in the notice of the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Omnibus approval for related party transactions (at arm's length and in ordinary course of business) which were foreseen and repetitive in nature was obtained from the Audit Committee from time to time. During the period under review, your Company did not enter into any Related Party Transaction which may be considered material in terms of Section 188 of the Act read with Companies (Meeting of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014, as amended, and thus disclosure in Form AOC-2 is not applicable to the Company. The disclosures pertaining to transactions with Related Parties in compliance with applicable accounting standards have been provided in Note 37 of the Notes to Standalone Financial Statements.

ENERGY CONSERVATION, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

The information on conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings & outgo as stipulated under Section 134(3)(m) of the Act read with Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, as amended, has been annexed as 'Annexure D' to this Report.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS WITH REFERENCE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Board of Directors of your Company is satisfied with the internal financial control process with reference to the financial statements. Internal control environment of the Company is reliable with well documented framework to mitigate risks. A detailed analysis is provided in the Management Discussion and Analysis.

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

The details forming part of the extract of the Annual Return in Form MGT-9 is annexed as 'Annexure E' to this Report.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

The information as required under Section 197 of the Act read with Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, as amended, in respect of employees of the Company is annexed as 'Annexure F' to this Report.

DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Board of Directors of your Company has laid down a Risk Management Policy for the Company. It identifies elements of risks inherent to the business pertaining to tender and contract execution, operational and financial, environment, health and safety, reputation and image, currency fluctuation, compliance etc. It also contains a control matrix in respect of sources and consequences of above risks and control measures to help manage them. Every unit and function is required to deploy the control measures and ensure timely reporting.

In the opinion of the Board, none of the above mentioned risks threaten the existence of your Company.

REPORTING UNDER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORK PLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

During the FY 2016-17, 1 (one) case was reported, which was investigated and resolved in accordance with the 'Policy on Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace' and the Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS

There were no significant and material orders passed against your Company by the regulators or courts or tribunals during the FY 2016-17 impacting the going concern status and your Company's operations in future.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS, IF ANY

There were no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company which have occurred between the end of FY 2016-17 and the date of the report.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Corporate Social Responsibility and Inclusiveness are part of GE's Sustainability strategy. Diversity, efficient resources management, climate change and engaging our partners in the process of sustainability are part of the overall agenda.

"Great to see companies Like @GEIndia coming fwd & training women in vermicomposting skills #NewIndia @PMOIndia @MSDESkillIndia" - Rajiv Pratap Rudy, Minister of State Skill Development & Entrepreneurship



Mobile Medical Unit Launch, Durgapur

In continuation of previous years' efforts on corporate social responsibility, your Company continued to drive its social development goals with a combination of key thematic areas and activities focused on supporting broader developmental agenda and local community needs.

Some key initiatives taken by your Company are as follows:

Livelihood and Income Generation Programmes

During the year under review, your Company collaborated with National Skill Development Fund and National Skill Development Agency to empower 500 women with livelihood programmes in apparel, vermi compost making and healthcare at Vadodara and Gulbarga. As part of the village development programme in Gulbarga, Shahabad, the farmers were trained on soil productivity, pest and nutrient management and water conservation which will be followed up with further training inputs for improved and sustainable agriculture. As part of the non-farm skills training, 30 people have been trained on four-wheel motor driving.

In an effort to strengthen the skill-sets as well as to provide with industry recognition for the skills of construction workers, your Company embarked on a partnership with Construction Industry Development Council ('CIDC'). The certification provided to the workers by CIDC enhances their credentials and employability. The programme targets to benefit 1,000 construction workers.

Villages and Community Development

In Durgapur, your Company has worked to develop livelihood, electricity and healthcare facilities for the people suffering from leprosy in the leprosy colony comprising 65 families. With technical and consultative inputs from Department of Fisheries, West Bengal, your Company provided for two fish ponds to enable community-fishing aimed at sustainable livelihood. The colony has been provided with 25 solar street lights. A mobile medical health unit (MHU), visits the colony regularly to provide basic healthcare to the people and cater to the essential health care needs, enhances the health status and creates awareness amongst the underprivileged and impoverished senior citizens. MHU provides for essential diagnostic tests, free medication, preventive health care checks and health awareness activities. Rajbandh Shishu Sadan, a home for children from impoverished background, has been supported with solar lights and a renovated kitchen. Your Company is implementing a comprehensive tribal village development programme which supports populations in four tribal villages with facilities of water, solar street lights, civil infrastructure, cultural programmes, healthcare and livelihood.

At Gulbarga, Shahabad your Company is undertaking a village development programme which is supporting beneficiaries across the population in more than ten villages, with improved educational infrastructure, watershed, sanitation, healthcare and farm and non-farm livelihood programmes. Your Company is working with women's self-help groups for building awareness and strengthening the programme implementation.

Energy and Environment

In Vadodara, your Company has commissioned a project to replace a large part of use of conventional energy with clean energy in the central kitchen of Akshaya Patra Foundation with a multifaceted approach. As part of this initiative, your Company has implemented the first Net Metering project in the city of Vadodara.

Education and Schools

In Shahabad, your Company continues to support schools in neighbourhood to benefit more than 2,200 children. Your Company has strengthened the schools' educational infrastructure by providing with a full set up of computer laboratory and improved flooring. In one of the schools, your Company has constructed a full-sized canopy for safety of children and staff from harsh sun during hot summer season. Your Company has also implemented a Light for Education initiative to support solar home lighting in the homes of children and a digital education programme, called e-shala, in two schools. It is a highly effective audio/visual learning experience and is powered by solar power.

Water and Sanitation

As part of villages development programme, your Company has provided over 60 individual toilets at homes and community sanitation facility for the people at Shahabad. Your Company has partnered with Sulabh International to construct a community sanitation structure at Gurgaon that would benefit

both men and women.

Women Empowerment

Your Company has provided a Tata Sumo vehicle to Girls Home in Greater Noida run by Udayan Care. The vehicle is helping girls travelling from remote areas to the IT and Skill Development Centre as well as in schooling, emergencies, medical and such critical needs of the girls, staying at the Girls Home.

Technology Innovation

Your Company has supported a technology innovation project jointly implemented by IIT Kanpur and IIT Kharagpur. The project focuses on bringing innovations in high precision methodologies for nanofinishing of complex free form surfaces which has applications in many areas, especially automotive, electronics, medical and aerospace industries.

In compliance with the provisions of Section 135 of the Act read with applicable rules, your Company has constituted a CSR Committee and has made spending's towards CSR activities during FY 2016-17. The Annual Report on CSR activities is annexed as 'Annexure G' to this Report.

INVESTOR EDUCATION & PROTECTION FUND (IEPF)

Pursuant to Section 124(5) of the Act read with the IEPF Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 ('the Rules'), all unpaid or unclaimed dividends are required to be transferred by the Company to the IEPF established by the Central Government, after the completion of seven years. In accordance with the Rules, the shares in respect of which dividend has not been paid or claimed by the shareholders for seven consecutive years or more shall be transferred to the demat account created by the IEPF Authority. Accordingly, your Company has transferred the unclaimed and unpaid dividends. Further, the corresponding shares shall be transferred as per the requirements of the IEPF rules, details of which are available at www.ge.com/in/ge-power-india-limited

The details of all unpaid or unclaimed dividends uptil FY 2014-15 are available on the website of the Company viz www.ge.com/in/ge-power-india-limited. For more details members are requested to refer to the notice of 25th Annual General Meeting which forms part of this Annual Report.

BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY REPORT

As per the Listing Regulations top five hundred listed entities based on market capitalization are required to provide Business Responsibility Report describing the initiatives taken by the Company from an environmental, social and governance perspective. In compliance with the aforesaid Regulations, the Business Responsibility Report of the Company has been annexed as 'Annexure H' to this Report.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Board of Directors take this opportunity to thank all its shareholders, valued customers, banks, Government and statutory authorities, investors and stock exchanges for their continued support to the Company. Your Directors wish to place on record their deep sense of appreciation for the committed services by employees. Your Directors acknowledge with gratitude the encouragement and support extended by our valued shareholders and the Promoters of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vishal Keerti Wanchoo
Chairman & Non-Executive Director
(DIN 02776467)

Place: Noida
Date: 20 June 2017

ANNEXURE - A
DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION POLICY

BACKGROUND

This policy is being adopted in compliance with Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ('Regulations') as amended. The regulation 43A of the Regulations requires top five hundred listed entities based on market capitalization (calculated as on March 31 of every financial year) to formulate a dividend distribution policy which shall be disclosed in their annual reports and on their websites.

The regulation further prescribed that, the dividend distribution policy shall include the following parameters:

a. the circumstances under which the shareholders of the listed entities may or may not expect dividend;

b. the financial parameters that shall be considered while declaring dividend;

c. internal and external factors that shall be considered for declaration of dividend;

d. policy as to how the retained earnings shall be utilized; and

e. parameters that shall be adopted with regard to various classes of shares

Provided that if the listed entity proposes to declare dividend on the basis of parameters in addition to clauses (a) to (e) or proposes to change such additional parameters or the dividend distribution policy contained in any of the parameters, it shall disclose such changes along with the rationale for the same in its annual report and on its website.

Considering the fact that GE Power India Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Company") is amongst the top 500 listed entities, as at 31st March 2016, as per the criteria, the dividend distribution policy has been formulated.

The Company has issued only Equity Shares. The Equity Shares are *pari-passu* with respect to voting rights and dividend. All the members of the Company are entitled to receive the same amount of dividend per share.

APPLICABILITY

This policy is applicable on equity shares of the Company.

OBJECTIVE OF THE POLICY

The policy specifies the parameters of distribution of dividend with objective of delivering sustainable value to its stakeholders.

PROCEDURE

Dividend is declared at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the shareholders based on recommendations of the Board in compliance with provisions of Companies Act, 2013. The Board may also declare interim dividend(s) as and when it considers fit.

CONSIDERATIONS

The Board of Directors of the Company ('Board') recommends dividend distribution based on the following factors, which lead to circumstances under which the shareholders of the Company may or may not expect dividend:

1. Reported and Projected Net Profit after Tax (PAT) available for distribution in the financial statements for the current and projected periods.

2. Reported and projected statements of free cash flow generation.

3. Current and projected cash balance.

4. Current and projected debt-raising capacity.

5. Committed and projected cash flow needs owing to forecasted capital expenditure, anticipated investments and working capital requirements for current and projected periods.

6. The macro economic factors and the general business environment.

7. Corporate actions resulting in significant cash outflow for the Company.

The Company may use retained earnings for distribution of dividend in special circumstances except in cases wherein funds needs to be deployed to sustain growth of the business and operations of the Company.

REVIEW OF POLICY

This policy is approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Board may from time to time review and amend the Policy.

DISCLAIMER

This document does not solicit investments in the Company's securities. Nor is it an assurance of guaranteed returns (in any form), for investments in the Company's equity shares.

ANNEXURE - B
NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION POLICY

OBJECTIVES

The objective of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors of GE Power India Ltd (the 'Company') Limited is to ensure that the Board and top management is appropriately constituted to meet its fiduciary obligations to stakeholders, to identify persons who are qualified to become Directors and who may be appointed in senior management and/or as Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) of the Company in accordance with the criteria's laid down, recommend to the Board the appointment, removal, remuneration of the Directors, Senior Management and KMP and evaluation of every Director's performance, in line with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules prescribed therein, as amended from time to time and as per the Listing Agreement with Stock Exchange(s), as amended from time to time and/or such other statutory notification, amendment or modification, as may be applicable.

RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES

The Committee shall undertake the specific duties and responsibilities listed below and shall also undertake such other duties as the Board prescribes from time to time. Specific duties and responsibilities of the Committee include:

1. Formulating criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director.
2. Identifying persons who are qualified to become Directors and who may be appointed in Senior Management and as KMP of the Company in accordance with the criteria laid down, recommend to the Board their appointment and removal.
3. Recommending to the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration of the Directors, Senior Management, KMP and other employees, as may be applicable
4. Formulating criteria for evaluation of Independent Directors and the Board and carry out evaluation of every Director's performance.
5. Devising a policy on Board diversity.
6. Ensuring that level and composition of remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate Directors of the quality required to run the company successfully.
7. Ensuring the relationship of remuneration to performance is clear and meets appropriate performance benchmarks and remuneration payable to Directors, Senior Management, KMP involves a balance between fixed and incentive pay reflecting short and long-term performance objectives appropriate to the working of the company and its goals.
8. Carrying out any other function as is mandated by the Board from time to time and/or enforced by any statutory notification, amendment or modification, as may be applicable.
9. Performing such other functions as may be necessary or appropriate for the performance of its duties.

POWERS

In discharging its responsibilities and duties, the powers of the Committee will include:

1. Sole authority to retain, compensate and terminate any search firm to be used to identify Director candidate(s) and these agencies will be accountable only to the Committee.
2. Identifying, screening and reviewing individuals qualified to serve as Directors and recommending to the Board, candidates for nomination to fill Board vacancies/additions.
3. Overseeing the Company's policies and procedures for the receipt of stakeholder suggestions regarding Board composition and recommendations of candidates for membership of the Board.
4. Conducting or authorizing studies of matters within the Committee's scope of responsibility with full access to all books, records, facilities and personnel of the Company.
5. To retain outside counsel for these activities, if required and determine the compensation.
6. To sub-delegate such power and authority as the Committee deems appropriate with the purpose of meeting its objectives and duties within the scope of its terms of reference. The Committee shall, however not delegate any power or authority required by law, regulation or listing standards to be exercised solely by the Committee as a whole.

MEMBERSHIP

The Committee shall consist of at least three directors, all of whom shall be non-executive directors and at least half shall be independent.

The Chairman of the committee shall be an Independent Director.

The members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. The Board has the power to constitute/reconstitute the Committee consistent with the Company's policy and applicable law/regulations.

MEETINGS

The Committee will meet as often as it considers necessary, in person and/or telephonically and/or video conferencing or by other audio visual means. Any member may call a meeting of the Committee.

All meetings of the Committee shall be presided over by the Chairman of the Committee.

Other Directors, employees or such persons as may be deemed appropriate by the Chairman/Member(s) of the Committee may be invited to attend the meeting(s).

QUORUM

The quorum for meetings of the Committee shall be one third of total strength or two members whichever is higher.

The participation of the Directors by video conferencing or by other audio visual means shall also be counted for the purposes of quorum.

MINUTES

The Committee shall maintain written minutes of its meetings, including any formal discussions and taking on record any action taken by written consent, which shall be presented to the Board and shall be part of minutes of the Board Meeting.

COMPENSATION TO COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The Company shall not pay any remuneration to the Committee Members except sitting fees for each meeting of the Committee attended by the Non-Executive Independent Directors, as may be determined by the Board from time to time.

APPLICABILITY

The Policy shall be applicable to:

1. The Board of Directors of the Company
2. KMP of the Company
3. Senior Management of the Company
4. Such other person(s) as may be prescribed by the law time being in force

EFFECTIVE DATE

This policy shall be effective from 05 June 2014.

GUIDELINES FOR APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTOR, KMP AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Appointment criteria and qualifications:

1. The Committee shall identify and determine the integrity, qualification, expertise and experience of the person for appointment as Director, KMP or at Senior Management level and recommend to the Board his / her appointment.
2. A person should possess requisite qualification, expertise and experience for the position he / she is considered for appointment. The Committee has discretion to decide whether the qualification, expertise and experience possessed by a candidate are adequate for the concerned proposed position.
3. The Company shall not appoint or continue the employment of any person as Whole-time Director who has attained the age of seventy years. Provided that the term of the person holding this position may be extended beyond the age of seventy years with the approval of shareholders by passing a special resolution and compliance of applicable provisions of law/regulations.

Term / Tenure:

I. Managing Director/Whole-time Director:

The Company shall appoint/re-appoint any person as its Executive Chairman, Managing Director or Executive Director for a term not exceeding five years at a time. No re-appointment shall be made earlier than one year before the expiry of term.

II. Independent Director:

An Independent Director shall hold office for a term up to five consecutive years on the Board of the Company and will be eligible for re-appointment for another term of five years on passing of a special resolution by the members of the Company, subject to the compliance of applicable law/ regulations/listing agreement etc.

No Independent Director shall hold office for more than two consecutive terms, but such Independent Director shall be eligible for appointment after expiry of three years of ceasing to become an Independent Director. Provided that an Independent Director shall not, during the said period of three years, be appointed in or be associated with the Company in any other capacity, either directly or indirectly. However, if a person who has already served as an Independent Director for 5 years or more in the Company as on 1st October, 2014 or such other date as may be determined by the Committee as per regulatory requirement, he / she shall be eligible for appointment for a term of five years only.

A person may be appointed as an Independent Director, only if the proposed appointment is within the limits prescribed under law/regulations/listing agreement to act as an Independent Director by such person in any listed Company including AIL.

III. Evaluation:

The Committee shall carry out need based evaluation of performance of every Director, KMP and Senior Management

Personnel at regular intervals/Human Resources (HR) policy of the Company.

IV. Removal:

The Committee, if think fit, may recommend removal of a Director, KMP or Senior Management Personnel to the Board with reasons recorded in writing due to reasons for any disqualification mentioned in the Companies Act, 2013, rules made thereunder or under any other applicable Act, rules and regulations, Company policy, subject to the provisions and compliance of the said Act, rules and regulations, Company policy.

V. Retirement:

A Director, KMP and Senior Management Personnel shall retire as per the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the extant policy of the Company. The Board will have the discretion to retain the Director, KMP, Senior Management Personnel in the same position / remuneration or otherwise even after attaining the retirement age, for the benefit of the Company, subject to the recommendation of the Committee.

GUIDELINES RELATING TO THE REMUNERATION FOR THE WHOLE-TIME DIRECTOR, KMP AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

General:

1. The remuneration / compensation / commission etc. to the Whole-time Director, KMP and Senior Management Personnel will be determined by the Committee and recommended to the Board for approval. The remuneration / compensation / commission etc. shall be subject to the terms of appointment and/or prior/post approval of the shareholders of the Company and Central Government, wherever required.

2. The remuneration and commission to be paid to Whole-time Director(s) shall be in accordance with the percentage / slabs / conditions laid down in the Articles of Association of the Company/terms of appointment approved by the Board or shareholders, as the case may be and as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and the rules made thereunder.

3. Increments to the existing remuneration / compensation structure may be recommended by the Committee to the Board which should be within the slabs approved by the Shareholders/central government in the case of Whole-time Director. Increments will be effective as per the terms of appointment or 01 April as the case may be, subject to compliance of applicable law/regulations, HR policy of the Company.

4. Where any insurance is taken by the Company on behalf of its Whole-time Director, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, the Company Secretary and any other employees for indemnifying them against any liability, the premium paid on such insurance shall not be treated as part of the remuneration payable to any such personnel. Provided that if such person is proved to be guilty, the premium paid on such insurance shall be treated as part of the remuneration.

Remuneration to Whole-time / Executive / Managing Director, KMP and Senior Management Personnel:

1. Fixed & Incentive pay:

The Whole-time Director / KMP and Senior Management Personnel shall be eligible for a monthly remuneration as may be approved by the Board on the recommendation of the Committee, subject to compliance of applicable law/regulations and in accordance with Company's HR Policies. The breakup of the Annual fixed pay and quantum of perquisites including, employer's contribution to P.F, pension scheme, medical expenses etc. shall be decided and approved by the Board on the recommendation of the Committee and approved by the shareholders and Central Government, wherever required. The Whole-time Director / KMP and Senior Management Personnel shall be eligible for Annual variable pay (for the calendar year) as follows:

Senior Executive Band (SEB)	50% of Annual Fixed Pay
Executive Band (EB)	35% of Annual Fixed Pay
Senior Professional Band	15% of Annual Fixed Pay

subject to fulfillment of the short and long-term performance objectives, as may be fixed for each official vis-à-vis the working/performance of the company.

2. Minimum Remuneration:

If, in any financial year, the Company has no profits or its profits are inadequate, the Company shall pay remuneration to its Whole-time Director in accordance with the provisions of Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013 and if it is not able to comply with such provisions, with the previous approval of the Central Government.

3. Provisions for excess remuneration:

If any Whole-time Director draws or receives, directly or indirectly by way of remuneration any such sums in excess of the limits prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 or without the prior sanction of the Central Government, where required, he / she shall refund such excess remuneration to the Company and until such sum is refunded, hold it in trust for the Company. The Company shall not waive recovery of such sums refundable to it unless permitted by the Central Government.

Remuneration to Non- Executive / Independent Director:

1. **Remuneration / Commission:**

   The remuneration / commission shall be fixed as per the slabs and conditions mentioned in the Articles of Association of the Company and the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder.

2. **Sitting Fees:**

   The Non- Executive / Independent Director may receive remuneration by way of sitting fees of such amount as may be approved by the Board from time to time for attending meetings of Board or Committee thereof. Provided that the amount of such sitting fees shall not exceed Rupees One lakh per meeting of the Board or Committee or such amount as may be prescribed by the Central Government from time to time.

3. **Commission:**

   Commission may be paid within the monetary limit approved by shareholders, subject to the limit prescribed under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

4. **Stock Options:**

   An Independent Director shall not be entitled to any stock option of the Company.

GLOSSARY

Board	Board of Directors of the Company
Directors	Directors of the Company
Committee	Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company as constituted or reconstituted by the Board
Independent Director	As prescribed in the Companies Act, 2013 and rules therein, as may be amended from time to time and Listing Agreement with Stock Exchanges, as may be amended from time to time
Senior management	Members of its core management team excluding the Board of Directors. This would also include all members of management one level below the executive directors including all functional heads and such other officer as may be prescribed under the applicable statutory provisions/regulations.
KMP	a) the Chief Executive Officer or the managing director or the manager; b) the Company Secretary; c) the Whole-time director; d) the Chief Financial Officer; and e) Such other officer as may be prescribed under the applicable statutory provisions/regulations.

Unless the context otherwise requires, words and expressions used in this policy and not defined herein but defined in the Companies Act, 2013 and rules prescribed therein, as may be amended from time to time and per the Listing Agreement with Stock Exchange(s) as may be amended from time to time, shall have the meaning respectively assigned to them therein.

ANNEXURE - C
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

For the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2017

FORM NO. MR-3

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No.9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
GE POWER INDIA LIMITED (Formerly ALSTOM India Limited)
'The International', V Floor, 16, Marine Lines Cross Road,
Off Maharshi Karve Road, Churchgate,
Mumbai -400020

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by M/s GE POWER INDIA LIMITED (Formerly ALSTOM India Limited) (hereinafter called the "Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/ statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives, during the conduct of Secretarial Audit, We hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended 31st March 2017 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by M/s GE POWER INDIA LIMITED ("the Company") for the financial year ended 31st March, 2017 according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the Rules made thereunder;

(ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the Rules made there under;

(iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;

(iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;

(v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under The Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):-

a. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;

b. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;

c. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 - (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period);

d. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999 – (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period);

e. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008- (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period);

f. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client with respect to issue of securities;

g. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009 – (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period);

h. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 1998-(Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period); and

i. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

(vi) The operations of the Company include a composite range of activities viz. engineering, procurement, manufacturing, construction and servicing of power plants and power equipment. In our opinion, the Company being operating in the aforesaid diversified activities, various laws/regulations are applicable to it. The other major laws, as informed by the management of the Company which are specifically applicable to the Company based on their sector/industry are:-

a) Indian Boilers Act, 1923;

b) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;

c) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 & Central Rules/concerned State Rules;

d) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 & Central Rules/concerned State Rules;

e) The Factories, 1948;

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

(i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards etc. mentioned above.

WE FURTHER REPORT THAT

As informed by the Company and as per our inspection of records, the Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings seven days in advance. Agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

The decisions of the Board were carried out through unanimous votes, no dissenting views of any Director was recorded in the minutes maintained by the Company.

We further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that during the audit period there has not been any such activity having a major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines etc.

For Hemant Singh & Associates
Company Secretaries

Hemant Kumar Singh
(Partner)
Membership. No. FCS 6033
C.P. No. 6370

Date: 20 June 2017
Place: New Delhi

ANNEXURE - D

ENERGY CONSERVATION, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

(A) CONSERVATION OF ENERGY

I. The steps taken or impact on conservation of energy:

- 20 nos LED tube lights (18 watts each) replaced in Green rooms/ building service area
- Installed 20 nos LED Lights (9x45 watts & 11x200 watts) in new shot blasting machine area and new paint shop area
- 16 nos of yard lights (800 watts each) removed and orientation/location of rest of the lights re-adjusted to optimise the illumination level
- Arrested compressed air leakage at various locations inside plant and optimized operation time of running of compressors to reduce wastage of energy
- Automatic demand controller installed to set at a value lower than contractual demand to avoid paying higher rate for the excess KVA
- Installed remotely operated switches (4 nos) to control the operation of HT breakers in master sub stations
- Automatic control of shop floor overhead lights by installing day-light sensors and motorized MCB (6 sets installed)
- Installed fuel consumption meters at Vulcan, HTLT furnaces for monitoring the usage and control on fuel
- 2 nos of induction heating units of 40 kW each adopted for post weld heat treatment of fabricated joints, resulting into saving of energy wastages against conventional method of resistance heating
- Flexible door opening methodology incorporated in HTLT Furnace operation by modifying circuit interlocks for saving heat loss
- Modified door clamping arrangement to Pneumatic for saving heat loss in SR Furnance
- Relocation of plant compressor air usage for casting cleaning section resulting in capacity utilization, equipment efficiency, reduction in transmission & distribution losses and energy saving of 21,156 units per annum (approximately saving of ₹0.15 million per annum)
- Installation of automatic on/off light controller for Plant and Township street lights resulting in energy savings of 20,272 units per annum (approximately saving of ₹0.14 million per annum)
- Replacement of conventional light fittings with energy efficient CFL lamps and LED light fittings at various locations of Administrative Building, Shop Offices, Stores area and Club premises resulting in energy savings of 16,488 units per annum (approximately saving of ₹0.12 million per annum)
- Secured approximately 22 MWH per annum saving in electricity consumption (approximately saving of ₹0.18 million per annum) at machine shop by modifying the oil chiller circuit in VTL mc
- Secured approximately 20 MWH per annum saving in electricity consumption (approximately saving of ₹0.17 million per annum) at electrical shop by providing the thermal insulation to reduce radiation loss
- Secured approximately 5.5 MWH per annum saving in electricity consumption (approximately saving of ₹0.05 million per annum) at Bay7 (Bearing plant) by optimization of compressed air pressure
- Secured approximately 100 MWH per annum saving in electricity consumption (approximately saving of ₹0.83 million per annum) at fabrication by installing the drive controlled compressor
- Secured approximately 32 MWH per annum saving in electricity consumption (approximately saving of ₹0.27 million per annum) at Bay7 (Bearing plant) by auto off of machines when not in use for defined time
- Operating chiller at set point 8 degree instead of 7 degree and maintaining office/factory temperature to 23 degree, thereby saving energy up to 20% of energy compared to last year resulting in total saving of approximately 12,675 kWH of energy (saving of approximately ₹0.12 million during the year)

II. The steps taken by the Company for utilising alternate sources of energy:

NIL

III. The capital investment on energy conservation equipments:

- Capital investment for energy conservation was mainly done on LED lights, VFD controlled motor drives and energy efficient motors on new support equipments
- Installed & commissioned EG75 screw air compressor

(B) TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION

I. The efforts made towards technology absorption:

- Second complete line for element production installed with system bender, ATCP, ROTO blast, Orbital welding machine, real time X-ray and semi goliath crane
- The Unit has been making continuous efforts towards improvement of its products through suggestion schemes, Kaizen schemes, Spot appreciation award & innovation award
- Completion of knowledge transfer programs initiated in previous financial years with GE Power Systems GmbH, Stuttgart, Germany for technology absorption of manufacturing of (a) SM Bowl Mill for grinding Coal (4 Mills manufactured so far) (b) Beater Wheel Mills for grinding Lignite (16 Mills manufactured so far)
- The Unit has established its capability for manufacturing higher capacity bowl mills by way of manufacturing & supplying HP 1203 Mills for 2 x 800MW (SC) Gadarwara & 2 x 800MW (SC) Darlipalli projects
- Saving of approximately ₹1.70 million and reduction in hours spent in prefab of Yaw assembly by 60% by applying pipe profile making with automation
- Usage of Digital Welding Machine 'Fronius' make in Fabrication
- Usage of Narrow torch for fabricasted runner having less welding approach area. It is used in Bajoli Holi runner
- Training on Good Engineering practices in the areas of welding resulting in drastic reduction in the welding and repair work in fabrication area
- Grinding operation for HVOF coating is done using the diamond grinding wheel & grinding attachment on CNC machine
- Usage of power bore for making diameter 160 mm for Trunion of Tehri MIV

II. The benefits derived:

- Product improvement
- Cost Reduction
- Lead time reduction
- Improved safety

III. In case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year) :

(1) FY 2016-17: NIL

(2) FY 2015-16 : NIL

(3) FY 2014-15

(a) the details of technology imported : Procurement, manufacturing & inspection of Beater Wheel Mills

(b) the year of import : 2014-15

(c) whether the technology been fully absorbed : Yes

IV. The expenditure incurred on Research and Development:

NIL

(C) FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

Foreign Exchange Earnings (on accrual basis): ₹10,220.9 million

Foreign Exchange Outgo (on accrual basis) : ₹1,066.8 million

ANNEXURE - E
EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

As on Financial Year ended on 31 March 2017

FORM NO. MGT-9

[Pursuant to section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

I. REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS

i)	CIN	L74140MH1992PLC068379
ii)	Registration Date	02 September 1992
iii)	Name of the Company	GE Power India Limited (formerly ALSTOM India Limited)
iv)	Category / Sub-Category of the Company	Company Limited by Shares/Indian Non-Government Company
v)	Address of the Registered office and contact details	The International, V Floor, 16, Marine Lines Cross Road No.1, Off Maharshi Karve Road, Churchgate, Mumbai-400020, India Phone: 022 66399255/260 Fax: 022 66399259
vi)	Whether listed company	Yes
vii)	Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any	Karvy Computershare Pvt Ltd Karvy Selenium, Tower B, Plot No 31 & 32, Gachibowli, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally, Hyderabad – 500032, Telangana Ph: 040 7162222

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

All the business activities contributing 10% or more of the total turnover of the Company are as below:-

S. No.	Name and description of main products / services	NIC Code of the product/ service	% to total turnover of the Company*
1.	Construction and maintenance of power plants	422	45%
2.	Manufacture of steam generators	251	27%

**on the basis of net revenue excluding scrap sales.*

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

S. No.	Name and address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding / Subsidiary / Associate	% of shares held	Applicable Section
1.	ALSTOM India Tracking B.V. (formerly Alstom Finance B.V.) R/O, Bergschot, 69/2, 4817 PA Breda, The Netherlands	Not Applicable	Holding	68.56	2(46)
2.	ALSTOM Boilers India Limited# R/O Level XIV, Tower II, Millennium City, IT Park, Plot 62, Block DN, Sector V, Salt Lake City, Bidhan Nagar, Kolkata-700091, West Bengal	U29305WB2011PLC168435	Subsidiary	100.00	2(87)(ii)
3.	GE Power Boilers Services Limited^ R/O 11th Floor, Tower II, Millennium City, IT Park, Plot 62, Block DN, Sector V, Salt Lake City, Bidhan Nagar, Kolkata - 700091, West Bengal	U31200WB1947PLC015280	Subsidiary	100.00	2(87)(ii)
4.	ALSTOM Systems India Private Limited R/O 65/2, 4th Floor, Level 5, Block A, Bagmane Laurel Building, Bagmane Tech Park, C V Raman Nagar, Bangalore – 560093, Karnataka	U45205KA2015FTC082177	Associate (Joint Venture)	5.00	2(6)

ALSTOM Boilers India Limited was dissolved on 17 October 2016
^ Name of ALSTOM Power Boilers Services Limited changed to GE Power Boilers Services Limited w.e.f. 26 September 2016

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL BREAKUP AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EQUITY)

i) Category-wise Share Holding

Category of Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year				Shareholding at the end of the year				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total shares	
A. Promoters									
1. Indian									
a. Individual/HUF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Central Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. State Govt(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Bodies Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Banks/FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f. Any Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total (A)(1)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
2. Foreign									
a. NRIs-Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Other-Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Bodies Corporate	46,102,083	-	46,102,083	68.58	46,102,083	-	46,102,083	68.58	-
d. Banks/FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Any other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total (A)(2)	**46,102,083**	**-**	**46,102,083**	**68.58**	**46,102,083**	**-**	**46,102,083**	**68.58**	**-**
Total shareholding of promoter (A) = (A)(1)+ (A)(2)	**46,102,083**	**-**	**46,102,083**	**68.58**	**46,102,083**	**-**	**46,102,083**	**68.58**	**-**
B. Public Shareholding									
1. Institutions									
a. Mutual funds	8,422,606	500	8,423,106	12.53	8,946,448	500	8,946,948	13.31	6.22
b. Banks/FI	936,074	20,498	956,572	1.42	937,753	20,498	958,251	1.43	0.18
c. Central Govt/ State Govt(s)	-	259,742	259,742	0.39	-	259,742	259,742	0.39	-
d. Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Insurance Companies	351,629	-	351,629	0.52	351,629	-	351,629	0.52	-
f. FIIs / FPIs	1,870,227	212	1,870,439	2.78	1,368,601	212	1,368,813	2.04	(26.82)
g. Foreign Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
h. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Alternate Investment Fund	-	-	-	-	101,954	-	101,954	0.15	100
Sub Total (B)(1)	**11,580,536**	**280,952**	**11,861,488**	**17.64**	**11,706,385**	**280,952**	**11,987,337**	**17.83**	**1.06**
2. Non-institutions									
a. Bodies Corporate									
i. Indian	2,136,930	10,923	2,147,853	3.19	2,253,118	10,563	2,263,681	3.37	5.39
ii. Overseas	-	8,383	8,383	0.01	-	8,383	8,383	0.01	-
b. Individual shareholders									
i. holding nominal share capital upto ₹ 1 lakh	5,511,279	624,611	6,135,890	9.13	5,316,223	595,376	5,911,599	8.79	(3.66)
ii. holding nominal share capital in excess of ₹ 1 lakh	621,511	97,216	718,727	1.07	615,737	97,216	712,953	1.06	(0.80)
c. Others									
- Directors	13,415	184	13,599	0.02	13,415	184	13,599	0.02	-
- Trusts	5,287	-	5,287	0.01	14,486	-	14,486	0.02	173.99
- Non-resident Indians	211,406	2,483	213,889	0.32	178,206	2,397	180,603	0.27	(15.56)
- Clearing Members	14,349	3,442	17,791	0.03	11,511	3,442	14,953	0.02	(15.95)
- Foreign Nationals	22	159	181	0.00	22	159	181	0.00	-
- NBFCs registered with RBI	2,300	-	2,300	0.00	17,613	-	17,613	0.03	665.78
Sub-total (B)(2)	**8,516,499**	**747,401**	**9,263,900**	**13.78**	**8,420,331**	**717,720**	**9,138,051**	**13.59**	**(1.36)**
Total Public Shareholding (B)=(B)(1) + (B)(2)	**20,097,035**	**1,028,353**	**21,125,388**	**31.42**	**20,126,716**	**998,672**	**21,125,388**	**31.42**	**-**
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Grand Total (A+B+C)	**66,199,118**	**1,028,353**	**67,227,471**	**100.00**	**66,228,799**	**998,672**	**67,227,471**	**100.00**	**-**

(ii) Shareholding of Promoters

S. No.	Category of Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year			% change in shareholding during the year
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company	% of shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company	% of shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	
1.	Alstom India Tracking B.V. (formerly Alstom Finance B.V.	46,088,294	68.56	-	46,088,294	68.56	-	-
2.	GE Energy Europe B.V.	13,789	0.02	-	13,789	0.02	-	-
	Total	**46,102,083**	**68.58**	**-**	**46,102,083**	**68.58**	**-**	**-**

(iii) Change in Promoters' Shareholding

There was no change in the Promoters' shareholding during the FY 2016-17. However, on 02 May 2017, GE Energy Europe BV sold its entire shareholding of 13,789 equity shares to other promoter i.e. Alstom India Tracking BV

(iv) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters and holders of GDRs and ADRs):

S. No.	Name of the Shareholder	Shareholding			Reason for increase / decrease	Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		Date	No. of shares	% of total shares		No. of shares	% of total shares
1.	Reliance Capital Trustee Co. Ltd. AC Reliance Diversified Power Sector Fund						
	At the beginning of the year	01-04-2016	846,935	1.26			
	Date wise increase/decrease in Shareholding during the year	20-01-2017	206,511	0.31	Market Purchase	1,053,446	1.57
		27-01-2017	7,365	0.01	Market Purchase	1,060,811	1.58
		10-02-2017	75,224	0.11	Market Purchase	1,136,035	1.69
	At the end of the year	31-03-2017	1,136,035	1.69		1,136,035	1.69
2.	Birla Sun life Insurance Company Limited						
	At the beginning of the year	01-04-2016	1,372,372	2.04			
	Date wise increase/decrease in Shareholding during the year	20-05-2016	(72,521)	(0.11)	Market Sale	1,299,851	1.93
		22-07-2016	(17,654)	(0.03)	Market Sale	1,282,197	1.91
		29-07-2016	(77,000)	(0.11)	Market Sale	1,205,197	1.79
		19-08-2016	(18,276)	(0.03)	Market Sale	1,186,921	1.77
		02-09-2016	(1,227)	(0.00)	Market Sale	1,185,694	1.76
		09-09-2016	(61,000)	(0.09)	Market Sale	1,124,694	1.67
		14-10-2016	(9,142)	(0.01)	Market Sale	1,115,552	1.66
		21-10-2016	(20,365)	(0.03)	Market Sale	1,095,187	1.63
		28-10-2016	(82,888)	(0.12)	Market Sale	1,012,299	1.51
		04-11-2016	(3,130)	(0.00)	Market Sale	1,009,169	1.50
		23-12-2016	(457)	(0.00)	Market Sale	1,008,712	1.50
		30-12-2016	(836)	(0.00)	Market Sale	1,007,876	1.50
		13-01-2017	(235,000)	(0.35)	Market Sale	772,876	1.15
		10-02-2017	(14,460)	(0.02)	Market Sale	758,416	1.13
	At the end of the year	31-03-2017	758,416	1.13		758,416	1.13
3.	Reliance Capital Trustee Co Ltd AC Reliance Regular Savings Fund Equity Option						
	At the beginning of the year	01-04-2016	1,000,000	1.49			
	At the end of the year	31-03-2017	1,000,000	1.49		1,000,000	1.49
4.	Birla Sun Life Trustee Company Private Limited AC Birla Sun Life Frontline Equity Fund						
	At the beginning of the year	01-04-2016	912,736	1.36			
	At the end of the year	31-03-2017	912,736	1.36		912,736	1.36

(iv) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters and holders of GDRs and ADRs) (Contd.):

S. No.	Name of the Shareholder	Shareholding			Reason for increase / decrease	Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		Date	No. of shares	% of total shares		No. of shares	% of total shares
5.	Life Insurance Corporation of India						
	At the beginning of the year	01-04-2016	728,080	1.08			
	At the end of the year	31-03-2017	728,080	1.08		728,080	1.08
6.	Reliance Capital Trustee Co Ltd. AC Reliance Mid and Small Cap Fund						
	At the beginning of the year	01-04-2016	874,323	1.30			
	Date wise increase/decrease in Shareholding during the year	20-05-2016	16,800	0.02	Market Purchase	891,123	1.33
		29-07-2016	11,571	0.02	Market Purchase	902,694	1.34
		28-10-2016	39,600	0.06	Market Purchase	942,294	1.40
		04-11-2016	2,811	0.00	Market Purchase	945,105	1.41
		09-12-2016	50	0.00	Market Purchase	945,155	1.41
		06-01-2017	7,300	0.01	Market Purchase	952,455	1.42
		20-01-2017	407,300	0.61	Market Purchase	1,359,755	2.02
	At the end of the year	31-03-2017	1,359,755	2.02		1,359,755	2.02
7.	Reliance Nippon Life Insurance Company Limited#						
	On the date of inclusion in top 10 shareholders	29-07-2016	429,945	0.64			
	Date wise increase/decrease in Shareholding during the year	05-08-2016	5,046	0.01	Market Purchase	434,991	0.65
		12-08-2016	25,154	0.04	Market Purchase	460,145	0.68
		19-08-2016	62,220	0.09	Market Purchase	522,365	0.78
		26-08-2016	150	0.00	Market Purchase	522,515	0.78
		02-09-2016	13,300	0.02	Market Purchase	535,815	0.80
		09-09-2016	125,889	0.19	Market Purchase	661,704	0.98
		16-09-2016	40,633	0.06	Market Purchase	702,337	1.04
		23-09-2016	17,995	0.03	Market Purchase	720,332	1.07
		30-09-2016	(50)	(0.00)	Market Sale	720,282	1.07
		07-10-2016	34,627	0.05	Market Purchase	754,909	1.12
		14-10-2016	436	0.00	Market Purchase	755,345	1.12
		21-10-2016	21,550	0.03	Market Purchase	776,895	1.16
		28-10-2016	39,646	0.06	Market Purchase	816,541	1.21
		04-11-2016	93	0.00	Market Purchase	816,634	1.21
		11-11-2016	(50)	(0.00)	Market Sale	816,584	1.21
		18-11-2016	(846)	(0.00)	Market Sale	815,738	1.21
		25-11-2016	6,735	0.01	Market Purchase	822,473	1.22
		02-12-2016	(417)	(0.00)	Market Sale	822,056	1.22
		09-12-2016	(635)	(0.00)	Market Sale	821,421	1.22
		16-12-2016	58	0.00	Market Purchase	821,479	1.22
		23-12-2016	32	0.00	Market Purchase	821,511	1.22
		30-12-2016	(815)	(0.00)	Market Sale	820,696	1.22
		06-01-2017	11,919	0.02	Market Purchase	832,615	1.24
		13-01-2017	25	0.00	Market Purchase	832,640	1.24
		20-01-2017	(24)	(0.00)	Market Sale	832,616	1.24
		03-02-2017	168	0.00	Market Purchase	832,784	1.24
		10-02-2017	(1,003)	(0.00)	Market Sale	831,781	1.24
		17-02-2017	(184)	(0.00)	Market Sale	831,597	1.24
		24-02-2017	(129)	(0.00)	Market Sale	831,468	1.24
		03-03-2017	374	0.00	Market Purchase	831,842	1.24
		10-03-2017	1,272	0.00	Market Purchase	833,114	1.24
		17-03-2017	(364)	(0.00)	Market Sale	832,750	1.24
		24-03-2017	136	0.00	Market Purchase	832,886	1.24
		31-03-2017	(3,633)	(0.01)	Market Sale	829,253	1.23
	At the end of the year	31-03-2017	829,253	1.23		829,253	1.23

(iv) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters and holders of GDRs and ADRs) (Contd.):

S. No.	Name of the Shareholder	Shareholding			Reason for increase / decrease	Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		Date	No. of shares	% of total shares		No. of shares	% of total shares
8.	Sundaram Mutual Fund AC Sundaram Select Midcap*						
	At the beginning of the year	01-04-2016	572,746	0.85			
	Date wise increase/decrease in Shareholding during the year	09-09-2016	(76,485)	(0.11)	Market Sale	496,261	0.74
		30-09-2016	(2,054)	(0.00)	Market Sale	494,207	0.74
		09-12-2016	(35,523)	(0.05)	Market Sale	458,684	0.68
		06-01-2017	(11,500)	(0.02)	Market Sale	447,184	0.67
		13-01-2017	(100,000)	(0.15)	Market Sale	347,184	0.52
	On the date of separation from top 10 shareholders	13-01-2017	347,184	0.52		347,184	0.52
9.	Reliance Capital Trustee Co. Ltd AC Reliance Capital Builder Fund SRC						
	At the beginning of the year	01-04-2016	361,763	0.54			
	Date wise increase/decrease in Shareholding during the year	25-11-2016	4,575	0.01	Market Purchase	366,338	0.54
		09-12-2016	36,846	0.05	Market Purchase	403,184	0.60
	At the end of the year	31-03-2017	403,184	0.60		403,184	0.60
10.	SBI Magnum Global Fund						
	At the beginning of the year	01-04-2016	900,000	1.34			
	At the end of the year	31-03-2017	900,000	1.34		900,000	1.34
11.	UTI-MNC Fund^						
	On the date of inclusion in top 10 shareholders	13-01-2017	360,000	0.54			
	On the date of separation from top 10 shareholders	17-02-2017	360,000	0.54		360,000	0.54
12.	Goldman Sachs India Fund Limited*						
	At the beginning of the year	01-04-2016	365,748	0.54		365,748	0.54
	Date wise increase/decrease in Shareholding during the year	25-11-2016	(365,748)	(0.54)	Market Sale	-	NA
	On the date of separation from top 10 shareholders	25-11-2016	-	NA		-	NA
13.	Reliance Capital Trustee Co Ltd A/C-Reliance Regular Savings Fund-Balanced Option#						
	On the date of inclusion in top 10 shareholders	17-02-2017	380,000	0.57			
	At the end of the year	31-03-2017	380,000	0.57		380,000	0.57

Notes :

* were in the list of Top 10 shareholders as on 01-04-2016, but were not in the list of Top 10 shareholders as on 31-03-2017

were in the list of Top 10 shareholders as on 31-03-2017, but were not in the list of Top 10 shareholders as on 01-04-2016

^ was neither in the list of Top 10 shareholders as on 01-04-2016 nor on 31-03-2017, but was in the list of Top 10 shareholders during the year

The details of shareholding given above, is from the date of entering into Top 10 shareholders list till the date of leaving Top 10 shareholders list

(v) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

S. No.	Name of the Director / Key Managerial Personnel	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company
1.	Mr. Rathindra Nath Basu (Director)				
	At the beginning of the year	184	0.00		
	Date wise increase/decrease in Shareholding during the year along with the reasons for increase/decrease	-	-		
	At the end of the year	184	0.00		
2.	Mr. Arun Kannan Thiagarajan (Independent Director)				
	At the beginning of the year	13,415	0.19		
	Date wise increase/decrease in Shareholding during the year alongwith the reasons for increase/decrease	-	-		
	At the end of the year	13,415	0.19		

No other Director/ Key Managerial Personnel holds any equity shares in the Company

V. INDEBTEDNESS - Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment - NIL

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager:

(₹ in million)

S. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of the MD/WTD/Manager	Total Amount
		Mr. Ashok Ganesan Managing Director*	
1.	Gross salary	NIL	NIL
(a)	Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961	NIL	NIL
(b)	Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) of Income Tax Act, 1961	NIL	NIL
(c)	Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) of Income Tax Act, 1961	NIL	NIL
2.	Stock Option	NIL	NIL
3.	Sweat Equity	NIL	NIL
4.	Commission - as % of profit - others, specify	NIL	NIL
5.	Others	NIL	NIL
	Total (A)	**NIL**	**NIL**
	Ceiling as per the Act		14.98

* Managing Director is not in receipt of any remuneration or commission from any of Company's holding or subsidiaries. However, he was in reciept of remuneration from GEII, USA, a GE Group Company in accordance with the policies of GEII.

B. Remuneration to other Directors:

(₹ in million)

S. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of the Directors				Total amount
(1)	**Independent Directors**					
		Mr. Vasudevan Kotivenkatesan	**Dr. Uddesh Kumar Kohli**	**Mr. Arun Kannan Thiagarajan**	**Ms. Neera Saggi**	
(a)	Fee for attending Board / committee meetings *	0.40	1.20	0.92	0.68	3.20
(b)	Commission	-	-	-	-	-
(c)	Others, please specify	-	-	-	-	-
	Total (1)	**0.40**	**1.20**	**0.92**	**0.68**	**3.20**
(2)	**Other Non-Executive Directors**					
				Mr. Rathindra Nath Basu	**Mr. Alain Christian Spohr**	
(a)	Fee for attending Board/ committee meetings			-	-	
(b)	Commission			-	-	
(c)	Others, please specify			-	-	
	Total (2)			**-**	**-**	
	Total (B) = (1+2)					
	Total Managerial Remuneration (A+B)					**3.20**
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act^					32.96

* Excluding Service Tax payable

^ The overall ceiling as per the Act does not include the sitting fee payable to Non-Executive Directors in terms of Section 197 of the Act.

C. Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel other than MD/Manager/WTD

(₹ in million)

S. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel		Total
		Mr. Pradeepta Kumar Puhan (Company Secretary)	**Mr. Vijay Sharma (Chief Financial Officer)**	
1.	Gross salary			
(a)	Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961	4.69	9.41	14.10
(b)	Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) of Income Tax Act, 1961	0.02	0.03	0.05
(c)	Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) of Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-	-
2.	Stock Option	-	-	-
3.	Sweat Equity	-	-	-
4.	Commission -as % of profit -others, specify	-	-	-
5.	Others (Retirals eg. PF, Gratuity, Superannuation)	0.41	0.43	0.84
	Total	**5.12**	**9.87**	**14.99**

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES: None

ANNEXURE - F

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES AND OTHER RELATED DISCLOSURES

(I) DETAILS PERTAINING TO REMUNERATION AS REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 197(12) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 READ WITH RULE 5(1) OF THE COMPANIES (APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL) RULES, 2014

S. No.	Name and Designation of the Director / Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)	Remuneration for FY 2016-17 (₹ in million)	% increase in Remuneration in FY 2016-17	Ratio of remuneration of each Director to median remuneration of employees in FY 2016-17
1	Mr. Rathindra Nath Basu Non-Executive Chairman (upto 29 May 2017)	-	-	Not applicable
2	Mr. Ashok Ganesan (Managing Director upto 31 May 2017 and Director upto 19 June 2017)	-	-	Not applicable
3	Mr. Alain Christian Spohr Non Executive Director (upto 29 May 2017)	-	-	Not applicable
4	Mr. Arun Kannan Thiagarajan Non-Executive Independent Director	0.92	-	0.96
5	Ms. Neera Saggi Non-Executive Independent Director (w.e.f. 14 June 2016)	0.68	-	0.71
6	Dr. Uddesh Kumar Kohli Non-Executive Independent Director	1.20	-	1.25
7	Mr. Vasudevan Kotivenkatesan Non-Executive Independent Director (upto 06 June 2016)	0.40	-	Not comparable
8	Mr. Vijay Sharma Chief Financial Officer	9.87	10.60%	Not applicable
9	Mr. Pradeepta Kumar Puhan Company Secretary	5.12	04.72%	Not applicable

Notes:

1. The Company does not pay any remuneration to Non-Executive Directors except sitting fees to Independent Directors for each Board/Committee meetings attended by them.

Other Information

i.	The percentage increase in the median remuneration of employees in the FY 2016-17	:	4.59%
ii.	The number of permanent employees on the rolls of the Company as on 31 March 2017	:	2,929
iii.	Average percentile increase already made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year and its comparison with the percentile increase in the managerial remuneration and justification thereof and point out if there are any exceptional circumstances for increase in the managerial remuneration	:	Average percentage increase in the salaries of the employees other than managerial personnel was 9% (including IDIP payouts)
iv.	Affirmation that the remuneration is as per the remuneration policy of the company.	:	It is hereby affirmed that remuneration is as per the remuneration policy of the Company

(II) STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES PURSUANT TO PROVISIONS OF SECTION 197(12) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2013 READ WITH RULE 5(2) AND RULE 5(3) OF THE COMPANIES (APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL) RULES, 2014

S. No.	Name of the employee	Designation of the employee	Remuneration received (in ₹)	Qualifications	Total Experience	Date of commencement of employment	The age of such employee	The last employment held by such employee before joining the Company
A.	**Particulars of top 10 employees for the reporting financial year in terms of remuneration drawn**							
1	Amaresh Singh	Executive - HR Business Partnership	17,494,105	LLB, PGDBM & IR	25	1-Jul-03	50	BPL Display Devices Ltd.
2	Sanjeev Agarwal	Executive - Business Operations	15,488,593	Mechanical Engineer, Master of Management Sciences	25	1-Dec-09	48	Austin Energy
3	Pradeep Takale	Executive-Project Management	14,415,701	Civil Engineer	24	23-Sep-04	44	RPG Transmission Ltd.
4	Alok Jha	Executive - Sales	14,000,543	Chemical Engineering, MBA	20	17-Aug-06	44	Akzo Nobel
5	Debobroto Banerjee	Commercial Director	12,517,106	PGDBM from XLRI, BE	21	30-Jul-12	46	BP India Serv. Pvt. Ltd.
6	Willem Briel	Lead - Site Leadership Specialist	12,240,753	Heigher National Diploma, L-3, (Electrical, Mechanical, Power Station)	38	16-Nov-15	58	Pvtrans Ofs
7	Rajeev Sharma	Executive-Services	12,015,933	BE (Mech), MBA (Marketing)	24	31-Mar-93	49	NTPC ALSTOM Power Services Private Limited
8	Thomas Anderson	Lead Site Leadership Specialist	10,575,830	CSWIP 3.2	42	1-Nov-15	61	Self Employed
9	Wilfred John Ventura Sandoval	Lead Site Leadership Specialist	10,446,612	BS Mechanical Engineer	12	1-Nov-15	33	Pilbara Insulation Southeast Asia
10	Ayan Ganguly	Executive-Operations Business	10,367,582	BE (Mech.), MBA	23	5-May-08	46	Andritz Hydro Ltd.

B. Particulars of employees employed during the reporting financial year and in receipt of remuneration for that year which, in the aggregate, was not less than Rupees One crore and two lakhs (₹10,200,000/-) per annum

None other than mentioned in A above

S. No.	Name of the employee	Designation of the employee	Remuneration received (in ₹)	Qualifications	Total Experience	Date of commencement of employment	The age of such employee	The last employment held by such employee before joining the Company
C.	**Particulars of employees employed for part of the reporting financial year and in receipt of remuneration for any part of that year, at a rate which, in the aggregate, was not less than Rupees Eight lacs and fifty thousand (₹850,000/-) per month**							
1	Lucas Van Der Merwe	Lead Commissioning Specialist	3,277,771	BA	37	01-Mar-15	58	SVK Construction
2	Anoop Nitendra Roy	Executive - Manufacturing	913,784	DME, MSC in EBM	27	01-Dec-09	47	Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd.
3	Kamlakar Vitthal Reddy Kalli	Senior HR Generalist Staff Manager	917,722	MSW, LLB	23	06-Jun-12	50	BEML
4	Preeti Malhotra	Senior Specialist - Government Relations	3,114,492	MSW	21	07-Dec-09	45	Climate Group
5	Edward A Carty	Lead Site/ Installation Operations Specialist	6,084,917	City and Guilds Welding Advanced Tech	36	14-Jun-15	69	Doosan Babcock
6	George W Gibson	Lead Site/ Installation Operations Specialist	9,583,669	Diploma in Engineering- - City & Guilds London	32	01-Jul-15	66	LBJ Global Recruitment
7	Antonello Girardi	Lead Commissioning Specialist	9,692,306	Chemistry Graduate	20	16-Nov-16	65	Tecnimont SpA
8	Neeraj Kaul	Sales Director	1,275,974	Masters in Engineering	32	17-Sep-12	55	GE Energy

Remuneration includes salary, bonus, various allowances, contribution to Provident Fund and Superannuation Fund, taxable value of perquisites and gratuity paid but excluding gratuity provision.

None of the employees mentioned above is related to any director of the Company.

During FY 2016-17, no employee was in reciept of remuneration in excess of the Managing Director of the Company AND held himself or along with his spouse and dependent children two percent or more of the equity shares of the Company.

All appointments are contractual in nature.

ANNEXURE - G

ANNUAL REPORT ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) ACTIVITIES

1.	A brief outline of the Company' CSR Policy, including overview of projects or programs proposed to be undertaken and a reference to the weblink to the CSR Policy and projects or programs	The Company has framed a CSR Policy in compliance with Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'). Your Company intends to be a significant and durable contributor to CSR initiatives in India by devising and implementing social improvement projects wherein it could employ technological innovation(s) in favour of disadvantaged communities, towns and villages. Through CSR initiatives, your Company is committed to its duty of providing environmentally friendly products and services and improve the lives of individuals and communities in the country. The CSR policy *inter-alia* guides on CSR Budget and utilization, Project identification and selection criteria, Monitoring and Reporting Framework etc. The complete CSR policy of the Company may be accessed at www.ge.com/in/ge-power-india-limited An overview of projects/programs/initiatives undertaken by the Company is detailed under the Corporate Social Responsibility section of the Directors' Report.
2.	Composition of the CSR Committee	Mr. Andrew H De Leone, Chairman (w.e.f. 20 June 2017) Mr. Vishal Keerti Wanchoo, Member (w.e.f. 20 June 2017) Dr. Uddesh Kumar Kohli, Member Mr. Ashok Ganesan, Chairman (upto 19 June 2017) Mr. Rathindra Nath Basu, Member (upto 29 May 2017)
3.	Average net profit of the Company for last three financial years	₹ 983.1 million
4.	Prescribed CSR Expenditure (2% of the amount as in item 3 above)	₹ 19.7 million
5.	Details of CSR spent during the FY 2016-17	
	(a) Total amount to be spent for FY 2016-17	₹ 19.7 million
	(b) Amount unspent, if any	NIL
	(c) Manner in which the amount was spent during the FY 2016-17	The manner in which the amount was spent is detailed in Annexure- G1
6.	Reasons for not spending the prescribed amount	Not Applicable
7.	A responsibility statement of the CSR Committee that the implementation and monitoring of CSR Policy is in compliance with CSR objectives and Policy of the Company.	As a responsible corporate citizen, the Company had approved/undertaken various projects like village development, upliftment of socially and economically backward sections, water, sanitation, livelihoods, vocational training, women's empowerment, health care, education and children and promoting clean energy. The implementation and monitoring of CSR Policy is in compliance with CSR objectives and policy of the Company. The CSR Committee has taken all initiatives to ensure that all the identified projects are in line with the Act. Proper monitoring and review mechanism is in place and is led by the Chairman of the CSR Committee.

Andrew H De Leone
Director and
Chairman CSR Committee

ANNEXURE - G1

(₹ in million)

S. No.	CSR project or activity identified	Sector in which the project is covered	Projects or programs 1) Local area or other 2) Specify the state and district where projects or programs were undertaken	Amount outlay (budget) project or programs wise for FY 2016-17	Amount spent on the projects or programs		Cumulative expenditure upto the reporting period	Amount spent: Direct or through implementing agency
					Direct Expenditure on the projects or programs	Over heads		
1	Village adoption	(x) of Schedule VII of the Act (Rural development, promoting livelihoods, education, health, hygiene, water and sanitation)	Local Area: Shahabad	6.00	6.38	-	6.38	Both
2	Village adoption	(x) of Schedule VII of the Act (Rural development, promoting livelihoods, education, health, hygiene, water and sanitation)	Local Area: Durgapur	-	-	0.03	0.03	Direct
3	Rural Development (Providing better facilities to the people suffering from leprosy, health services and improving their livelihood prospects. Improved facility at home for children from vulnerable section)	(x) of Schedule VII of the Act (Rural development, promoting livelihoods, education, health, hygiene, water and sanitation)	Local Area: Durgapur	3.00	3.22	-	3.22	Direct
4	Basic healthcare through mobile medical units	(i) of Schedule VII of the Act (Promoting preventive health care)	Local Area: Durgapur and Shahabad	Not due in FY 2016-17	-	-	-	-
5	Providing for electricity through clean energy	(iv) of Schedule VII of the Act (Ensuring environmental sustainability and conservation of natural resources)	Local area: Vadodara	0.50	0.50	0.02	0.52	Both
6	Schools nutrition, health and hygiene	(i) & (ii) of Schedule VII of the Act (Eradicating hunger, malnutrition, promoting education)	Local area: Vadodara	2.50	2.50	-	2.50	Agency
7	Community development through renewable energy	(iv) of Schedule VII of the Act (Ensuring environmental sustainability and conservation of natural resources)	Local Area: Durgapur	3.50	2.10	0.03	2.13	Both

(₹ in million)

S. No.	CSR project or activity identified	Sector in which the project is covered	Projects or programs 1) Local area or other 2) Specify the state and district where projects or programs were undertaken	Amount outlay (budget) project or programs wise for FY 2016-17	Amount spent on the projects or programs		Cumulative expenditure upto the reporting period	Amount spent: Direct or through implementing agency
					Direct Expenditure on the projects or programs	Over heads		
8	Incubation Project	(ix) of Schedule VII of the Act (Contribututions to technology incubation within approved academic instititutes	Other: IIT Kanpur, IIT Kharagpur	1.50	1.72	-	1.72	Agency
9	Women empowerment through livelihood training	(ii) of Schedule VII of the Act (Employment enhancing vocational skills)	Local Area: Gulbarga and Vadodara	5.03	3.00	0.03	3.03	Both
10	Enhancing income prospects of construction workers	(ii) of Schedule VII of the Act (Employment enhancing vocational skills)	Local Area: National Capital Region and Durgapur Other: Vadodara and Allahabad	2.50	1.44	0.03	1.47	Both
11	Promoting livelihood skills through vocational training	(ii) of Schedule VII of the Act (Employment enhancing vocational skills)	Local Area: Solapur	1.50	1.20	-	1.20	Agency
12	Women empowerment through safety and mobility	(iii) of Schedule VII of the Act (Promoting gender equality, empowering women, setting up homes and hostels for women and orphans)	Local Area: Greater Noida	0.70	0.60	-	0.60	Agency
13	Preventive health care and sanitation	(i) of Schedule VII of the Act- (Preventive health care and sanitation)	Local Area: National Capital Region	2.00	1.00	0.03	1.03	Both
	TOTAL			**28.70**	**23.66**	**0.17**	**23.83**	**-**

ANNEXURE - H

BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY REPORT

As per Regulation 34(2)(f) of the Listing Regulations

SECTION A: GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANY

1	Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the Company	L74140MH1992PLC068379
2	Name of the Company	GE Power India Limited
3	Registered address	The International, V Floor, 16, Marine Lines Cross Road, No. 1, Off. Maharshi Karve Road, Churchgate, Mumbai - 400 020 (India)
4	Website	www.ge.com/in/ge-power-india-limited
5	E-mail id	in.investor-relations@ge.com
6	Financial Year reported	Financial year ended 31 March 2017
7	Sector(s) that the Company is engaged in (industrial activity code-wise)	Construction and maintenance of power plants-422 Manufacture of steam generators-251
8	List three key products/services that the Company manufactures/provides (as in balance sheet)	1. Hydro Turbine Generators 2. Boilers 3. Power Services
9	Total number of locations where business activity is undertaken by the Company	
	(a) Number of International Locations	Nil
	(b) Number of National Locations	Noida, Durgapur, Shahabad and Vadodara
10	Markets served by the Company : Local/State/National/ International	All markets (India and International)

SECTION B: FINANCIAL DETAILS OF THE COMPANY

1	Paid up Capital	₹672.3 million
2	Total Turnover	₹20,412.3 million
3	Total profit after taxes	₹2.9 million
4	Total Spending on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as percentage of profit after tax (%)	Total spending on CSR was 2.42% of the average net profit of the past 3 years.
5	List of activities in which expenditure in 4 above has been incurred:-	List of CSR activities is detailed in the Annual Report of CSR activities (Annexure - G1 to the Directors' Report)
		(a) Rural development initiatives
		(b) Measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups
		(c) Promoting preventive health care
		(d) Ensuring environmental sustainability
		(e) Promoting education, health & hygiene in schools and preventive health care
		(f) Contributions to technology incubators approved by Central Government

SECTION C: OTHER DETAILS

1	Does the Company have any Subsidiary Company/ Companies?	Yes
2	Do the Subsidiary Company/Companies participate in the BR Initiatives of the parent company? If yes, then indicate the number of such subsidiary company(s)	No
3	Do any other entity/entities (e.g. suppliers, distributors etc.) that the Company does business with, participate in the BR initiatives of the Company? If yes, then indicate the percentage of such entity/entities? [Less than 30%, 30-60%, More than 60%]	Yes, as a practice the extent of supplier involvement in Company's supply chain responsibility is that, suppliers are required to sign the GE integrity guide for suppliers, contractors and consultants, which is a guiding document on applicable local laws and best practices in employment, ethical business, environment, health and safety. An exact percentage is not available at this stage.

SECTION D: BR INFORMATION

1 Details of Director/Directors responsible for BR

(a)	**Details of the Director/Directors responsible for implementation of the BR policy/policies**	
1.	DIN Number	07468130
2.	Name	Mr. Ashok Ganesan
3.	Designation	Managing Director
(b)	**Details of the BR head**	
1.	DIN Number (if applicable)	Not applicable
2.	Name	Mr. P V Narayanan
3.	Designation	CSR Officer
4.	Telephone number	0120-4731100
5.	e-mail id	narayanan.pv@ge.com

2 Principle-wise (as per NVGs) BR Policy/policies

(a)	Details of compliance (Reply in Y/N)	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
1.	Do you have a policy/ policies for	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2.	Has the policy being formulated in consultation with the relevant stakeholders?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3.	Does the policy conform to any national / international standards? If yes, specify? (50 words)	GE, and its affiliates, have adopted comprehensive ethical standards, that have been adopted by GE's Board and are fully supported by GE's management. Contained in GE's The Spirit and The Letter, the policies cover and reflect GE's commitment to support the: ▸ OECD guidelines for Multinational Enterprises ▸ Universal Declaration of Human Rights ▸ International Labour Organization's (ILO's), Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work ▸ Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights ▸ UN Global Compact and its 10 principles For more detailed description of GE's Integrity policies please visit - www.gesustainability.com								

2 Principle-wise (as per NVGs) BR Policy/policies (Contd.)

(a)	Details of compliance (Reply in Y/N)	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
4.	Has the policy being approved by the Board? Is yes, has it been signed by MD/owner/ CEO/ appropriate Board Director?	Few of the policies have been approved by the Board and other policies which are GE Group policies are adopted by the Company. GE Power India Ltd, as a GE Group Company follows the convention accepted and approved by GE Global Board on social responsibility , responsible business and sustainability in alignment with local laws.								
5.	Does the company have a specified committee of the Board/ Director/Official to oversee the implementation of the policy?	Yes, the Company is having a committee for Corporate Social Responsbility, Sexual Harassment of women at workplace. For other policies, the company is having adequate internal controls/ procedure for its implementation.								
6.	Indicate the link for the policy to be viewed online?	www.gesustainability.com & www.ge.com/in/ge-power-india-limited								
7.	Has the policy been formally communicated to all relevant internal and external stakeholders?	Yes								
8.	Does the company have in-house structure to implement the policy/ policies.	Yes								
9.	Does the Company have a grievance redressal mechanism related to the policy/ policies to address stakeholders' grievances related to the policy/ policies?	Yes								
10.	Has the company carried out independent audit/ evaluation of the working of this policy by an internal or external agency?	Yes								

(b)	If answer to the question at serial number 1 against any principle is 'No', please explain why: (Tick up to 2 options)	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
1.	The company has not understood the Principles	Not Applicable								
2.	The company is not at a stage where it finds itself in a position to formulate and implement the policies on specified principles									
3.	The company does not have financial or manpower resources available for the task									
4.	It is planned to be done within next 6 months									
5.	It is planned to be done within the next 1 year									
6.	Any other reason (please specify)									

3 Governance related to BR

(a)	Indicate the frequency with which the Board of Directors, Committee of the Board or CEO to assess the BR performance of the Company. Within 3 months, 3-6 months, Annually, More than 1 year.	The Board/committee would review the BR performance at least annually.
(b)	Does the Company publish a BR or a Sustainability Report? What is the hyperlink for viewing this report? How frequently it is published?	Yes the BRR for the FY 2016-17 is a part of the Annual Report which is available on the website of the Company i.e. www ge.com/in/ge-power-india-limited. It would be published annually.

SECTION E -PRINCIPLE WISE PERFORMANCE

Principles

1. Businesses should conduct and govern themselves with Ethics, Transparency and Accountability
2. Businesses should provide goods and services that are safe and contribute to sustainability through out their life cycle
3. Businesses should promote the well-being of all employees
4. Businesses should respect the interests of, and be responsive towards all stakeholders, especially those who are disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized
5. Businesses should respect and promote human rights
6. Businesses should respect, protect and make efforts to restore the environment
7. Businesses, when engaged in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a responsible manner
8. Businesses should support inclusive growth and equitable development
9. Businesses should engage with and provide value to their customers and consumers in a responsible manner

Principle 1 Businesses should conduct and govern themselves with Ethics, Transparency and Accountability

S. No.	Questions	Answers
1	Does the policy relating to ethics, bribery and corruption cover only the company? Yes/No. Does it extend to the Group/ Joint Ventures/Suppliers/Contractors/NGOs/Others?	No. 'The GE Spirit & The Letter' policy on ethics, bribery and corruption covers the Company and all its vendors, contractors, NGOs and others (anyone who works for or represents GE).
2	How many stakeholder complaints have been received in the past financial year and what percentage was satisfactorily resolved by the management? If so, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so	During the year, 45 stakeholders complaints were received and all complaints were resolved/attended to the satisfaction of the complainants. Company is committed to best Corporate Practices based on the principle of transparency, accountability, fairness and integrity to create long term sustainable value for its stakeholders. The company has in place Vigil Mechanism (Ombuds and Open Reporting Procedure) to provide an avenue to all stakeholders to report concerns, whether actual or potential, about integrity violations or any violation of law. In addition the Company has an internal Code of Conduct namely 'The Spirit & The Letter' which is followed by anyone who works with or represents GE. All concerns received are duly investigated and resolved with appropriate corrective actions.

Principle 2 Businesses should provide goods and services that are safe and contribute to sustainability through their life cycle

S. No.	Questions	Answers
1	List up to 3 of your products or services whose design has incorporated social or environmental concerns, risks and/or opportunities.	a. **Boilers**-State of the art technology and design features for highly efficient combustion of pulverized coal, C22, thereby reducing coal consumption and stack emission for sustainable power generartion. b. **Flue Gas Desulphurizer (FGD)**-Designed to arrest SOx in flue gases coming out of the boiler, to ensure minimal Sox content in flue gases. c. **Electro-Static Percipitator (ESP)**-Designed to keep all particulate matter in exhaust flue gases to be within 30 mg/ Nm3 as prescribed by new pollution control norms.
2	For each such product, provide the following details in respect of resource use (energy, water, raw material, etc.) per unit of product (optional): a. Reduction during sourcing/production/distribution achieved since the previous year throughout the value chain? b. Reduction during usage by consumers (energy, water) has been achieved since the previous year?	 Not Available Not Available
3	Does the company have procedures in place for sustainable sourcing (including transportation)?	Yes
	a. If yes, what percentage of your inputs was sourced sustainably? Also, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.	GE has specific and well laid down supplier selection process. The process is aligning suppliers for Integrity, Compliance with rules and regulations. The supplier onboarding process is stringent and is goverened by global compliance team followed by quality, process and safety audits. The Supplier Responsibility Guidence (SRG) audits are deployed to strategic and key suppliers. The supplier contracts are secured for compliance with GE India Terms and Conditions and EHS guidelines including labour laws and human rights.

Principle 2 Businesses should provide goods and services that are safe and contribute to sustainability through their life cycle (Contd.)

S. No.	Questions	Answers
4	Has the company taken any steps to procure goods and services from local & small producers, including communities surrounding their place of work?	GE India team works for increasing the local spent. The continuous endeavour is to develop suppliers and encourage them to horizontally deploy more enhancement of skills. There is continuous use of MSME (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) suppliers base to encourage small scale industrial setup. The Supplier & Procurement team of GE are in continuous touch with the active supplier base for ensuring on time supplier of the right quality. The preferred suppliers are encouraged with participation in annual GE supplier day with recognitions to achievements. There is endeavour to increase strategic vendor wise spend . Package ordering concept is launched for increasing supplier spent and also encouraging small scale suppliers base.
	If yes, what steps have been taken to improve their capacity and capability of local and small vendors?	GE vendor base is continously encouraged with various developmental Quality & SRG (Supplier Responsibility Guidelines) audits. GE SQE (Supplier Quality Engineer) team supports continously in the journey of development. The MSME suppliers base is part of GE supply chain. GE approach towards suppliers is continously to provide support on development, vendor financing for advanced pay terms and other needs.
5	Does the company have a mechanism to recycle products and waste? If yes, what is the percentage of recycling of products and waste (separately as <5%, 5%-10%, >10%). Also, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.	**Shahabad facility:** Major waste products from the Factory are scrap Steel (from the Fabrication Shops), Machining chips (from the Machine Shop) & used sand (from the Foundry). Steel scrap & Machining chips are recycled in the Foundry to the extent of 50% to 75% (depending upon requirement) and the used sand is recycled through the Reclamation Plant to the extent of 50% to 60%. **Noida facility:** We ensure that all Hazardous and e-waste generated from the factory is sent to approved recycling agents for further processing. **Durgapur facility :** Percentage of recycling waste > 10% All metal scrap, SS, Boring chips , Aluminum, plastic and mixed metal scraps are lifted by scrap traders for recycling in their facility. **Vadodara facility :** Two recycling units are in place 1. Solvent – 57% in FY 2016-17 (922 Ltrs recycled out of 1620 Ltrs consumption) 2. Sewage Treatment Plant – 87% in FY 2016-17 (35191 KL recycled out of 40298 KL consumption)

Principle 3 Businesses should promote the well-being of all employees

S. No.	Questions	Answers	
1	Please indicate the total number of employees.	2929	
2	Please indicate the total number of employees hired on temporary/contractual/casual basis.	1149	
3	Please indicate the number of permanent women employees.	139	
4	Please indicate the number of permanent employees with disabilities.	1	
5	Do you have an employee association that is recognized by management?	Yes (at factories)	
6	What percentage of your permanent employees is members of this recognized employee association?	216 (Shahabad facility), 206 (Durgapur facility) and 176 (Vadodara)	
7	Please indicate the number of complaints relating to child labour, forced labour, involuntary labour, sexual harassment in the last financial year and pending, as at the end of the financial year.		
	Category	**No. of complaints filed during the financial year**	**No. of complaints pending as on end of the financial year**
	a. Child labour/forced labour/involuntary labour	Nil	Nil
	b. Sexual harassment	1	1*
	c. Discriminatory employment	Nil	Nil
	* This was closed subsequent to the financial year ended 31 March, 2017		
8	What percentage of your under mentioned employees were given safety and skill upgradation training in the last year?		
	a. Permanent Employees	76%	
	b. Permanent Women Employees	74%	
	c. Casual/Temporary/Contractual Employees	75%	
	d. Employees with Disabilities	NIL	

Principle 4 Businesses should respect the interests of and be responsive towards all stakeholders, especially those who are disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized

S. No.	Questions	Answers
1	Has the company mapped its internal and external stakeholders? Yes/No	Yes. At GE, we draw upon the insights of experts across our Company and around the globe to assess our sustainability priorities and relate them to our business strategy. We work regularly with customers, regulators, non-governmental organizations, academics, government bodies and other partners to identify emerging issues and develop collaborative solutions. GE also leverages the knowledge of our employees at all levels of the organization who are often closest to our customers, partners and communities as part of their work responsibilities and/or volunteer initiatives.
2	Out of the above, has the company identified the disadvantaged, vulnerable & marginalized stakeholders?	GE is a signatory to UN Global Compact and follows its 10 principles. The first 6 principles have a strong thrust on social dimensions covering labour, women's empowerment and gender equality, children, indigenous people, people with disablilities, and business impacts on poverty. In addition, to being an equal opportunity organisation, GE's CSR activities specifically target vulnerable and marginalized groups, including children, women, elderly and people with disabilities.
3	Are there any special initiatives taken by the company to engage with the disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized stakeholders? If so, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.	The Company's CSR activities at all locations are highly inclusive. The Company has a mobile medical programme in Durgapur and Shahabad, where women and the elderly from underprivileged sections of society form a large part of the beneficiaries. At least 500 women will benefit from the livelihood programmes in Shahabad and Vadodara. The Company has projects on livelihood, health and lighting for the highly disadvantaged and marginalised population in the Leprosy Colony in Durgapur, West Bengal.

Principle 5 Businesses should respect and promote human rights

S. No.	Questions	Answers
1	Does the policy of the company on human rights cover only the company or extend to the Group/Joint Ventures/ Suppliers/Contractors/NGOs/Others?	'The GE Spirit & The Letter' policy covers the Company and all its vendors, contractors, NGOs and others (anyone who works for or represents GE)
2	How many stakeholder complaints have been received in the past financial year and what percent was satisfactorily resolved by the management?	No complaints were received during FY 2016-17 with regard to Human Rights

Principle 6 Businesses should respect, protect and make efforts to restore the environment

S. No.	Questions	Answers
1	Does the policy related to Principle 6 cover only the company or extends to the Group/Joint Ventures/Suppliers/ Contractors/NGOs/others?	The policy covers the company and its suppliers, contractors and other stakeholders.
2	Does the company have strategies/initiatives to address global environmental issues such as climate change, global warming, etc.? Y/N. If yes, please give hyperlink for webpage, etc.	GE focuses on providing its customers with cleaner and more productive solutions to meet rising energy demand. At the same time, we are working in our own operations and value chains to increase resource efficiency in production. Ecomagination is GE's growth strategy to enhance resource productivity and reduce environmental impact on a global scale through commercial solutions for our customers and in our own operations. As part of this strategy, we are investing in cleaner technology and business innovation; developing solutions to enable economic growth while avoiding emissions and reducing water consumption; committing to reduce the environmental impact in our own operations; and developing strategic partnerships to solve some of the toughest environmental challenges at scale to create a cleaner, faster, smarter tomorrow. www.gesustainability.com/building-things-that-matter/energy-and-climate/
3	Does the company identify and assess potential environmental risks? Y/N	Yes
4	Does the company have any project related to Clean Development Mechanism? If so, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so. Also, if Yes, whether any environmental compliance report is filed?	Your Company does not have any Clean Development Mechanism projects.
5	Has the company undertaken any other initiatives on - clean technology, energy efficiency, renewable energy, etc. ? Y/N. If Yes, please give hyperlink for web page, etc.	The company's products have a strong thrust on energy efficiency and clean technology. For details please refer to Annexure D to the Director's Report. GE's thrust on sustainability in business is reflected at http://www.gesustainability.com/building-things-that-matter/energy-and-climate/
6	Are the Emissions/Waste generated by the company within the permissible limits given by CPCB/SPCB for the financial year being reported?	Yes
7	Number of show cause/legal notices received from CPCB/SPCB which are pending (i.e., not resolved to satisfaction) as on end of Financial Year	No show cause/legal notices received from CPCB/SPCB during FY 2016-17

Principle 7 Businesses, when engaged in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a responsible manner

S. No.	Questions	Answers
1	Is your company a member of any trade and chamber or association? If Yes, name only those major ones that your business deals with:	Yes. Federation of Gujarat Industries and Indo-French Chamber of Commerce & Industry.
2	Have you advocated/lobbied through above associations for the advancement or improvement of pubic good? Yes/No. If Yes, specify the broad areas (Drop Box :- Governance and administration, Economic reforms, Inclusive Development policies, Energy security, Water, Food security, Sustainable business principles, Others.)	No.

Principle 8 Businesses should support inclusive growth and equitable development

S. No.	Questions	Answers
1	Does the company have specified programmes/initiatives/ projects in pursuit of the policy related to Principle 8? If Yes, details thereof.	Yes, the Company undertakes various projects through its CSR initiatives (for details please refer to Annexure G1 to Board's Report).
2	Are the programmes/projects undertaken through in-house team/own foundation/external NGO/government structures/any other organization?	The CSR projects of the Company are implemented directly through inhouse team as well as through verified external NGO partners/implementing agencies.
3	Have you done any impact assessment of your initiative?	The programmes are developed and implemented with measurable outcomes. Baseline surveys are conducted for programmes of longer duration. The Company has been doing regular field monitoring as well as reports in order to measure progress against target indicators.
4	What is your company's direct contribution to community development projects – Amount in INR and the details of the projects undertaken?	For details please refer to Annexure-G1 of Directors' Report.
5	Have you taken steps to ensure that this community development initiative is successfully adopted by the community? Please explain in 50 words, or so.	The CSR programmes are created in consultation with beneficiaries and other key stakeholders such as village President and Panchayat. Even in direct activities, there is involvement of the anganwadis and schools in finalising the project. The programmes, therefore, aim to embed ownership and sustainability.

Principle 9 Businesses should engage with and provide value to their customers and consumers in a responsible manner

S. No.	Questions	Answers
1	What percentage of customer complaints/consumer cases are pending as at the end of financial year	As on 31 March 2017, the Company has no pending consumer complaints.
2	Does the company display product information on the product label, over and above what is mandated as per local laws. Yes/No/NA/Remarks(additional information).	Yes.
3	Is there any case filed by any stakeholder against the company regarding unfair trade practices, irresponsible advertising and/or anti-competitive behavior during the last five years and pending as at end of financial year. If so, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.	No.
4	Did your company carry out any consumer survey/consumer satisfaction trends?	Yes.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vishal Keerti Wanchoo
Chairman & Non-Executive Director
(DIN 02776467)

Place : Noida
Date : 20 June 2017

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

GLOBAL ECONOMY

Stagnant global trade, subdued investment, and heightened policy uncertainty marked another difficult year for the world economy. A moderate recovery is expected for 2017, weak investment is weighing on medium-term prospects across many emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs'). Although fiscal stimulus in major economies, if implemented, may boost global growth above expectations, risks to growth forecasts remain tilted to the downside. Important downside risks stem from heightened policy uncertainty in major economies.

Global growth in 2016 is estimated at a post-crisis low of 2.3 percent and is projected to rise to 2.7 percent in 2017, mainly reflecting a recovery in emerging market and developing economies. Advanced-economy growth is expected to recover somewhat, to an average pace of 1.8 percent. In the United States, manufacturing activity is expected to rebound, contributing to a modest pick up in growth from 1.6 percent in FY 2016-17 to an average of 2.2 percent in 2017-18.

European growth slowed from 2 percent in 2015 to 1.6 percent in 2016, as both domestic demand and exports lost momentum. Confidence in the Euro Area has been resilient following the United Kingdom's vote to exit the European Union (EU) in June 2016. Growth in China is estimated to have slightly decelerated to 6.7 percent in 2016. As part of ongoing economic rebalancing, growth has been concentrated primarily in services, while industrial production has stabilized at moderate levels.

INDIAN ECONOMY

Despite concerns of a slowdown in industrial activities and two consecutive years of poor monsoon in 2014-15 which adversely affected its rural economy during 2015, the Indian economy, as per Government of India ('GoI') still estimates to a robust 7 percent growth in 2016, with continued tailwinds from low oil prices and solid agricultural output partly offset by challenges associated with the withdrawal of a large volume of currency in circulation through demonetization. Implementation of the Goods and Services Tax in India has dominated the medium-term domestic fiscal policy agenda and favorable impact on economic growth is expected form this.

India's growth in the first half of FY2017 was underpinned by robust private and public consumption, which offset slowing fixed investment, subdued industrial activity, and lethargic exports. Consumption was supported by lower energy costs, public sector salary and pension increases and favourable monsoon rains, which boosted urban and rural incomes. Economic activity also benefitted from a pickup in foreign direct investment (FDI) and an increase in public infrastructure spending. Unexpected 'demonetization' —the phasing out of large-denomination currency notes which were subsequently replaced with new ones—weighed on growth in the third quarter of FY2017. Weak industrial production and manufacturing and services purchasing managers' indexes (PMI), further suggest a setback to activity in the fourth quarter of FY2017. A retrenchment in private investment, reflecting excess capacity, corporate deleveraging, and credit constraints due to impaired commercial banks' balance sheets, also had an adverse effect on activity.

India is expected to regain its momentum, with growth rising to 7.6 percent in FY2018 and strengthening to 7.8 percent in FY 2019-20. Various reform initiatives are expected to unlock domestic supply bottlenecks and raise productivity. Infrastructure spending should improve the business climate and attract investment in the near future. The 'Make in India' campaign may support India's manufacturing sector, backed by domestic demand and further regulatory reforms. Moderate inflation and a civil service pay hike should support real incomes and consumption, assisted by bumper harvests after favorable monsoon rains. Benefit of 'demonetization' in the medium term may be liquidity expansion in the banking system, helping to lower lending rates and lift economic activities.

AS PER CEA, ~8GW OF THERMAL POWER GENERATION CAPACITY WAS ADDED DURING FY 2016-17 ALONG WITH ~1.5GW HYDRO POWER GENERATION CAPACITY

The longer-term future of India looks promising due to the investment-centric policies such as 'Make in India', 'Smart Cities', EODB specific initiatives etc. and base-of the-pyramid targeted initiatives such as universal access to banking, expanding the ambit of direct benefit transfer (DBT) etc. launched by the GoI. GoI has also taken up investment in infrastructure creation, such as those of highways, railways etc. on a large scale. These steps, along with stable Indian rupee have helped Reserve Bank of India to ease monetary policy. Large domestic markets provide Indian economy cushion from the impact of declining exports. Also, global factors such as low prices of petroleum and major commodities along with its inherent advantages such as cheaper workforce, a stable political system with a business conscious Government is likely to help the Indian economy attract domestic and international investments and grow.

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

FY 2016-17 proved to be another difficult year for conventional power generation equipment manufacturers. The market has remained low for the last few years due to multiple reasons. There was a slowdown in industrial demand and the financial health of DISCOMs worsened. The continued distress of IPPs and the banking sector added to the delay in ordering for new projects as well as delaying major investment decisions such as R&M and emission control equipment for existing plants to make them complaint as per new emission norms. Thus, the power generation equipment market continues to witness an over-capacity situation, which has led to fierce price competition with pressure on margins. While GoI's policies to promote power generation from renewable energy sources has led to large volume of new orders from domestic and foreign investors, ordering for conventional energy projects remained low.

The impact of tough market conditions was also felt by thermal and large hydroelectric power plant developers as they witnessed significant consolidation in the market, in private as well as public utility spaces. Fuel availability for operating power plants improved during the year. While domestic coal production witnessed record growth, international coal prices too stayed at historical low levels. For gas-based power plants, GoI came up with a scheme to ensure a higher availability of gas at subsidized prices so that these plants could operate, even though at lower utilization levels.



Shahabad facility at Hyderabad

Indian market witnessed commissioning of significant power generation capacities in FY 2016-17 as well. As per CEA, ~8GW of thermal power generation capacity was added during FY 2016-17 along with ~1.5GW hydro power generation capacity. As per an MNRE, 5.4GW of record generation capacity was added in wind energy vs 3.23 in FY 2015-16 and ~6.5 GW capacity in the solar energy and ~0.5GW jointly in biomass and small hydro energy projects. With these capacity additions, the installed base in India increased to ~319GW, with renewables (without large hydro) constituting ~15% of the installed base.

Though India has one of the largest installed base of hydro, the share of hydro-based power generation capacity in the total installed base is declining. FY 2016-17 witnessed less than 1.5GW orders of large hydroelectricity projects. Most of the large projects in India, as well as in the entire Himalayan region, remain stranded due to environmental concerns as well as rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) issues.

BUSINESS PERFORMANCE FY 2016-17

The summarized performance of the Power segment (the only reported segment) is as under:-

(₹ in million)

	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
Orders received	22,635	7,833
Sales	20,412	17,577
Orders in hand	45,065	42,436

FY 2016-17 showed a recovery phase. Even as the domestic markets did not recover to the expected level, your Company's focus in developing overseas markets partly compensated for it. An encouraging chunk of orders and sales can be attributed to the overseas markets that have been tapped. Increased sales have been due to your Company's ability to effectively execute on the rather reasonably sized Order backlog (Orders in hand). There is an increase in sales of ~16% over the past year. Orders in hand continue to be at over 2 years worth of sales.

AVAILABILITY OF DOMESTIC COAL IS LIKELY TO REMAIN COMFORTABLE WITH COAL INDIA LIMITED'S PLANS TO FURTHER INCREASE ITS PRODUCTION.

OUTLOOK

Despite current weakness, the long-term potential of the Indian power sector still remains intact. Despite large capacity additions over the year, the reserve margin remains negative and the demand-supply gap could increase further once industrial activities pick up. Consumers continue to face shortage of quality power. The demand for power is expected to increase substantially as indicated by all major drivers such as high GDP growth (7.5 – 8%), low per capita power consumption 1074 and policy support from the GoI. Steps like rural electrification, feeder separation, financial support to ailing DISCOMs under the UDAY scheme, better availability of domestic coal, initiatives like 'Smart Cities', 'Make in India' etc. would help India move in this direction. While, renewable energy sources, i.e. Solar and Wind, are expected to grow faster in the immediate future due to policy support, it is expected that coal, which is the cheapest source of electricity for India, would continue having the dominant share in electricity generation mix.

Hence, market for new thermal power plants would revive soon. Availability of domestic coal is likely to remain comfortable with Coal India Limited's plans to further increase its production. International coal prices too are at historically low levels. Indian Railways plans to operationalize new routes to ease the coal transportation. Hence, coal is likely to be the most preferred source of electricity for the Indian economy in the foreseeable future.

Other technical requirements, such as continuous availability for base-load demand, grid stability, peak hour demand management etc. too would help revival of thermal power market.

Substantial volume of retrofit and upgrade opportunities, i.e. replacement of old, low capacity-low efficiency equipment with new equipment, for thermal as well as renewable power plants.

With increasing need to generate higher returns from existing investment, higher competition between operating assets to get into dispatch merit order, adherence with environment norms etc., it is expected that the Indian power sector would witness a surge in demand for digital solutions for a range of services. These could include variety of services like efficiency improvement, optimal asset utilization, predictive maintenance, operations planning etc. It may emerge as the most promising segment in near future.

OPPORTUNITIES, RISKS AND THREATS

Opportunities

With GoI's support and economic growth, large opportunities are likely to come up in diverse areas ranging from generation to transmission and distribution, digitization of commercial operations, safety and security of networks etc. Revision of environmental control norms for thermal power plants and the new tariff policy, are likely to open good opportunities for OEMs. As per the new policy, there will be substantial demand for advanced De-SOx and De-NOx solutions for thermal power plants (both greenfield projects as well as operating plants). There would also be opportunities for retrofits. With increased availability of cheaper power from newly built units coupled with poor demand, existing older thermal units are forced to reduce variable cost-to-be considered for merit order dispatches. As the Country continues to grapple with meeting demand more efficiently, there will be increased focus on getting more out of the installed base. The requirement of similar projects is likely to pick up with industry getting more confidence and realizing its benefits demonstrated in coming years. As renewables capacity is added to the grid, there is also increased need for more flexible operations of coal powered plants and Generating Companies are focused on improving the flexibility of their assets and in driving efficiency improvements over a range of operations (vs base load only).

In the case of large hydro projects, there have been encouraging developments, including proposals such as an extension of the concession period for hydro projects in the new tariff policy, inclusion of large hydro into the renewable energy segment to extend available policy benefits etc. Power sector experts also see a larger role for hydro PSP projects as a possible solution to manage peak-hour energy requirements and grid stability, where issues may arise due to the increasing share of intermittent renewable sources. More hydro projects are expected to come in view of these developments. Your Company is well placed to reap upcoming opportunities in the Indian power sector. GE (including the Power portfolio acquired from ALSTOM) has a long history and a very diverse business footprint in India. More importantly, the GE footprint is supported by multiple manufacturing



Automation & Control office in Noida

YOUR COMPANY'S INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM IS ROBUST AND WELL ESTABLISHED. IT INCLUDES DOCUMENTED RULES AND GUIDELINES FOR CONDUCTING BUSINESS.

units (20+) and five (5) Engineering and technology centers in India with over 5,000 engineers. GE has the resources and the commitment to be a strong energy partner and contribute significantly to the growing energy segment in India.

Risks and Threats

The most important threat for the Indian power sector is slow recovery of the Indian economy. The lack of demand from the largest consumer segment i.e. IPPs industries, is emerging as a major concern and resulting in delays in new projects. This will have an adverse impact on the financial health of players across the power industry. Another major threat is the poor health of power distribution companies or DISCOMs, which have emerged as the weakest link and are affecting the overall performance of the Indian power sector. Due to their poor health, DISCOMs often opt for load-shedding over supply of power from PPA or spot market sources. No or low offtake apart, this would also hamper future reforms in the Indian power sector. Poor health coupled with significant investment requirement for meeting new environment norms, may force weaker DISCOMs into early retirement of some of their older units, which otherwise would have come out as R&M opportunities. It has also delayed decisions on R&M for already identified units, however retirement of old inefficient units will necessitate installation of new plants which eventually will contribute to the growth of power sector. Non-adherence or delay in the implementation of the new environmental norms for power plants is also a concern. A new set of norms has already been proposed with a strict timeline for adherence. Given that the implementation timelines may be missed, there is a possibility that utilities and IPPs may choose to order for new control equipment to meet the norm requirements at a leisurely pace. This would result in smaller than anticipated markets for ECS equipment.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS AND THEIR ADEQUACY

One of the key requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 is that companies should have adequate Internal Financial Controls (IFC) and that such controls should operate effectively .

Internal Financial Controls means the policies and procedures adopted by the company for ensuring orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, safeguarding of its assets, prevention and detection of frauds and errors, accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and timely preparation of reliable financial information.

Your Company process of assessment ensures that not only does adequate control exist, but it can be evidenced by unambiguous documentation. The process involves scoping and planning to identify and map significant accounts and processes based on materiality. Thereafter risk is identified and their associated controls are mapped, else remediation is implemented. These controls are tested to assess operating effectiveness.

The auditor performs independent testing of controls. The Auditors' Report is required to comment on whether the Company has adequate IFC system in place and such controls are operating effectively.

Your Company's Internal Control System is robust and well established. It includes documented rules and guidelines for conducting business. The environment and controls are periodically monitored through procedures/ processes set by the management, covering cirtical and important areas. These controls are periodically reviewed and updated to reflect the changes in the business and environment.

Management reviews actual performance of the business on a regular basis. In all 72 key controls across the organisation's units were identified that were tested by systematic sample basis. Design gaps and weaknesses were identified to particular business and to specific process owners and followed through methodically for closure.

In line with the internal audit program, internal audit of four units was done, all of which were satisfactory. The implementation of audit recommendations was followed through on a monitored and timebound plan. In the forthcoming years the controls plan takes into account the current materiality of business and the latest risks, like cybersecurity and new regulatory frameworks to be covered systematically.

The audit committee met 7 (seven) times during the year. The committee reviewed the adequacy and results of the testing of Internal Financial Controls and Internal Audit actions.

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The total employee strength of your Company stood at 2,929 as on 31 March 2017. Industrial Relations remained cordial at all locations and issues, if any, were amicably settled with the unions. Human resources management at GE goes beyond the set boundaries of compensation, performance reviews and development. Your Company looks at the employee's entire lifecycle to ensure sustained business outperformance, while simultaneously addressing the needs of its multiple stakeholders (starting with customers and employees). In accordance with your



Company's belief of 'employee first', your Company has put determined efforts in talent management, performance evaluation and management, learning and training initiatives to ensure that your Company nurtures its employees to achieve their personal as well as organizational goals. In FY 2016-17, to drive simplification and lean organization, the organization moved from a 12 layer to 9 layers including blue collared workers and average span of 8 managers. Under this, your Company initiated several employee retirement schemes which benefited close to 150 blue collared employees. In hydro, post RIF with 500 plus less headcount (GE employees and contractors), your Company worked with functions to identify and bridge critical gaps and skills to bring in a sense of stability and confidence.

At GE, the continued focus on Talent Management and Leadership Development processes includes development courses, Individual Development Planning, e-learning, up-skilling programs, Leadership Lifecycle programs, Action-Learning Projects and programs based on structured Lean Learning approach. Managers from across businesses were sponsored for leadership and managerial development courses at various centers in India as well as in Crotonville, US. Your Company moved away from rating system to a more feedback culture and launched PD enablement initiatives and campaign with Priority Day, Insights Day, Team and Summary touch point sessions. At hiring and developing talent front, your Company extensively worked on building site capabilities by hiring and developing talents and build stronger site connect through 'Site@heart' of Steam Power Systems initiatives. At organization enablement front, planned adaptation and reorganization at Hydro level for 'Global Centers of Expertise' were implemented across Supply Chain and Engineering. Several workshops organized to form and strengthen the new leadership team - GE Beliefs, G&O alignment on Business plan and two rounds of trust workshops for team effectiveness. At various manufacturing sites, discipline & engagement plan firmed up in conjunction with cell leaders and 'No Tobacco' site implemented. HR & Statutory compliance remained a key priority throughout.

SUMMARY

It is expected that conventional power generation industry in India would recover, albeit at a rate lower than as envisaged earlier. The fundamentals of the market are intact. The Indian market offers attractive opportunities for long term growth. However, due to overcapacity in manufacturing and lower demand at present, pressure on prices and profitability is likely to continue in short term.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains forward-looking statements, which may be identified by their use of words like 'plans', 'anticipate', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'will', 'projects' or other words of similar expressions as they relate to the Company or its business are intended to identity such forward-looking statements. All statements that address expectations or projections about the future, including, but not limited to statements about the Company's strategy for growth, development, market position, expenditures, and financial results are forward looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on certain assumptions and expectations of future events. The Company cannot guarantee that these assumptions and expectations are accurate or will be realised. The Company undertakes no obligations to publicly update or revise forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future event or otherwise. Actual results, performances or achievements could differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements. Therefore as a matter of caution, undue reliance on the forwardlooking statements should not be made as they speak only of their dates. The above discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Company's financial statements included herein and the notes thereto.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vishal Keerti Wanchoo
Chairman & Non-Executive Director
(DIN 02776467)

Place: Noida
Date: 20 June 2017

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT



I. COMPANY'S PHILOSOPHY ON CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate governance is a reflection of our policies, culture and relationship with shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers and diverse stakeholders.

GE Power India Limited (formerly ALSTOM India Limited) ('the Company') follows the best of corporate governance practices in its day-to-day operations aimed at building trust with all stakeholders.

The Company's corporate governance principles consists mainly of transparency, equity, integrity, accountability and environmental duty that conform and adheres to all the relevant and applicable law, rules and regulations. The Company believes that sound corporate governance is critical to enhance and retain stakeholders trust. The Company always strives to ensure that it attains professional goals with integrity. The basic purpose of Company's corporate governance policy is to continue and maintain the corporate culture of conscience and consciousness towards shareholders and other stakeholders. The Company has constantly striven to implement the best corporate governance practices, reflecting its strong values and ethical business conduct aimed at maximising value for all stakeholders.

The Company pursues the process of Corporate Governance in compliance with Chapter IV of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ('Listing Regulations') and in this regard, submits a report on the practices followed by the Company.

II. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

As on 31 March 2017, the Board of Directors of the Company consisted of six (6) Directors comprising of a Non-Executive and Non-Independent Chairman, one Executive Director, one Non-Executive Non-Independent Director and three Non-Executive Independent Directors including one woman director. All Board members are accomplished professionals in their respective fields of expertise.

The Board met ten (10) times during the financial year ended 31 March 2017 ('FY 2016-17) as follows:

1) 15 April 2016
2) 09 May 2016
3) 17 May 2016
4) 06 June 2016
5) 29 July 2016
6) 02 September 2016
7) 14 October 2016
8) 02 December 2016
9) 02 February 2017
10) 14 March 2017

As is evident, the maximum time gap between any two meetings was not more than 120 days.

The details of category of Directors, attendance at the Board Meetings held during FY 2016-17 and at the last Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company and the number of other Directorships and Committee Memberships as at 31 March 2017 are as below:

Name of the Director	Director Identification Number	Category	No. of Board Meetings Attended	Attendance at last AGM	No. of other Directorships	No. of Committee memberships #	
						As Chairperson	As Member
Mr. Rathindra Nath Basu *	01192973	Non-Executive Chairman	10	Yes	1	-	3
Mr. Ashok Ganesan **	07468130	Executive	10	Yes	-	-	1
Mr. Alain Christian Spohr***	03581607	Non-Executive	8	Yes	1	-	-
Mr. Arun Kannan Thiagarajan	00292757	Non-Executive & Independent	8	Yes	9	4	6
Dr. Uddesh Kumar Kohli	00183409	Non-Executive & Independent	10	Yes	6	5	2
Ms. Neera Saggi****	00501029	Non-Executive & Independent	6	Yes	10	1	8
Mr. Vasudevan Kotivenkatesan *****	00018023	Non-Executive & Independent	4	Not applicable	2	2	-

* Resigned from the directorship of the Company w.e.f. close of business hours on 29 May 2017 as he has been given a global role in GE Grid Solutions.

**Appointed as an Additional Director w.e.f. 01 April 2016 and Managing Director of the Company w.e.f. 01 May 2016. He resigned from the position of Managing Director w.e.f. close of business hours on 31 May 2017 as he has been assigned a global role in General Electric Company. He also resigned from the directorship w.e.f. 20 June 2017.

***Appointed as an Additional Director of the Company w.e.f. 01 April 2016. He resigned from the directorship w.e.f. 30 May 2017 due to his retirement.

**** Appointed as an Independent Director of the Company w.e.f. 14 June 2016.

***** Resigned as an Independent Director of the Company w.e.f. 07 June 2016 due to other commitments.

Notes :

#Memberships in only Audit Committee and Stakeholders Relationship Committee in Public Limited Companies (whether listed or not) have been considered for number of committee memberships as per the Listing Regulations. It includes committee membership(s) in GE Power India Limited.

None of the Directors of the Company have any *inter-se* relationships.

The information as required under Schedule II of the Listing Regulations is made available to the Board regularly. The Managing Director reviews compliance reports of all laws applicable to the Company, prepared by the respective departments/functions and reports the same to the Board of Directors at Board Meetings held after the end of each quarter.

Induction & Training of Board Members

On appointment of an Independent Director, the concerned Director is issued a Letter of Appointment setting out in detail, the terms of appointment, duties, responsibilities and expected time commitments. The familiarization and training of Directors is conducted in line with the 'Familiarization Program for Independent Directors' as adopted by the Company and Regulation 25 of the Listing Regulations. During the FY 2016-17, the Company conducted familiarisation programmes for its Directors. The details about the same may be accessed at the website of the Company viz. www.ge.com/in/ge-power-india-limited

Disclosures regarding Directors seeking appointment or re-appointment at the ensuing Annual General Meeting

Mr. Vishal Keerti Wanchoo

Mr. Vishal Keerti Wanchoo is the Commercial Growth Leader for GE's Global Growth Organization and is responsible for developing Growth and Marketing Strategies and execution plans for all GE businesses in the growth regions.

Along with his team, he is responsible for building strategic and tactical marketing capability which includes market research, competitive intelligence, segmentation, business case development and digital marketing capability across businesses with a tight linkage to product management and technology. In addition, he is also responsible for driving key accounts and commercial talent development in the region.

He has been with GE for over 19 years, and held several senior leadership positions. Prior to this, Vishal was heading Business Development, Growth & Strategy for GE South Asia and earlier to that was running GE's global Healthcare IT business (HCIT) in the United States. Vishal has been a GE Officer since 2005 and started his career with GE in November 1997, as the Vice President and General Manager of the Imaging and Information Systems organization.

Before joining GE Healthcare, Vishal was Vice President of Electronic Imaging at Agfa Medical, where he spent 10 years in various senior roles with the company.

Vishal grew up in India and is an alumni of the Lawrence School in Southern India. He earned an undergraduate degree in electrical engineering from IIT Delhi and subsequently moved to the US to do an MS in computer engineering at the University of Southern California.

Mr. Sanjeev Agarwal

Mr. Sanjeev Agarwal is a graduate in Mechanical Engineering from IIT Roorkee and holds Master's degree in Management Sciences (Part time) from Symbiosis Institute of Management University of Pune. He started his career with the Company in 2004. Since May 2015 he is acting as Executive-Boiler & Power Mills, India and responsible for the Profit & Loss for Boilers in India. This includes the execution office at Noida and Manufacturing unit at Durgapur. Working along with the other 5 Boiler execution centres globally and reporting in to Global Head of boilers based at Singapore. He is also responsible for developing and maintaining the relationship with the Technology Licensee in India. He has a rich experience of over 25 years mostly in power sector.

Andrew H De Leone

Mr. Andrew H De Leone grew up in Syracuse, New York. He attended the University of Pennsylvania and graduated with a B.S. degree in Economics from the Wharton School in 2004. He received his Master's degree from Cornell University. Mr. Andrew H De Leone joined General Electric's Human Resources Leadership Program in 2005, and had assignments in Atlanta, GA, Schenectady, NY, Budapest, Hungary, and Fairfield, CT. Following program, he took on roles of increasing global responsibility in GE's Power business, based in London, England, Greenville, SC, and Schenectady, NY. In 2014, He moved to Johannesburg, South Africa where he led talent development across all GE businesses in Africa. In 2015, Mr. Andrew H De Leone joined the Integration Planning team for the GE-Alstom Alliance, and subsequently became the Global Human Resources Leader for Steam Power Systems in GE Power based in Baden, Switzerland. He assumed his current position in May 2017.

Other details of the above-mentioned Directors seeking appointment:

Particulars	Mr. Vishal Keerti Wanchoo	Mr. Sanjeev Agarwal	Mr. Andrew H De Leone
No. of Equity Shares held in the Company as on the date of appointment	Nil	Nil	Nil
Directorships in other Indian Public Companies as on the date of appointment	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chairmanship/ Membership of Committees	Audit Committee GE Power India Limited – Member (w.e.f. 12 June 2017)	Stakeholders Relationship Committee GE Power India Limited - Member (w.e.f. 20 June 2017)	Stakeholders Relationship Committee GE Power India Limited - Member (w.e.f. 20 June 2017)
Relationship with any other Director *inter-se*	None	None	None

^ Memberships in only Audit Committee and Stakeholders Relationship Committee in Public Limited Companies (whether listed or not) have been considered.

III. AUDIT COMMITTEE

All the members of the Committee possess requisite accounting and financial knowledge. Dr. Uddesh Kumar Kohli , the Chairman of the Committee has accounting and financial management expertise. The Executive Director, Statutory Auditors, Internal Auditors, Cost Auditors and other financial experts are invitees to the meetings.

Mr. Pradeepta Kumar Puhan, Company Secretary, is the Secretary to the Audit Committee.

Terms of Reference

The terms of reference of the Audit Committee include the matters as specified under the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and the rules made thereunder and Regulation 18 read with Schedule II of the Listing Regulations. The Committee acts as a link between the Statutory/Internal Auditors and the Board of Directors of the Company.

The terms of reference of the Audit Committee shall include but not limited to the following:

(i) Oversight of the Company's financial reporting process and the disclosure of its financial information to ensure that the financial statement is correct, sufficient and credible;
(ii) Reviewing with the management, the annual financial statements and auditors report thereon before submission to the Board for approval;
(iii) the recommendation for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of auditors of the company;
(iv) review and monitor the auditor's independence and performance, and effectiveness of audit process;
(v) examination of the financial statement and the auditors' report thereon;
(vi) approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the company with related parties;
(vii) scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments;
(viii) valuation of undertakings or assets of the company, wherever it is necessary;
(ix) evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems;
(x) monitoring the end use of funds raised through public offers, if any, and related matters.

Composition of Audit Committee, Meetings and attendance during the year

The Audit Committee of the Company comprised of four (4) Directors (three Independent and one Non-Executive) as at 31 March 2017. During FY 2016-17, seven (7) Audit Committee Meetings were held on following dates:

1) 09 May 2016 2) 06 June 2016 3) 02 September 2016
4) 14 October 2016 5) 02 December 2016 6) 02 February 2017
7) 14 March 2017

The details of composition, meetings and attendance at the Meetings of the Audit Committee are as under:

S. No.	Name	Category	Designation	No. of Meetings	
				Held	Attended
1.	Mr. Vasudevan Kotivenkatesan*	Independent	Chairman	7	2
2.	Mr. Rathindra Nath Basu	Non-Executive	Member	7	7
3.	Mr. Arun Kannan Thiagarajan	Independent	Member	7	6
4.	Dr. Uddesh Kumar Kohli**	Independent	Member/Chairman	7	7
5.	Ms. Neera Saggi***	Independent	Member	7	5

*Resigned from the directorship of the Company w.e.f. 07 June 2016.

** Appointed as Chairman of the Audit Committee w.e.f. 14 June 2016.

*** Appointed as an Independent Director and Member of Audit Committee w.e.f. 14 June 2016.

The previous Annual General Meeting of the Company was held on 29 July 2016 and it was attended by the Chairman of the Audit Committee.

IV. NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The terms of reference of the Nomination and Remuneration ('NR') Committee include the matters as specified under Section 178 and other applicable provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder and Regulation 19 of the Listing Regulations. The role includes formulation of criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommending to the Board a policy relating to the remuneration for the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees; formulation of criteria for evaluation of Independent Directors and the Board; devising a policy on diversity of Board of Directors; and identification of 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 for their appointment.

Composition of NR Committee, Meetings and attendance during the year

The NR Committee of the Company comprised of three(3) Directors (two Independent and one Non-Executive) as at 31 March 2017.

During FY 2016-17, four (4) NR Committee Meetings were held on 15 April 2016, 06 June 2016, 02 December 2016 and 14 March 2017.

The details of composition, meetings and attendance at the Meetings of the NR Committee are as under:

S. No.	Name	Category	Designation	No. of Meetings	
				Held	Attended
1.	Mr. Arun Kannan Thiagarajan	Independent	Chairman	4	3
2.	Dr. Uddesh Kumar Kohli*	Independent	Member	4	2
3.	Mr. Vasudevan Kotivenkatesan**	Independent	Member	4	2
4.	Mr. Rathindra Nath Basu	Non-Executive	Member	4	4

* Inducted as a Member of the Committee w.e.f. 14 June 2016.

** Resigned as an Independent Director of the Company w.e.f. 07 June 2016 due to other commitments.

The previous Annual General Meeting of the Company was held on 29 July 2016 and it was attended by the Chairman of the NR Committee.

Nomination and Remuneration Policy – The Company has a Nomination and Remuneration Policy in place. The same has been annexed as Annexure B to the Directors' Report.

Performance Evaluation of Board, Committees and Individual Directors

The Performance Evaluation Policy of the Company prescribes a formal process and criteria of evaluation of peformance of the Board, its committees, Executive and Non-Executive Directors and Chairman of the Company. The performance evaluation criteria *inter-alia* include the parameters prescribed by SEBI in its Guidance Note on Board Evaluation issued on 5 January 2017.

The Independent Directors of the Company, in their meeting held on 14 March 2017, evaluated the performance of the Non-Independent Directors, the Chairman of the Company and the Board as a whole.

The NR Committee in its meeting held on 29 May 2017 conducted formal annual evaluation of the Directors of the Company for FY 2016-17, in line with the Performance Evaluation Policy of the Company. The results of evaluation were discussed at the Board Meeting held after the aforesaid Meeting on 29 May 2017. Further, the Board also reviewed the performance of the Board as a whole and the performance of its Committees for FY 2016-17 in its meeting held on 29 May 2017.

Chairman of the Board, wherever required, provides the feedback/responses received to the entire Board, its Committees and to each Member separately.

V. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

Remuneration/sitting fees paid to Directors for the year ended 31 March 2017 is as under:

(₹ in million)

Name of the Director	Salaries and Perquisites	Commission	Sitting fees*	Total
Mr. Rathindra Nath Basu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mr. Ashok Ganesan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mr. Vasudevan Kotivenkatesan	Nil	Nil	0.40	0.40
Mr. Arun Kannan Thiagarajan	Nil	Nil	0.92	0.92
Dr. Uddesh Kumar Kohli	Nil	Nil	1.20	1.20
Ms. Neera Saggi	Nil	Nil	0.68	0.68

* Excluding Service Tax

Notes:

(a) The agreement with the Managing Director is usually for a period of three years. Either party to the agreement is entitled to terminate the agreement by giving notice in writing to the other party as per the provisions contained in their employment agreements with the Company. Mr. Ashok Ganesan, has resigned as Managing Director of the Company with effect from close of business hours on 31 May 2017 and from the directorship of the Company w.e.f. 20 June 2017. The Managing Director was receiving remuneration from GEII, USA, a GE Group company in accordance with the policies of GEII.

(b) The Managing Director was entitled to participate and benefit under Stock Option Scheme(s), Stock Attribution Scheme(s), Share purchase Scheme(s), Share Preferential Allotment Scheme(s) and such other similar scheme(s) of the General Electric Company, USA as may be announced from time to time.

(c) The Company does not pay any remuneration to Non-Executive Directors except sitting fees to Independent Directors of ₹ 60,000 for each meeting of the Board of Directors and Audit Committee and ₹ 20,000 for each meeting of Independent Directors / other Committees.

(d) Mr. Rathindra Nath Basu, Chairman & Non-Executive Director and Mr. Arun Kannan Thiagarajan, Non-Executive & Independent Director hold 184 and 13,415 equity shares in the Company respectively. No other Directors hold any equity shares in the Company.

VI. STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE

In compliance with the requirement of Section 178 of the Act and Regulation 20 of the Listing Regulations, the Company has in place a 'Stakeholders Relationship Committee' to look into complaints and grievances of the stakeholders of the Company.

Composition of the Committee, Meetings and attendance during the year

The Stakeholder's Relationship Committee of the Company comprised of three Directors (One Independent, One Executive and one Non-Executive) as at 31 March 2017. During FY 2016-17, two (2) Committee Meetings were held on 29 July 2016 and 14 March 2017.

The details of composition, meetings and attendance at the Meetings of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee are as under:

S. No.	Name	Category	Designation	No. of Meetings	
				Held	Attended
1.	Dr. Uddesh Kumar Kohli	Independent	Chairman	2	2
2.	Mr. Rathindra Nath Basu	Non-Executive	Member	2	2
3.	Mr. Ashok Ganesan	Executive	Member	2	2

The previous Annual General Meeting of the Company was held on 29 July 2016 and it was attended by the Chairman of the Stakeholder Relationship Committee.

Further, Mr. Pradeepta Kumar Puhan, Company Secretary of the Company is the Compliance Officer for the purpose.

The details of complaints received, resolved and pending at the end of FY 2016-17 are as below:

Complaints pending as on 01 April 2016	Complaints received during FY 2016-17	Complaints resolved during FY 2016-17	Complaints unresolved as on 31 March 2017
NIL	94	94	NIL

The complaints recieved were duly attended and resolved to the satisfaction of shareholders.

VII. GENERAL BODY MEETINGS

1) Particulars of AGM / EGM for the last three years: -

Particulars	Date & Time	Venue	Details of the Special Resolutions passed at AGM
24th AGM	29 July 2016 10:30 a.m.	Rama Watumull Auditorium, Kishinchand Chellaram College, Dinshaw Wachha Road, Churchgate, Mumbai - 400 020	1) Appointment of Mr. Ashok Ganesan as Managing Director w.e.f 01 May 2016 for a period of 3 years and approval of the terms and conditions of his appointment. 2) Ratification of appointment of Mr. Patrick Armand Prosper Ledermann as Managing Director of the Company w.e.f. 01 October 2015 to 31 March 2016 and the terms and conditions of appointment including remuneration. 3) Change of name of Company from 'ALSTOM India Limited' to 'GE Power India Limited'.
23rd AGM	22 July 2015 10.30 a.m.	Same as above	None
22nd AGM	25 July 2014 10.30 a.m.	Same as above	None

2) Postal Ballot:-

During FY 2016-17, no resolutions were proposed to be passed by the members through the postal ballot process.

No Special Resolutions are proposed to be conducted through Postal Ballot as on the date of this Report.

VIII) Means of Communication

1)	Reporting of Quarterly/Annual results	
	a) Quarter ending June, 2017	On or before 14 August 2017
	b) Quarter/ Half year ending September, 2017	On or before 14 November 2017
	c) Quarter / Nine Months ending December, 2017	On or before 14 February 2018
	d) Quarter/Year ending March, 2018	April/May, 2018
2)	Newspapers wherein results are normally published	Mint and Free Press Journal (Both English) and Navshakti (Marathi)
3)	Any website, where displayed	www.ge.com/in/ge-power-india-limited
4)	Whether it also displays official news releases and the presentation made to Institutional investors or to the analysts	The presentations made to Institutional investors or to the analysts during FY 2016-17 are available on the Company's website. www.ge.com/in/ge-power-india-limited

IX) General Shareholder Information

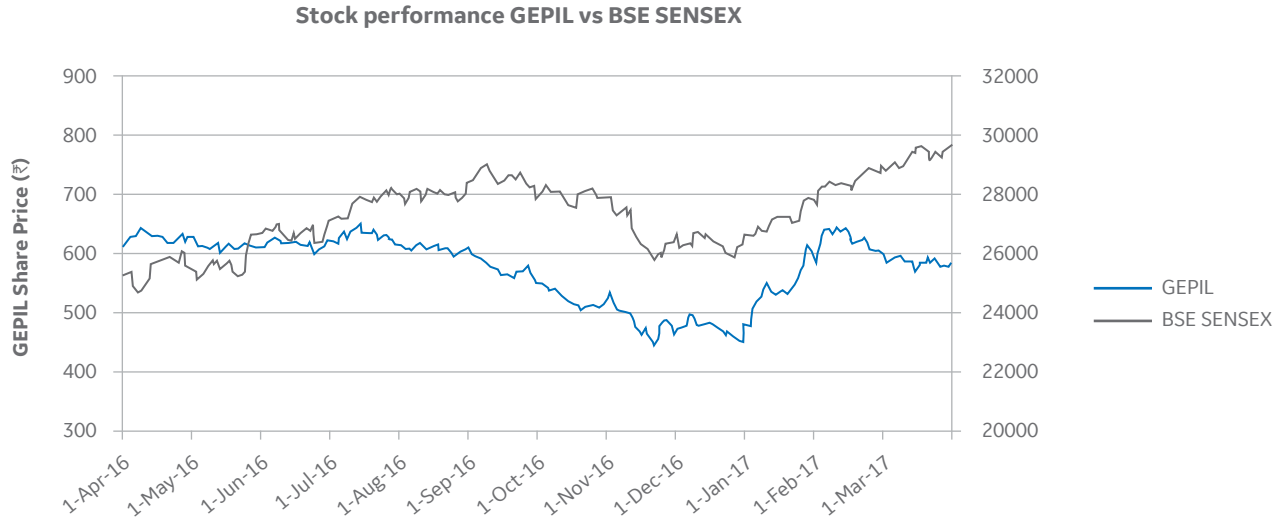
1)	**Annual General Meeting**	
	- Date and Time	31 July 2017 at 11:00 a.m.
	- Venue	Rama Watumull Auditorium, Kishinchand Chellaram College, Dinshaw Wachha Road, Churchgate, Mumbai-400 020.
2)	**Financial Year**	01 April to 31 March
3)	**Date of Book Closure**	25 July 2017 to 31 July 2017 (both days inclusive)
4)	**Dividend Payment Date**	On and from 02 August 2017
5)	**Listing on Stock Exchanges**	**BSE Limited (BSE)** Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai-400 001 **National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE)** 'Exchange Plaza', Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai-400 051 The Listing Fee for FY 2016-17 has been duly paid to BSE and NSE
6)	**Stock Code / Symbol**	
	- Bombay Stock Exchange	532309
	- National Stock Exchange	GEPIL
	- International Securities Identification Number (ISIN)	INE878A01011
7)	**Corporate Identity Number (CIN)**	L74140MH1992PLC068379

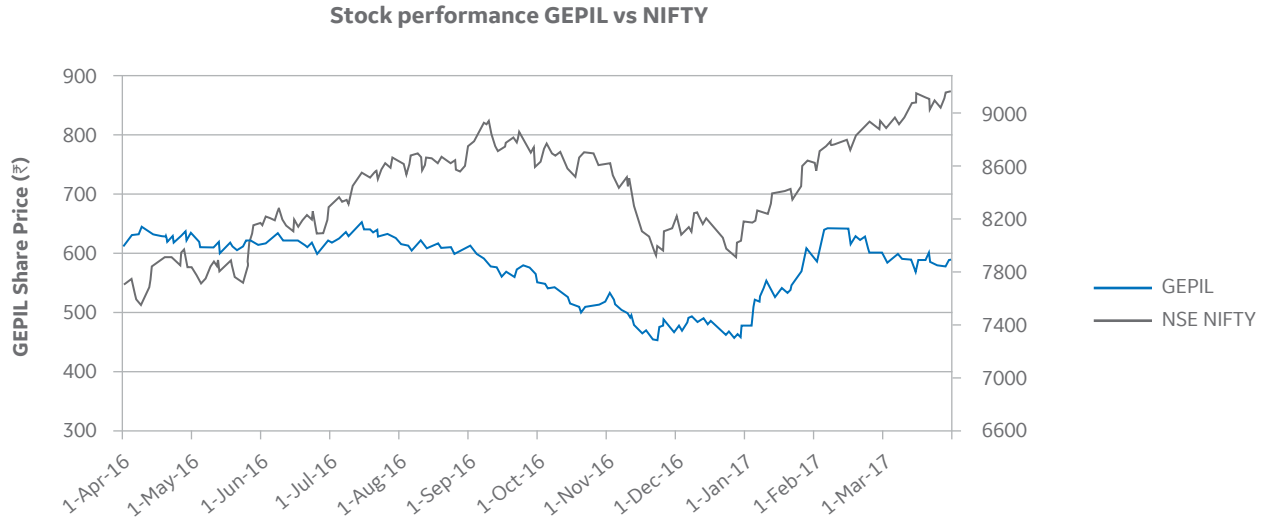
8) Market Price Data :

The market capitalisation of the Company's scrip as on 31 March 2017 was ₹ 39,314.63 million on BSE and ₹ 39,516.31 million on NSE.

S. No.	BSE		NSE	
	High	Low	High	Low
April 2016	655.00	603.00	657.00	602.95
May 2016	634.00	580.40	634.00	582.00
June 2016	642.00	582.00	643.00	585.05
July 2016	653.00	610.00	654.90	610.00
August 2016	634.00	570.00	630.00	561.05
September 2016	614.95	549.00	614.90	549.75
October 2016	555.50	499.00	561.00	495.05
November 2016	538.40	440.50	534.80	435.50
December 2016	505.95	449.00	505.00	447.10
January 2017	620.00	475.00	622.00	475.00
February 2017	664.30	568.00	664.85	570.10
March 2017	607.00	560.00	609.90	564.55

9) Stock Performance of GE Power India Limited (GEPIL) vs. BSE SENSEX and NSE NIFTY:





10) Registrar and Transfer Agent	Karvy Computershare Private Limited Karvy Selenium Tower B, Plot No. 31 & 32, Gachibowli, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally, Hyderabad – 500032, Telangana E-mail ID: einward.ris@karvy.com

11) Share Transfer System

Karvy Computershare Private Limited is the Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Company. Transfer of shares is approved by the Board of Directors or Share Transfer Committee referred to as 'Stakeholders Relationship Committee' which meets at frequent intervals or Delegated Authority authorized in this behalf. Share transfers are registered and returned within 15 days from the date of receipt, if the relevant documents are complete in all respects.

A total of 3,172 shares were transferred in physical form during FY 2016-17.

12) Equity Shares in the Suspense Account as per Regulation 39 read with Schedule VI of the Listing Regulations:

Following are the details in respect of equity shares lying in the suspense account which were issued pursuant to the Scheme of Arrangement between Asea Brown Boveri Limited and the Company and the Bonus issue by Asea Brown Boveri Limited:

Particulars	Number of equity shares
Number of shares lying in the suspense account as on 01 April 2016	5,108
Number of shares transferred during the years from suspense account	Nil*
Number of shares lying in the suspense account as on 31 March 2017	5,108

* No request has been received from any shareholder of the Company during the year for transfer of shares from suspense account.

The voting rights on the shares outstanding in the suspense account as on 31 March 2017 shall remain frozen till the rightful owner of such shares claims the shares. These shares are kept in trust and will be transferred into one folio in the name of "Unclaimed Suspense Account" in due course.

All such shares, in respect of which unpaid or unclaimed dividend has been transferred under Section 124(5) of the Act, shall also be transferred by the Company in accordance with Section 124(6) of the Act, and rules made thereunder.

13) (A) Distribution of Shareholding as on 31 March 2017:

Slab	Number of Shareholders		Number of Shares	
	Number	% to Shareholders	Number	% to Share Capital
1 – 5,000	37,571	93.64	3,228,545	4.80
5,001 - 10,000	1,559	3.89	1,144,647	1.70
10,001 - 20,000	518	1.29	746,370	1.11
20,001 - 30,000	161	0.40	412,352	0.61
30,001 - 40,000	82	0.20	285,558	0.43
40,001 - 50,000	46	0.11	213,792	0.32
50,001 - 1,00,000	69	0.18	513,271	0.76
1,00,001 - Above	116	0.29	60,682,936	90.27
Total	**40,122**	**100.00**	**67,227,471**	**100.00**

(B) Shareholding pattern as on 31 March 2017:

S. No.	Shareholders	Number of shares held	% shareholding
1	Promoters	46,102,083	68.58
2	Mutual Funds / UTI	8,946,948	13.31
3	Financial Institutions/Banks	1,062,398	1.58
4	Central Government/State Government(s)	259,742	0.39
5	Insurance Companies	351,629	0.52
6	Foreign Institutional Investors	1,368,813	2.04
7	Bodies Corporate	2,261,488	3.36
8	Resident Individuals	6,624,552	9.85
9	Director and their relatives	13,599	0.02
10	Trusts	14,486	0.02
11	Foreign Bodies Corporate	8,383	0.01
12	Non Resident Individuals	180,603	0.27
13	Clearing Members	14,953	0.02
14	Foreign Nationals	181	0.00
15	NBFCs registered with RBI	17,613	0.03
	Total	**67,227,471**	**100.00**

14)	**Dematerialization of shares and liquidity**	Trading in Company's share is permitted compulsorily in dematerialised form from 24 July 2000 as per notification issued by SEBI and the Company's shares are traded in compulsory rolling settlement. As on 31 March 2017, a total of 66,228,799 equity shares of the Company, which forms 98.50% of share capital of the Company, are held in dematerialized form.
15)	**Outstanding GDRs/ADRs/ Warrants or any Convertible instruments, if any.**	Not Applicable
16)	**Commodity price risk or foreign exchange risk and hedging activities**	Your Company is exposed to the risk of price fluctuation of raw materials as well as finished goods. Your Company has a robust framework and governance mechanism in place to ensure that your Company is adequately protected from the market volatility. Your Company proactively manages these risks through forward booking, inventory management and proactive vendor development practices. Your Company manages the foreign exchange risk through hedging in accordance with the Company's policy. Foreign exchange transactions are fully covered with strict limits placed on the amount of uncovered exposure, if any, at any point in time. There are no materially uncovered exchange rate risks in the contexts of the Company's imports and exports. The Company does not enter into any derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes. The details of foreign exchange exposures as at 31 March 2017 have been disclosed in Note no. 45 in Notes to the standalone financial statements.
17)	**Plant Locations**	P.O. Maneja, Vadodara- 390 013, Gujarat Durgapur - 713 206, West Bengal Shahabad - 585 229, Karnataka Noida – 201 309, Uttar Pradesh
18)	**Address for correspondence**	Registered. Office : The International, V Floor, 16, Marine Lines Cross Road No. 1, Off Maharshi Karve Road, Churchgate, Mumbai - 400 020. Tel.No.: (022) 66399255 / 260 | Fax No. : (022) 66399259 Email ID: in.investor-relations@ge.com Website : www.ge.com/in/ge-power-india-limited SEBI toll-free helpline service for investors: 1800 22 7575 (available on all days from 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. excluding declared holidays). SEBI investors' contact for feedback and assistance: Tel No. 022-26449188, E-mail ID: sebi@sebi.gov.in

X) Other Disclosures

1) The Company has entered into certain material related party transactions with group companies in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length. However, there are no materially significant related party transactions which may have potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large. The Company has in place a 'Related Party Transactions Policy' and the same can be accessed at the website of the Company viz. www.ge.com/in/ge-power-india-limited

2) The Company has complied with the requirements of regulatory authorities on capital markets including the requirements under the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, as amended and there were no other penalties or strictures imposed on the Company by the Stock Exchanges, SEBI or any other statutory authority, on any matter relating to the capital markets, during the last three years except for a penalty of ₹35,000/- each, levied by both BSE and NSE for delay in filing of Corporate Governance Report for the quarter ended 30 September 2015.

3) Vigil Mechanism (Ombuds & Open Reporting Procedure)

The Company has a Vigil Mechanism (Ombuds & Open Reporting Procedure) in place and no personnel has been denied access to the Audit Committee.

4) Compliance with mandatory requirements

The Company has complied with all mandatory requirements of the Listing Regulations during the year ended 31 March 2017.

5) Subsidiaries

One of the subsidiary companies namely ALSTOM Boilers India Limited was closed during the FY 2016-17 under the fast track exit scheme since it was not carrying on any business. The Company has only one subsidiary namely GE Power Boilers Services Limited (formerly ALSTOM Power Boilers Services Limited) as at 31 March 2017, which is not a material non-listed Indian subsidiary whose turnover or net-worth (i.e. paid up capital and free reserves) exceeds 20% of the consolidated turnover or net-worth respectively of the listed holding Company and its subsidiary in the immediately preceding accounting year.

The Company has put in place the 'Policy on Material Subsidiaries' and the same can be accessed at the website of the Company viz. www.ge.com/in/ge-power-india-limited

6) Adoption of non-mandatory requirements as at 31 March 2017

a) The Board
The Chairman of the Company is a Non-Executive Director. However, the Chairman is not entitled to any compensation for holding Chairman's office.

b) Shareholder Rights
The quarterly and year to date financial statements are disseminated through Stock Exchanges, published in newspapers and also uploaded on Company's website. However, the Company does not send any other half-yearly declaration of financial performance and summary of the significant events in last six-months to its shareholders.

c) Modified Opinion(s) in Audit Report
The Statutory Auditors of the Company have issued an unqualified Audit Report i.e. unmodified opinion in the Audit Report on the financial statements of the Company for year ended 31 March 2017. The relevant information has been provided in the Directors' Report.

d) Separate posts of Chairman and CEO
The Company has appointed separate Directors as its Chairman and the Managing Director.

e) Reporting of Internal Auditor
The Internal Auditors report directly to the Audit Committee.

XI) Code of Conduct for Board Members and Senior Management of the Company

The Company has adopted the Code of Conduct for Board Members and Senior Management of the Company. The Code of Conduct is posted on the Company's website at www.ge.com/in/ge-power-india-limited. All Board Members and Senior Management Personnel have affirmed compliance with the code as on 31 March 2017. The Annual Report of the Company contains a declaration to this effect signed by the then Managing Director of the Company.

XII) Code of Conduct for Prevention of Insider Trading

The Company has in place GE Power India Limited: Code of Conduct to Regulate, Monitor and Report Trading by Insiders ('the Code') pursuant to the requirements of the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time. Mr. Pradeepta Kumar Puhan, Company Secretary is the Compliance Officer under the Code. This code is applicable to all the Directors, Officers, Designated Employees of the Company and their Dependent Family Members as defined therein.

The Code is posted on the Company's website at www.ge.com/in/ge-power-india-limited

XIII) CEO/ CFO Certification

In compliance with Regulation 17 read with Schedule II of the Listing Regulations, a declaration signed by the then Managing Director and the Chief Financial Officer was placed before the Board, certifying the accuracy of Financial Statements for FY 2016-17 and the adequacy of internal controls pertaining to Financial Reporting.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vishal Keerti Wanchoo
Chairman & Non-Executive Director
(DIN 02776467)

Place : Noida
Date : 20 June 2017

CEO / CFO CERTIFICATION

The Board of Directors,
GE Power India Limited (formerly ALSTOM India Limited)

Sub.: Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Certification

We, Ashok Ganesan, Managing Director and Vijay Sharma, CFO, hereby certify that:

A. We have reviewed the financial statements and the cash flow statement for the year ending 31 March 2017 and to the best of our knowledge and belief:

   1. These statements do not contain any materially untrue statements or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading.

   2. These statements together present a true and fair view of the Company's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards, applicable laws and regulations.

B. There are, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the Company during the period ending 31 March 2017, which are fraudulent, illegal or violative of the Company's code of conduct.

C. We accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal controls for financial reporting and we have evaluated the effectiveness of the internal control systems of the Company pertaining to financial reporting and we have disclosed to the Auditors and the Audit Committee those deficiencies, of which we are aware, in the design or operation of the internal controls and that we have taken the required steps to rectify these deficiencies.

D. We have indicated the Auditors and the Audit Committee that:

   1) There have been no significant changes in the internal control over financial reporting during this year.

   2) There have been no significant changes in the accounting policies except Ind-AS adoption this year and that the same have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

   3) There have been no instances of significant fraud of which we have become aware and the involvement therein, if any, of the management or an employee having a significant role in the Company's internal control system over financial reporting.

Ashok Ganesan
Managing Director

Vijay Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date : 29 May 2017

Declaration on compliance with the Code of Conduct

In accordance with Clause D of Schedule V of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, I, Ashok Ganesan, Managing Director of the Company, hereby declare that the Members of the Board of Director and Senior Management Personnel have affirmed compliance with the Code of Conduct for Board Members and Senior Management for the year ended 31 March 2017.

For **GE Power India Limited**

Ashok Ganesan
Managing Director

Place : New Delhi
Date : 29 May 2017

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

To
The Members of **GE Power India Limited** (formerly known as ALSTOM India Limited)

We have examined the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance by GE Power India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM India Limited) ('the Company'), for the year ended 31 March 2017, as per Regulations 17-27, clauses (b) to (i) of regulation 46(2) and paragraphs C, D and E of Schedule V of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ('Listing Regulations').

The compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the Management. Our examination was limited to procedures and implementation thereof, adopted by the Company for ensuring the compliance of the conditions of Corporate Governance. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company.

We conducted our examination in accordance with the Guidance Note on Report or Certificates for Special Purposes (Revised 2016) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. The Guidance Note requires that we comply with the ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. We have complied with the relevant applicable requirements of the Standard on Quality Control (SQC) 1, Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Review of Historical Financial Information, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, we certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as specified in Regulations 17 to 27, clauses (b) to (i) of sub-regulation (2) of regulation 46 and paragraphs C, D and E of Schedule V of the Listing Regulations.

We state that such compliance is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor as to the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

RESTRICTIONS ON USE

This Certificate is issued solely for the purpose of complying with the aforesaid Regulations and may not be suitable for any other purpose.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101248 W/W-100022

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership number: 108044

Place of signature : Gurgaon
Date: 20 June 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of
GE Power India Limited
(formerly known as Alstom India Limited)

1. REPORT ON THE STANDALONE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of GE Power India Limited (formerly known as "Alstom India Limited") ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017, 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.

2. MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE STANDALONE 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (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) prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

3. AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone 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 of the standalone Ind AS financial statements 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 standalone 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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 standalone 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 of the standalone 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements.

4. OPINION

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 Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31 March 2017, its profit (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

5. OTHER MATTERS

The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2016 and the transition date opening balance sheet as at 1 April 2015 included in these standalone Ind AS financial statements, are based on the previously issued statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 audited by the predecessor auditor whose report for the year ended 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015 dated 9 May 2016 and 29 April 2015 respectively expressed an unmodified opinion on those standalone financial statements, as adjusted for the differences in the accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to the Ind AS, which have been audited by us.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

6. REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure I" 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 Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account

   d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

   e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March, 2017 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 II".

   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 its standalone Ind AS financial statements – refer Note 41 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements

      ii) The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts – refer Note 22 and Note 45 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements

      iii) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

      iv) The Company has provided requisite disclosures in its standalone Ind AS financial statements as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 and these are in accordance with the books of accounts maintained by the Company. (refer to Note 14 to the Standalone Ind AS financial statements).

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No.: 108044

Place: New Delhi
Date: 29 May 2017

ANNEXURE I
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 6 (1) of the Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of GE Power India Limited (formerly known as "Alstom India Limited") on the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

We report that:

(i) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the fixed assets are physically verified by the management in accordance with a phased programme designed to cover all items of fixed assets over a period of three year, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. In accordance with this programme, a portion of fixed assets has been physically verified by the management during the year. As informed to us, no material discrepancies were observed on such verification.

(c) According the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of the immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

(ii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the inventories (excluding stocks with third parties) has been physically verified during the year by the management. In respect of inventory lying with third parties, these have substantially been confirmed by them. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable. Further, as informed, the discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical inventory and the book records were not material.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company, has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Further, there are no firms and limited liability partnerships covered in the register required under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, para 3 (iii) of the Order is not applicable.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to loans and investments made.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits covered under section 73 to 76 of the Act.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company, pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government, the maintenance of cost records has been prescribed under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of such records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income tax, Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues, to the extent applicable, have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities during the year.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income tax, Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added tax, Cess and other material statutory dues, to the extent applicable, were in arrears as at 31 March 2017 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Value Added Tax and Duty of Excise which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute, except as mentioned Next page:

Name of the Statute	Nature of Statutory dues	Amount of dispute (₹ in million) *	Amount paid (₹ in million)	Period to which it relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Central sales tax and local sales tax acts (including works contract tax)	Works Contract Tax on Inter State Sales	90.1	4.4	2005-08	High Court
	Sales Tax	4.0	-	2006-07, 2008-09 and 2009-10	Appellate Authority, Dhanbad
	Works Contract Tax on Inter State Sales	10.0	-	1984-1992	First/ Second appellate authority
	Central Sales tax	11.6	11.6	2016-17	Asstt. Commissioner Sales Tax, Noida
	Central Sales tax	2.0	-	2012-13	Commissioner Vadodara
	Central Sales tax	26.0	11.5	1993-99, 2010-11 and 2013-14	First Appellate Authority/ Second Appellate authority
	Non submission of form E1 and C	13.0	0.6	2010-14	Revision Board
Central sales tax and local sales tax acts (including works contract tax)	Statutory Forms Liability on Interstate Sales	4.4	2.1	2007-08	Second Appellate Authority & Assessing Authority
	Works contract tax on Inter state sales	8.0	-	1984-1988 and 1992-1997	High Court
	Sales tax	13.9	2.5	2012-13	Tribunal
	Sales in transit disallowed	58.2	-	2007-08 and 2008-09	Tax Tribunal, Chamba
	Sales tax	20.4	2.4	2012-13	Revision Board
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty	8.1	-	2010-11	Additional commissioner Bolpur
		137.1	11.6	1979-2008	CESTAT, Durgapur
		88.0	-	1994-2000	CESTAT, Kolkata
		1.0	-	2006-07	Commissioner Appeals
		1,616.6	-	2011-2015	Commissioner Bolpur
		435.5	-	2014-2015	Commissioner Durgapur
		0.2	-	2002 & 03 and 2003-04	Adjudicating Authority
	Service tax input reversal	305.3	3.6	2011-15	Commissioner, Vadodra
	Terminal Excise Duty	53.7	-	2010-11	Supreme Court
	Excise Duty refund for supply made without Mega Power Project certification	6.8	-	2014-15	First Appellate Authority
	Rejection of duty drawback claims	460.0	-	2009-10	Supreme Court
Construction Worker Welfare Cess Act, 1996	Labour cess on cost construction	19.0	-	2010-11	Assistant Labour Commissioner
Finance Act, 1994	Services tax	64.0	-	2010-11	CESTAT
		38.29	-	2008 to 2015	CESTAT
		1.0	-	2005-06 and 2008-09	Commissioner
		1.0	-	2007-08 and 2008-09	Commissioner, Central Excise (Appeal-I), Kolkata
		2.6	-	2011-12	Tribunal

Name of the Statute	Nature of Statutory dues	Amount of dispute (₹ in million) *	Amount paid (₹ in million)	Period to which it relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Finance Act, 1994	Services tax	75.0	3.2	2005-07 and 2006-08	Tribunal Delhi
		2.7	-	2005- 06 to 2011-12	CESTAT
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	1,150.4	-	FY 2001-02 to 2011-12	ITAT, Mumbai
		712.7	-	FY 2006-07 and 2008-09	High Court
		566.0	-	FY 2012-13	Dispute resolution panel

* amount as per demand orders including interest and penalty, wherever indicated in the order

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any loans or borrowings from any financial institutions, banks, government or debenture holders during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (viii) of the order is not applicable.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instrument) and any term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.

(x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(xiv) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(xvi) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No.: 108044

Place: New Delhi
Date: 29 May 2017

ANNEXURE II
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 6 (2) (f) of the Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of GE Power India Limited (formerly known as "Alstom India Limited") on the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

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 GE Power India Limited (formerly known as "Alstom India Limited") ("the Company") as of 31 March 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone 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 Act.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

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

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

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

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

INHERENT LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

OPINION

In our opinion, 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 2017, 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 issued by the ICAI.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No.: 108044

Place: New Delhi
Date: 29 May 2017

BALANCE SHEET

(₹ in million)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
ASSETS				
(1) Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	3,496.8	3,737.9	3,966.8
(b) Capital work-in-progress	4	279.4	393.1	628.5
(c) Intangible assets	5	4.0	4.8	12.9
(d) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	6	26.7	26.7	-
(ii) Non current loans	7	173.0	161.9	174.7
(iii) Other non current financial assets	8	1,032.4	0.2	-
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	9	1,121.5	1,200.0	833.3
(f) Other non-current tax assets	10	923.9	923.9	607.0
(g) Other non-current assets	11	67.5	88.9	69.8
		7,125.2	**6,537.4**	**6,293.0**
(2) Current assets				
(a) Inventories	12	3,890.4	3,635.9	4,347.2
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Trade receivables	13	8,450.7	10,809.5	9,166.6
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	14	8,464.8	5,104.6	7,147.8
(iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	15	15.5	17.8	20.4
(iv) Current loans	16	2,326.1	2,107.3	110.4
(v) Other current financial assets	17	3,881.3	3,987.3	6,207.1
(c) Other current assets	18	2,628.5	3,663.1	3,704.9
		29,657.3	**29,325.5**	**30,704.4**
Total assets		**36,782.5**	**35,862.9**	**36,997.4**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Equity share capital	19	672.3	672.3	672.3
(b) Other equity	20	7,632.2	7,585.2	8,977.6
		8,304.5	**8,257.5**	**9,649.9**
Liabilities				
(1) Non-current liabilities				
(a) Non current provisions	21	803.9	919.0	1,073.4
		803.9	**919.0**	**1,073.4**
(2) Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Trade payables	22			
- Micro, small and medium enterprises		47.5	126.0	160.0
- Others		9,189.5	7,954.1	9,138.7
(ii) Other current financial liabilities	23	1,047.7	17.8	17.1
(b) Other current liabilities	24	15,142.8	16,463.2	14,954.3
(c) Short term provisions	25	1,803.3	1,700.2	1,578.9
(d) Current tax liabilities	26	443.3	425.1	425.1
		27,674.1	**26,686.4**	**26,274.1**
Total equity and liabilities		**36,782.5**	**35,862.9**	**36,997.4**
Significant accounting policies	2			

The notes referred to are form an integral part of these financial statement

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number:
101248W/W-100022

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No: 108044

Place : New Delhi
Date : 29 May 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of GE Power India limited

Ashok Ganesan
Managing Director
(DIN 07468130)

Vijay Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Alain Christain Spohr
Non-Executive Director
(DIN 06981006)

Pradeepta Puhan
Company Secretary
(FCS No. 5138)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

(₹ in million)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Income			
Revenue from operations	27	20,412.3	17,577.0
Other income	28	1,455.5	1,842.6
Total income		**21,867.8**	**19,419.6**
Expenses			
Cost of material and erection services	29	11,143.9	9,806.4
Changes in work in progress	29	(388.3)	596.9
Excise duty on sale of goods		477.5	471.5
Employee benefits expense	30	4,867.5	5,484.7
Finance costs	31	508.3	217.2
Depreciation and amortisation expense	32	597.9	719.1
Other expenses	33	3,858.5	3,065.5
Total expenses		**21,065.3**	**20,361.3**
Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax		**802.5**	**(941.7)**
Exceptional items	34	518.0	-
Profit / (loss) before tax		**284.5**	**(941.7)**
Tax expense:			
(1) Current tax		154.0	-
(2) Tax related to earlier years		77.1	-
(3) Deferred tax charge/ (credit)	9	50.5	(363.8)
Profit/(Loss) for the year (A)		**2.9**	**(577.9)**
Other comprehensive income			
(a) Items that will be not reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability		67.5	(8.1)
Income tax relating to above		(23.4)	2.8
Other comprehensive income / (expense) for the year, net of tax (B)		**44.1**	**(5.3)**
Total comprehensive income / (expense) for the year (A+B)		**47.0**	**(583.2)**
Basic and diluted earnings per equity share	43	0.04	(8.60)
[Nominal value per share ₹ 10 (previous year ₹ 10)]			
Significant accounting policies	2		

The notes referred to are form an integral part of these financial statement

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number:
101248W/W-100022

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No: 108044

Place : New Delhi
Date : 29 May 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of GE Power India limited

Ashok Ganesan
Managing Director
(DIN 07468130)

Alain Christain Spohr
Non-Executive Director
(DIN 06981006)

Vijay Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Pradeepta Puhan
Company Secretary
(FCS No. 5138)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(₹ in million)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
A. Equity Share Capital	19			
Balance at the beginning and end of the year		**672.3**	**672.3**	**672.3**
B. Other Equity	20			
General reserve				
Balance at the beginning and end of the year		2,481.9	2,481.9	2,481.9
Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss				
Balance at the beginning of the year		5,108.6	6,495.7	6,495.7
Profit / (Loss) for the year		2.9	(577.9)	-
		5,111.5	5,917.8	6,495.7
Dividends paid		-	672.3	-
Dividend distribution tax on dividend on equity shares		-	136.9	-
Balance at the end of the year		5,111.5	5,108.6	6,495.7
Other comprehensive income				
Balance at the beginning of the year		(5.3)	-	-
Transfer from statement of profit and loss		44.1	(5.3)	-
Balance at the end of the year		38.8	(5.3)	-
Total		**7,632.2**	**7,585.2**	**8,977.6**

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number:
101248W/W-100022

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No: 108044

Place : New Delhi
Date : 29 May 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of GE Power India limited

Ashok Ganesan
Managing Director
(DIN 07468130)

Alain Christain Spohr
Non-Executive Director
(DIN 06981006)

Vijay Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Pradeepta Puhan
Company Secretary
(FCS No. 5138)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit / (loss) before tax	284.5	(941.7)
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	597.9	719.1
Liabilities/ provision no longer required written back	(69.9)	(150.8)
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	519.2	216.7
Bad debts written off	509.5	63.8
Provision for employee benefits	(401.3)	(99.3)
Unrealised loss / (gain) on restatement of foreign currency assets and liabilities, net	272.5	(31.5)
Loss / (Gain) on sale of property, plant and equipment, net	15.1	(0.9)
Discounting of financial assets/ liabilities at effective interest method	(568.2)	(493.5)
Use of name fee	-	(149.7)
Interest income	(532.7)	(413.5)
Finance costs	334.4	36.0
Operating profit/ (loss) before working capital changes	**961.0**	**(1,245.3)**
Adjustments for changes in working capital		
(Increase)/Decrease in non-current loans	(3.5)	24.0
(Increase) in other non-current assets	(6.6)	(11.2)
(Increase)/ Decrease in inventories	(254.5)	711.3
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivables	1,517.9	(1,881.0)
Decrease in margin money	-	3.1
Decrease in current loans	16.2	3.1
Decrease in other current financial assets	502.9	2,760.1
Decrease/(Increase) in other current assets	486.2	(125.6)
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables	1,157.0	(1,204.5)
Increase in other financial liabilities	1,032.4	-
(Decrease)/increase in other current liabilities	(1,320.4)	1,508.9
Increase in short-term provisions	245.3	242.4
Cash generated from operating activities	**4,333.9**	**785.3**
Income tax (payments)	(7.1)	(161.0)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**4,326.8**	**624.3**
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Inter corporate deposits given	(2,405.0)	(2,085.0)
Inter corporate deposits received back	2,170.0	85.0
Interest received	527.7	283.3
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including Capital work in progress and capital advances)	(242.8)	(430.6)
Purchase of intangible assets	(1.6)	(2.3)
Sale proceeds of property, plant and equipment	1.8	156.7
Term deposits with maturity more than 12 months	(1,000.0)	-
Use of name fee	-	149.7
Investment in equity shares	-	(26.7)
Sale proceeds of OAK business	-	46.5
Net cash used in investing activities	**(949.9)**	**(1,823.4)**

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividend and corporate dividend tax paid	-	(809.2)
Interest paid	(17.2)	(35.1)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(17.2)**	**(844.3)**
Net cash flows during the year (A+B+C)	**3,359.7**	**(2,043.4)**
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**5,104.3**	**7,147.7**
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**8,464.0**	**5,104.3**
Components of cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year		
Cash on hand	0.2	0.2
Bank balances		
- In current account	614.6	451.2
- Term deposit (less than 3 months maturity)	7,850.0	4,653.2
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 14)	8,464.8	5,104.6
Add/(Less): Effect of exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currency	(0.8)	(0.3)
Cash and cash equivalents as restated	**8,464.0**	**5,104.3**

1. The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard - 7 on Statement of Cash Flows as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.
2. Figures in brackets indicate cash outflow.
3. Previous year amounts have been regrouped/reclassified, wherever necessary, to conform with current year's presentation.

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number:
101248W/W-100022

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No: 108044

Place : New Delhi
Date : 29 May 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of GE Power India limited

Ashok Ganesan
Managing Director
(DIN 07468130)

Alain Christain Spohr
Non-Executive Director
(DIN 06981006)

Vijay Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Pradeepta Puhan
Company Secretary
(FCS No. 5138)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

GE Power India Limited (name changed with effect from 5 August 2016, formerly known as ALSTOM India Limited) ('the Company') is a publicly owned Company, incorporated on 2 September 1992 as Asea Brown Boveri Management Limited, under the provisions of Indian Companies Act. The equity shares of the Company are listed on the BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited.

Its operations includes a composite range of activities viz. engineering, procurement, manufacturing, construction and servicing etc. of power plants and power equipment.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

2.1.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements up to and for the year ended 31 March 2016 were prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (previous GAAP), notified under Section 133 of the Act and other relevant provisions of the Act.

As these are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards has been applied. An explanation of how the transition to Ind AS has affected the previously reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company is provided in Note 47.

Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/ non-current classification in accordance with Schedule III, Division II of Companies Act, 2013 notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

An asset is classified as current when it is: a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle, b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading, c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or d) 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 classified as current when: a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle, b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading, c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non- current classification of assets and liabilities, except for projects business. The projects business comprises long-term contracts which have an operating cycle exceeding one year. For classification of current assets and liabilities related to projects business, the Company uses the duration of the contract as its operating cycle.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014.

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

2.1.2 Basis of measurement

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

- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivatives instruments) - measured at fair value,
- defined benefit assets / liability – fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations,
- other financial assets and liabilities - measured at amortised cost.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1.3 Functional currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rupees or INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency and all amounts are rounded to the nearest million and one decimals thereof, except as stated otherwise.

2.1.4 Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment recognised in the financial statements are as under:

- measurement of useful life, residual values and impairment of property, plant and equipment,
- recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used,
- measurement of defined benefit obligations and planned assets: key actuarial assumptions,
- recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources,
- impairment of financial assets and non financial assets
- revenue and margin recognition on construction and / or long term service contracts and related provision.

2.1.5 Measurement of fair values

A number of the accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- 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 (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a finance team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the chief financial officer.

The finance team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, is used to measure fair values, then the finance team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

Significant valuation issues are reported to the Company's audit committee.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values used in preparing these financial statements is included in the respective notes.

2.2 Property, plant and equipment and Depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase price including import duties and non refundable purchase taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates, if any, directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its location and condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. Special tools are capitalised as plant and machinery.

Freehold land is carried at historical cost.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as the differences between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the property, plant and equipment is derecognized.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

The cost of fixed assets not ready for their intended use is recorded as capital work-in-progress before such date. Cost of construction that relate directly to specific fixed assets and that are attributable to construction activity in general and can be allocated to specific fixed assets are included in capital work-in-progress.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April 2015 measured as per the B.1.1 and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment. (Refer note 47)

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value:

Property, plant and equipment, other than land, are depreciated on a pro-rata basis on Straight Line Method (SLM) using the rates arrived based on the useful lives of assets specified in Part C of Schedule II thereto of the Companies Act, 2013 or useful lives of assets estimated by the management based on technical advice in cases where a useful life is different than the useful lives indicated in Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, which represents the period over which management expects to use these assets, as follows :

Asset category	Management estimated Useful Life (in years)	Useful life as per schedule II (in years)
Factory buildings	Upto 30	30
Other buildings	Upto 60	60
Plant and equipment	Upto 15	15
Furniture and fixtures	Upto 10	10
Vehicles	Upto 8	8
Office equipment	Upto 5	5

Freehold land is not depreciated. Leasehold assets and leasehold improvements are amortised over the period of the lease or the estimated useful life, whichever is lower.

For all the assets, based on technical evaluation , the management believes that the residual value is Nil.

Asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each financial year end, considering the physical condition of the assets and benchmarking analysis or whenever there are indicators for review and adjusted prospectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.3 Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets are stated at acquisition cost, net of accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of intangible assets recognised as at 1 April 2015 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets. (Refer note 47)

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of assets are measured as the differences between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

Amortisation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value:

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives.

The amortisation period, residual value and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortisation period is adjusted prospectively.

The Company amortises intangible assets with finite useful life using the straight-line method over the following periods:

Asset category	Useful Life (in years)
Software and license fee	5

2.4 Impairment of non financial assets

Assessment is done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an asset (tangible and intangible) may be impaired. For the purpose of assessing impairment, the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets, is considered as a cash generating unit. If any such indication exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the asset/cash generating unit is made. Assets whose carrying value exceeds their recoverable amount are written down to the recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's (CGU) fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and risk specific to the CGU (or the asset) expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

Assessment is also done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior accounting periods may no longer exist or may have decreased. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

In the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, demand deposits with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.6 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories comprise cost of purchase (net of recoverable taxes where applicable), and other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their respective present location and condition. The cost of various categories of inventories is arrived at as follows:

- Stores, spares, raw materials and components - at cost determined on the weighted average method.
- Packing materials, loose tools and consumables, being immaterial in value terms, and also based on their purchase mostly on need basis, are expensed to the statement of profit and loss at the point of purchase.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Contracts work-in-progress (hereinafter referred to as "work-in-progress") is valued at cost. Cost includes direct materials, labour and appropriate proportion of overheads including depreciation.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Provision for obsolescence is made, wherever necessary.

The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

2.7 Leases

i. Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

At inception of an arrangement, it is determined whether the arrangement is or contains a lease.

At inception or on reassessment of the arrangement that contains a lease, the payments and other consideration required by such an arrangement are separated into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If it is concluded for a finance lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then an asset and a liability are recognised at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset. The liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on the liability is recognised using the incremental borrowing rate.

ii. Assets held under leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the statement of profit and loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

2.8 Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short-term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Post-employment obligations

Defined contribution plans

Provident Fund: Contribution towards provident fund for certain employees is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as defined contribution schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis.

Superannuation: Contribution to Superannuation fund is charged to the statement of profit and loss on accrual basis. The Company pays contribution to a trust, which is maintained by Life Insurance Corporation of India to cover Company's liabilities towards Superannuation. Such benefits are classified as defined contrinbution plan as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on monthly basis.

Defined benefit plans

Provident Fund: Contributions towards provident fund for certain employees are made to a Trust administered by the Company. Such benefits are classified as defined benefit plan. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of the year and any shortfall in the fund size maintained by the Trust set up by the Company is additionally provided for.

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided on the basis of its actuarial valuation based on the projected unit credit method made at each Balance Sheet date. The Company funds gratuity benefits for its employees within the limits prescribed under The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 through contributions to a Scheme administered by the Life Insurance Corporation of India ('LIC').

(iii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

Compensated absences: The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absences and utilise it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since, the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilised wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase their entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method on the Balance Sheet date.

Changes in actuarial gains or losses are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

2.9 Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

(ii) Financial instruments

a. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

b. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost;
- FVOCI (fair value though other comprehensive income);
- FVTPL (fair value through statement of profit and loss)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest.

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in statement of profit and loss. However, see Note 2.9(ii)(e) for derivatives designated as hedging instruments.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in statement of profit and loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in statement of profit and loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to statement of profit and loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in statement of profit and loss. See Note 2.9(ii)(e) for financial liabilities designated as hedging instruments.

c. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expired.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

d. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

e. Derivative financial instrumanets and hedge accounting

The Company holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency exposure.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

The Company designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments to hedge the variability in cash flows associated with highly probable forecast transactions arising from changes in foreign exchange rates.

At inception of designated hedging relationships, the Company documents the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The Company also documents the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including whether the changes in cash flows of the hedged item and hedging instrument are expected to offset each other.

Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortised through statement of profit and loss over the remaining term of the hedge using the EIR method. EIR amortisation may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

2.10 Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for applicable jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

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

Current period tax and deferred tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets – unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

2.11 Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. This inter alia involves discounting of the consideration due to the present value if payment extends beyond normal credit terms. Amounts disclosed as revenue are inclusive of excise duty and net of returns, trade allowances, rebates, value added taxes and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

a) Revenue from construction contracts

Contract prices are either fixed or subject to price escalation clauses. Revenues are recognised on a percentage completion method measured by segmented portions of the contract, i.e. "Contract Milestones" achieved. Contract Milestones, in respect of certain contracts, are considered on the basis of physical dispatch which is generally

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

representative of the significant portion of the work done as per the terms and conditions of the contract. This inter alia involves discounting of the consideration due to the present value if payment extends beyond normal credit terms. The relevant cost is recognised in the financial statements in the year of recognition of revenues. Recognition of profit is adjusted to ensure that it does not exceed the estimated overall contract margin. Contract revenue earned in excess of billing has been included under "Other current financial assets" and billing in excess of contract revenue has been included under "Other current liabilities" in the Balance Sheet.

If it is expected that a contract will make a loss, the estimated loss is provided for in the books of account. Such losses are based on technical assessments and on management's analysis of the risk and exposure on a case to case basis.

Amounts due in respect of price escalation claims including those linked to published indices and/or variation in contract work are recognised as revenue only if the contract allows for such claims or variations and /or there is evidence that the customer has accepted it and it is probable that these will result in revenue and are capable of being reliably measured.

Liquidated damages/penalties are provided for, based on management's assessment of the estimated liability, as per contractual terms, technical evaluation, past experience and/or acceptance.

b) Revenue from sale of services

Sale of services are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided (percentage of completion method).

Other operational revenue represents income earned from the activities incidental to the business and is recognised when the right to receive the income is established as per the terms of contract.

2.12 Other income/other operating income

Interest income is recognised on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

Export benefits are accounted for to the extent there is reasonable certainty of utilisation/realisation of the same.

2.13 Earnings per share

a) Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss after tax for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

b) For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss after tax for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.14 Provisions and contingent liabilities/ assets

A provision is recognised 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 determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

Warranty

A provision for warranties is recognised when the underlying products or services are sold. The provision is based on technical evaluation, historical warranty data and a weighting of all possible outcomes by their associated probabilities.

Onerous contract

A contract is considered to be onerous when the expected economic benefits to be derived by the Company from the contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision for an onerous contract is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before such a provision is made, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Restructuring

A provision for restructuring is recognised when the board has approved a detailed formal restructuring plan, and the restructuring either has commenced or has been announced publicly.

Site restoration

In accordance with the applicable legal requirements, a provision for decommission of assets, which are taken on lease, is recognised as per the terms of contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the best estimate of the cost of restoration.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are not disclosed in the financial statements.

2.15 Recent accounting pronouncements

Applicable standards issued but not yet effective

The ame ndment to Ind AS 7 requires the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement.

The Company is evaluating the requirements of the amendment and the effect on the financial statements is being evaluated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Gross block				Depreciation/ Amortisation				Net block
	As at 1 April 2016	Addition	Disposal	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016	Charge for the year	Disposal	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2017
Freehold land	110.8	-	-	110.8	-	-	-	-	110.8
Leasehold land	1.0	-	-	1.0	*	*	-	*	1.0
Leasehold improvements	163.0	-	-	163.0	20.7	60.4	-	81.1	81.9
Factory buildings	521.3	189.3	-	710.6	32.2	26.6	-	58.8	651.8
Other buildings	264.1	6.0	0.2	269.9	3.5	12.3	*	15.8	254.1
Plant and equipment	2,982.7	166.9	31.9	3,117.7	325.6	473.7	15.8	783.5	2,334.2
Furniture and fixtures	53.3	1.0	1.0	53.3	0.9	14.1	0.5	14.5	38.8
Vehicles	1.4	-	-	1.4	0.5	0.5	-	1.0	0.4
Office equipment	29.0	8.1	1.1	36.0	5.3	7.9	1.0	12.2	23.8
Total	**4,126.6**	**371.3**	**34.2**	**4,463.7**	**388.7**	**595.5**	**17.3**	**966.9**	**3,496.8**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Gross block				Depreciation/ Amortisation				Net block
	Deemed cost as at 1 April 2015 #	Addition	Disposal	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015	Charge for the year	Disposal	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2016
Freehold land	110.8	-	-	110.8	-	-	-	-	110.8
Leasehold land	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	*	-	*	1.0
Leasehold improvements	225.8	1.1	63.9	163.0	-	68.2	47.5	20.7	142.3
Factory buildings	476.1	45.6	0.4	521.3	-	32.3	0.1	32.2	489.1
Other buildings	252.8	11.3	-	264.1	-	3.5	-	3.5	260.6
Plant and equipment	2,802.1	565.5	384.9	2,982.7	-	589.8	264.2	325.6	2,657.1
Furniture and fixtures	69.1	2.6	18.4	53.3	-	12.5	11.6	0.9	52.4
Vehicles	4.5	-	3.1	1.4	-	0.5	-	0.5	0.9
Office equipment	24.6	9.5	5.1	29.0	-	8.9	3.6	5.3	23.7
Total	**3,966.8**	**635.6**	**475.8**	**4,126.6**	**-**	**715.7**	**327.0**	**388.7**	**3,737.9**

* Amount is below rounding off norm

Refer note 2.2

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 1 April 2016	Addition	Capitalisation	As at 31 March 2017
Factory buildings	180.1	12.3	189.3	3.1
Plant and equipment	212.4	197.6	133.7	276.3
Furniture and fixtures	0.6	0.4	1.0	-
Total	**393.1**	**210.3**	**324.0**	**279.4**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 1 April 2015	Addition	Capitalisation	As at 31 March 2016
Factory buildings	124.0	65.5	9.4	180.1
Plant and equipment	504.0	34.2	325.8	212.4
Furniture and fixtures	0.5	2.7	2.6	0.6
Total	**628.5**	**102.4**	**337.8**	**393.1**

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Gross block				Amortisation				Net block
	As at 1 April 2016	Addition	Disposal	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016	Charge for the year	Disposal	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2017
Software and license fees	8.2	1.6	1.1	8.7	3.4	2.4	1.1	4.7	4.0
Total	**8.2**	**1.6**	**1.1**	**8.7**	**3.4**	**2.4**	**1.1**	**4.7**	**4.0**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Gross block				Amortisation				Net block
	Deemed cost as at 1 April 2015 #	Addition	Disposal	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015	Charge for the year	Disposal	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2016
Software and license fees	12.9	2.3	7.0	8.2	-	3.4	-	3.4	4.8
Total	**12.9**	**2.3**	**7.0**	**8.2**	**-**	**3.4**	**-**	**3.4**	**4.8**

Refer note 2.3

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. INVESTMENTS

(i) Investment in equity instruments of subsidiaries (unquoted)

	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016		As at 1 April 2015	
	Numbers	(₹ in million)	Numbers	(₹ in million)	Numbers	(₹ in million)
GE Power Boilers Services Limited (Formerly known as ALSTOM Power Boilers Services Limited) equity shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid up [at cost less impairment amounting to ₹ 2.3 million (31 March 2016 : ₹ 2.3 million ; 1 April 2015 : ₹ 2.3 million)]	34,000	-	34,000	-	34,000	-
ALSTOM Boilers India Limited * equity shares of ₹ 5 each fully paid up (at cost less impairment amounting to 31 March 2016 : ₹ 0.5 million; 1 April 2015 : ₹ 0.5 million)	-	-	100,000	-	100,000	-
Total		**-**		**-**		**-**

* Alstom Boilers India Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, had dissolved vide notice dated 17 October 2016, issued by RoC-Kolkata (Registrar of Companies, Kolkata).

(ii) Other investments [in equity instrument (unquoted) valued at fair value through other comprehensive Income]

	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016		As at 1 April 2015	
	Numbers	(₹ in million)	Numbers	(₹ in million)	Numbers	(₹ in million)
Alstom Systems India Private Limited equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	2,665,000	26.7	2,665,000	26.7	-	-
Total		**26.7**		**26.7**		**-**
Total investment (i) +(ii)		**26.7**		**26.7**		**-**

Equity instrument designated at fair value through other comprehensive Income

At 1 April 2015, the Company designated the investments shown below as equity shares at FVOCI because these equity shares represent investments that the Company intends to hold for long term for strategic purpose.

(₹ in million)

	Fair Value	Dividend income	Fair Value	Dividend income	Fair Value
	As at 31 March 2017	2016-17	As at 31 March 2016	2015-16	As at 1 April 2015
Alstom Systems India Private Limited	26.7	-	26.7	-	-
	26.7	**-**	**26.7**	**-**	**-**

No investments were disposed of during 2016-17 and there were no transfers of any cumulative gain or loss within equity relating to these investments.

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	29.0	29.5	2.8
Aggregate value of impairment in value of investments	2.3	2.8	2.8

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. NON CURRENT LOANS

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Unsecured, considered good			
Security deposits	173.0	161.9	174.7
Total	**173.0**	**161.9**	**174.7**

The Company's exposure to credit risks related to financial assets carried at amortised cost are disclosed in note 45.

8. OTHER NON CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS*

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Other bank deposits			
- Term deposits with maturity more than 12 months	1,000.0	0.2	-
Interest accrued on deposits	32.4	-	-
Total	**1,032.4**	**0.2**	**-**

*On May 23, 1997 Haryana Power Generation Corporation (HPGC) executed contracts with Alstom Germany and Alstom India (then ABB entities, predecessor in interest of the Alstom entities mentioned). On April 17, 2000 Alstom terminated the contracts due to breach by HPGC for non-payment of milestone payments due. In May 2001 HPGC encashed the bank guarantees of the two Alstom entities. Alstom then invoked arbitration. Arbitration proceedings lasted 9 years and the tribunal issued a reasoned unanimous award in May 2010.

HPGC then filed objections to the award in the district court of Panchkula and high court of Chandigarh. Alstom won in all forums. Thereafter HPGC moved a special leave petition in the Supreme Court which is currently pending. Alstom/ GE argued for and the Supreme Court passed an order granting leave and issued an interim stay on the operation of the award, subject to payment of ₹ 1000 million (against Bank Guarantee). The amount of ₹ 1000 million alongwith interest thereon amounting to ₹ 32.4 million (Previous year ₹ Nil) (belonging to the two Alstom/ GE entities) is thus held in trust pending final order and presented as "other current financial liabilities" , refer note 23.

Term deposit of ₹ 0.2 million was Pledged with bank against bank guarantee.

9. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (NET)

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Deferred tax assets on account of			
Brought forward losses	-	401.6	-
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	562.5	402.0	335.4
Expenses disallowed under Income - tax Act, 1961, to be allowed in future years	763.3	643.4	728.7
Total deferred tax assets	**1,325.8**	**1,447.0**	**1,064.1**
Deferred tax liabilities on account of			
Difference between WDV of fixed assets as per books and under Income tax Act, 1961	(189.7)	(236.5)	(230.8)
Other	(14.6)	(10.5)	-
	(204.3)	**(247.0)**	**(230.8)**
Deferred tax assets (net)	**1,121.5**	**1,200.0**	**833.3**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Movement in deferred tax assets

(₹ in million)

	Brought forward losses	Provision for doubtful debts and advances	Expenses disallowed under Income tax Act, 1961, to be allowed in future years	Others	Difference between WDV of fixed assets as per books and under Income tax Act, 1961	Total
As on 1 April 2015	-	335.4	728.7	-	(230.8)	833.3
- to statement of profit and loss	401.6	66.6	(88.1)	(10.5)	(5.7)	363.8
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	2.8	-	-	2.8
As on 31 March 2016	**401.6**	**402.0**	**643.4**	**(10.5)**	**(236.5)**	**1,200.0**
- to statement of profit and loss						
Tax related to earlier years	-	-	(4.6)	-	-	(4.6)
Deferred tax charge/ (credit)	(401.6)	160.5	147. 9	(4.1)	46.8	(50.5)
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	(23.4)	-	-	(23.4)
As on 31 March 2017	**-**	**562.5**	**763.3**	**(14.6)**	**(189.7)**	**1,121.5**

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before income taxes is summarised below :

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Profit / (loss) before tax	284.5	(941.7)
Enacted tax rates in India	34.61%	34.61%
Computed expected tax expenses	98.5	(325.9)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductable for tax purpose	106.0	(32.5)
Adjustments to tax rates	-	(5.4)
Income tax expenses	**204.5**	**(363.8)**

10. OTHER NON CURRENT TAX ASSETS

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Unsecured, considered good			
Advance tax and tax deducted at source (net of provision for income tax)	923.9	923.9	607.0
Total	**923.9**	**923.9**	**607.0**
Provision for income tax	3,549.3	3,549.3	3,549.3

11. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Unsecured, considered good			
Capital advances	31.0	45.8	15.5
Prepaid expenses	36.5	43.1	54.3
Total	**67.5**	**88.9**	**69.8**

12. INVENTORIES

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Raw materials	144.6	269.8	378.1
Stores and spares	51.4	56.2	70.1
Components	51.7	55.5	47.7
Work in progress	3,642.7	3,254.4	3,851.3
Total	**3,890.4**	**3,635.9**	**4,347.2**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company has made provision on inventories amounting to ₹ 54.5 million (31 March 2016 : ₹ 59.1 million and 1 April 2015 : ₹ 51.1 million) on account of slow moving items. The provision created and reversal are included in cost of materials consumed.

13. TRADE RECEIVABLES

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Unsecured, considered good	8,450.7	10,809.5	9,166.6
Doubtful	1,022.0	874.1	632.0
Loss allowance	(1,022.0)	(874.1)	(632.0)
Total	**8,450.7**	**10,809.5**	**9,166.6**

Trade receivables includes retention monies which is not yet due for payment as per terms of the contract are as follows:

Unsecured, considered good	3,799.1	5,171.8	4,387.2
Doubtful	412.1	542.5	425.0
Loss allowance	(412.1)	(542.5)	(425.0)

For trade receivables from related parties refer note 37.

The Company's exposure to credit and currency risks, and loss allowances related to financial assets carried at amortised cost are disclosed in note 45.

14. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Balances with banks:			
- In current account	614.6	451.2	682.5
- Term deposit (less than 3 months maturity)	7,850.0	4,653.2	6,465.0
Cash on hand	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total	**8,464.8**	**5,104.6**	**7,147.8**

During the year, the Company had specified bank notes or other denomination note as defined in the MCA notification G.S.R. 308(E) dated 30 March 2017 on the details of specified bank notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016, the denomination wise SBNs and other notes as per notification is given below :

	SBNs (₹)	Other denomination notes (₹)	Total (₹)
Closing cash in hand as on 8 November 2016	156,000	761	156,761
(+) Permitted receipts	61,000	583,502	644,502
(-) Permitted payments	-	(161,334)	(161,334)
(-) Amount deposited in banks	(217,000)	(300,000)	(517,000)
Closing cash in hand as on 30 December 2016	**-**	**122,929**	**122,929**

For the purpose of this clause, the term 'Specified Bank Notes' shall have the same meaning as provided in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs number S.O. 3407 (E), dated the 8 November 2016.

15. BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Other bank balances:			
- Term deposits with maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months	0.2	-	3.3
- In unclaimed dividend accounts	15.3	17.8	17.1
Total	**15.5**	**17.8**	**20.4**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16. CURRENT LOANS

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Unsecured, considered good			
Security deposits	6.1	22.3	25.4
Inter corporate deposit with related parties (refer note 37)	2,320.0	2,085.0	85.0
Total	**2,326.1**	**2,107.3**	**110.4**

The Company's exposure to credit risk related to financial assets carried at amortised cost are disclosed in note 45.

17. OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Earnest money deposits	17.2	25.5	21.2
Fair value / mark to market of firm commitments / derivatives	255.9	358.4	373.1
Contract revenue in excess of billing	3,486.4	3,454.2	5,793.8
Interest accrued on			
- deposit with banks and others	18.5	17.1	18.8
- inter corporate deposits	103.3	132.1	0.2
Total	**3,881.3**	**3,987.3**	**6,207.1**

For interest accrued on inter corporate deposits from related parties refer note 37.
The Company's exposure to credit risk related to financial assets carried at amortised cost are disclosed in note 45.

18. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Unsecured, considered good			
Advances to suppliers	704.7	1,442.0	1,205.7
Advances to employees	39.5	43.9	59.3
Reimbursable expenses	317.9	217.6	230.5
Prepaid expenses	134.9	175.8	129.5
Balances with government authorities	1,431.5	1,778.6	2,074.7
Unsecured, considered doubtful			
Advances to related parties :			
Advances recoverable from GE Power Boilers Services Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Boilers Services Limited)	5.2	5.2	5.2
Less : Provision for doubtful advances	(5.2)	-	-
Balances with government authorities	520.2	208.0	260.7
Less : Provision for balances with government authorities	(520.2)	(208.0)	(260.7)
Advances to suppliers	77.9	79.5	76.5
Less : Provision for doubtful advances	(77.9)	(79.5)	(76.5)
Total	**2,628.5**	**3,663.1**	**3,704.9**

For reimbursable expenses and advances to suppliers to related parties refer note 37.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

19. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital

	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016		As at 01 April 2015	
	Numbers	(₹ in million)	Numbers	(₹ in million)	Numbers	(₹ in million)
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	195,000,000	1,950.0	195,000,000	1,950.0	195,000,000	1,950.0
Preference share of ₹ 100 each	40,500,000	4,050.0	40,500,000	4,050.0	40,500,000	4,050.0
Total		**6,000.0**		**6,000.0**		**6,000.0**

Issued, subscribed and fully paid up

	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016		As at 01 April 2015	
	Numbers	(₹ in million)	Numbers	(₹ in million)	Numbers	(₹ in million)
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	67,227,471	672.3	67,227,471	672.3	67,227,471	672.3
Total		**672.3**		**672.3**		**672.3**

a. Movement of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Equity Shares	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016		As at 01 April 2015	
	Numbers	(₹ in million)	Numbers	(₹ in million)	Numbers	(₹ in million)
At the beginning of the year	67,227,471	672.3	67,227,471	672.3	67,227,471	672.3
At the end of the year	**67,227,471**	**672.3**	**67,227,471**	**672.3**	**67,227,471**	**672.3**

b. Terms / rights attached to equity shares

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

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

c. Shares held by holding / ultimate holding Company and / or their subsidiaries

(refer note 37)

	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016		As at 01 April 2015	
	Numbers	(₹ in million)	Numbers	(₹ in million)	Numbers	(₹ in million)
Equity share by ALSTOM India Tracking BV (Formerly known as ALSTOM FINANCE BV), Netherlands, the immediate holding Company	46,088,294	460.9	46,088,294	460.9	46,088,294	460.9
Equity share by GE Energy Europe BV Netherlands, subsidiary of ultimate holding company	13,789	0.1	13,789	0.1	-	-

GE Energy Europe BV (GEEE B.V.) on 2 May 2017, sold its entire shareholding (13,789 shares) in the Company to Alstom India Tracking BV (formerly known as Alstom Finance BV). On account of this transaction, GEEE BV will no longer be shown as a promoter in any disclosures made by the Company in accordance with applicable laws in India and in the shareholding pattern of the Company, on a going forward basis.

General Electric Company, United States is the ultimate holding company with effect from 2 November 2015. ALSTOM France was ultimate holding company and ALSTOM Holdings France was holding company till 1 November 2015.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016		As at 01 April 2015	
	Numbers	% holding in the class	Numbers	% holding in the class	Numbers	% holding in the class
ALSTOM India Tracking BV (Formerly known as ALSTOM FINANCE BV), Netherlands (the immediate holding Company)	46,088,294	68.56	46,088,294	68.56	46,088,294	68.56

e. Shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash (during 5 years immediately preceding 31 March 2017)

6,097,561 equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued to the erstwhile shareholders of ALSTOM Holdings (India) Limited pursuant to the Scheme of Amalgamation which became effective on 20 April 2012 with effect from 1 April 2011, the appointed date without payment being received in cash.

20. OTHER EQUITY

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
General reserve			
Balance at the beginning and end of the year	2,481.9	2,481.9	2,481.9
Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss			
Balance at the beginning of the year	5,108.6	6,495.7	6,495.7
Add : Profit / (Loss) for the year	2.9	(577.9)	-
Less : Dividend on equity shares for the year	-	(672.3)	-
Less : Dividend distribution tax on dividend on equity shares	-	(136.9)	-
Balance at the end of the year	5,111.5	5,108.6	6,495.7
Other comprehensive income			
Balance at the beginning of the year	(5.3)	-	-
Remeasurements [income / (expense)] of defined benefit liability	67.5	(8.1)	-
Income tax relating to above	(23.4)	2.8	-
Balance at the end of the year	38.8	(5.3)	-
Total	**7,632.2**	**7,585.2**	**8,977.6**

After the reporting date the following dividend (excluding dividend distribution tax) is proposed by the board of directors subject to the approval at the annual general meeting. The dividends has not been recognised as liabilities. Dividend would attract dividend distribution tax when declared or paid.

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Proposed dividend	201.7 (₹ 3 per equity share)	Nil	672.3 (₹ 10 per equity share)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

21. NON CURRENT PROVISIONS

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Provision for employee benefits :			
Provision for compensated absences	229.3	213.1	315.8
Provision for other employee benefits	-	142.9	128.9
Other provisions:			
Provision for decommission cost	30.0	27.5	25.0
Provisions for warranty	544.6	535.5	603.7
Total	**803.9**	**919.0**	**1,073.4**

22. TRADE PAYABLES

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Trade Payables			
- Micro, small and medium enterprises	47.5	126.0	160.0
- Others	9,189.5	7,954.1	9,138.7
Total	**9,237.0**	**8,080.1**	**9,298.7**

For trade payables from related parties refer note 37.

23. OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Amount held in trust (refer note 8)	1,032.4	-	-
Unclaimed dividend	15.3	17.8	17.1
Total	**1,047.7**	**17.8**	**17.1**

24. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Payments received in advance from customer	4,512.5	6,773.5	7,434.7
Billing in excess of contract revenue	10,443.1	9,466.4	7,312.5
Statutory dues	187.2	218.2	205.5
Book overdraft	-	5.1	1.6
Total	**15,142.8**	**16,463.2**	**14,954.3**

For payments received in advance from related parties refer note 37.

25. SHORT-TERM PROVISIONS

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Provision for employee benefits :			
Provision for compensated absences	80.8	222.4	81.0
Provision for gratuity [refer note 34(I)]	-	14.4	1.1
Provision for other employee benefits	641.8	827.9	985.1
Other provisions :			
Provisions for warranty	136.2	133.9	150.9
Provision for contingencies/others	944.5	501.6	360.8
Total	**1,803.3**	**1,700.2**	**1,578.9**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Movement of provisions for warranty (Non current and current)

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
As at beginning of the year	669.4	754.6
Less: Reversal during the year, net of addition	(45.8)	(141.1)
Add: Finance cost	57.2	55.9
As at end of the year	**680.8**	**669.4**

Movement of provision for contingencies/others

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
As at beginning of the year	501.6	360.8
Add: Addition during the year, net of reversal	442.9	140.8
As at end of the year	**944.5**	**501.6**

Information about Other provisions and significant estimates

Warranty- Warranty costs are estimated on the basis of contractual agreement, technical evaluation and past experience. The timing of outflows is expected to be as per warranty periods as specified in various contracts.

Contingencies / Others - Provision for contingencies represents estimates made mainly for probable claims arising out of litigations / disputes pending with various authorities.

26. CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Provision for tax (net of advance tax)	443.3	425.1	425.1
Total	**443.3**	**425.1**	**425.1**
Advance tax and tax deducted at source	3,220.8	3,007.9	3,007.9

27. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Construction contracts (inclusive of excise duty)	18,927.5	16,227.3
Sale of services	1405.2	1,243.7
Other operating income- scrap sales	79.6	106.0
Revenue from operations (gross)	**20,412.3**	**17,577.0**

28. OTHER INCOME

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Interest income from		
- deposit with banks and others	380.7	257.5
- inter corporate deposits	152.0	156.0
- effective interest method on financial assets at amortised cost	539.1	436.3
Net gain from foreign currency transactions and translation	-	282.0
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	0.9
Liabilities/ provision no longer required written back	69.9	279.6
Use of name fee	-	149.7
Miscellaneous income	313.8	280.6
Total	**1,455.5**	**1,842.6**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

29. COST OF MATERIAL AND ERECTION SERVICES

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Raw materials and components consumed	6,073.6	6,303.2
Project materials and erection services	5,070.3	3,503.2
Total	**11,143.9**	**9,806.4**
Changes in Work in progress		
Opening	3,254.4	3,851.3
Closing	3,642.7	3,254.4
(Increase) / decrease during the year	**(388.3)**	**596.9**

30. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Salaries, wages and bonus *	4,348.8	4,963.4
Contribution to provident and other funds	219.4	294.3
Staff welfare expenses	299.3	227.0
Total	**4,867.5**	**5,484.7**

* Includes ₹ 0.3 million (previous year ₹ NIL) cost received from General Electric Company, ultimate holding Company, ultimate parent company for grant of options to certain employees of the Company covered under ESOP schemes.

31. FINANCE COSTS

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Interest accrued on provisions	333.2	33.1
Interest on net defined benefit liability	1.2	0.9
Interest on shortfall of advance tax installment	-	2.0
Interest using effective interest method on financial liabilities at amortised cost	173.9	181.2
Total	**508.3**	**217.2**

32. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Depreciation and amortisation on property, plant and equipment	595.5	715.7
Amortization on intangible assets	2.4	3.4
Total	**597.9**	**719.1**

33. OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Power, fuel and water	208.4	264.7
Communication expenses	150.9	118.0
Rent	296.4	307.7
Repairs and maintenance	301.1	335.5
Insurance	41.4	88.9
Rates and taxes	279.1	137.5
Royalty and trademark fee	280.5	224.1
Travelling and conveyance	420.7	394.5
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	519.3	216.7
Bad debts written off	509.5	63.8

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Payment to auditors (excluding service tax):		
Audit fee	6.4	5.0
Tax audit fees	1.6	1.3
Limited reviews	3.1	2.4
Other services	2.6	2.3
Out-of-pocket expenses	1.6	1.0
Electronic data processing expenses	220.3	278.8
Legal and professional charges	80.6	256.0
Loss on sale / retirement of property, plant and equipment (net)	15.1	-
Net loss from foreign currency transactions and translation	72.1	-
Security expenses	83.8	81.4
Bank charges	87.8	94.4
Directors' fee	3.2	3.0
Corporate social responsibility (refer note 39)	23.8	42.7
Miscellaneous expenses	249.2	145.8
Total	**3,858.5**	**3,065.5**

34. GRATUITY AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

I) Gratuity

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 (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The plan is funded with an insurance company in the form of a qualifying insurance policy.

The following tables summarise the components of net employee benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans.

a) Amount recognised in balance sheet

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	667.5	784.4	700.8
Fair value of plan assets	682.7	770.0	699.7
Net funded obligation	**(15.2)**	**14.4**	**1.1**
Net defined benefit liability / (asset) recognised in balance sheet	-	14.4	1.1
Net defined benefit liability / (asset) unrecognised in balance sheet	(15.2)	-	-

b) Movement in benefit obligations

(₹ in million)

	2016-17	2015-16
Opening of defined benefit obligation	784.4	700.8
Current service cost	62.8	54.9
Interest on defined benefit obligation	63.0	56.2
Remeasurements due to :		
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	50.4	(12.8)
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions	0.2	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	(136.1)	35.3
Benefits paid	(157.2)	(50.0)
Closing of defined benefit obligation	**667.5**	**784.4**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

c) Movement in plan assets

(₹ in million)

	2016-17	2015-16
Opening fair value of plan assets	770.0	699.7
Employer contributions	18.0	49.8
Interest on plan assets	61.8	56.1
Administration expenses	-	-
Remeasurements due to :		
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	(9.9)	14.4
Benefits paid	(157.2)	(50.0)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**682.7**	**770.0**

d) Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss

(₹ in million)

	2016-17	2015-16
Current service cost	62.8	54.9
Interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	1.2	0.9
Total expense charged to the statement of profit and loss	**64.0**	**55.8**

e) Expenses recognised in other comprehensive income

(₹ in million)

	2016-17	2015-16
Opening amount recognised in OCI outside the statement of profit and loss	8.1	-
Remeasurements during the period due to :		
Change in financial assumptions	50.4	(12.8)
Change in demographic assumptions	0.2	-
Experience adjustments	(136.1)	35.3
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	9.9	(14.4)
Total (income) / expense charged to Other comprehensive income	**(67.5)**	**8.1**

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

(₹ in million)

	2016-17	2015-16
Investments with insurer under cash accumulation scheme	100%	100%

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

f) Actuarial assumptions for gratuity:

(₹ in million)

	2016-17	2015-16
Discount rate	7.30%	8.00%
Expected rate of return on assets	7.50%	8.00%
Attrition rate	8.52%	9.00%
Salary growth rate*	10.00% until year 1 inclusive, then 8.00%	8.00%

Future mortality rate is based on published rates under the Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult table.

*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.

The expected contribution payable to the plan next year is Nil.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Projected plan cash flow

The table below shows the expected cash flow profile of the benefits to be paid to the current membership of the plan based on past service of the employees as at the valuation date :

Maturity profile	(₹ in million)
Expected benefits for the year 1	70.4
Expected benefits for the year 2	66.0
Expected benefits for the year 3	64.9
Expected benefits for the year 4	56.4
Expected benefits for the year 5	53.1
Expected benefits for the year 6	62.1
Expected benefits for the year 7	54.3
Expected benefits for the year 8	54.5
Expected benefits for the year 9	45.9
Expected benefits for the year 10 and above	1,014.3

The weighted average duration to the payment of these cash flow is 8.96 years.

g) Sensitivity analysis

Gratuity is a lump sum plan and the cost of providing these benefits is typically less sensitive to small changes in demographic assumptions. The key actuarial assumptions to which the benefit obligation results are particularly sensitive to are discount rate and future salary escalation rate. The following table summarizes the impact in percentage terms on the reported defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period arising on account of an increase or decrease in the reported assumption by 50 basis points.

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016	
	Discount Rate	Salary escalation rate	Discount Rate	Salary escalation rate
Impact of increase in 50 bps on defined benefit obligation	(4.31%)	4.36%	(4.25%)	4.30%
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on defined benefit obligation	4.66%	(4.14%)	4.60%	(4.10%)

These sensitivities have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions at the accounting date. There have been no changes from the previous periods in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses.

Information relating to sensitivity analysis for actuarial assumptions, other than disclosed above, including the methods and assumptions used in preparing the analysis, as required by paras 145 (a) and 145(b) respectively, of the Indian Accounting Standard – 19 'Employee Benefits' is not available with the Company.

h) Exceptional items

Over the past few years, capital investments in the power sector had slowed down and several projects had stalled due to external factors blocking Company's financial resources and creating large work in progress. All these led to lower sales and revenue generation impacting Company's financial performance. In the overall business interests of the Company, it was decided to right-size the scale of operations of the Company. This has led to rationalising the work force of the Company to match with the backlog and operating levels. Consequently, the Company has recognised the expense of ₹ 518.0 million (previous year ₹ Nil).

This rationalisation is being carried on as part of the ongoing steps taken by the Company to reduce the operating costs and improve the competitiveness.

II) Provident Fund

In respect of certain eligible employees, the Company has a provident fund plan which is administered through a trust. The Trust deed provides for the Company to make good any deficiency in the interest to be paid by the Trust to it's members and the income earned by it. Accordingly the plan is as a defined benefit plan. The Company has obtained an actuarial valuation of the Provident fund liability as at the Balance Sheet date and accordingly the Company has recognised a provision of ₹ Nil million (previous year ₹ Nil million) towards provident fund liability. The Actuary has not provided the other details to meet the disclosure requirement of the Indian Accounting Standard 19 "Employee Benefits" and accordingly the disclosures included are limited to the extent of those provided by the Actuary.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

However, details of contribution made by the Company, the total provident fund liability as per the Trust's accounts and plan assets held by it are given below:

(₹ in million)

	2016-17	2015-16
Contribution made by the Company during the year*	111.7	112.7
Total provident fund liability	2,471.8	2,290.2
Plan assets held by the Trust	2,559.1	2,344.6

The principal assumptions used by the actuary in valuing provident fund liability are as follows:

(₹ in million)

	2016-17	2015-16
Discount rate	7.47%	8.00%
Increase in compensation levels	10.00% until year 1 inclusive, then 8.00%	8.00%
Interest rate	8.65%	8.00%

*Included under Employee Benefit Expense in the head Contribution to Provident and Other Funds.

Information relating to reconciliation from the opening balance to closing balance for plan assets and present value of defined benefit obligation, classes of plan assets held, sensitivity analysis for actuarial assumptions, other than disclosed above, including the methods and assumptions used in preparing the analysis, asset-liability matching strategy, expected contribution for the next year and maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation, as required by paras 140, 141, 145 (a), 145(b), 146 and 147 respectively, of the Indian Accounting Standard – 19 'Employee Benefits' is not available with the Company.

III) Defined contribution plan

In respect of defined contribution plan, the Company has recognized the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Employer's contribution to provident fund	175.1	186.1
Employers contribution to superannuation fund	56.2	62.9

35. LEASE COMMITMENTS

Operating leases

The Company's significant operating lease arrangements are in respect of premises (residential, offices etc.). The lease term for these leases includes a lock-in period and in certain cases are renewable by mutual consent on mutually agreeable terms. Lease payments under operating leases are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Total minimum lease outstanding:		
Due within one year	295.4	330.7
Due later than one year and not later than five years	879.0	913.9
Due later than five years	156.1	293.0
	1,330.5	1,537.6

With respect to all operating leases, lease payments of ₹ 296.4 million (previous year – ₹ 307.7 million) have been recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

There is no contingent rent in the lease agreements. The lease term is for 1-9 years and is renewable at the mutual agreement of both the parties. There are no restrictions imposed by lease arrangements. There are no subleases.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. SEGMENT INFORMATION

An operating segment is a component that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. The Company has considered one business segment i.e. Power as the primary reporting segment on the basis that the risk and returns of the Company is primarily determined by the nature of products and services.

Chief Operating Decision maker of Company is the Managing Director, along with the Board of Directors, who review the periodic results of the Company.

Details of Turnover

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Turnover	
	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Boilers and accessories	4,273.9	4,557.9
Construction of industrial and non- industrial plants, structures and facilities	13,251.3	9,515.4
Architectural and engineering services	1,263.2	1,134.4
Installation, maintenance and repair services	582.8	769.8
Other project items *	1,041.2	1,599.5
	20,412.3	**17,577.0**

*Project items include equipment and miscellaneous items meant for execution of projects.

Segment reporting - Geographical segments

The analysis of geographical segments is based on the geographical location of the customers.

Segment Information for the year ended:

Revenue:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
India	11,300.2	12,327.0
Outside India	9,112.0	5,250.0
Total	**20,412.3**	**17,577.0**

Non current assets :

(₹ in million)

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
India	4,771.6	5,148.6
Outside India	-	-
Total	**4,771.6**	**5,148.6**

Major customer :

One customer accounts for 18 % approximately (previous year 29% approximately) of Company's total revenue from operation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

37. RELATED PARTY

List of related parties

Parties with whom control exists:

General Electric Company, United States (Since Nov 02, 2015)*	(Ultimate Holding Company)
Alstom India Tracking BV (Formerly known as ALSTOM FINANCE BV)	(Holding Company)

* ALSTOM France was Ultimate Holding Company and ALSTOM Holdings France was Holding Company till 1 November 2015

Parties controlled by the Company (Subsidiaries)

GE Power Boilers Services Limited, India (formerly known as Alstom Power Boilers Services Limited, India)

Alstom Boilers India Limited, India (dissolved w.e.f 17 October 2016)

Key managerial personnel (KMP)

Mr. Ashok Ganesan – Director (w.e.f. 1 April 2016) and Managing Director (w.e.f. 1 May 2016)

Mr. Patrick Ledermann – Vice Chairman and Managing Director (untill 31 March 2016)

Other related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year (fellow subsidiaries/associates)

Alstom Power Hydraulique SAS, PT General Electric Power Solutions Indonesia (formerly known as PT Alstom Power Energy System Indonesia), Alstom S&E Africa Proprietary Limited, Alstom Renewable Austria GmbH, Wuhan Boiler Company Limited, GE Inspection Robotics AG (formerly known as ALSTOM Inspection Robotics Ltd), GE Power Services (I) Private Limited, GE India industrial Private Limited, General Electric Croatia Limited. (formerly known as ALSTOM CROATIA Ltd), GE Strongwish Automation & Controls Technology Development (Shenzhen) Company Limited. (formerly known as ALSTOM Strongwish co, Ltd), GE Power Estonia AS (formerly known as ALSTOM Estonia AS), GE Intelligent Platforms Private Limited., Alstom Power Service, Alstom Power Italia Spa, Alstom Power Conversion, Alstom Asia Pte Limited, General Electric International, INC, Alstom Ressources Management SA, GE Power Norway AS (formerly known as ALSTOM Norway AS), Alstom Renewable Malaysia Sdn Bhd, Alstom Holdings, GE T&D India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM T&D India Limited), GE Renewable R&D India Private Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Hydro R&D India Limited), GE Renewable Technologies (formerly known as Alstom Renewable Technologies), Alstom SA, Alstom Management SA, GE Power Solutions Japan K.K. (formerly known as Alstom Power Japan K.K), Alstom Systems India Private Limited, Grid Solutions SAS (formerly known as Alstom Grid SAS), General Electric Technology GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM Technologie AG Switzerland), General Electric International INC, General Electric Energy UK Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Ltd, United Kingdom), General Electric (Switzerland) GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM (Switzerland) Ltd), GE Renewable Sweden AB (formerly known as ALSTOM Renewable Sweden AB), GE Renewable Energy Canada Inc. (formerly known as Alstom Renewable Power Canada Inc. / Alstom Energies Renouvelables Canada), GE Renewable (Switzerland) GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM Renewable (Switzerland) LLC), GE Power Vietnam Company Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Vietnam Company Ltd), GE Power Systems GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Systems GmbH), GE Power Sweden AB (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Sweden AB), GE Power Sp.z.o.o. (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Sp.z o.o.), GE Power Solutions (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as ALSTOM Asia pacific Sdn. Bhd.) GE Power Services (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as Alstom Services Sdn. Bhd.),GE Power AG (formerly known as Alstom Power Gmbh), GE Middle East FZE (formerly known as Alstom Middle East Ltd.), GE Hydro France (formerly known as Alstom Hydro France), GE Energy Products France SNC, GE Energy Colombia S.A. (formerly known as ALSTOM Colombia S.A.), GE Energias Renovaveis Limiteda. (formerly known as Alstom Energias Renovaveis Ltda), GE Boiler Deutschland GmbH (formerly known as Alstom Boiler Deutschland GmbH), Alstom Transport India Limited, Alstom Thermal Service Chile SpA, Alstom Technical Services (Shanghai) Company, Limited, Alstom Saudi Arabia Transport and Power Limited, Alstom Renovables Espana S.L., Alstom Renewable Rus Limited, Alstom Renewable Hydro Spain, S.L.U., Alstom Power, S.A.U., Alstom Power Systems, Alstom Power Service (Pty) Limited, Alstom Power Inc., Alstom IS&T, Alstom International Mobility Management AG, Alstom Bharat Forge Power Private Limited , Alstom Arabia Power Factory Company Limited, Alstom (Thailand) Limited.

Joint venture under the common control of the Ultimate Holding Company

NTPC GE Power Services Private Limited (formerly known as NTPC Alstom Power Services Private Limited)

Related parites till 01 Nov 2015

ALSTOM Transport India Limited
Alstom Systems India Private Limited
ALSTOM Transport SA
ALSTOM Holdings
ALSTOM SA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Related party transactions

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Transactions with fellow subsidiaries		
Revenue from operations		
Alstom (Thailand) Limited	15.9	263.4
Alstom Arabia Power Factory Company Limited	8.0	2.3
Alstom Bharat Forge Power Private Limited	589.2	283.5
Alstom International Mobility Management AG	21.7	41.0
Alstom IS&T	17.5	15.7
Alstom Power Inc.	565.0	384.4
Alstom Power Service (Pty) Limited	1.5	14.9
Alstom Power Systems	2,534.7	1,448.2
Alstom Power, S.A.U.	27.2	9.1
Alstom Renewable Hydro Spain, S.L.U.	388.2	200.4
Alstom Renewable Rus Limited	40.8	-
Alstom Renovables Espana S.L.	40.6	-
Alstom Saudi Arabia Transport and Power Limited	23.3	22.8
Alstom Technical Services (Shanghai) Company, Limited	793.6	32.7
Alstom Thermal Service Chile SpA	1.6	14.1
Alstom Transport India Limited	-	113.3
GE Boiler Deutschland GmbH (formerly known as Alstom Boiler Deutschland GmbH)	2.0	22.8
GE Energias Renovaveis Limiteda. (formerly known as Alstom Energias Renovaveis Ltda)	234.6	274.6
GE Energy Colombia S.A. (formerly known as ALSTOM Colombia S.A.)	-	12.2
GE Energy Products France SNC	11.5	-
GE Hydro France (formerly known as Alstom Hydro France)	993.1	745.3
GE Middle East FZE (formerly known as Alstom Middle East Ltd.)	525.9	669.3
GE Power AG (formerly known as Alstom Power Gmbh)	8.0	13.0
GE Power Services (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as Alstom Services Sdn. Bhd.)	14.0	53.0
GE Power Solutions (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as ALSTOM Asia Pacific Sdn. Bhd.)	150.7	46.5
GE Power Sp.z.o.o. (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Sp.z o.o.)	3.7	32.2
GE Power Sweden AB (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Sweden AB)	53.5	29.4
GE Power Systems GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Systems GmbH)	-	37.6
GE Power Vietnam Company Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Vietnam Company Ltd)	0.6	31.8
GE Renewable (Switzerland) GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM Renewable (Switzerland) LLC)	67.8	131.6
GE Renewable Energy Canada Inc. (formerly known as Alstom Renewable Power Canada Inc. / Alstom Energies Renouvelables Canada)	-	48.1
GE Renewable Sweden AB (formerly known as ALSTOM Renewable Sweden AB)	25.7	190.6
General Electric (Switzerland) GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM (Switzerland) Ltd)	176.7	242.1
General Electric Energy UK Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Ltd, United Kingdom)	4.8	12.1
General Electric International INC	32.3	-
General Electric Technology GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM Technologie AG Switzerland)	63.7	38.7
Grid Solutions SAS (formerly known as Alstom Grid SAS)	1.2	23.0
Others	49.9	50.0
Other income		
Alstom International Mobility Management AG	-	4.4
Alstom Systems India Private Limited	-	149.7
GE India industrial Private Limited	1.2	-
GE Power Solutions Japan K.K. (formerly known as Alstom Power Japan K.K)	-	15.0
Royalty and trademark fee		
Alstom Management SA	121.0	37.4

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(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Alstom SA	-	72.9
GE Renewable Technologies (formerly known as Alstom Renewable Technologies)	67.2	45.6
General Electric (Switzerland) GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM (Switzerland) Ltd)	-	9.0
General Electric Technology GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM Technologie AG Switzerland)	92.3	59.2
Interest income from inter corporate deposits		
GE Renewable R&D India Private Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Hydro R&D India Limited)	7.1	7.8
GE T&D India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM T&D India Limited)	142.9	146.8
Other expenses / reimbursements (payments)		
Alstom Bharat Forge Power Private Limited	-	6.3
Alstom Holdings	-	1.2
Alstom IS&T	0.3	0.3
Alstom Power Inc.	1.0	15.3
Alstom Power Systems	1.9	-
Alstom Renewable Hydro Spain, S.L.U.	-	1.3
Alstom Renewable Malaysia Sdn Bhd	-	15.7
GE India industrial Private Limited	45.7	5.0
GE Middle East FZE (formerly known as Alstom Middle East Ltd.)	-	31.3
GE Power Norway AS (formerly known as ALSTOM Norway AS)	0.6	-
GE Power Solutions (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as ALSTOM Asia Pacific Sdn. Bhd.)	-	0.5
GE Power Sweden AB (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Sweden AB)	-	3.1
GE Power Vietnam Company Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Vietnam Company Ltd)	0.2	-
GE T&D India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM T&D India Limited)	4.6	1.2
General Electric (Switzerland) GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM (Switzerland) Ltd)	36.9	26.1
General Electric Energy UK Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Ltd, United Kingdom)	-	0.3
General Electric Technology GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM Technologie AG Switzerland)	-	0.4
Other expenses / reimbursements (receipts)		
Alstom Bharat Forge Power Private Limited	102.8	98.5
Alstom Power Systems	71.0	31.2
Alstom Ressources Management SA	-	20.5
GE Hydro France (formerly known as Alstom Hydro France)	14.6	35.7
GE Middle East FZE (formerly known as Alstom Middle East Ltd.)	120.6	64.8
GE T&D India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM T&D India Limited)	36.4	115.0
General Electric (Switzerland) GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM (Switzerland) Ltd)	12.1	47.2
General Electric International, INC	29.5	-
Others	79.4	194.6
Purchase of materials and components		
Alstom Asia Pte Limited	-	0.1
Alstom Bharat Forge Power Private Limited	1,027.6	-
Alstom Power Conversion	30.9	14.3
Alstom Power Inc.	11.2	349.3
Alstom Power Italia Spa	-	5.6
Alstom Power Service	8.9	7.5
Alstom Power Systems	45.4	63.1
Alstom Power, S.A.U.	1.4	3.7
Alstom Renewable Hydro Spain, S.L.U.	0.3	-
Alstom Technical Services (Shanghai) Company, Limited	10.5	-
GE Hydro France (formerly known as Alstom Hydro France)	10.7	53.9
GE India industrial Private Limited	0.2	-

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(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
GE Intelligent Platforms Private Limited.	6.7	1.8
GE Power AG (formerly known as Alstom Power Gmbh)	31.0	20.8
GE Power Estonia AS (formerly known as ALSTOM Estonia AS)	3.0	-
GE Power Sp.z.o.o. (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Sp.z o.o.)	32.7	216.7
GE Power Sweden AB (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Sweden AB)	49.9	76.3
GE Power Systems GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Systems GmbH)	-	0.5
GE Strongwish Automation & Controls Technology Development (Shenzhen) Company Limited. (formerly known as ALSTOM Strongwish co, Ltd)	9.3	8.4
GE T&D India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM T&D India Limited)	98.5	25.1
General Electric (Switzerland) GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM (Switzerland) Ltd)	73.7	47.6
General Electric Croatia Limited. (formerly known as ALSTOM CROATIA Ltd)	-	0.9
General Electric Energy UK Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Ltd, United Kingdom)	26.3	117.3
Grid Solutions SAS (formerly known as Alstom Grid SAS)	16.2	-
Purchase of services		
Alstom IS&T	112.8	73.7
Alstom Power Inc.	12.1	1.6
Alstom Power Service	-	8.5
Alstom Power Systems	27.9	40.6
GE Hydro France (formerly known as Alstom Hydro France)	11.6	21.1
GE India industrial Private Limited	18.0	-
GE Power AG (formerly known as Alstom Power Gmbh)	12.0	16.8
GE Power Services (I) Private Limited	11.3	-
GE Power Solutions (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as ALSTOM Asia Pacific Sdn. Bhd.)	19.3	19.9
GE Power Sweden AB (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Sweden AB)	26.0	2.1
GE Renewable Energy Canada Inc. (formerly known as Alstom Renewable Power Canada Inc. / Alstom Energies Renouvelables Canada)	-	53.8
GE T&D India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM T&D India Limited)	33.9	34.5
General Electric (Switzerland) GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM (Switzerland) Ltd)	393.6	198.7
General Electric Energy UK Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Ltd, United Kingdom)	26.6	10.5
General Electric Technology GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM Technologie AG Switzerland)	-	7.5
Others	6.2	33.1
Inter corporate deposits given		
GE Renewable R&D India Private Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Hydro R&D India Limited)	85.0	85.0
GE T&D India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM T&D India Limited)	2,200.0	2,000.0
Inter corporate deposits repaid to the company		
GE Renewable R&D India Private Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Hydro R&D India Limited)	85.0	85.0
GE T&D India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM T&D India Limited)	2,000.0	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		
GE Inspection Robotics AG (formerly known as ALSTOM Inspection Robotics Ltd)	-	1.3
Investment made		
Alstom Systems India Private Limited	-	26.7
Transactions with joint venture under the common control of the parent		
Other expenses / reimbursements (receipts)		
NTPC GE Power Services Private Limited (formerly known as NTPC Alstom Power Services Private Limited)	26.5	32.1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Revenue from operations		
NTPC GE Power Services Private Limited (formerly known as NTPC Alstom Power Services Private Limited)	1,385.1	753.6
Transactions with key management personnel		
Remuneration		
Mr. Patrick Ledermann	-	6.7
Transactions with subsidiaries		
Interest income from inter corporate deposits		
GE Power Boilers Services Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Boilers Services Limited)	0.4	-
Transactions with ultimate holding company		
Other expenses / reimbursements (receipts)		
General Electric Company	0.1	-
Revenue from operations		
General Electric Company	16.3	-
Transactions with Immediate holding company		
Payment of dividend		
Alstom India Tracking BV (formerly known as Alstom Finance BV)	-	460.9

Outstanding balances

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Outstanding Balances with fellow subsidiaries			
Trade Receivables			
Alstom (Thailand) Limited	5.5	32.4	0.4
Alstom Arabia Power Factory Company Limited	13.0	-	-
Alstom Bharat Forge Power Private Limited	383.8	201.4	143.9
Alstom Power Inc.	32.8	101.1	14.3
Alstom Power Systems	237.6	75.5	152.3
Alstom Ressources Management SA	-	20.5	-
Alstom Saudi Arabia Transport and Power Limited	16.5	21.8	5.0
Alstom Technical Services (Shanghai) Company, Limited	14.8	30.8	20.0
GE Energy Products France SNC	11.5	-	-
GE Hydro France (formerly known as Alstom Hydro France)	41.0	35.1	64.6
GE Middle East FZE (formerly known as Alstom Middle East Ltd.)	60.7	40.7	103.2
GE Power Estonia AS (formerly known as ALSTOM Estonia AS)	24.0	15.0	13.5
GE Power Services (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as Alstom Services Sdn. Bhd.)	0.3	20.4	1.2
GE Power Solutions (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as ALSTOM Asia Pacific Sdn. Bhd.)	13.1	4.3	3.4
GE Power Sp.z.o.o. (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Sp.z o.o.)	9.4	17.1	12.6
GE Power Vietnam Company Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Vietnam Company Ltd)	-	4.8	10.1
GE Renewable (Switzerland) GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM Renewable (Switzerland) LLC)	1.1	1.2	30.6
GE T&D India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM T&D India Limited)	39.1	35.6	2.7
General Electric (Switzerland) GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM (Switzerland) Ltd)	67.7	3.9	19.1
Wuhan Boiler Company Limited	0.8	10.2	-
Others	93.3	26.2	88.0

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Trade Payables			
Alstom Bharat Forge Power Private Limited	31.7	11.6	3.5
Alstom Management SA	161.7	15.2	-
Alstom Power Conversion	1.2	11.1	1.8
Alstom Power Service	1.2	2.4	12.3
Alstom Power Systems	22.2	30.8	31.9
Alstom Technical Services (Shanghai) Company, Limited	10.6	-	54.0
Alstom Transport India Limited	-	-	7.7
GE Hydro France (formerly known as Alstom Hydro France)	2.8	7.5	14.7
GE India industrial Private Limited	17.7	5.7	-
GE Middle East FZE (formerly known as Alstom Middle East Ltd.)	-	22.3	10.4
GE Power AG (formerly known as Alstom Power Gmbh)	1.9	6.0	8.4
GE Power Services (I) Private Limited	8.0	-	-
GE Power Sp.z.o.o. (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Sp.z o.o.)	-	154.6	-
GE Power Sweden AB (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Sweden AB)	28.0	16.3	2.1
GE Strongwish Automation & Controls Technology Development (Shenzhen) Company Limited. (formerly known as ALSTOM Strongwish co, Ltd)	4.5	7.9	0.2
GE T&D India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM T&D India Limited)	8.3	17.5	11.1
General Electric (Switzerland) GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM (Switzerland) Ltd)	69.4	75.8	62.3
General Electric Energy UK Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Ltd, United Kingdom)	24.8	13.3	10.7
General Electric Technology GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM Technologie AG Switzerland)	22.2	2.2	129.5
Others	5.2	14.5	7.2
Advances given			
Alstom Power Inc.	1.6	-	-
Alstom Power Systems	2.6	4.4	5.2
Alstom Renewable Hydro Spain, S.L.U.	185.6	77.5	-
GE Energias Renovaveis Limiteda. (formerly known as Alstom Energias Renovaveis Ltda)	-	0.6	0.6
GE Hydro France (formerly known as Alstom Hydro France)	1.4	1.6	1.6
GE Renewable R&D India Private Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Hydro R&D India Limited)	-	1.2	-
GE Strongwish Automation & Controls Technology Development (Shenzhen) Company Limited. (formerly known as ALSTOM Strongwish co, Ltd)	-	-	2.4
GE T&D India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM T&D India Limited)	-	52.0	95.3
Advances received			
Alstom Bharat Forge Power Private Limited	238.5	199.2	189.7
Alstom Power Inc.	6.3	14.6	0.6
Alstom Renewable Austria GmbH	-	19.7	-
Alstom Renewable Hydro Spain, S.L.U.	423.9	181.0	636.0
Alstom Renewable Malaysia Sdn Bhd	-	-	3.5
Alstom Renewable Rus Limited	6.5	-	-
Alstom S&E Africa Proprietary Limited	-	-	0.4
GE Energias Renovaveis Limiteda. (formerly known as Alstom Energias Renovaveis Ltda)	162.8	604.5	337.7
GE Hydro France (formerly known as Alstom Hydro France)	588.4	1,167.7	1,208.6
GE Middle East FZE (formerly known as Alstom Middle East Ltd.)	-	-	19.7
GE Power AG (formerly known as Alstom Power Gmbh)	-	-	1.4
GE Power Solutions (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as ALSTOM Asia Pacific Sdn. Bhd.)	7.0	0.8	-
GE Power Solutions Japan K.K. (formerly known as Alstom Power Japan K.K)	-	164.0	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
GE Power Sp.z.o.o. (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Sp.z o.o.)	25.6	39.1	71.2
GE Power Systems GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Systems GmbH)	-	-	3.7
GE Renewable (Switzerland) GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM Renewable (Switzerland) LLC)	9.3	275.2	99.9
GE Renewable Energy Canada Inc. (formerly known as Alstom Renewable Power Canada Inc. / Alstom Energies Renouvelables Canada)	24.4	-	12.0
GE Renewable Sweden AB (formerly known as ALSTOM Renewable Sweden AB)	83.4	53.2	193.4
GE T&D India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM T&D India Limited)	36.1	-	-
PT General Electric Power Solutions Indonesia (formerly known as PT Alstom Power Energy System Indonesia)	-	-	0.1
Amount guaranteed			
Alstom Holdings	-	11,855.4	148.6
Alstom Power Hydraulique SAS	-	-	8,517.2
General Electric (Switzerland) GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM (Switzerland) Ltd)	-	5,037.8	68.6
Alstom Renewable Malaysia Sdn Bhd	121.2	-	-
GE Hydro France (formerly known as Alstom Hydro France)	157.8	-	-
Inter corporate deposits			
GE Renewable R&D India Private Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Hydro R&D India Limited)	85.0	85.0	85.0
GE T&D India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM T&D India Limited)	2,200.0	2,000.0	-
Interest accrued on Inter corporate deposits			
GE Renewable R&D India Private Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Hydro R&D India Limited)	0.1	-	0.2
GE T&D India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM T&D India Limited)	114.3	146.8	-
Outstanding Balances with joint venture under the common control of the parent			
Advances received			
NTPC GE Power Services Private Limited (formerly known as NTPC Alstom Power Services Private Limited)	231.1	38.3	-
Trade Receivables			
NTPC GE Power Services Private Limited (formerly known as NTPC Alstom Power Services Private Limited)	790.1	484.5	467.1
Outstanding Balances with subsidiaries			
Advances given			
GE Power Boilers Services Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Boilers Services Limited)	5.2	5.2	5.2
Trade Payables			
GE Power Boilers Services Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Boilers Services Limited)	-	-	1.2
Inter corporate deposits			
GE Power Boilers Services Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Boilers Services Limited)	35.0	-	-
Interest accrued on Inter corporate deposits			
GE Power Boilers Services Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Boilers Services Limited)	0.4	-	-
Investment in equity instruments			
Alstom Boilers India Limited	-	0.5	0.5
GE Power Boilers Services Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Boilers Services Limited)	2.3	2.3	2.3

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Outstanding Balance with ultimate holding company			
Trade Receivables	16.4	-	-
General Electric Company			
Amount guaranteed			
General Electric Company	11.4	-	-

38. GLOBAL ACQUISITION OF ALSTOM ENERGY BY GE

GE Energy Europe B.V. ("Acquirer") along with Persons Acting in Concert ("PAC") had made an open offer in previous financial year under the provisions of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011 for acquisition of 17,479,143 fully paid-up equity shares in the Company representing 26% of the total paid-up equity share capital of the Company from public shareholders at price of ₹ 440.32 per equity share.

The open offer had completed in February 2016 and in terms of the said Open Offer, 13,789 fully paid-up equity shares had tendered by public shareholders of the Company and the same had acquired by the Acquirer. The shareholding in the Company of the Acquirer/PAC ("Promoters"), as a result increased to 68.58% from 68.56% as hitherto.

39. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company needs to spend at least two per cent of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. A 'Corporate Social Responsibility' (CSR) Committee has been formed by the company as per the act. The CSR Committee and Board had approved the projects with specific outlay on the activities as specified in Schedule VII of the Act, in pursuance of the CSR Policy.

a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year is ₹ 19.7 million (previous year ₹ 47.1 million).

b) Amount spent during the year on :

(₹ in million)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017			For the year ended 31 March 2016		
	In Cash	Yet to be paid in Cash	Total	In Cash	Yet to be paid in Cash	Total
(i) Construction/Acquisition of an asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) For purposes other than (i) above	23.3	0.5	23.8	42.7	-	42.7

40. CAPITAL AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

40.1 Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for net of advances – ₹ 83.6 million (31 March 2016 – ₹ 121.5 million; 1 April 2015 : ₹ 95.4 million) .

40.2 For commitments relating to lease arrangements, refer note 35 above and for other comittments refer note 2.14.

40.3 Company has working capital facilities from:

a) Canara bank which is secured by first charge on pari passu basis by way of hypothecation of stocks and receivables of the Company on first pari passu basis with other banks under multiple banking arrangement. Available limit is ₹ 150 million (31 March 2016 : ₹ 150 million ; 1 April 2015 : ₹ 150 million).

b) The Company has obtained working capital facility from ICICI bank which are secured by first charge on pari passu basis on the entire stocks and such other movables including book debts, bills, whether documentary or clean, both present and future. Available limit is ₹ 100 million (31 March 2016 : ₹ 100 million ; 1 April 2015 : ₹ 100 million).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

41. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
a) Demands relating to tax matters :-			
i) Sales tax matters	256.8	359.6	104.9
ii) Excise duty matters	469.8	168.8	182.7
iii) Service tax matters	184.9	128.0	145.3
iv) Income tax matters	271.9	Nil	Nil
b) Demand relating to labour cess matter	18.5	18.6	18.6

Based on the favorable decision in similar cases / legal opinions taken by the Company / discussions with the solicitors etc., the Company believes that it has good cases in respect of all the items listed under (a) and (b) above and hence no provision there against is considered necessary.

It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above pending resolution of the respective proceedings.

The Company does not expect any reimbursements in respect of the above contingent liabilities.

42. DUES TO MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

The Company has certain dues to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act'). The disclosures pursuant to the said MSMED Act are as follows:

(₹ in million)

S. No.	Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
i)	The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at year end			
	- Principal amount	47.5	126.0	140.0
	- Interest thereon	1.3	1.8	1.1
ii)	the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	NIL	NIL	NIL
iii)	the amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act	NIL	NIL	NIL
iv)	the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	1.3	1.8	1.1
v)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small investor	NIL	NIL	NIL

43. EARNING PER SHARE

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
a) Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	67,227,471	67,227,471
b) Net profit /(Loss) after tax available for equity shareholders (₹ million)	2.9	(577.9)
c) Face value per share (in ₹)	10	10
d) Basic and diluted earnings (in ₹) per share	0.04	(8.60)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

44. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS - ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION

A. Accounting classifications and fair values

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value :

1 Fair valuation of financial assets and liabilities, short term maturities is considered as approximate to respective carrying amount due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

2 Fair value of non current financial assets which includes security deposits has not been disclosed as there is no significant differences between carrying value and face value.

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

The following tables shows the carrying amounts and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

For fair value hierarchy refer to note 2.1.5.

(₹ in million)

	Notes	Carrying Amount	Fair Value		
		As at 01 April 2015	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at fair value through statement of profit and loss					
Current assets					
Other current financial assets					
Fair value / mark to market of firm commitments / derivatives	17	373.1	-	373.1	-
Total		**373.1**	**-**	**373.1**	**-**
Financial assets at fair value at amortised cost					
Non-current assets					
Non current loans					
Security deposits	7	174.7	-	-	-
Current assets					
Trade receivables	13	9,166.6	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	14	7,147.8	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents					
Term deposits	15	3.3	-	-	-
Unclaimed dividend accounts	15	17.1	-	-	-
Current loans					
Security deposits	16	25.4	-	-	-
Inter corporate deposit with related parties	16	85.0	-	-	-
Other current financial assets					
Earnest money deposits	17	21.2	-	-	-
Contract revenue in excess of billing	17	5,793.8	-	-	-
Interest accrued on deposits	17	19.0	-	-	-
Total		**22,453.9**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities at fair value at amortised cost					
Current liabilities					
Trade payable	22	9,298.7	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities					
Unclaimed dividend	23	17.1	-	-	-
Total		**9,315.8**	**-**	**-**	**-**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(₹ in million)

	Notes	Carrying Amount	Fair Value		
		As at 31 March 2016	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at fair value through statement of profit and loss					
Current assets					
Other current financial assets					
Fair Value / mark to market of firm commitments / derivatives	17	358.4	-	358.4	-
Total		**358.4**	**-**	**358.4**	**-**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Non-current assets					
Investments					
Equity instrument (unquoted)	6	26.7	-	-	26.7
Total		**26.7**	**-**	**-**	**26.7**
Financial assets at fair value at amortised cost					
Non-current assets					
Non current loans					
Security deposits	7	161.9	-	-	-
Other non current financial assets					
Other bank deposits	8	0.2	-	-	-
Current assets					
Trade receivables	13	10,809.5	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	14	5,104.6	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents					
Unclaimed dividend accounts	15	17.8	-	-	-
Current loans					
Security deposits	16	22.3	-	-	-
Inter corporate deposit with related parties	16	2,085.0	-	-	-
Other current financial assets					
Earnest money deposits	17	25.5	-	-	-
Contract revenue in excess of billing	17	3,454.2	-	-	-
Interest accrued on deposits	17	149.2	-	-	-
Total		**21,830.2**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities at fair value at amortised cost					
Current liabilities					
Trade payable	22	8,080.1	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities					
Unclaimed dividend	23	17.8	-	-	-
Total		**8,097.9**	**-**	**-**	**-**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(₹ in million)

	Notes	Carrying Amount	Fair Value		
		As at 31 March 2017	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at fair value through statement of profit and loss					
Current assets					
Other current financial assets					
Fair value / mark to market of firm commitments / derivatives	17	255.9	-	255.9	-
Total		**255.9**	**-**	**255.9**	**-**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Non-current assets					
Investments					
Equity instrument (unquoted)	6	26.7	-	-	26.7
Total		**26.7**	**-**	**-**	**26.7**
Financial assets at fair value at amortised cost					
Non-current assets					
Non current loans					
Security deposits	7	173.0	-	-	-
Other non current financial assets					
Other bank deposits	8	1,000.0	-	-	-
Interest accrued on deposits	8	32.4	-	-	-
Current assets					
Trade receivables	13	8,450.7	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	14	8,464.8	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents					
Term deposits	15	0.2	-	-	-
Unclaimed dividend accounts	15	15.3	-	-	-
Current loans					
Security deposits	16	6.1	-	-	-
Inter corporate deposit with related parties	16	2,320.0	-	-	-
Other current financial assets					
Earnest money deposits	17	17.2	-	-	-
Contract revenue in excess of billing	17	3,486.4	-	-	-
Interest accrued on deposits	17	121.8	-	-	-
Total		**24,087.9**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities at fair value at amortised cost					
Current liabilities					
Trade payable	22	9,237.0	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities					
Amount held in trust	23	1,032.4	-	-	-
Unclaimed dividend	23	15.3	-	-	-
Total		**10,284.7**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Measurement of fair values (level 3)

The following table presents the changes in level 3 items for the periods ended on 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 :

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(₹ in million)

	Equity Instruments (unquoted)
As at 1 April 2015	**-**
Acquisition	26.7
As at 31 March 2016	**26.7**
Acquisition	-
As at 31 March 2017	**26.7**

B. Valuation inputs and relationships to fair value

Particulars	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Equity Instruments (unquoted)	Fair valued through other comprehensive income, however, valued at cost	It is a SPV - for contract with Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) with profitable margins and civil works milestones picking up and major progress will happen during 2017-18	The estimated value would increase /(decrease) in profit before tax on completion of significant part of DFC contract

Significant estimates

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period.

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk relates to Company's ability to meet financial obligations and mitigate exposure to broad market risks, including volatility in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates and commodity prices; credit risk; and liquidity risk, including risk related to our credit ratings and our availability and cost of funding. Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from a customer or counterparty failure to meet its contractual obligations. The Company face credit risk in our industrial businesses, as well as in derivative financial instruments activities. Liquidity risk refers to the potential inability to meet contractual or contingent financial obligations (whether on- or off-balance sheet) as they arise, and could potentially impact Company financial condition or overall safety and soundness.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the receivables from customers; loans and deposits.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

(i) Credit risk management

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and country in which customers operate.

The Company also regularly assess customer credit risk inherent in the carrying amounts of receivables and contract costs and estimated earnings, including the risk that contractual penalties may not be sufficient to offset our accumulated investment in the event of customer termination. The Company also gain insight into future utilization and cost trends, as well as credit risk, through our knowledge of the installed base of equipment and the close interaction with our customers that comes with supplying critical services and parts over extended periods.

The Company assigns the following credit ratings to each class of financial assets based on the assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A 1 : High-quality assets, negligible credit risk
A 2 : Quality assets, low credit risk
A 3 : Standard assets, moderate credit risk
A 4 : Substandard assets, relatively high credit risk
A 5 : Low quality assets, very high credit risk
A 6 : Doubtful assets, credit-impaired

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 ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information.

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 3 years of when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which entity operates and other economic factors.

(ii) Provision for expected credit losses

The Company allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of loss (including but not limited to external ratings, audited financial statements, management accounts and cash flow projections and available press information about customers) and applying experienced credit judgement. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of the risk of loss. The Company provides for expected credit loss based on the following:

			Basis for recognition of expected credit loss provision		
Internal rating	**Category**	**Description of category**	**Loans**	**Deposits**	**Trade receivables**
A 1	High quality assets, negligible credit risk	Assets where the counter-party has strong capacity to meet the obligations and where the risk of default is negligible or nil	12-month expected credit	12-month expected credit	Life-time expected credit losses (simplified approach)
A 2	Quality assets, low credit risk	Assets where there is low risk of default and where the counter-party has sufficient capacity to meet the obligations and where there has been low frequency of defaults in the past			
A 3	Standard assets, moderate credit risk	Assets where the probability of default is considered moderate, counter-party where the capacity to meet the obligations is not strong			
A 4	Substandard assets, relatively high credit risk	Assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Assets where the payments are more than 180 days past due	Life-time expected credit losses	Life-time expected credit losses	
A 5	Low quality assets, very high credit risk	Assets where there is a high probability of default. In general, assets where contractual payments are more than 180 days past due are categorised as low quality assets. Also includes assets where the credit risk of counter-party has increased significantly though payments may not be more than 180 days past due			
A 6	Doubtful assets, credit-impaired	Assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor declaring bankruptcy or failing to engage in a repayment plan with the group. The group categorises a loan or receivable for write off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments greater than 180 days past due. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the entity continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.	Asset is written off		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 March 2017:

(a) Expected credit loss on financial assets other than trade receivables:

With regards to all financial assets with contractual cash flows other than trade receivable, management believes these to be high quality assets with negligible credit risk. The management believes that the parties from which these financial assets are recoverable, have strong capacity to meet the obligations and where the risk of default is negligible or nil and accordingly no provision for expected credit loss has been provided on these financial assets. Break up of financial assets other than trade receivables have been disclosed on balance sheet.

(b) Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach:

Based on internal assessment which is driven by the historical experience/ current facts available in relation to default and delays in collection thereof, the expected credit loss for trade receivables is estimated to be in the range of 1%-2%. While the amount of total allowance for credit loss is disclosed in Note 13, the movement thereof during the years ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 is tabulated below:

(₹ in million)

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Opening Balance	874.1	632.0
Amount written off	(226.8)	(9.7)
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	374.7	251.8
Closing balance	**1022.0**	**874.1**

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company also monitors the level of expected cash inflows on trade receivables and loans (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities) together with expected cash outflows on trade payables and other financial liabilities.

(i) Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities as at the end of the reporting period:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	31 March 17	31 March 16	01 April 15
Credit limits with banks	250.0	250.0	475.0

(ii) Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

(₹ in million)

31 March 2017	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Non-derivatives			
Trade payables	8836.0	401.0	9,237.0
Other financial liabilities	15.3	-	15.3
Total non-derivative liabilities	**8851.3**	**401.0**	**9,252.3**

(₹ in million)

31 March 2016	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Non-derivatives			
Trade payables	7,805.8	274.3	8,080.1
Other financial liabilities	17.8	-	17.8
Total non-derivative liabilities	**7,823.6**	**274.3**	**8,097.9**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(₹ in million)

01 April 2015	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Non-derivatives			
Trade payables	8,760.3	538.4	9,298.7
Other financial liabilities	17.1	-	17.1
Total non-derivative liabilities	**8,777.4**	**538.4**	**9,315.8**

(C) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair value or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments and deposits, foreign currency receivables, payables and loans and borrowings.

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the USD and Euro. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency (INR). The risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows.

The Company use the FX forward instruments to hedge foreign exchange exposures.

Project exposures are hedged to a minimum of 75% once they are contractually binding, and hedges should match the associated cash flows and the contractually stipulated maturities of the project.

The Company designate entire forward contract at forward rate as the hedging instrument. Changes in the full fair value of the forward contract are accounted for through statement of profit and loss in accordance with the type of hedge (fair value hedge).

The Company exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in ₹ million, are as follows

	31 March 2017			31 March 2016			1 April 2015		
	USD	EUR	Other	USD	EUR	Other	USD	EUR	Other
Financial assets									
Bank balance	0.4	-	39.7	10.4	-	32.7	9.2	-	5.0
Trade receivables	466.5	537.7	82.7	1,213.2	678.6	60.8	451.5	1,002.5	60.9
Firm commitment	173.4	4,517.2	183.7	2,269.8	5,769.7	396.7	5,857.0	5,804.9	742.8
Derivative assets									
Foreign exchange forward contract sell foreign currency	(415.7)	(6,257.9)	(276.5)	(3,356.5)	(6,620.2)	(548.0)	(6,879.7)	(7,995.5)	(1,040.8)
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	**224.6**	**(1,203.0)**	**29.6**	**136.9**	**(171.9)**	**(57.8)**	**(562.0)**	**(1,188.1)**	**(232.1)**
Financial liabilities									
Trade payables	38.4	231.7	52.8	34.5	397.8	40.2	227.8	272.6	28.5
Firm commitment	2,132.2	865.6	806.6	1,560.3	1,634.1	345.6	2,214.0	2,420.2	808.8
Derivative assets									
Foreign exchange forward contract buy foreign currency	(2,351.0)	(1,054.9)	(1,088.1)	(1,677.3)	(2,004.5)	(403.4)	(2,636.5)	(3,185.1)	(900.3)
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	**(180.4)**	**42.4**	**(228.7)**	**(82.5)**	**27.4**	**(17.6)**	**(194.7)**	**(492.3)**	**(63.0)**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Sensitivity

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments

(₹ in million)

	Impact on profit after tax	
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
USD sensitivity		
INR/USD Increases by 10 %	2.89	3.56
INR/USD Decreases by 10 %	(2.89)	(3.56)
EUR sensitivity		
INR/EUR Increases by 10 %	75.90	(94.50)
INR/EUR Decreases by 10 %	(75.90)	94.50

Price risk

The Company's exposure to equity securities price risk arises from investments held by the Company and classified in the balance sheet as fair value through OCI (note 44)

At the reporting date, the exposure to unlisted equity securities at fair value was 26.7 MINR. A decrease of 10% or increase of 10% in fair value of unlisted equity securities could have an impact of approximately 2.6 MINR on the OCI or equity. These changes would not have an effect on profit or loss.

Impact of hedging activities

Disclosure of effect of hedge accounting on financial position :

Type of hedge and risks	Nominal value		Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Maturity Date	Hedge ratio	Weighted average strike price / rate	Changes in fair value of hedging instrument	Change in the value of hedge item
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities					
As at 31 March 2017 Foreign exchange forward contract	6,950.1	4,494.0	319.5	63.5	April 2017 - March 2023	1:1.1	US$ 1: INR 64.9 EUR 1 : INR 69.4	256.0	256.0
As at 31 March 2016 Foreign exchange forward contract	10,524.7	4,085.2	474.6	139.7	April 2016 - November 2021	1:1	US$ 1: INR 66.3 EUR 1 : INR 75.4	334.9	334.9
As at 1 April 2015 Foreign exchange forward contract	15,916.0	6,721.9	746.7	373.5	April 2015 - November 2021	1:1.1	US$ 1: INR 62.5 EUR 1 : INR 67.3	373.1	373.1

46. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital, as well as the level of dividends to equity shareholders.

The board of directors seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Company is having nil borrowings as on 31 March 2017 (31 March 2016 : Nil ; 1 April 2015 : Nil).

47. EXPLANATION OF TRANSITION TO IND AS

These are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The accounting policies set out in note 2 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017,

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS balance sheet at 1 April 2015 (the Company's date of transition). In preparing its opening Ind AS balance sheet, the Company has adjusted the amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act (previous GAAP or Indian GAAP). This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its financial statements prepared in accordance with previous GAAP and an explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the following tables and notes.

A. Reconciliation between previous GAAP and Ind AS

a) Reconciliation of equity as at date of transition (1 April 2015)

	Notes to first time adoption	** Previous GAAP	Prior period items	Ind AS adjustments	Ind AS
ASSETS					
(1) Non-current assets					
(a) Property, plant and equipment	47C	3,950.9	-	15.9	3,966.8
(b) Capital work-in-progress		628.5	-	-	628.5
(c) Intangible assets		12.9	-	-	12.9
(d) Financial assets					
(i) Investments		*	*	-	-
(ii) Non current loans	47C	235.6	-	(60.9)	174.7
(iii) Other non current financial assets		-	-	-	-
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	47C	298.4	103.5	431.4	833.3
(f) Other non-current tax assets	47C	761.5	-	(154.5)	607.0
(g) Other non-current assets	47C	15.5	-	54.3	69.8
		5,903.3	**103.50**	**286.2**	**6,293.0**
(2) Current assets					
(a) Inventories		4,347.2	-	-	4,347.2
(b) Financial assets					
(i) Trade receivables	47C	9,646.6	-	(480.0)	9,166.6
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents		7,147.8	-	-	7,147.8
(iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		20.4	-	-	20.4
(iv) Current loans		110.4	-	-	110.4
(v) Other current financial assets	47C	7,070.6	248.1	(1,111.6)	6,207.1
(c) Other current assets	47C	3,621.0	83.9	-	3,704.9
		31,964.0	**332.0**	**(1,591.6)**	**30,704.4**
Total		**37,867.3**	**435.5**	**(1,305.4)**	**36,997.4**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
(a) Equity share capital		672.3	-	-	672.3
(b) Other equity		9,113.1	(129.3)	(6.2)	8,977.6
		9,785.4	**(129.3)**	**(6.2)**	**9,649.9**
Liabilities					
(1) Non-current liabilities					
(a) Other non current financial liabilities	47C	96.6	-	(96.6)	-
(b) Non current provisions	47C	1,261.8	-	(188.4)	1,073.4
		1,358.4	**-**	**(285.0)**	**1,073.4**
(2) Current liabilities					
(a) Financial liabilities					
(i) Trade payables	47C	9,447.9	-	(149.2)	9,298.7
(ii) Other current financial liabilities	47C	19.6	-	(2.5)	17.1
(b) Other current liabilities	47C	14,726.5	227.8	-	14,954.3
(c) Short term provisions	47C	2,104.4	337.0	(862.5)	1,578.9
(d) Current tax liabilities		425.1	-	-	425.1
		26,723.5	**564.8**	**(1,014.2)**	**26,274.1**
Total		**37,867.3**	**435.5**	**(1,305.4)**	**36,997.4**

*Amount is below rounding off norm.

** The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

b) Reconciliation of equity as at 31 March 2016

	Notes to first time adoption	** Previous GAAP	Prior period items	Ind AS adjustments	Ind AS
ASSETS					
(1) Non-current assets					
(a) Property, plant and equipment	47C	3,724.8	-	13.1	3,737.9
(b) Capital work-in-progress		393.1	-	-	393.1
(c) Intangible assets		4.8	-	-	4.8
(d) Financial assets					
(i) Investments		26.7	-	-	26.7
(ii) Non current loans	47C	211.7	-	(49.8)	161.9
(iii) Other non current financial assets		0.2	-	-	0.2
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	47C	776.3	81.1	342.6	1,200.0
(f) Other non-current tax assets	47C	1,092.7		(168.8)	923.9
(g) Other non-current assets	47C	45.8	-	43.1	88.9
		6,276.1	**81.1**	**180.2**	**6,537.4**
(2) Current assets					
(a) Inventories		3,635.9	-	-	3,635.9
(b) Financial assets					
(i) Trade receivables	47C	11,356.2	-	(546.7)	10,809.5
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents		5,104.6	-	-	5,104.6
(iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		17.8	-	-	17.8
(iv) Current loans		2,107.3	-	-	2,107.3
(v) Other current financial assets	47C	4,839.3	-	(852.0)	3,987.3
(c) Other current assets		3,663.1	-	-	3,663.1
		30,724.2	**-**	**(1,398.7)**	**29,325.5**
Total		**37,000.3**	**81.1**	**(1,218.5)**	**35,862.9**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
(a) Equity share capital		672.3	-	-	672.3
(b) Other equity		8,571.1	(334.2)	(651.7)	7,585.2
		9,243.4	**(334.2)**	**(651.7)**	**8,257.5**
Liabilities					
(1) Non-current liabilities					
(a) Other non current financial liabilities	47C	94.7	-	(94.7)	-
(b) Non current provisions	47C	1,124.1	-	(205.1)	919.0
		1,218.8	**-**	**(299.8)**	**919.0**
(2) Current liabilities					
(a) Financial liabilities					
(i) Trade payables	47C	8,445.4	(180.5)	(184.8)	8,080.1
(ii) Other current financial liabilities	47C	41.8	-	(24.0)	17.8
(b) Other current liabilities	47C	16,235.4	227.8	-	16,463.2
(c) Short term provisions	47C	1,390.4	368.0	(58.2)	1,700.2
(d) Current tax liabilities		425.1	-	-	425.1
		26,538.1	**415.3**	**(267.0)**	**26,686.4**
Total		**37,000.3**	**81.1**	**(1,218.5)**	**35,862.9**

** The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

c) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Notes to first time adoption	Previous GAAP	Prior period items	Ind AS adjustments	Ind AS
Income					
Revenue from operations	47C	17,744.2	-	(167.2)	17,577.0
Other Income	47C	1,406.4	-	436.2	1,842.6
Total Income		**19,150.6**	**-**	**269.0**	**19,419.6**
Expenses					
Cost of material and erection services	47C	10,044.9		(238.5)	9,806.4
Changes in Work in progress		596.9	-		596.9
Excise duty on sale of goods		471.5	-	-	471.5
Employee benefits expense	47C	5,492.8	-	(8.1)	5,484.7
Finance costs	47C	36.0	-	181.2	217.2
Depreciation and amortization expense	B.1.1, 47C	714.0	-	5.1	719.1
Other expenses	47C	3,060.1	(65.5)	70.9	3,065.5
Total Expenses		**20,416.2**	**(65.5)**	**10.6**	**20,361.3**
Profit / (Loss) before tax		**(1,265.6)**	**65.5**	**258.4**	**(941.7)**
Tax expense:					
(1) Current tax		-	-	-	-
(2) Tax related to earlier years		-	-	-	-
(3) Deferred tax (charge)/credit	47C	(477.9)	22.4	91.7	(363.8)
Profit / (Loss) for the year		**(787.7)**	**43.1**	**166.7**	**(577.9)**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	47C	-	-	(5.3)	(5.3)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(787.7)**	**43.1**	**161.4**	**(583.2)**

d) Impact of Ind AS adoption on the statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Previous GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Net cash flow from operating activities	629.3	5.0	624.3
Net cash flow from investing activities	(1,827.7)	(4.3)	(1,823.4)
Net cash flow from financing activities	(845.0)	(0.7)	(844.3)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(2,043.4)**	**-**	**(2,043.4)**
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 April 2015	7,147.7	-	7,147.7
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	5,104.3	-	5,104.3
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 March 2016	5,104.6	-	5,104.6
Add/(Less): Effect of exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currency	(0.3)	-	(0.3)
Cash and cash equivalents as restated	**5,104.3**	**-**	**5,104.3**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

B. Exemptions and exceptions availed

Set out below are the applicable Ind AS 101 optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

B.1 Ind AS Optional Exemptions

B.1.1 Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 Intangible Assets.

Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at their previous GAAP carrying value. Hence, the carrying value of all property plant and equipments, as on 1 April 2015, has been taken as deemed cost under Ind AS.

Consequently, the amount standing in revaluation reserve as on 1 April 2015, ₹ 33.9 million, corresponding to those property plant and equipments have been transferred to general reserve. Recoupment from revaluation reserve of ₹ 2.5 million made during the period ended 31 March 2016 has also been reversed with a corresponding impact on general reserve.

B.1.2 Designation of previously recognised financial instrument

Ind AS 101 permits an entity to designate particular equity investments (other than equity investments in subsidiaries) as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) based on facts and circumstances at the date of transition to Ind AS (rather than at initial recognition). Other equity investments are classified at fair value through statement of profit and loss (FVTPL).

The Company has elected to apply this exemption for its investment in equity investments at FVOCI.

B.2 Ind AS mandatory exemptions

B.2.1 Hedge accounting

Hedge accounting can only be applied prospectively from the transition date to transactions that satisfy the hedge accounting criteria in Ind AS 109, at that date.

The Company had designated various hedging relationships as cash flow hedges and fair value hedges under the previous GAAP. On date of transition to Ind AS, the Company had assessed that all the designated hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting as per Ind AS 109. Consequently, the Company continues to apply hedge accounting on and after the date of transition to Ind AS.

B.2.2 Estimates

As per Ind AS 101, an entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS at the end of the comparative period presented in the entity's first Ind AS financial statements, as the case may be, should be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with the previous GAAP unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. However, the estimates should be adjusted to reflect any differences in accounting policies.

As per Ind AS 101, where application of Ind AS requires an entity to make certain estimates that were not required under previous GAAP, those estimates should be made to reflect conditions that existed at the date of transition (for preparing opening Ind AS balance sheet) or at the end of the comparative period (for presenting comparative information as per Ind AS).

The Company's estimates under Ind AS are consistent with the above requirement. Key estimates considered in preparation of the financial statements that were not required under the previous GAAP are listed below:

(a) Investment in equity instruments carried at FVOCI;
(b) Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model.
(c) Determination of the discounted value for financial instruments carried at amortised cost.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

B.2.3 Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification of financial assets on the basis of facts and circumstances existing as on the date of transition. Further, the standard permits measurement of financial assets accounted at amortised cost based on facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition if retrospective application is impracticable.

Accordingly, the Company has determined the classification of financial assets based on facts and circumstances that exist on the date of transition. Measurement of the financial assets accounted at amortised cost has been done retrospectively except where the same is impracticable.

C. Notes to First Time adoption

The aggregate increase/ (decrease) in amounts of balance sheet is summarised below:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Items	Adjustment										Total
		C.1	C.2	C.3	C.4	C.5	C.6	C.7	C.8	C.9	C.10	
ASSETS												
Non-current assets												
Property, plant and equipment		-	-	13.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**13.1**
		-	-	*15.9*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**15.9**
Financial assets												
Non current loans	Security deposits	(49.8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(49.8)**
		(60.9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(60.9)**
Deferred tax assets (net)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	423.7	**423.7**
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*534.9*	**534.9**
Other non current tax assets	Advance tax and tax deducted at source	(168.8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(168.8)**
		(154.5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(154.5)**
Other non-current assets	Prepaid expenses	43.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**43.1**
		54.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**54.3**
Current assets												
Financial assets												
Trade receivables		-	(546.7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(546.7)**
		-	*(480.0)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(480.0)**
Other current financial assets	Contract revenue in excess of billing	(851.5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(851.5)**
		(1,109.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(1,109.1)**
	Fair value / mark to market of firm commitments / derivatives	-	-	-	-	(0.5)	-	-	-	-	-	**(0.5)**
		-	-	-	-	*(2.5)*	-	-	-	*248.1*	-	**245.6**
Other current assets	Reimbursable expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*83.9*	-	**83.9**

Amounts in italics represent previous year figures.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The aggregate increase/ (decrease) in amounts of balance sheet is summarised below:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Items	Adjustment										Total
		C.1	C.2	C.3	C.4	C.5	C.6	C.7	C.8	C.9	C.10	
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES												
Equity												
Other equity		(551.4)	(546.7)	(14.4)	94.7	-	-	23.5	-	(415.3)	423.7	**(985.9)**
		(854.3)	*(480.0)*	*(9.1)*	*96.6*	-	*809.2*	-	-	*(232.8)*	*534.9*	**(135.5)**
Non-current liabilities												
Financial liabilities												
Other non current financial liabilities		-	-	-	(94.7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(94.7)**
		-	-	-	*(96.6)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(96.6)**
Non current provisions	Provision for warranty	(232.6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(232.6)**
		(213.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(213.4)**
	Provision for decommission cost	-	-	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**27.5**
		-	-	*25.0*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**25.0**
Current liabilities												
Financial liabilities												
Trade payables		(184.8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(180.5)	-	**(365.3)**
		(149.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(149.2)**
Other current financial liabilities	Fair value / mark to market of firm commitments / derivatives	-	-	-	-	(0.5)	-	(23.5)	-	-	-	**(24.0)**
		-	-	-	-	*(2.5)*	-	-	-	-	-	**(2.5)**
Other current liabilities	Billing in excess of revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	227.8	-	**227.8**
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*227.8*	-	**227.8**
Short term provisions	Provision for warranty	(58.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146.0	-	**87.8**
		(53.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*146.0*	-	**92.7**
	Provision for contingencies/ others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	222.0	-	**222.0**
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*191.0*	-	**191.0**
	Proposed dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
		-	-	-	-	-	*(809.2)*	-	-	-	-	**(809.2)**

Amounts in italics represent previous year figures.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The aggregate impact [increase/ (decrease)] in statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income summarised below:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Items	Adjustment										Total
		C.1	C.2	C.3	C.4	C.5	C.6	C.7	C.8	C.9	C.10	
Statement of profit and loss												
Income		(167.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(167.2)**
Revenue from operations		436.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**436.2**
Other Income												
Expenses												
Cost of material and erection services		(238.5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(238.5)**
Employee benefits expense		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*(8.1)*	-	-	**(8.1)**
Finance costs		178.7	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**181.2**
Depreciation expense		-	-	*2.6*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2.6**
Other expenses	Rent	11.4	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	**13.4**
	Rates and taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*31.0*	-	**31.0**
	Royalty and trademark fee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(96.5)	-	**(96.5)**
	Provision for doubtful debts and advances	-	81.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**81.0**
	Net loss from foreign currency transactions and translation	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23.5)	-	-	-	**(23.5)**
Deferred tax charge		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114.1	**114.1**
other comprehensive income												
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*8.1*	-	-	**8.1**

C.1 Discounting of financial assets and liabilities

Under previous GAAP, financial assets and liabilities are recorded at their transaction value. Under Ind AS, such items are required to be recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently at amortised cost.

The fair value of such transaction on initial date is determined by applying effective interest method. The difference between the fair value and transaction value on the transaction date is recognized as deferred income/ charge and included in the underlying respective line item (for which the transaction was entered into) following a systematic manner or straight line method, as considered appropriate. The fair value is then accreted to the maturity value using effective interest rate method with corresponding adjustment to finance income/ finance cost, as applicable.

C.2 Trade receivables : expected credit losses

As per Ind AS 109, the Company is required to apply expected credit loss model for recognising the allowance for doubtful debts instead of incurrence based recognition under previous GAAP. This resulted in recognition of additional allowance for credit loss.

C.3 De-commissioning Costs

Under the previous GAAP, the Company was not required to identify any decommissioning costs or asset retirement obligations. However, Ind AS 16 provides that the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

C.4 Lease equalisation reserve

Under previous GAAP, lease rentals for an operating lease, were required to be recognized as expense on a straight line basis over the lease term by recognizing corresponding lease equalization reserve. However, Under Ind AS, there is no such requirement unless under specific circumstances specified in the Ind AS.

C.5 Unamortised premium on forward contracts

Under Ind AS, unlike previous GAAP, there is no requirement to disclose premium on forward contracts as assets as well as liabilities.

C.6 Proposed dividend

Under the previous GAAP, dividends proposed by the board of directors after the balance sheet date but before the approval of the financial statements were considered as adjusting events. Accordingly, provision for proposed dividend was recognised as a liability. Under Ind AS, such dividends are recognised when the same is approved by the shareholders in the general meeting.

C.7 Mark to market gains

Under previous GAAP, recognition of gains on derivative contracts (including forward exchange contracts which were outside the scope of Accounting Standard 11) was not permitted. Under Ind AS, such gains are also required to be recognised.

C.8 Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations

Under Ind AS, remeasurements i.e. actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets, excluding amount included in the net interest expenses on the net defined benefit liability are recognized in other comprehensive income instead of statement of profit and loss. Under the previous GAAP, these measurement were forming part of statement of profit and loss for the year.

C.9 Prior period adjustments

Based on facts available as of earlier period dates, certain adjustments as described below were concluded as prior period items and thus recorded as adjustments to opening retained earnings for amounts relating to period prior to 1 April 2015 and through statement of profit and loss for the amounts pertaining to year ended 31 March 2016:

- Provision for contingencies/others amounting to ₹ 337.0 million pertaining to years prior to 1 April 2015 and ₹ 31.0 million pertaining to year ended 31 March 2016.

- Reversal of excess royalty provision of ₹ 83.9 million pertaining to periods prior to 1 April 2015 and ₹ 180.5 million pertaining to previous year ended 31 March 2016.

- Consequent to re-evaluation of costs to come of certain projects amounting to ₹ 227.8 million which was pertaining to periods prior to 1 April 2015.

- reversal of cash flow hedge reserve amounting to ₹ 248.1 million as on 1 April 2015 on re assessment of nature of hedging instruments.

C.10 Deferred tax assets

Indian GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Ind-AS 12 requires entities to account for deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. In addition, the various transitional adjustments lead to different temporary differences. According to the accounting policies, the Company has to account for such differences. Tax effect relating to prior period adjustments is recorded in the periods in which those prior period adjustments have been recorded.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

48. PREVIOUS YEAR FIGURES

Previous year figures have been reclassified to conform to this year's classification.

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number:
101248W/W-100022

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No: 108044

Place : New Delhi
Date : 29 May 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of GE Power India limited

Ashok Ganesan
Managing Director
(DIN 07468130)

Alain Christain Spohr
Non-Executive Director
(DIN 06981006)

Vijay Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Pradeepta Puhan
Company Secretary
(FCS No. 5138)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of
GE Power India Limited
(formerly known as Alstom India Limited)

1. REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the accompanying consolidated Ind AS financial statements of GE Power India Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), comprising the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement, the Consolidated 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 "the consolidated financial statements").

2. MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONSOLIDATED IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these consolidated Ind AS financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance (including other comprehensive income), consolidated cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial 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 financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

3. AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. While conducting the 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 consolidated 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Holding Company's preparation of the consolidated 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 Holding Company's Board of Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

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

4. OPINION

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 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 consolidated state of affairs (financial position) of the Group, as at 31 March 2017, and their consolidated profit (financial performance including other comprehensive income), their consolidated cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

5. OTHER MATTERS

The comparative financial information of the group for the year ended 31 March 2016 and the transition date opening balance sheet as at 1 April 2015 included in these consolidated Ind AS financial statements, are based on the previously issued statutory consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 audited by the predecessor auditor whose report for the year ended 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015 dated 9 May 2016 and 29 April 2015 respectively expressed an unmodified opinion on those standalone financial statements, as adjusted for the differences in the accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to the Ind AS, which have been audited by us.

6. REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 of the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financials statements.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.

(c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on 31 March 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies, none of the directors of the Group companies is disqualified as on 31 March 2017 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 Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure I".

(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 Auditor's) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The consolidated Ind AS financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group - Refer Note 41 to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

ii. Provision has been made in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts - Refer Note 22 and Note 45 to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements in respect of such items as it relates to the Group.

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts that were required to be transferred to the Investor Education Protection Fund by the Holding Company. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by subsidiary companies, incorporated in India.

iv. The Company has provided requisite disclosures in its consolidated Ind AS financial statements as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 and these are in accordance with the books of accounts maintained by the Company.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration number: 101248 W/W-100022

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No.: 108044

Place: New Delhi
Date: 29 May 2017

ANNEXURE I
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 6(f) of the Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of GE Power India Limited (formerly known as "Alstom India Limited") on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

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

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Group as of and for the year ended 31 March 2017, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The respective Board of Directors of the Holding company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, are 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 (the "Guidance Note") 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 respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

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

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

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

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

INHERENT LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

OPINION

In our opinion, the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, which are incorporated in India, have, 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 2017, 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 issued by the ICAI.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No.: 108044

Place: New Delhi
Date: 29 May 2017

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(₹ in million)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
ASSETS				
(1) Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	3,496.8	3,737.9	3,966.8
(b) Capital work-in-progress	4	279.4	393.1	628.5
(c) Intangible assets	5	4.0	4.8	12.9
(d) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	6	26.7	26.7	-
(ii) Non current loans	7	173.0	161.9	174.7
(iii) Other non current financial assets	8	1,032.4	0.2	-
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	9	1,121.5	1,200.0	833.3
(f) Other non-current tax assets	10	929.9	929.8	612.9
(g) Other non-current assets	11	67.5	88.9	69.8
		7,131.2	**6,543.3**	**6,298.9**
(2) Current assets				
(a) Inventories	12	3,890.4	3,635.9	4,347.2
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Trade receivables	13	8,450.7	10,809.5	9,166.6
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	14	8,486.5	5,119.0	7,165.2
(iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	15	15.5	17.8	20.4
(iv) Current loans	16	2,291.1	2,107.3	110.4
(v) Other current financial assets	17	3,880.9	3,987.4	6,207.2
(c) Other current assets	18	2,623.3	3,657.9	3,699.7
		29,638.4	**29,334.8**	**30,716.7**
Total assets		**36,769.6**	**35,878.1**	**37,015.6**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Equity share capital	19	672.3	672.3	672.3
(b) Other equity	20	7,601.6	7,582.1	8,977.0
		8,273.9	**8,254.4**	**9,649.3**
Liabilities				
(1) Non-current liabilities				
(a) Non current provisions	21	803.9	919.0	1,073.4
		803.9	**919.0**	**1,073.4**
(2) Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Trade payables	22			
- Micro, small and medium enterprises		47.5	126.0	160.0
- Others		9,192.1	7,958.2	9,143.8
(ii) Other current financial liabilities	23	1,047.7	17.8	17.1
(b) Other current liabilities	24	15,143.1	16,463.6	14,954.7
(c) Short term provisions	25	1,818.1	1,714.0	1,592.2
(d) Current tax liabilities	26	443.3	425.1	425.1
		27,691.8	**26,704.7**	**26,292.9**
Total equity and liabilities		**36,769.6**	**35,878.1**	**37,015.6**
Significant accounting policies	2			

The notes referred to are form an integral part of these financial statement

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number:
101248W/W-100022

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No: 108044

Place : New Delhi
Date : 29 May 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of GE Power India limited

Ashok Ganesan
Managing Director
(DIN 07468130)

Vijay Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Alain Christain Spohr
Non-Executive Director
(DIN 06981006)

Pradeepta Puhan
Company Secretary
(FCS No. 5138)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

(₹ in million)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Income			
Revenue from operations	27	20,412.3	17,577.0
Other income	28	1,456.8	1,843.7
Total income		**21,869.1**	**19,420.7**
Expenses			
Cost of material and erection services	29	11,143.9	9,806.4
Changes in work in progress	29	(388.3)	596.9
Excise duty on sale of goods		477.5	471.5
Employee benefits expense	30	4,867.5	5,484.7
Finance costs	31	508.3	217.2
Depreciation and amortisation expense	32	597.9	719.1
Other expenses	33	3,887.3	3,068.8
Total expenses		**21,094.1**	**20,364.6**
Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax		**775.0**	**(943.9)**
Exceptional items	34	518.0	-
Profit / (loss) before tax		**257.0**	**(943.9)**
Tax expense:			
(1) Current tax		154.0	0.3
(2) Tax related to earlier years		77.1	-
(3) Deferred tax charge/ (credit)	9	50.5	(363.8)
Profit/(Loss) for the year (A)		**(24.6)**	**(580.4)**
Other comprehensive income			
(a) Items that will be not reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability		67.5	(8.1)
Income tax relating to above		(23.4)	2.8
Other comprehensive income / (expense) for the year, net of tax (B)		**44.1**	**(5.3)**
Total comprehensive income / (expense) for the year (A+B)		**19.5**	**(585.7)**
Basic and diluted earnings per equity share	43	(0.37)	(8.63)
[Nominal value per share ₹10 (previous year ₹10)]			
Significant accounting policies	2		

The notes referred to are form an integral part of these financial statement

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number:
101248W/W-100022

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No: 108044

Place : New Delhi
Date : 29 May 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of GE Power India limited

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Managing Director
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Non-Executive Director
(DIN 06981006)

Vijay Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Pradeepta Puhan
Company Secretary
(FCS No. 5138)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(₹ in million)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
A. Equity share capital	19			
Balance at the beginning and end of the year		**672.3**	**672.3**	**672.3**
B. Other equity	20			
General reserve				
Balance at the beginning and end of the year		2,481.9	2,481.9	2,481.9
Surplus in Consolidated statement of Profit and Loss				
Balance at the beginning of the year		5,105.5	6,495.1	6,495.1
Profit / (Loss) for the year		(24.6)	(580.4)	-
		5,080.9	5,914.7	6,495.1
Dividends paid		-	672.3	-
Dividend distribution tax on proposed dividend on equity shares		-	136.9	-
Balance at the end of the year		5,080.9	5,105.5	6,495.1
Other comprehensive income				
Balance at the beginning of the year		(5.3)	-	-
Transfer from consolidated statement of profit and loss		44.1	(5.3)	-
Balance at the end of the year		38.8	(5.3)	-
Total		**7,601.6**	**7,582.1**	**8,977.0**

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number:
101248W/W-100022

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No: 108044

Place : New Delhi
Date : 29 May 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of GE Power India limited

Ashok Ganesan
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(DIN 06981006)

Vijay Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Pradeepta Puhan
Company Secretary
(FCS No. 5138)

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit / (loss) before tax	257.0	(943.9)
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	597.9	719.1
Liabilities/ provision no longer required written back	(70.9)	(150.8)
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	520.2	216.7
Bad debts written off	509.5	63.8
Provision for employee benefits	(401.3)	(99.3)
Unrealised loss/(gain) on restatement of foreign currency assets and liabilities, net	272.5	(31.5)
Loss/(Gain) on sale of Property, plant and equipment, net	15.1	(0.9)
Discounting of financial assets/liabilities at effective interest method	(568.2)	(493.5)
Use of name fee	-	(149.7)
Interest income	(533.0)	(414.6)
Finance costs	334.4	36.0
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	**933.2**	**(1,248.6)**
Adjustments for changes in working capital		
(Increase)/Decrease in non-current loans	(3.5)	24.0
(Increase) in other non-current assets	(6.6)	(11.2)
(Increase)/ Decrease in inventories	(254.5)	711.3
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivables	1,517.9	(1,881.0)
Decrease in margin money	-	3.1
Decrease in current loans	16.2	3.1
Decrease in other current financial assets	502.9	2,760.1
Decrease/(Increase) in other current assets	486.1	(125.9)
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables	1,155.5	(1,205.5)
Increase in other financial liabilities	1,032.4	-
(Decrease)/Increase in other current liabilities	(1,320.5)	1,508.9
Increase in short-term provisions	246.3	242.9
Cash generated from operating activities	**4,305.4**	**781.2**
Income tax (payments)	(7.1)	(161.0)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**4,298.3**	**620.2**
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Inter corporate deposits given	(2,370.0)	(2,085.0)
Inter corporate deposits received back	2,170.0	85.0
Interest received	528.5	284.4
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including Capital work in progress and capital advances)	(242.8)	(430.6)
Purchase of intangible assets	1.6	(2.3)
Sale proceeds of property, plant and equipment	1.8	156.7
Term deposits with maturity more than 12 months	(1,000.0)	-
Use of name fee	-	149.7
Investment in equity shares	-	(26.7)
Sale proceeds of OAK business	-	46.5
Net cash used in investing activities	**(914.1)**	**(1,822.3)**

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividend and corporate dividend tax paid	-	(809.2)
Interest paid	(17.2)	(35.1)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(17.2)**	**(844.3)**
Net cash flows during the year (A+B+C)	**3,367.0**	**(2,046.4)**
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**5,118.7**	**7,165.1**
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**8,485.7**	**5,118.7**
Components of cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year		
Cash on hand	0.2	0.2
Bank balances		
- In current account	636.3	465.6
- Term deposit (less than 3 months maturity)	7,850.0	4,653.2
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 14)	8,486.5	5,119.0
Add/(Less): Effect of exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currency	(0.8)	(0.3)
Cash and cash equivalents as restated	**8,485.7**	**5,118.7**

1. The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard - 7 on Statement of Cash Flows as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.
2. Figures in brackets indicate cash outflow.
3. Previous year amounts have been regrouped/reclassified, wherever necessary, to conform with current year's presentation.

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number:
101248W/W-100022

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No: 108044

Place : New Delhi
Date : 29 May 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of GE Power India limited

Ashok Ganesan
Managing Director
(DIN 07468130)

Vijay Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Alain Christain Spohr
Non-Executive Director
(DIN 06981006)

Pradeepta Puhan
Company Secretary
(FCS No. 5138)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

GE Power India Limited (name changed with effect from 5 August 2016, formerly known as ALSTOM India Limited) ('the Company') is a publicly owned Company, incorporated on 2 September 1992 as Asea Brown Boveri Management Limited, under the provisions of Indian Companies Act. The equity shares of the Company are listed on the BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited.

Its operations includes a composite range of activities viz. engineering, procurement, manufacturing, construction and servicing etc. of power plants and power equipment.

The Company has investment in GE Power Boilers Services Limited ('GEPBSL') (formerly known as Alstom Power Boilers Services Limited) and ALSTOM Boilers India Limited ('ABIL'), which are its wholly owned subsidiaries. The Company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as 'the Group') are incorporated in India and are engaged in the business of engineering, procurement, manufacturing, construction and servicing etc. of power plants and power equipment.

Alstom Boilers India Limited had dissolved vide notice dated 17 October 2016, issued by RoC-Kolkata (Registrar of Companies, Kolkata).

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements

2.1.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The consolidated financial statements up to and for the year ended 31 March 2016 were prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (previous GAAP), notified under Section 133 of the Act and other relevant provisions of the Act.

As these are the Group's first consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards has been applied. An explanation of how the transition to Ind AS has affected the previously reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Group is provided in Note 47.

Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated Balance Sheet based on current/ non-current classification in accordance with Schedule III, Division II of Companies Act, 2013 notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

An asset is classified as current when it is: a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle, b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading, c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or d) 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 classified as current when: a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle, b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading, c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Group has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non- current classification of assets and liabilities, except for projects business. The projects business comprises long-term contracts which have an operating cycle exceeding one year. For classification of current assets and liabilities related to projects business, the Group uses the duration of the contract as its operating cycle.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Group's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014.

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1.2 Basis of measurement

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

- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivatives instruments) - measured at fair value,
- defined benefit assets / liability – fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations,
- other financial assets and liabilities - measured at amortised cost.

2.1.3 Functional currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rupees or INR), which is the functional and presentation currency of all Group entities and all amounts are rounded to the nearest million and one decimals thereof, except as stated otherwise.

2.1.4 Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment recognised in the consolidated financial statements are as under :

- measurement of useful life, residual values and impairment of property, plant and equipment,
- recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used,
- measurement of defined benefit obligations and planned assets: key actuarial assumptions,
- recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources,
- impairment of financial assets and non financial assets,
- revenue and margin recognition on construction and/or long term service contracts and related provision.

2.1.5 Measurement of fair values

A number of the accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- 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 (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Group has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a finance team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the chief financial officer.

The finance team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, is used to measure fair values, then the finance team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

Significant valuation issues are reported to the Company's audit committee.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values used in preparing these consolidated financial statements is included in the respective notes.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

2.2.1 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

Alstom Boilers India Limited had dissolved vide notice dated 17 October 2016, issued by RoC-Kolkata (Registrar of Companies, Kolkata).

2.2.2 Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

2.3 Property, plant and equipment and Depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase price including import duties and non refundable purchase taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates, if any, directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its location and condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. Special tools are capitalised as plant and machinery.

Freehold land is carried at historical cost.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as the differences between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment and are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss when the property, plant and equipment is derecognized.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

The cost of fixed assets not ready for their intended use is recorded as capital work-in-progress before such date. Cost of construction that relate directly to specific fixed assets and that are attributable to construction activity in general and can be allocated to specific fixed assets are included in capital work-in-progress.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April 2015 measured as per the B.1.1 and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment. (Refer note 47)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value:

Property, plant and equipment, other than land, are depreciated on a pro-rata basis on Straight Line Method (SLM) using the rates arrived based on the useful lives of assets specified in Part C of Schedule II thereto of the Companies Act, 2013 or useful lives of assets estimated by the management based on technical advice in cases where a useful life is different than the useful lives indicated in Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, which represents the period over which management expects to use these assets, as follows :

Asset category	Management estimated Useful Life (in years)	Useful life as per schedule II (in years)
Factory buildings	Upto 30	30
Other buildings	Upto 60	60
Plant and equipment	Upto 15	15
Furniture and fixtures	Upto 10	10
Vehicles	Upto 8	8
Office equipment	Upto 5	5

Freehold land is not depreciated. Leasehold assets and leasehold improvements are amortised over the period of the lease or the estimated useful life, whichever is lower.

For all the assets, based on technical evaluation , the management believes that the residual value is Nil.

Asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each financial year end, considering the physical condition of the assets and benchmarking analysis or whenever there are indicators for review and adjusted prospectively.

2.4 Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets are stated at acquisition cost, net of accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of intangible assets recognised as at 1 April 2015 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets. (Refer note 47)

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of assets are measured as the differences between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

Amortisation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value:

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives.

The amortisation period, residual value and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortisation period is adjusted prospectively.

The Group amortises intangible assets with finite useful life using the straight-line method over the following periods:

Asset category	Useful Life (in years)
Software and license fee	5

2.5 Impairment of non financial assets

Assessment is done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an asset (tangible and intangible) may be impaired. For the purpose of assessing impairment, the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets, is considered as a cash generating unit. If any such indication exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the asset/cash generating unit is made. Assets whose carrying value exceeds their recoverable amount are written down to the recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's (CGU) fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

time value of money and risk specific to the CGU (or the asset) expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

Assessment is also done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior accounting periods may no longer exist or may have decreased. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

In the consolidated cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, demand deposits with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.7 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories comprise cost of purchase (net of recoverable taxes where applicable), and other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their respective present location and condition. The cost of various categories of inventories is arrived at as follows:

- Stores, spares, raw materials and components - at cost determined on the weighted average method.
- Packing materials, loose tools and consumables, being immaterial in value terms, and also based on their purchase mostly on need basis, are expensed to the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss at the point of purchase.

Contracts work-in-progress (herein referred to as "work in progress") is valued at cost. Cost includes direct materials, labour and appropriate proportion of overheads including depreciation.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Provision for obsolescence is made, wherever necessary.

The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

2.8 Leases

i. Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

At inception of an arrangement, it is determined whether the arrangement is or contains a lease.

At inception or on reassessment of the arrangement that contains a lease, the payments and other consideration required by such an arrangement are separated into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If it is concluded for a finance lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then an asset and a liability are recognised at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset. The liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on the liability is recognised using the incremental borrowing rate.

ii. Assets held under leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Group, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Group as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases..

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.9 Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short-term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Post-employment obligations

Defined contribution plans

Provident Fund: Contribution towards provident fund for certain employees is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as defined contribution schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis.

Superannuation: Contribution to Superannuation fund is charged to the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss on accrual basis. The Company pays contribution to a trust, which is maintained by Life Insurance Corporation of India to cover Company's liabilities towards Superannuation. Such benefits are classified as defined contribution plan as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on monthly basis.

Defined benefit plans

Provident Fund: Contributions towards provident fund for certain employees are made to a Trust administered by the Company. Such benefits are classified as defined benefit plan. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of the year and any shortfall in the fund size maintained by the Trust set up by the Company is additionally provided for.

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided on the basis of its actuarial valuation based on the projected unit credit method made at each Balance Sheet date. The Company funds gratuity benefits for its employees within the limits prescribed under The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 through contributions to a Scheme administered by the Life Insurance Corporation of India ('LIC').

(iii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

Compensated absences: The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absences and utilise it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since, the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilised wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase their entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method on the Balance Sheet date.

Changes in actuarial gains or losses are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

2.10 Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Group at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are recognised in consolidated statement of Profit and Loss.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(ii) Financial instruments

a. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

b. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost;
- FVOCI (fair value though other comprehensive income);
- FVTPL (fair value through consolidated statement of Profit and Loss)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest.

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in consolidated statement of Profit and Loss. However, see Note 2.9(ii)(e) for derivatives designated as hedging instruments.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in consolidated statement of Profit and Loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in consolidated statement of Profit and Loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to consolidated statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in consolidated statement of Profit and Loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in consolidated statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in consolidated statement of Profit and Loss. See Note 2.9(ii)(e) for financial liabilities designated as hedging instruments.

c. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

Financial liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expired.

The Group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in consolidated statement of Profit and Loss.

d. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the consolidated balance sheet when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

e. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Company holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency exposure.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognised in consolidated statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments to hedge the variability in cash flows associated with highly probable forecast transactions arising from changes in foreign exchange rates.

At inception of designated hedging relationships, the Company documents the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The Company also documents the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including whether the changes in cash flows of the hedged item and hedging instrument are expected to offset each other.

Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss.

For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortised through consolidated statement of Profit and Loss over the remaining term of the hedge using the EIR method. EIR amortisation may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss.

When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss.

2.11 Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for applicable jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

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

Current period tax and deferred tax is recognised in the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Group recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets – unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

2.12 Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. This inter alia involves discounting of the consideration due to the present value if payment extends beyond normal credit terms. Amounts disclosed as revenue are inclusive of excise duty and net of returns, trade allowances, rebates, value added taxes and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The Group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's activities as described below. The Group bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

a) Revenue from construction contracts

Contract prices are either fixed or subject to price escalation clauses. Revenues are recognised on a percentage completion method measured by segmented portions of the contract, i.e. "Contract Milestones" achieved. Contract Milestones, in respect of certain contracts, are considered on the basis of physical dispatch which is generally representative of the significant portion of the work done as per the terms and conditions of the contract. This inter alia involves discounting of the consideration due to the present value if payment extends beyond normal credit terms. The relevant cost is recognised in the consolidated financial statements in the year of recognition of revenues. Recognition of profit is adjusted to ensure that it does not exceed the estimated overall contract margin. Contract revenue earned in excess of billing has been included under "Other current financial assets" and billing in excess of contract revenue has been included under "Other current liabilities" in the consolidated Balance Sheet.

If it is expected that a contract will make a loss, the estimated loss is provided for in the books of account. Such losses are based on technical assessments and on management's analysis of the risk and exposure on a case to case basis.

Amounts due in respect of price escalation claims including those linked to published indices and/or variation in contract work are recognised as revenue only if the contract allows for such claims or variations and /or there is evidence that the customer has accepted it and it is probable that these will result in revenue and are capable of being reliably measured.

Liquidated damages/penalties are provided for, based on management's assessment of the estimated liability, as per contractual terms, technical evaluation, past experience and/or acceptance.

b) Revenue from sale of services

Sale of services are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided (percentage of completion method).

Other operational revenue represents income earned from the activities incidental to the business and is recognised when the right to receive the income is established as per the terms of contract.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.13 Other income/ other operating income

Interest income is recognised on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

Export benefits are accounted for to the extent there is reasonable certainty of utilisation/realisation of the same.

2.14 Earnings per share

a) Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss after tax for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

b) For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss after tax for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.15 Provisions and contingent liabilities/ assets

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group 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 determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

Warranty

A provision for warranties is recognised when the underlying products or services are sold. The provision is based on technical evaluation, historical warranty data and a weighting of all possible outcomes by their associated probabilities.

Onerous contract

A contract is considered to be onerous when the expected economic benefits to be derived by the Group from the contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision for an onerous contract is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before such a provision is made, the Group recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Restructuring

A provision for restructuring is recognised when the board has approved a detailed formal restructuring plan, and the restructuring either has commenced or has been announced publicly.

Site restoration

In accordance with the applicable legal requirements, a provision for decommission of assets, which are taken on lease, is recognised as per the terms of contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the best estimate of the cost of restoration.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each consolidated balance sheet date.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are not disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

2.16 Recent accounting pronouncements

Applicable standards issued but not yet effective

The amendment to Ind AS 7 requires the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the consolidated balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement.

The Group is evaluating the requirements of the amendment and the effect on the consolidated financial statements is being evaluated.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Gross block				Depreciation/ Amortisation				Net block
	As at 1 April 2016	Addition	Disposal	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016	Charge for the year	Disposal	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2017
Freehold land	110.8	-	-	110.8	-	-	-	-	110.8
Leasehold land	1.0	-	-	1.0	*	*	-	*	1.0
Leasehold improvements	163.0	-	-	163.0	20.7	60.4	-	81.1	81.9
Factory buildings	521.3	189.3	-	710.6	32.2	26.6	-	58.8	651.8
Other buildings	264.1	6.0	0.2	269.9	3.5	12.3	*	15.8	254.1
Plant and equipment	2,982.7	166.9	31.9	3,117.7	325.6	473.7	15.8	783.5	2,334.2
Furniture and fixtures	53.3	1.0	1.0	53.3	0.9	14.1	0.5	14.5	38.8
Vehicles	1.4	-	-	1.4	0.5	0.5	-	1.0	0.4
Office equipment	29.0	8.1	1.1	36.0	5.3	7.9	1.0	12.2	23.8
Total	**4,126.6**	**371.3**	**34.2**	**4,463.7**	**388.7**	**595.5**	**17.3**	**966.9**	**3,496.8**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Gross block				Depreciation/ Amortisation				Net block
	Deemed cost as at 1 April 2015 #	Addition	Disposal	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015	Charge for the year	Disposal	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2016
Freehold land	110.8	-	-	110.8	-	-	-	-	110.8
Leasehold land	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	*	-	*	1.0
Leasehold improvements	225.8	1.1	63.9	163.0	-	68.2	47.5	20.7	142.3
Factory buildings	476.1	45.6	0.4	521.3	-	32.3	0.1	32.2	489.1
Other buildings	252.8	11.3	-	264.1	-	3.5	-	3.5	260.6
Plant and equipment	2,802.1	565.5	384.9	2,982.7	-	589.8	264.2	325.6	2,657.1
Furniture and fixtures	69.1	2.6	18.4	53.3	-	12.5	11.6	0.9	52.4
Vehicles	4.5	-	3.1	1.4	-	0.5	-	0.5	0.9
Office equipment	24.6	9.5	5.1	29.0	-	8.9	3.6	5.3	23.7
Total	**3,966.8**	**635.6**	**475.8**	**4,126.6**	**-**	**715.7**	**327.0**	**388.7**	**3,737.9**

* Amount is below rounding off norm

Refer note 2.3

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 1 April 2016	Addition	Capitalisation	As at 31 March 2017
Factory buildings	180.1	12.3	189.3	3.1
Plant and equipment	212.4	197.6	133.7	276.3
Furniture and fixtures	0.6	0.4	1.0	-
Total	**393.1**	**210.3**	**324.0**	**279.4**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 1 April 2015	Addition	Capitalisation	As at 31 March 2016
Factory buildings	124.0	65.5	9.4	180.1
Plant and equipment	504.0	34.2	325.8	212.4
Furniture and fixtures	0.5	2.7	2.6	0.6
Total	**628.5**	**102.4**	**337.8**	**393.1**

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Gross block				Amortisation				Net block
	As at 1 April 2016	Addition	Disposal	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016	Charge for the year	Disposal	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2017
Software and license fees	8.2	1.6	1.1	8.7	3.4	2.4	1.1	4.7	4.0
Total	**8.2**	**1.6**	**1.1**	**8.7**	**3.4**	**2.4**	**1.1**	**4.7**	**4.0**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Gross block				Amortisation				Net block
	Deemed cost as at 1 April 2015 #	Addition	Disposal	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015	Charge for the year	Disposal	As at 31 March 2016	As at 31 March 2016
Software and license fees	12.9	2.3	7.0	8.2	-	3.4	-	3.4	4.8
Total	**12.9**	**2.3**	**7.0**	**8.2**	**-**	**3.4**	**-**	**3.4**	**4.8**

refer note 2.4

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. INVESTMENTS

(i) Other investments [in equity instrument (unquoted) valued at fair value through other comprehensive Income]

	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016		As at 01 April 2015	
	Numbers	(₹ in million)	Numbers	(₹ in million)	Numbers	(₹ in million)
Alstom Systems India Private Limited equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up	2,665,000	26.7	2,665,000	26.7	-	-
Total		**26.7**		**26.7**		**-**

Equity instrument designated at fair value through other comprehensive Income

At 1 April 2015, the Group designated the investments shown below as equity shares at FVOCI because these equity shares represent investments that the Group intends to hold for long term for strategic purpose.

(₹ in million)

	Fair Value	Dividend income	Fair Value	Dividend income	Fair Value
	As at 31 March 2017	2016-17	As at 31 March 2016	2015-16	As at 01 April 2015
Alstom Systems India Private Limited	26.7	-	26.7	-	-
	26.7	**-**	**26.7**	**-**	**-**

No investments were disposed of during 2016-17 and there were no transfers of any cumulative gain or loss within equity relating to these investments.

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	26.7	26.7	-

7. NON CURRENT LOANS

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Unsecured, considered good			
Security deposits	173.0	161.9	174.7
Total	**173.0**	**161.9**	**174.7**

The Group's exposure to credit risks relating to financial assets carried at amortised cost are disclosed in note 45.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. OTHER NON CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS*

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Other bank deposits			
- Term deposits with maturity more than 12 months	1,000.0	0.2	-
Interest accrued on deposits	32.4	-	-
Total	**1,032.4**	**0.2**	**-**

*On May 23, 1997 Haryana Power Generation Corporation (HPGC) executed contracts with Alstom Germany and Alstom India (then ABB entities, predecessor in interest of the Alstom entities mentioned). On April 17, 2000 Alstom terminated the contracts due to breach by HPGC for non-payment of milestone payments due. In May 2001 HPGC encashed the bank guarantees of the two Alstom entities. Alstom then invoked arbitration. Arbitration proceedings lasted 9 years and the tribunal issued a reasoned unanimous award in May 2010.

HPGC then filed objections to the award in the district court of Panchkula and high court of Chandigarh. Alstom won in all forums. Thereafter HPGC moved a special leave petition in the Supreme Court which is currently pending. Alstom/ GE argued for and the Supreme court passed an order granting leave and issued an interim stay on the operation of the award, subject to payment of ₹ 1000 million (against Bank Guarantee). The amount of ₹ 1000 million alongwith interest thereon amounting to ₹ 32.4 million (previous year ₹ Nil) (belonging to the two Alstom/ GE entities) is thus held in trust pending final order and presented as "other current financial liabilities", refer note 23.

Term deposit of Rs 0.2 million was Pledged with bank against bank guarantee.

9. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (NET)

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Deferred tax assets on account of			
Brought forward losses	-	401.6	-
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	562.5	402.0	335.4
Expenses disallowed under Income - tax Act, 1961, to be allowed in future years	763.3	643.4	728.7
Total deferred tax assets	**1,325.8**	**1,447.0**	**1,064.1**
Deferred tax liabilities on account of			
Difference between WDV of fixed assets as per books and under Income tax Act, 1961	(189.7)	(236.5)	(230.8)
Other	(14.6)	(10.5)	-
	(204.3)	**(247.0)**	**(230.8)**
Deferred tax assets (net)	**1,121.5**	**1,200.0**	**833.3**

Movement in deferred tax assets

(₹ in million)

	Brought forward losses	Provision for doubtful debts and advances	Expenses disallowed under Income tax Act, 1961, to be allowed in future years	Others	Difference between WDV of fixed assets as per books and under Income tax Act, 1961	Total
As on 1 April 2015	-	335.4	728.7	-	(230.8)	833.3
- to statement of profit and loss	401.6	66.6	(88.1)	(10.5)	(5.7)	363.8
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	2.8	-	-	2.8
As on 31 March 2016	**401.6**	**402.0**	**643.4**	**(10.5)**	**(236.5)**	**1,200.0**
- to statement of profit and loss						
Tax related to earlier years	-	-	(4.6)	-	-	(4.6)
Deferred tax charge	(401.6)	160.5	147.9	(4.1)	46.8	(50.5)
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	(23.4)	-	-	(23.4)
As on 31 March 2017	**-**	**562.5**	**763.3**	**(14.6)**	**(189.7)**	**1,121.5**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before income taxes is summarised below :

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Profit / (loss) before tax	257.0	(943.9)
Enacted tax rates in India	34.61%	34.61%
Computed expected tax expenses	88.9	(326.7)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible for tax purposes	115.6	(31.4)
Adjustments to tax rates	-	(5.4)
Income tax expenses	**204.5**	**(363.5)**

10. OTHER NON CURRENT TAX ASSETS

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Unsecured, considered Good			
Advance tax and tax deducted at source (net of provision for income tax)	929.9	929.8	612.9
Total	**929.9**	**929.8**	**612.9**
Provision for income tax	3,552.0	3,552.0	3,551.6

11. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Unsecured, considered Good			
Capital advances	31.0	45.8	15.5
Prepaid expenses	36.5	43.1	54.3
Total	**67.5**	**88.9**	**69.8**

12. INVENTORIES

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Raw materials	144.6	269.8	378.1
Stores and spares	51.4	56.2	70.1
Components	51.7	55.5	47.7
Work in progress	3,642.7	3,254.4	3,851.3
Total	**3,890.4**	**3,635.9**	**4,347.2**

The Company has made provision on inventories amounting to ₹54.5 million (31 March 2016 : ₹59.1 million and 1 April 2015 : ₹51.1 million) on account of slow moving items. The provision created and reversal are included in cost of materials consumed.

13. TRADE RECEIVABLES

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Unsecured, considered good	8,450.7	10,809.5	9,166.6
Doubtful	1,022.0	874.1	632.0
Loss allowance	(1,022.0)	(874.1)	(632.0)
Total	**8,450.7**	**10,809.5**	**9,166.6**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Trade receivables includes retention monies which is not yet due for payment as per terms of the contract are as follows:

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Unsecured, considered good	3,799.1	5,171.8	4,387.2
Doubtful	412.1	542.5	425.0
Loss allowance	(412.1)	(542.5)	(425.0)

For trade receivables from related parties refer note 37.

The Group's exposure to credit and currency risks, and loss allowances related to financial assets carried at amortised cost are disclosed in note 45.

14. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Balances with banks:			
- In current account	636.3	465.6	682.9
- Term deposit (less than 3 months maturity)	7,850.0	4,653.2	6,482.0
Cash on hand	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total	**8,486.5**	**5,119.0**	**7,165.2**

During the year, the Company had specified bank notes or other denomination note as defined in the MCA notification G.S.R. 308(E) dated 30 March 2017 on the details of specified bank notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016, the denomination wise SBNs and other notes as per notification is given below :

	SBNs (₹)	Other denomination notes (₹)	Total (₹)
Closing cash in hand as on 8 November 2016	156,000	761	1,56,761
(+) Permitted receipts	61,000	583,502	6,44,502
(-) Permitted payments	-	(161,334)	(1,61,334)
(-) Amount deposited in banks	(217,000)	(300,000)	(5,17,000)
Closing cash in hand as on 30 December 2016	**-**	**122,929**	**1,22,929**

For the purpose of this clause, the term 'Specified Bank Notes' shall have the same meaning as provided in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs number S.O. 3407 (E), dated the 8 November 2016.

15. BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Other bank balances:			
- Term deposits with maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months	0.2	-	3.3
- In unclaimed dividend accounts	15.3	17.8	17.1
Total	**15.5**	**17.8**	**20.4**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16. CURRENT LOANS

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Unsecured, considered good			
Security deposits	6.1	22.3	25.4
Inter corporate deposit with related parties (refer note 37)	2,285.0	2,085.0	85.0
Total	**2,291.1**	**2,107.3**	**110.4**

The Group's exposure to credit risk related to financial assets carried at amortised cost are disclosed in note 45.

17. OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Earnest money deposits	17.2	25.5	21.2
Fair value / mark to market of firm commitments / derivatives	255.9	358.4	373.1
Contract revenue in excess of billing	3,486.4	3,454.2	5,793.8
Interest accrued on deposits			
- deposit with banks and others	18.1	17.2	18.9
- inter corporate deposits	103.3	132.1	0.2
Total	**3,880.9**	**3,987.4**	**6,207.2**

For interest accrued on inter corporate deposits from related parties refer note 37.

The Group's exposure to credit risk related to financial assets carried at amortised cost are disclosed in note 45.

18. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Unsecured, considered good			
Advances to suppliers	699.5	1,442.0	1,205.7
Advances to employees	39.5	43.9	59.3
Reimbursable expenses	317.9	217.6	230.5
Prepaid expenses	134.9	175.8	129.5
Balances with government authorities	1,431.5	1,778.6	2,074.7
Unsecured, considered doubtful			
Balances with government authorities	520.2	208.0	260.7
Less : Provision for balances with government authorities	(520.2)	(208.0)	(260.7)
Advances to suppliers	83.1	79.5	76.5
Less : Provision for doubtful advances	(83.1)	(79.5)	(76.5)
Total	**2,623.3**	**3,657.9**	**3,699.7**

For reimbursable expenses and advances to suppliers to related parties refer note 37.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

19. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital

	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016		As at 01 April 2015	
	Numbers	(₹ in million)	Numbers	(₹ in million)	Numbers	(₹ in million)
Equity shares of ₹10 each	195,000,000	1,950.0	195,000,000	1,950.0	195,000,000	1,950.0
Preference share of ₹100 each	40,500,000	4,050.0	40,500,000	4,050.0	40,500,000	4,050.0
Total		**6,000.0**		**6,000.0**		**6,000.0**

Issued, subscribed and fully paid up

	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016		As at 01 April 2015	
	Numbers	(₹ in million)	Numbers	(₹ in million)	Numbers	(₹ in million)
Equity shares of ₹10 each	67,227,471	672.3	67,227,471	672.3	67,227,471	672.3
Total		**672.3**		**672.3**		**672.3**

a. Movement of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Equity Shares	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016		As at 01 April 2015	
	Numbers	(₹ in million)	Numbers	(₹ in million)	Numbers	(₹ in million)
At the beginning of the year	67,227,471	672.3	67,227,471	672.3	67,227,471	672.3
At the end of the year	**67,227,471**	**672.3**	**67,227,471**	**672.3**	**67,227,471**	**672.3**

b. Terms / rights attached to equity shares

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

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

c. Shares held by holding / ultimate holding Company and / or their subsidiaries
(refer note 37)

	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016		As at 01 April 2015	
	Numbers	(₹ in million)	Numbers	(₹ in million)	Numbers	(₹ in million)
Equity share by ALSTOM India Tracking BV (Formerly known as ALSTOM FINANCE BV), Netherlands, the immediate holding Company	46,088,294	460.9	46,088,294	460.9	46,088,294	460.9
Equity share by GE Energy Europe BV Netherlands, subsidiary of ultimate holding company	13,789	0.1	13,789	0.1	-	-

GE Energy Europe BV (GEEE B.V.) on 2 May 2017, sold its entire shareholding (13,789 shares) in the Company to Alstom India Tracking BV (formerly known as Alstom Finance BV). On account of this transaction, GEEE BV will no longer be shown as a promoter in any disclosures made by the Company in accordance with applicable laws in India and in the shareholding pattern of the Company, on a going forward basis.

General Electric Company, United States is the ultimate holding company with effect from 2 November 2015. ALSTOM France was ultimate holding company and ALSTOM Holdings France was holding company till 1 November 2015.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016		As at 01 April 2015	
	Numbers	% holding in the class	Numbers	% holding in the class	Numbers	% holding in the class
ALSTOM India Tracking BV (Formerly known as ALSTOM FINANCE BV), Netherlands (the immediate holding Company)	46,088,294	68.56	46,088,294	68.56	46,088,294	68.56

e. Shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash (during 5 years immediately preceding 31 March 2017)

6,097,561 equity shares of ₹10 each issued to the erstwhile shareholders of ALSTOM Holdings (India) Limited pursuant to the Scheme of Amalgamation which became effective on 20 April 2012 with effect from 1 April 2011, the appointed date without payment being received in cash.

20. OTHER EQUITY

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
General reserve			
Balance at the beginning and end of the year	2,481.9	2,481.9	2,481.9
Surplus in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss			
Balance at the beginning of the year	5,105.5	6,495.1	6,495.1
Add : (Loss) for the year	(24.6)	(580.4)	-
Less : Dividend on equity shares for the year	-	(672.3)	-
Less : Dividend distribution tax on dividend on equity shares	-	(136.9)	-
Balance at the end of the year	5,080.9	5,105.5	6,495.1
Other comprehensive income			
Balance at the beginning of the year	(5.3)	-	-
Remeasurements [income / (expense)] of defined benefit liability	67.5	(8.1)	-
Income tax relating to above	(23.4)	2.8	-
Balance at the end of the year	**38.8**	**(5.3)**	**-**
Total	**7,601.6**	**7,582.1**	**8,977.0**

After the reporting date the following dividend (excluding dividend distribution tax) is proposed by the board of directors subject to the approval at the annual general meeting. The dividends has not been recognised as liabilities. Dividend would attract dividend distribution tax when declared or paid.

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Proposed dividend	201.7 (₹3 per equity share)	Nil	672.3 (₹10 per equity share)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

21. NON CURRENT PROVISIONS

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Provision for employee benefits :			
Provision for compensated absences	229.3	213.1	315.8
Provision for other employee benefits	-	142.9	128.9
Other provisions:			
Provision for decommission cost	30.0	27.5	25.0
Provisions for warranty	544.6	535.5	603.7
Total	**803.9**	**919.0**	**1,073.4**

22. TRADE PAYABLES

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Trade Payables			
- Micro, small and medium enterprises	47.5	126.0	160.0
- Others	9,192.1	7,958.2	9,143.8
Total	**9,239.6**	**8,084.2**	**9,303.8**

For trade payables from related parties refer note 37.

23. OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Amount held in trust (refer note 8)	1,032.4	-	-
Unclaimed dividend	15.3	17.8	17.1
Total	**1,047.7**	**17.8**	**17.1**

24. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Payments received in advance from customer	4,512.5	6,773.5	7,434.7
Billing in excess of contract revenue	10,443.1	9,466.4	7,312.5
Statutory dues	187.5	218.6	205.9
Book overdraft	-	5.1	1.6
Total	**15,143.1**	**16,463.6**	**14,954.7**

For payment received in advance from related parties refer note 37.

25. SHORT-TERM PROVISIONS

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Provision for employee benefits :			
Provision for compensated absences	80.8	222.4	81.0
Provision for gratuity [refer note 34(I)]	-	14.4	1.1
Provision for other employee benefits	641.8	827.9	985.1
Other provisions :			
Provisions for warranty	136.2	133.9	150.9
Provision for contingencies/others	959.3	515.4	374.1
Total	**1,818.1**	**1,714.0**	**1,592.2**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Movement of provisions for warranty (Non current and current)

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
As at beginning of the year	669.4	754.6
Less: Reversal during the year, net of addition	(45.8)	(141.1)
Add: Finance cost	57.2	55.9
As at end of the year	**680.8**	**669.4**

Movement of provision for contingencies/others

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
As at beginning of the year	515.4	360.8
Add: Addition during the year, net of reversals	443.9	154.6
As at end of the year	**959.3**	**515.4**

Information about Other provisions and significant estimates

Warranty - Warranty costs are estimated on the basis of contractual agreement, technical evaluation and past experience. The timing of outflows is expected to be as per warranty periods as specified in various contracts.

Contingencies/Others - Provision for contingencies represents estimates made mainly for probable claims arising out of litigations / disputes pending with various authorities.

26. CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Provision for tax (net of advance tax)	443.3	425.1	425.1
Total	**443.3**	**425.1**	**425.1**
Advance tax and Tax deducted at source	3,229.5	3,016.5	3,016.1

27. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Construction contracts (inclusive of excise duty)	18,927.5	16,227.3
Sale of services	1,405.2	1,243.7
Other operating income- scrap sales	79.6	106.0
Revenue from operations (gross)	**20,412.3**	**17,577.0**

28. OTHER INCOME

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Interest income from		
- deposit with banks and others	381.4	258.6
- inter corporate deposits	151.6	156.0
- effective interest method on financial assets at amortised cost	539.1	436.3
Net gain from foreign currency transactions and translation	-	282.0
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	0.9
Liabilities/ provision no longer required written back	70.9	279.6
Use of name fee	-	149.7
Miscellaneous income	313.8	280.6
Total	**1,456.8**	**1,843.7**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

29. COST OF MATERIAL AND ERECTION SERVICES

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Raw materials and components consumed	6,073.6	6,303.2
Project materials and erection services	5,070.3	3,503.2
Total	**11,143.9**	**9,806.4**
Changes in Work in progress		
Opening	3,254.4	3,851.3
Closing	3,642.7	3,254.4
(Increase) / decrease during the period	**(388.3)**	**596.9**

30. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Salaries, wages and bonus *	4,348.8	4,963.4
Contribution to provident and other funds	219.4	294.3
Staff welfare expenses	299.3	227.0
Total	**4,867.5**	**5,484.7**

* Includes ₹ 0.3 million (previous year - ₹ Nil) cost received from General Electric Company, ultimate holding Company, ultimate parent company for grant of options to certain employees of the Company covered under ESOP schemes.

31. FINANCE COSTS

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Interest accrued on provisions	333.2	33.1
Interest on net defined benefit liability	1.2	0.9
Interest on shortfall of advance tax installment	-	2.0
Interest using effective interest method on financial liabilities at amortised cost	173.9	181.2
Total	**508.3**	**217.2**

32. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Depreciation and amortisation on property, plant and equipment	595.5	715.7
Amortisation on intangible assets	2.4	3.4
Total	**597.9**	**719.1**

33. OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Power, fuel and water	208.4	264.7
Communication expenses	150.9	118.0
Rent	296.4	307.7
Repairs and maintenance	301.1	335.5
Insurance	41.4	88.9
Rates and taxes	279.1	137.5
Royalty and trademark fee	280.5	224.1
Travelling and conveyance	420.7	394.5
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	519.3	216.7
Bad debts written off	509.5	63.8

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Payment to auditors (excluding service tax):		
Audit fee	6.5	5.1
Tax audit fees	1.6	1.3
Limited reviews	3.1	2.4
Other services	2.6	2.3
Out-of-pocket expenses	1.6	0.9
Electronic data processing expenses	220.3	278.8
Legal and professional charges	109.3	259.2
Loss on sale / retirement of property, plant and equipment (net)	15.1	-
Net loss from foreign currency transactions and translation	72.1	-
Security expenses	83.8	81.4
Bank charges	87.8	94.4
Directors' fee	3.2	3.0
Corporate social responsibility (refer note 39)	23.8	42.7
Miscellaneous expenses	249.3	145.9
Total	**3,887.3**	**3,068.8**

34. GRATUITY AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

I) Gratuity

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 (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The plan is funded with an insurance company in the form of a qualifying insurance policy.

The following tables summarise the components of net employee benefit expense recognised in the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the Consolidated balance sheet for the respective plans.

a) Amount recognised in Consolidated balance sheet

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	667.5	784.4	700.8
Fair value of plan assets	682.7	770.0	699.7
Net funded obligation	**(15.2)**	**14.4**	**1.1**
Net defined benefit liability / (asset) recognised in Consolidated balance sheet	-	14.4	1.1
Net defined benefit liability / (asset) unrecognised in Consolidated balance sheet	(15.2)	-	-

b) Movement in benefit obligations

(₹ in million)

	2016-17	2015-16
Opening of defined benefit obligation	784.4	700.8
Current service cost	62.8	54.9
Interest on defined benefit obligation	63.0	56.2
Remeasurements due to :		
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	50.4	(12.8)
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions	0.2	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	(136.1)	35.3
Benefits paid	(157.2)	(50.0)
Closing of defined benefit obligation	**667.5**	**784.4**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

c) Movement in plan assets

(₹ in million)

	2016-17	2015-16
Opening fair value of plan assets	770.0	699.7
Employer contributions	18.0	49.8
Interest on plan assets	61.8	56.1
Administration expenses	-	-
Remeasurements due to :		
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	(9.9)	14.4
Benefits paid	(157.2)	(50.0)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**682.7**	**770.0**

d) Expenses recognised in the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in million)

	2016-17	2015-16
Current service cost	62.8	54.9
Interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	1.2	0.9
Total expense charged to the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss	**64.0**	**55.8**

e) Expenses recognised in Consolidated Other comprehensive income

(₹ in million)

	2016-17	2015-16
Opening amount recognised in OCI outside the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss	8.1	-
Remeasurements during the period due to :		
Change in financial assumptions	50.4	(12.8)
Change in demographic assumptions	0.2	-
Experience adjustments	(136.1)	35.3
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	9.9	(14.4)
Total (income) / expense charged to Consolidated Other comprehensive income	**(67.5)**	**8.1**

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

(₹ in million)

	2016-17	2015-16
Investments with insurer under cash accumulation scheme	100%	100%

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

f) Actuarial assumptions for gratuity:

(₹ in million)

	2016-17	2015-16
Discount rate	7.30%	8.00%
Expected rate of return on assets	7.50%	8.00%
Attrition rate	8.52%	9.00%
Salary growth rate*	10.00% until year 1 inclusive, then 8.00%	8.00%

Future mortality rate is based on published rates under the Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult table.

*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.

The expected contribution payable to the plan next year is Nil.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Projected plan cash flow

The table below shows the expected cash flow profile of the benefits to be paid to the current membership of the plan based on past service of the employees as at the valuation date:

Maturity profile	(₹ in million)
Expected benefits for the year 1	70.4
Expected benefits for the year 2	66.0
Expected benefits for the year 3	64.9
Expected benefits for the year 4	56.4
Expected benefits for the year 5	53.1
Expected benefits for the year 6	62.1
Expected benefits for the year 7	54.3
Expected benefits for the year 8	54.5
Expected benefits for the year 9	45.9
Expected benefits for the year 10 and above	1,014.3

The weighted average duration to the payment of these cash flow is 8.96 years.

g) Sensitivity analysis

Gratuity is a lump sum plan and the cost of providing these benefits is typically less sensitive to small changes in demographic assumptions. The key actuarial assumptions to which the benefit obligation results are particularly sensitive to are discount rate and future salary escalation rate. The following table summarizes the impact in percentage terms on the reported defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period arising on account of an increase or decrease in the reported assumption by 50 basis points.

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017		As at 31 March 2016	
	Discount Rate	Salary escalation rate	Discount Rate	Salary escalation rate
Impact of increase in 50 bps on defined benefit obligation	(4.31%)	4.36%	(4.25%)	4.30%
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on defined benefit obligation	4.66%	(4.14%)	4.60%	(4.10%)

These sensitivities have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions at the accounting date. There have been no changes from the previous periods in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses.

Information relating to sensitivity analysis for actuarial assumptions, other than disclosed above, including the methods and assumptions used in preparing the analysis, as required by paras 145 (a) and 145(b) respectively, of the Indian Accounting Standard – 19 'Employee Benefits' is not available with the Company.

h) Exceptional items

Over the past few years, capital investments in the power sector had slowed down and several projects had stalled due to external factors blocking Company's financial resources and creating large work in progress. All these led to lower sales and revenue generation impacting Company's financial performance. In the overall business interests of the Company, it was decided to right-size the scale of operations of the Company. This has led to rationalising the work force of the Company to match with the backlog and operating levels. Consequently, the Company has recognised the expense of ₹ 518.0 million (previous year ₹ Nil).

This rationalisation is being carried on as part of the ongoing steps taken by the Company to reduce the operating costs and improve the competitiveness.

II) Provident Fund

In respect of certain eligible employees, the Company has a provident fund plan which is administered through a trust. The Trust deed provides for the Company to make good any deficiency in the interest to be paid by the Trust to it's members and the income earned by it. Accordingly the plan is as a defined benefit plan. The Company has obtained an actuarial valuation of the Provident fund liability as at the Balance Sheet date and accordingly the Company has recognised a provision of ₹ Nil million (previous year ₹Nil million) towards provident fund liability. The Actuary has not provided the other details to meet the disclosure requirement of the Indian Accounting Standard 19 "Employee Benefits" and accordingly the disclosures included are limited to the extent of those provided by the Actuary.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

However, details of contribution made by the Company, the total provident fund liability as per the Trust's accounts and plan assets held by it are given below:

(₹ in million)

	2016-17	2015-16
Contribution made by the Company during the year*	111.7	112.7
Total provident fund liability	2,471.8	2,290.2
Plan assets held by the Trust	2,559.1	2,344.6

The principal assumptions used by the actuary in valuing provident fund liability are as follows:

(₹ in million)

	2016-17	2015-16
Discount rate	7.47%	8.00%
Increase in compensation levels	10.00% until year 1 inclusive, then 8.00%	8.00%
Interest rate	8.65%	8.00%

*Included under Employee Benefit Expense in the head Contribution to Provident and Other Funds.

Information relating to reconciliation from the opening balance to closing balance for plan assets and present value of defined benefit obligation, classes of plan assets held, sensitivity analysis for actuarial assumptions, other than disclosed above, including the methods and assumptions used in preparing the analysis, asset-liability matching strategy, expected contribution for the next year and maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation, as required by paras 140, 141, 145 (a), 145(b), 146 and 147 respectively, of the Indian Accounting Standard – 19 'Employee Benefits' is not available with the Company.

III) Defined contribution plan

In respect of defined contribution plan, the Company has recognized the following amounts in the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss:

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Employer's contribution to provident fund	175.1	186.1
Employers contribution to superannuation fund	56.2	62.9

35. LEASE COMMITMENTS

Operating leases

The Group's significant operating lease arrangements are in respect of premises (residential, offices etc.). The lease term for these leases includes a lock-in period and in certain cases are renewable by mutual consent on mutually agreeable terms. Lease payments under operating leases are recognised in the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss.

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Total minimum lease outstanding:		
Due within one year	295.4	330.7
Due later than one year and not later than five years	879.0	913.9
Due later than five years	156.1	293.0
	1,330.5	**1,537.6**

With respect to all operating leases, lease payments of ₹ 296.4 million (previous year – ₹ 307.7 million) have been recognised as an expense in the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss.

There is no contingent rent in the lease agreements. The lease term is for 1-9 years and is renewable at the mutual agreement of both the parties. There are no restrictions imposed by lease arrangements. There are no subleases.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

36. SEGMENT INFORMATION

An operating segment is a component that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. The Group has considered one business segment i.e. Power as the primary reporting segment on the basis that the risk and returns of the Group is primarily determined by the nature of products and services.

Chief Operating Decision maker of Group is the Managing Director, along with the Board of Directors, who review the periodic results of the Group.

Details of Turnover

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Turnover	
	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Boilers and accessories	4,273.8	4,557.9
Construction of industrial and non- industrial plants, structures and facilities	13,251.3	9,515.4
Architectural and engineering services	1,263.2	1,134.4
Installation, maintenance and repair services	582.8	769.8
Other project items *	1,041.2	1,599.5
	20,412.3	**17,577.0**

*Project items include equipment and miscellaneous items meant for execution of projects.

Segment reporting - Geographical segments

The analysis of geographical segments is based on the geographical location of the customers.

Segment Information for the year ended:

Revenue:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
India	11,300.2	12,327.0
Outside India	9,112.0	5,250.0
Total	**20,412.3**	**17,577.0**

Non current assets :

(₹ in million)

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
India	4,777.6	5,154.5
Outside India	-	-
Total	**4,777.6**	**5,154.5**

Major customer :

One customer accounts for 18 % approximately (previous year 29% approximately) of Group's total revenue from operation.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

37. RELATED PARTY

37.1 List of related parties

Parties with whom control exists:

General Electric Company, United States (Since Nov 02, 2015)*	(Ultimate Holding Company)
"Alstom India Tracking BV (Formerly known as ALSTOM FINANCE BV)"	(Holding Company)

* ALSTOM France was Ultimate Holding Company and ALSTOM Holdings France was Holding Company till 1 November 2015

Key managerial personnel (KMP)

Mr. Ashok Ganesan – Director (w.e.f. 1 April 2016) and Managing Director (w.e.f. 1 May 2016)
Mr. Patrick Ledermann – Vice Chairman and Managing Director (untill 31 March 2016)

Other related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year (fellow subsidiaries/associates)

Alstom Power Hydraulique SAS, PT General Electric Power Solutions Indonesia (formerly known as PT Alstom Power Energy System Indonesia), Alstom S&E Africa Proprietary Limited, Alstom Renewable Austria GmbH, Wuhan Boiler Company Limited, GE Inspection Robotics AG (formerly known as ALSTOM Inspection Robotics Ltd), GE Power Services (I) Private Limited, GE India industrial Private Limited, General Electric Croatia Limited. (formerly known as ALSTOM CROATIA Ltd), GE Strongwish Automation & Controls Technology Development (Shenzhen) Company Limited. (formerly known as ALSTOM Strongwish co, Ltd), GE Power Estonia AS (formerly known as ALSTOM Estonia AS), GE Intelligent Platforms Private Limited., Alstom Power Service, Alstom Power Italia Spa, Alstom Power Conversion, Alstom Asia Pte Limited, General Electric International, INC, Alstom Ressources Management SA, GE Power Norway AS (formerly known as ALSTOM Norway AS), Alstom Renewable Malaysia Sdn Bhd, Alstom Holdings, GE T&D India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM T&D India Limited), GE Renewable R&D India Private Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Hydro R&D India Limited), GE Renewable Technologies (formerly known as Alstom Renewable Technologies), Alstom SA, Alstom Management SA, GE Power Solutions Japan K.K. (formerly known as Alstom Power Japan K.K), Alstom Systems India Private Limited, Grid Solutions SAS (formerly known as Alstom Grid SAS), General Electric Technology GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM Technologie AG Switzerland), General Electric International INC, General Electric Energy UK Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Ltd, United Kingdom), General Electric (Switzerland) GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM (Switzerland) Ltd), GE Renewable Sweden AB (formerly known as ALSTOM Renewable Sweden AB), GE Renewable Energy Canada Inc. (formerly known as Alstom Renewable Power Canada Inc. / Alstom Energies Renouvelables Canada), GE Renewable (Switzerland) GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM Renewable (Switzerland) LLC), GE Power Vietnam Company Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Vietnam Company Ltd), GE Power Systems GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Systems GmbH), GE Power Sweden AB (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Sweden AB), GE Power Sp.z.o.o. (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Sp.z o.o.), GE Power Solutions (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as ALSTOM Asia Pacific Sdn. Bhd.), GE Power Services (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as Alstom Services Sdn. Bhd.),GE Power AG (formerly known as Alstom Power Gmbh), GE Middle East FZE (formerly known as Alstom Middle East Ltd.), GE Hydro France (formerly known as Alstom Hydro France), GE Energy Products France SNC, GE Energy Colombia S.A. (formerly known as ALSTOM Colombia S.A.), GE Energias Renovaveis Limiteda. (formerly known as Alstom Energias Renovaveis Ltda), GE Boiler Deutschland GmbH (formerly known as Alstom Boiler Deutschland GmbH), Alstom Transport India Limited, Alstom Thermal Service Chile SpA, Alstom Technical Services (Shanghai) Company, Limited, Alstom Saudi Arabia Transport and Power Limited, Alstom Renovables Espana S.L., Alstom Renewable Rus Limited, Alstom Renewable Hydro Spain, S.L.U., Alstom Power, S.A.U., Alstom Power Systems, Alstom Power Service (Pty) Limited, Alstom Power Inc., Alstom IS&T, Alstom International Mobility Management AG, Alstom Bharat Forge Power Private Limited , Alstom Arabia Power Factory Company Limited, Alstom (Thailand) Limited.

Joint venture under the common control of the Ultimate Holding Company

NTPC GE Power Services Private Limited (formerly known as NTPC Alstom Power Services Private Limited)

Related parites till 01 Nov 2015

ALSTOM Transport India Limited
Alstom Systems India Private Limited
ALSTOM Transport SA
ALSTOM Holdings
ALSTOM SA

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Related party transactions

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Transactions with fellow subsidiaries		
Revenue from operations		
Alstom (Thailand) Limited	15.9	263.4
Alstom Arabia Power Factory Company Limited	8.0	2.3
Alstom Bharat Forge Power Private Limited	589.2	283.5
Alstom International Mobility Management AG	21.7	41.0
Alstom IS&T	17.5	15.7
Alstom Power Inc.	565.0	384.4
Alstom Power Service (Pty) Limited	1.5	14.9
Alstom Power Systems	2,534.7	1,448.2
Alstom Power, S.A.U.	27.2	9.1
Alstom Renewable Hydro Spain, S.L.U.	388.2	200.4
Alstom Renewable Rus Limited	40.8	-
Alstom Renovables Espana S.L.	40.6	-
Alstom Saudi Arabia Transport and Power Limited	23.3	22.8
Alstom Technical Services (Shanghai) Company, Limited	793.6	32.7
Alstom Thermal Service Chile SpA	1.6	14.1
Alstom Transport India Limited	-	113.3
GE Boiler Deutschland GmbH (formerly known as Alstom Boiler Deutschland GmbH)	2.0	22.8
GE Energias Renovaveis Limiteda. (formerly known as Alstom Energias Renovaveis Ltda)	234.6	274.6
GE Energy Colombia S.A. (formerly known as ALSTOM Colombia S.A.)	-	12.2
GE Energy Products France SNC	11.5	-
GE Hydro France (formerly known as Alstom Hydro France)	993.1	745.3
GE Middle East FZE (formerly known as Alstom Middle East Ltd.)	525.9	669.3
GE Power AG (formerly known as Alstom Power Gmbh)	8.0	13.0
GE Power Services (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as Alstom Services Sdn. Bhd.)	14.0	53.0
GE Power Solutions (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as ALSTOM Asia Pacific Sdn. Bhd.)	150.7	46.5
GE Power Sp.z.o.o. (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Sp.z o.o.)	3.7	32.2
GE Power Sweden AB (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Sweden AB)	53.5	29.4
GE Power Systems GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Systems GmbH)	-	37.6
GE Power Vietnam Company Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Vietnam Company Ltd)	0.6	31.8
GE Renewable (Switzerland) GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM Renewable (Switzerland) LLC)	67.8	131.6
GE Renewable Energy Canada Inc. (formerly known as Alstom Renewable Power Canada Inc. / Alstom Energies Renouvelables Canada)	-	48.1
GE Renewable Sweden AB (formerly known as ALSTOM Renewable Sweden AB)	25.7	190.6
General Electric (Switzerland) GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM (Switzerland) Ltd)	176.7	242.1
General Electric Energy UK Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Ltd, United Kingdom)	4.8	12.1
General Electric International INC	32.3	-
General Electric Technology GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM Technologie AG Switzerland)	63.7	38.7
Grid Solutions SAS (formerly known as Alstom Grid SAS)	1.2	23.0
Others	49.9	50.0
Other income		
Alstom International Mobility Management AG	-	4.4
Alstom Systems India Private Limited	-	149.7
GE India industrial Private Limited	1.2	-
GE Power Solutions Japan K.K. (formerly known as Alstom Power Japan K.K)	-	15.0
Royalty and trademark fee		
Alstom Management SA	121.0	37.4

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(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Alstom SA	-	72.9
GE Renewable Technologies (formerly known as Alstom Renewable Technologies)	67.2	45.6
General Electric (Switzerland) GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM (Switzerland) Ltd)	-	9.0
General Electric Technology GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM Technologie AG Switzerland)	92.3	59.2
Interest income from inter corporate deposits		
GE Renewable R&D India Private Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Hydro R&D India Limited)	7.1	7.8
GE T&D India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM T&D India Limited)	142.9	146.8
Other expenses / reimbursements (payments)		
Alstom Bharat Forge Power Private Limited	-	6.3
Alstom Holdings	-	1.2
Alstom IS&T	0.3	0.3
Alstom Power Inc.	1.0	15.3
Alstom Power Systems	1.9	-
Alstom Renewable Hydro Spain, S.L.U.	-	1.3
Alstom Renewable Malaysia Sdn Bhd	-	15.7
GE India industrial Private Limited	45.7	5.0
GE Middle East FZE (formerly known as Alstom Middle East Ltd.)	-	31.3
GE Power Norway AS (formerly known as ALSTOM Norway AS)	0.6	-
GE Power Solutions (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as ALSTOM Asia Pacific Sdn. Bhd.)	-	0.5
GE Power Sweden AB (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Sweden AB)	-	3.1
GE Power Vietnam Company Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Vietnam Company Ltd)	0.2	-
GE T&D India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM T&D India Limited)	4.6	1.2
General Electric (Switzerland) GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM (Switzerland) Ltd)	36.9	26.1
General Electric Energy UK Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Ltd, United Kingdom)	-	0.3
General Electric Technology GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM Technologie AG Switzerland)	-	0.4
Other expenses / reimbursements (receipts)		
Alstom Bharat Forge Power Private Limited	102.8	98.5
Alstom Power Systems	71.0	31.2
Alstom Ressources Management SA	-	20.5
GE Hydro France (formerly known as Alstom Hydro France)	14.6	35.7
GE Middle East FZE (formerly known as Alstom Middle East Ltd.)	120.6	64.8
GE T&D India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM T&D India Limited)	36.4	115.0
General Electric (Switzerland) GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM (Switzerland) Ltd)	12.1	47.2
General Electric International, INC	29.5	-
Others	79.4	194.6
Purchase of materials and components		
Alstom Asia Pte Limited	-	0.1
Alstom Bharat Forge Power Private Limited	1,027.6	-
Alstom Power Conversion	30.9	14.3
Alstom Power Inc.	11.2	349.3
Alstom Power Italia Spa	-	5.6
Alstom Power Service	8.9	7.5
Alstom Power Systems	45.4	63.1
Alstom Power, S.A.U.	1.4	3.7
Alstom Renewable Hydro Spain, S.L.U.	0.3	-
Alstom Technical Services (Shanghai) Company, Limited	10.5	-
GE Hydro France (formerly known as Alstom Hydro France)	10.7	53.9
GE India industrial Private Limited	0.2	-

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(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
GE Intelligent Platforms Private Limited.	6.7	1.8
GE Power AG (formerly known as Alstom Power Gmbh)	31.0	20.8
GE Power Estonia AS (formerly known as ALSTOM Estonia AS)	3.0	-
GE Power Sp.z.o.o. (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Sp.z o.o.)	32.7	216.7
GE Power Sweden AB (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Sweden AB)	49.9	76.3
GE Power Systems GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Systems GmbH)	-	0.5
GE Strongwish Automation & Controls Technology Development (Shenzhen) Company Limited. (formerly known as ALSTOM Strongwish co, Ltd)	9.3	8.4
GE T&D India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM T&D India Limited)	98.5	25.1
General Electric (Switzerland) GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM (Switzerland) Ltd)	73.7	47.6
General Electric Croatia Limited. (formerly known as ALSTOM CROATIA Ltd)	-	0.9
General Electric Energy UK Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Ltd, United Kingdom)	26.3	117.3
Grid Solutions SAS (formerly known as Alstom Grid SAS)	16.2	-
Purchase of services		
Alstom IS&T	112.8	73.7
Alstom Power Inc.	12.1	1.6
Alstom Power Service	-	8.5
Alstom Power Systems	27.9	40.6
GE Hydro France (formerly known as Alstom Hydro France)	11.6	21.1
GE India industrial Private Limited	18.0	-
GE Power AG (formerly known as Alstom Power Gmbh)	12.0	16.8
GE Power Services (I) Private Limited	11.3	-
GE Power Solutions (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as ALSTOM Asia Pacific Sdn. Bhd.)	19.3	19.9
GE Power Sweden AB (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Sweden AB)	26.0	2.1
GE Renewable Energy Canada Inc. (formerly known as Alstom Renewable Power Canada Inc. / Alstom Energies Renouvelables Canada)	-	53.8
GE T&D India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM T&D India Limited)	33.9	34.5
General Electric (Switzerland) GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM (Switzerland) Ltd)	393.6	198.7
General Electric Energy UK Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Ltd, United Kingdom)	26.6	10.5
General Electric Technology GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM Technologie AG Switzerland)	-	7.5
Others	6.2	33.1
Inter corporate deposits given		
GE Renewable R&D India Private Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Hydro R&D India Limited)	85.0	85.0
GE T&D India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM T&D India Limited)	2,200.0	2,000.0
Inter corporate deposits repaid to the company		
GE Renewable R&D India Private Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Hydro R&D India Limited)	85.0	85.0
GE T&D India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM T&D India Limited)	2,000.0	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		
GE Inspection Robotics AG (formerly known as ALSTOM Inspection Robotics Ltd)	-	1.3
Investment made		
Alstom Systems India Private Limited	-	26.7
Transactions with joint venture under the common control of the parent		
Other expenses / reimbursements (receipts)		
NTPC GE Power Services Private Limited (formerly known as NTPC Alstom Power Services Private Limited)	26.5	32.1

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(₹ in million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Revenue from operations		
NTPC GE Power Services Private Limited (formerly known as NTPC Alstom Power Services Private Limited)	1,385.1	753.6
Transactions with key management personnel		
Remuneration		
Mr. Patrick Ledermann	-	6.7
Transactions with ultimate holding company		
Other expenses / reimbursements (receipts)		
General Electric Company	0.1	-
Revenue from operations		
General Electric Company	16.3	-
Transactions with Immediate holding company		
Payment of dividend		
Alstom India Tracking BV (formerly known as Alstom Finance BV)	-	460.9

Outstanding balances

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Outstanding Balances with fellow subsidiaries			
Trade Receivables			
Alstom (Thailand) Limited	5.5	32.4	0.4
Alstom Arabia Power Factory Company Limited	13.0	-	-
Alstom Bharat Forge Power Private Limited	383.8	201.4	143.9
Alstom Power Inc.	32.8	101.1	14.3
Alstom Power Systems	237.6	75.5	152.3
Alstom Ressources Management SA	-	20.5	-
Alstom Saudi Arabia Transport and Power Limited	16.5	21.8	5.0
Alstom Technical Services (Shanghai) Company, Limited	14.8	30.8	20.0
GE Energy Products France SNC	11.5	-	-
GE Hydro France (formerly known as Alstom Hydro France)	41.0	35.1	64.6
GE Middle East FZE (formerly known as Alstom Middle East Ltd.)	60.7	40.7	103.2
GE Power Estonia AS (formerly known as ALSTOM Estonia AS)	24.0	15.0	13.5
GE Power Services (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as Alstom Services Sdn. Bhd.)	0.3	20.4	1.2
GE Power Solutions (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as ALSTOM Asia Pacific Sdn. Bhd.)	13.1	4.3	3.4
GE Power Sp.z.o.o. (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Sp.z o.o.)	9.4	17.1	12.6
GE Power Vietnam Company Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Vietnam Company Ltd)	-	4.8	10.1
GE Renewable (Switzerland) GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM Renewable (Switzerland) LLC)	1.1	1.2	30.6
GE T&D India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM T&D India Limited)	39.1	35.6	2.7
General Electric (Switzerland) GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM (Switzerland) Ltd)	67.7	3.9	19.1
Wuhan Boiler Company Limited	0.8	10.2	-
Others	93.3	26.2	88.0

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(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
Trade Payables			
Alstom Bharat Forge Power Private Limited	31.7	11.6	3.5
Alstom Management SA	161.7	15.2	-
Alstom Power Conversion	1.2	11.1	1.8
Alstom Power Service	1.2	2.4	12.3
Alstom Power Systems	22.2	30.8	31.9
Alstom Technical Services (Shanghai) Company, Limited	10.6	-	54.0
Alstom Transport India Limited	-	-	7.7
GE Hydro France (formerly known as Alstom Hydro France)	2.8	7.5	14.7
GE India industrial Private Limited	17.7	5.7	-
GE Middle East FZE (formerly known as Alstom Middle East Ltd.)	-	22.3	10.4
GE Power AG (formerly known as Alstom Power Gmbh)	1.9	6.0	8.4
GE Power Services (I) Private Limited	8.0	-	-
GE Power Sp.z.o.o. (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Sp.z o.o.)	-	154.6	-
GE Power Sweden AB (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Sweden AB)	28.0	16.3	2.1
GE Strongwish Automation & Controls Technology Development (Shenzhen) Company Limited. (formerly known as ALSTOM Strongwish co, Ltd)	4.5	7.9	0.2
GE T&D India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM T&D India Limited)	8.3	17.5	11.1
General Electric (Switzerland) GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM (Switzerland) Ltd)	69.4	75.8	62.3
General Electric Energy UK Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Ltd, United Kingdom)	24.8	13.3	10.7
General Electric Technology GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM Technologie AG Switzerland)	22.2	2.2	129.5
Others	5.2	14.5	7.2
Advances given			
Alstom Power Inc.	1.6	-	-
Alstom Power Systems	2.6	4.4	5.2
Alstom Renewable Hydro Spain, S.L.U.	185.6	77.5	-
GE Energias Renovaveis Limiteda. (formerly known as Alstom Energias Renovaveis Ltda)	-	0.6	0.6
GE Hydro France (formerly known as Alstom Hydro France)	1.4	1.6	1.6
GE Renewable R&D India Private Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Hydro R&D India Limited)	-	1.2	-
GE Strongwish Automation & Controls Technology Development (Shenzhen) Company Limited. (formerly known as ALSTOM Strongwish co, Ltd)	-	-	2.4
GE T&D India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM T&D India Limited)	-	52.0	95.3
Advances received			
Alstom Bharat Forge Power Private Limited	238.5	199.2	189.7
Alstom Power Inc.	6.3	14.6	0.6
Alstom Renewable Austria GmbH	-	19.7	-
Alstom Renewable Hydro Spain, S.L.U.	423.9	181.0	636.0
Alstom Renewable Malaysia Sdn Bhd	-	-	3.5
Alstom Renewable Rus Limited	6.5	-	-
Alstom S&E Africa Proprietary Limited	-	-	0.4
GE Energias Renovaveis Limiteda. (formerly known as Alstom Energias Renovaveis Ltda)	162.8	604.5	337.7
GE Hydro France (formerly known as Alstom Hydro France)	588.4	1,167.7	1,208.6
GE Middle East FZE (formerly known as Alstom Middle East Ltd.)	-	-	19.7
GE Power AG (formerly known as Alstom Power Gmbh)	-	-	1.4
GE Power Solutions (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as ALSTOM Asia Pacific Sdn. Bhd.)	7.0	0.8	-
GE Power Solutions Japan K.K. (formerly known as Alstom Power Japan K.K)	-	164.0	-

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
GE Power Sp.z.o.o. (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Sp.z o.o.)	25.6	39.1	71.2
GE Power Systems GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM Power Systems GmbH)	-	-	3.7
GE Renewable (Switzerland) GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM Renewable (Switzerland) LLC)	9.3	275.2	99.9
GE Renewable Energy Canada Inc. (formerly known as Alstom Renewable Power Canada Inc. / Alstom Energies Renouvelables Canada)	24.4	-	12.0
GE Renewable Sweden AB (formerly known as ALSTOM Renewable Sweden AB)	83.4	53.2	193.4
GE T&D India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM T&D India Limited)	36.1	-	-
PT General Electric Power Solutions Indonesia (formerly known as PT Alstom Power Energy System Indonesia)	-	-	0.1
Amount guaranteed			
Alstom Holdings	-	11,855.4	148.6
Alstom Power Hydraulique SAS	-	-	8,517.2
General Electric (Switzerland) GmbH (formerly known as ALSTOM (Switzerland) Ltd)	-	5,037.8	68.6
Alstom Renewable Malaysia Sdn Bhd	121.2	-	-
GE Hydro France (formerly known as Alstom Hydro France)	157.8	-	-
Inter corporate deposits			
GE Renewable R&D India Private Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Hydro R&D India Limited)	85.0	85.0	85.0
GE T&D India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM T&D India Limited)	2,200.0	2,000.0	-
Interest accrued on Inter corporate deposits			
GE Renewable R&D India Private Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM Hydro R&D India Limited)	0.1	-	0.2
GE T&D India Limited (formerly known as ALSTOM T&D India Limited)	114.3	146.8	-
Outstanding Balances with joint venture under the common control of the parent			
Advances received			
NTPC GE Power Services Private Limited (formerly known as NTPC Alstom Power Services Private Limited)	231.1	38.3	-
Trade Receivables			
NTPC GE Power Services Private Limited (formerly known as NTPC Alstom Power Services Private Limited)	790.1	484.5	467.1
Outstanding Balances with ultimate holding company			
Trade receivables			
General Electric Company	16.4	-	-
Amount guaranteed			
General Electric Company	11.4	-	-

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38. GLOBAL ACQUISITION OF ALSTOM ENERGY BY GE

GE Energy Europe B.V. ("Acquirer") along with Persons Acting in Concert ("PAC") had made an open offer in previous financial year under the provisions of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011 for acquisition of 17,479,143 fully paid-up equity shares in the Company representing 26% of the total paid-up equity share capital of the Company from public shareholders at price of ₹440.32 per equity share.

The open offer had completed in February 2016 and in terms of the said Open Offer, 13,789 fully paid-up equity shares had tendered by public shareholders of the Company and the same had acquired by the Acquirer. The shareholding in the Company of the Acquirer/PAC ("Promoters"), as a result increased to 68.58% from 68.56% as hitherto.

39. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a Company needs to spend at least two per cent of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. A 'Corporate Social Responsibility' (CSR) Committee has been formed by the Company as per the act. The CSR Committee and Board had approved the projects with specific outlay on the activities as specified in Schedule VII of the Act, in pursuance of the CSR Policy.

a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year is ₹ 19.7 million (previous year ₹ 47.1 million).

b) Amount spent during the year on :

(₹ in million)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017			For the year ended 31 March 2016		
	In Cash	Yet to be paid in Cash	Total	In Cash	Yet to be paid in Cash	Total
(i) Construction/Acquisition of an asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) For purposes other than (i) above	23.3	0.5	23.8	42.7	-	42.7

40. CAPITAL AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

40.1 Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for net of advances – ₹83.6 million (31 March 2016 : ₹121.5 million ; 1 April 2015 : ₹95.4 million).

40.2 For commitments relating to lease arrangements, refer note 35 above and for other comittments refer note 2.15.

40.3 Company has working capital facilities from:

a) Canara bank which is secured by first charge on pari passu basis by way of hypothecation of stocks and receivables of the Company on first pari passu basis with other banks under multiple banking arrangement. Available limit is ₹150 million (31 March 2016 : ₹150 million ; 1 April 2015 : ₹150 million).

b) The Company has obtained working capital facility from ICICI bank which are secured by first charge on pari passu basis on the entire stocks and such other movables including book debts, bills, whether documentary or clean, both present and future. Available limit is ₹100 million (31 March 2016 : ₹100 million ; 1 April 2015 : ₹100 million).

41. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in million)

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
a) Demands relating to tax matters :-			
i) Sales tax matters	256.8	359.6	104.9
ii) Excise duty matters	469.8	168.8	182.7
iii) Service tax matters	184.9	128.0	145.3
iv) Income tax matters	271.9	Nil	Nil
b) Demand relating to labour cess matter	18.5	18.6	18.6

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Based on the favorable decision in similar cases / legal opinions taken by the Group / discussions with the solicitors etc., the Group believes that it has good cases in respect of all the items listed under (a) and (b) above and hence no provision there against is considered necessary.

It is not practicable for the Group to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above pending resolution of the respective proceedings.

The Group does not expect any reimbursements in respect of the above contingent liabilities.

42. DUES TO MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

The Group has certain dues to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act'). The disclosures pursuant to the said MSMED Act are as follows:

(₹ in million)

S. No.	Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
i)	The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at year end			
	- Principal amount	47.5	126.0	140.0
	- Interest thereon	1.3	1.8	1.1
ii)	the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	NIL	NIL	NIL
iii)	the amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act	NIL	NIL	NIL
iv)	the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	1.3	1.8	1.1
v)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small investor	NIL	NIL	NIL

43. EARNING PER SHARE

(₹ in million)

		For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
a)	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	67,227,471	67,227,471
b)	(Loss) after tax available for equity shareholders (₹ million)	(24.6)	(580.4)
c)	Face value per share (in ₹)	10	10
d)	Basic and diluted earnings (in ₹) per share	(0.37)	(8.63)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

44. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS - ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION

A. Accounting classifications and fair values

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value :

1 Fair valuation of financial assets and liabilites, short term maturities is considered as approximate to respective carrying amount due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

2 Fair value of non-current financial assets which includes security deposit has not been disclosed as there is no significant differences between carrying value and fair value.

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

The following tables shows the carrying amounts and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

For fair value hierarchy refer note 2.1.5.

(₹ in million)

	Notes	Carrying Amount	Fair Value		
		As at 01 April 2015	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at fair value through consolidated statement of Profit and Loss					
Current assets					
Other current financial assets					
Fair value / mark to market of firm commitments / derivatives	17	373.1	-	373.1	-
Total		**373.1**	**-**	**373.1**	**-**
Financial assets at fair value at amortised cost					
Non-current assets					
Non current loans					
Security deposits	7	174.7	-	-	-
Current assets					
Trade receivables	13	9,166.6	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	14	7,165.2	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents					
Term deposits	15	3.3	-	-	-
Unclaimed dividend accounts	15	17.1	-	-	-
Current loans					
Security deposits	16	25.4	-	-	-
Inter corporate deposit with related parties	16	85.0	-	-	-
Other current financial assets					
Earnest money deposits	17	21.2	-	-	-
Contract revenue in excess of billing	17	5,793.8	-	-	-
Interest accrued on deposits	17	19.1	-	-	-
Total		**22,471.4**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities at fair value at amortised cost					
Current liabilities					
Trade payable	22	9,303.8	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities					
Unclaimed dividend	23	17.1	-	-	-
Total		**9,320.9**	**-**	**-**	**-**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(₹ in million)

	Notes	Carrying Amount	Fair Value		
		As at 31 March 2016	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at fair value through consolidated statement of Profit and Loss					
Current assets					
Other current financial assets					
Fair Value / mark to market of firm commitments / derivatives	17	358.4	-	358.4	-
Total		**358.4**	**-**	**358.4**	**-**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Non-current assets					
Investments					
Equity instrument (unquoted)	6	26.7	-	-	26.7
Total		**26.7**	**-**	**-**	**26.7**
Financial assets at fair value at amortised cost					
Non-current assets					
Non current loans					
Security deposits	7	161.9	-	-	-
Other non current financial assets					
Other bank deposits	8	0.2	-	-	-
Current assets					
Trade receivables	13	10,809.5	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	14	5,119.0	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents					
Unclaimed dividend accounts	15	17.8	-	-	-
Current loans					
Security deposits	16	22.3	-	-	-
Inter corporate deposit with related parties	16	2,085.0	-	-	-
Other current financial assets					
Earnest money deposits	17	25.5	-	-	-
Contract revenue in excess of billing	17	3,454.2	-	-	-
Interest accrued on deposits	17	149.3	-	-	-
Total		**21,844.7**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities at fair value at amortised cost					
Current liabilities					
Trade payable	22	8,084.2	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities					
Unclaimed dividend	23	17.8	-	-	-
Total		**8,102.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(₹ in million)

	Notes	Carrying Amount	Fair Value		
		As at 31 March 2017	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at fair value through consolidated statement of Profit and Loss					
Current assets					
Other current financial assets					
Fair value / mark to market of firm commitments / derivatives	17	255.9	-	255.9	-
Total		**255.9**	**-**	**255.9**	**-**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Non-current assets					
Investments					
Equity instrument (unquoted)	6	26.7	-	-	26.7
Total		**26.7**	**-**	**-**	**26.7**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(₹ in million)

	Notes	Carrying Amount	Fair Value		
		As at 31 March 2017	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at fair value at amortised cost					
Non-current assets					
Non current loans					
Security deposits	7	173.0	-	-	-
Other non current financial assets					
Other bank deposits	8	1,000.0	-	-	-
Interest accrued on deposits	8	32.4	-	-	-
Current assets					
Trade receivables	13	8,450.7	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	14	8,486.5	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	15				
Term deposits	15	0.2	-	-	-
Unclaimed dividend accounts	15	15.3	-	-	-
Current loans					
Security deposits	16	6.1	-	-	-
Inter corporate deposit with related parties	16	2,285.0	-	-	-
Other current financial assets					
Earnest money deposits	17	17.2	-	-	-
Contract revenue in excess of billing	17	3,486.4	-	-	-
Interest accrued on deposits	17	121.4	-	-	-
Total		**24,074.2**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities at fair value at amortised cost					
Current liabilities					
Trade payable	22	9,239.6	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities					
Amount held in trust	23	1,032.4	-	-	-
Unclaimed dividend	23	15.3	-	-	-
Total		**10,287.3**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Measurement of fair values (level 3)

The following table presents the changes in level 3 items for the periods ended on 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016:

(₹ in million)

	Equity Instruments unquoted)
As at 1 April 2015	**-**
Acquisition	26.7
As at 31 March 2016	**26.7**
Acquisition	-
As at 31 March 2017	**26.7**

B. Valuation inputs and relationships to fair value

Particulars	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Equity Instruments (unquoted)	Fair valued through other comprehensive income, however, valued at cost	It is a SPV - for contract with Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) with profitable margins and civil works milestones picking up and major progress will happen during 2017-18	The estimated value would increase /(decrease) in profit before tax on completion of significant part of DFC contract

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Significant estimates

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Group uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period.

45. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk relates to Group's ability to meet financial obligations and mitigate exposure to broad market risks, including volatility in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates and commodity prices; credit risk; and liquidity risk, including risk related to our credit ratings and our availability and cost of funding. Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from a customer or counterparty failure to meet its contractual obligations. The Group face credit risk in our industrial businesses, as well as in derivative financial instruments activities. Liquidity risk refers to the potential inability to meet contractual or contingent financial obligations (whether on- or off-balance sheet) as they arise, and could potentially impact Group financial condition or overall safety and soundness.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the receivables from customers; loans and deposits.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

(i) Credit risk management

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and country in which customers operate.

The Group also regularly assess customer credit risk inherent in the carrying amounts of receivables and contract costs and estimated earnings, including the risk that contractual penalties may not be sufficient to offset our accumulated investment in the event of customer termination. The Group also gain insight into future utilization and cost trends, as well as credit risk, through our knowledge of the installed base of equipment and the close interaction with our customers that comes with supplying critical services and parts over extended periods.

The Group assigns the following credit ratings to each class of financial assets based on the assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

A 1 : High-quality assets, negligible credit risk

A 2 : Quality assets, low credit risk

A 3 : Standard assets, moderate credit risk

A 4 : Substandard assets, relatively high credit risk

A 5 : Low quality assets, very high credit risk

A 6 : Doubtful assets, credit-impaired

The Group considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information.

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 3 years of when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which entity operates and other economic factors.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(ii) Provision for expected credit losses

TThe Group allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of loss (including but not limited to external ratings, audited financial statements, management accounts and cash flow projections and available press information about customers) and applying experienced credit judgement. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of the risk of loss. The Group provides for expected credit loss based on the following:

			Basis for recognition of expected credit loss provision		
Internal rating	**Category**	**Description of category**	**Loans**	**Deposits**	**Trade receivables**
A 1	High quality assets, negligible credit risk	Assets where the counter-party has strong capacity to meet the obligations and where the risk of default is negligible or nil	12-month expected credit	12-month expected credit	Life-time expected credit losses (simplified approach)
A 2	Quality assets, low credit risk	Assets where there is low risk of default and where the counter-party has sufficient capacity to meet the obligations and where there has been low frequency of defaults in the past			
A 3	Standard assets, moderate credit risk	Assets where the probability of default is considered moderate, counter-party where the capacity to meet the obligations is not strong			
A 4	Substandard assets, relatively high credit risk	Assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Assets where the payments are more than 180 days past due	Life-time expected credit losses	Life-time expected credit losses	
A 5	Low quality assets, very high credit risk	Assets where there is a high probability of default. In general, assets where contractual payments are more than 180 days past due are categorised as low quality assets. Also includes assets where the credit risk of counter-party has increased significantly though payments may not be more than 180 days past due			
A 6	Doubtful assets, credit-impaired	Assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor declaring bankruptcy or failing to engage in a repayment plan with the group. The group categorises a loan or receivable for write off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments greater than 180 days past due. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the entity continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.	Asset is written off		

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 March 2017:

(a) Expected credit loss on financial assets other than trade receivables:

With regards to all financial assets with contractual cash flows other than trade receivebale, management believes these to be high quality assets with negligible credit risk. The management believes that the parties from which these financial assets are recoverable, have strong capacity to meet the obligations and where the risk of default is negligible or nil and accordingly no provision for excepted credit loss has been provided on these financial assets. Break up of financial assets other than trade receivables have been disclosed on consolidated balance sheet.

(b) Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

Based on internal assessment which is driven by the historical experience/ current facts available in relation to default and delays in collection thereof, the expected credit loss for trade receivables is estimated to be in the range of 1%-2%. While the amount of total allowance for credit loss is disclosed in Note 13, the movement thereof during the years ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 is tabulated below:

(₹ in million)

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Opening Balance	874.1	632.0
Amount written off	(226.8)	(9.7)
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	374.7	251.8
Closing balance	**1,022.0**	**874.1**

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group also monitors the level of expected cash inflows on trade receivables and loans (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities) together with expected cash outflows on trade payables and other financial liabilities.

(i) Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities as at the end of the reporting period:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	31 March 17	31 March 16	01 April 15
Credit limits with banks	250.0	250.0	475.0

(ii) Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

(₹ in million)

31 March 2017	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Non-derivatives			
Trade payables	8,838.6	401.0	9,239.6
Other financial liabilities	15.3	-	15.3
Total non-derivative liabilities	**8,853.9**	**401.0**	**9,254.9**

(₹ in million)

31 March 2016	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Non-derivatives			
Trade payables	7,809.9	274.3	8,084.2
Other financial liabilities	17.8	-	17.8
Total non-derivative liabilities	**7,827.7**	**274.3**	**8,102.0**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(₹ in million)

01 April 2015	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Non-derivatives			
Trade payables	8,765.4	538.4	9,303.8
Other financial liabilities	17.1		17.1
Total non-derivative liabilities	**8,782.5**	**538.4**	**9,320.9**

(C) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair value or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments and deposits, foreign currency receivables, payables and loans and borrowings.

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the USD and Euro. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company functional currency (INR). The risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows.

The Company uses the Fx forward instruments to hedge foreign exchange exposures.

Project exposures are hedged to a minimum of 75% once they are contractually binding, and hedges should match the associated cash flows and the contractually stipulated maturities of the project.

The Company designate entire forward contract at forward rate as the hedging instrument. Changes in the full fair value of the forward contract are accounted for through consolidated statement of Profit and Loss in accordance with the type of hedge (fair value hedge).

The Company exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in ₹ million, are as follows

	31 March 2017			31 March 2016			01 April 2015		
	USD	EUR	Other	USD	EUR	Other	USD	EUR	Other
Financial assets									
Bank balance	0.4	-	39.7	10.4	-	32.7	9.2	-	5.0
Trade receivables	466.5	537.7	82.7	1,213.2	678.6	60.8	451.5	1,002.5	60.9
Firm commitment	173.4	4,517.2	183.7	2,269.8	5,769.7	396.7	5,857.0	5,804.9	742.8
Derivative assets									
Foreign exchange forward contract sell foreign currency	(415.7)	(6,257.9)	(276.5)	(3,356.5)	(6,620.2)	(548.0)	(6,879.7)	(7,995.5)	(1,040.8)
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	**224.6**	**(1,203.0)**	**29.6**	**136.9**	**(171.9)**	**(57.8)**	**(562.0)**	**(1,188.1)**	**(232.1)**
Financial liabilities									
Trade payables	38.4	231.7	52.8	34.5	397.8	40.2	227.8	272.6	28.5
Firm commitment	2,132.2	865.6	806.6	1,560.3	1,634.1	345.6	2,214.0	2,420.2	808.8
Derivative assets									
Foreign exchange forward contract buy foreign currency	(2,351.0)	(1,054.9)	(1,088.1)	(1,677.3)	(2,004.5)	(403.4)	(2,636.5)	(3,185.1)	(900.3)
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	**(180.4)**	**42.4**	**(228.7)**	**(82.5)**	**27.4**	**(17.6)**	**(194.7)**	**(492.3)**	**(63.0)**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Sensitivity

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments

(₹ in million)

	Impact on profit after tax	
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
USD sensitivity		
INR/USD Increases by 10 %	2.89	3.56
INR/USD Decreases by 10 %	(2.89)	(3.56)
EUR sensitivity		
INR/EUR Increases by 10 %	(75.9)	(94.5)
INR/EUR Decreases by 10 %	75.9	94.5

Price risk

The Company's exposure to equity securities price risk arises from investments held by the Company and classified in the Consolidated balance sheet as fair value through OCI (note 44)

At the reporting date, the exposure to unlisted equity securities at fair value was 26.7 MINR. A decrease of 10% or increase of 10% in fair value of unlisted equity securities could have an impact of approximately 2.6 MINR on the OCI or equity. These changes would not have an effect on Consolidated statement of Profit and Loss.

Impact of hedging activities

Disclosure of effect of hedge accounting on financial position:

Type of hedge and risks	Nominal value		Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Maturity Date	Hedge ratio	Weighted average strike price / rate	Changes in fair value of hedging instrument	Change in the value of hedge item
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities					
As at 31 March 2017 Foreign exchange forward contract	6,950.1	4,494.0	319.5	63.5	April 2017 - March 2023	1:1.1	US$ 1: INR 64.9 EUR 1 : INR 69.4	256.0	256.0
As at 31 March 2016 Foreign exchange forward contract	10,524.7	4,085.2	474.6	139.7	April 2016 - November 2021	1:1	US$ 1: INR 66.3 EUR 1 : INR 75.4	334.9	334.9
As at 1 April 2015 Foreign exchange forward contract	15,916.0	6,721.9	746.7	373.5	April 2015 - November 2021	1:1.1	US$ 1: INR 62.5 EUR 1 : INR 67.3	373.1	373.1

46. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital, as well as the level of dividends to equity shareholders.

The board of directors seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Group is having nil borrowings as on 31 March 2017 (31 March 2016 : Nil ; 1 April 2015 : Nil).

47. EXPLANATION OF TRANSITION TO IND AS

These are the group's first consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The accounting policies set out in note 2 have been applied in preparing the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017, the comparative information presented in these consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS consolidated balance sheet at 1 April 2015 (the Group's date of transition).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In preparing its opening Ind AS consolidated balance sheet, the Group has adjusted the amounts reported previously in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act (previous GAAP or Indian GAAP). This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Group in restating its consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with previous GAAP and an explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Group's consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows is set out in the following tables and notes.

A. Reconciliation between previous GAAP and Ind AS

a) Reconciliation of equity as at date of transition (1 April 2015)

	Notes to first time adoption	** Previous GAAP	Prior period items	Ind AS adjustments	Ind AS
ASSETS					
(1)Non-current assets					
(a) Property, plant and equipment	47C	3,950.9	-	15.9	3,966.8
(b) Capital work-in-progress		628.5	-	-	628.5
(c) Intangible assets		12.9	-	-	12.9
(d) Financial assets					
(i) Investments		*	*	-	-
(ii) Non current loans	47C	235.6	-	(60.9)	174.7
(iii) Other non current financial assets		-	-	-	-
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	47C	298.4	103.5	431.4	833.3
(f) Other non-current tax assets	47C	767.4	-	(154.5)	612.9
(g) Other non-current assets	47C	15.5	-	54.3	69.8
		5,909.2	**103.5**	**286.2**	**6,298.9**
(2) Current assets					
(a) Inventories		4,347.2	-	-	4,347.2
(b) Financial assets					
(i) Trade receivables	47C	9,646.6	-	(480.0)	9,166.6
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents		7,165.2	-	-	7,165.2
(iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		20.4	-	-	20.4
(iv) Current loans		110.4	-	-	110.4
(v) Other current financial assets	47C	7,070.7	248.1	(1,111.6)	6,207.2
(c) Other current assets	47C	3,615.8	83.9	-	3,699.7
		31,976.3	**332.0**	**(1,591.6)**	**30,716.7**
Total assets		**37,885.5**	**435.5**	**(1,305.4)**	**37,015.6**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
(a) Equity share capital		672.3	-	-	672.3
(b) Other equity		9,112.5	(129.3)	(6.2)	8,977.0
		9,784.8	**(129.3)**	**(6.2)**	**9,649.3**
Liabilities					
(1) Non-current liabilities					
(a) Other non current financial liabilities	47C	96.6	-	(96.6)	-
(b) Non current provisions	47C	1,261.8	-	(188.4)	1,073.4
		1,358.4	**-**	**(285.0)**	**1,073.4**
(2) Current liabilities					
(a) Financial liabilities					
(i) Trade payables	47C	9,453.0	-	(149.2)	9,303.8
(ii) Other current financial liabilities	47C	19.6	-	(2.5)	17.1
(b) Other current liabilities	47C	14,726.9	227.8	-	14,954.7
(c) Short term provisions	47C	2,117.7	337.0	(862.5)	1,592.2
(d) Current tax liabilities		425.1	-	-	425.1
		26,742.3	**564.8**	**(1,014.2)**	**26,292.9**
Total equity and liabilities		**37,885.5**	**435.5**	**(1,305.4)**	**37,015.6**

* Amount is below rounding off norm

** The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

b) Reconciliation of equity as at 31 March 2016

	Notes to first time adoption	** Previous GAAP	Prior period items	Ind AS adjustments	Ind AS
ASSETS					
(1) Non-current assets					
(a) Property, plant and equipment	47C	3,724.8	-	13.1	3,737.9
(b) Capital work-in-progress		393.1	-	-	393.1
(c) Intangible assets		4.8	-	-	4.8
(d) Financial assets					
(i) Investments		26.7	-	-	26.7
(ii) Non current loans	47C	211.7	-	(49.8)	161.9
(iii) Other non current financial assets		0.2	-	-	0.2
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	47C	776.3	81.1	342.6	1,200.0
(f) Other non-current tax assets	47C	1,098.6	-	(168.8)	929.8
(g) Other non-current assets	47C	45.8	-	43.1	88.9
		6,282.0	**81.1**	**180.2**	**6,543.3**
(2) Current assets					
(a) Inventories		3,635.9	-	-	3,635.9
(b) Financial assets					
(i) Trade receivables	47C	11,356.2	-	(546.7)	10,809.5
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents		5,119.0	-	-	5,119.0
(iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		17.8	-	-	17.8
(iv) Current loans		2,107.3	-	-	2,107.3
(v) Other current financial assets	47C	4,839.4	-	(852.0)	3,987.4
(c) Other current assets		3,657.9	-	-	3,657.9
		30,733.5	**-**	**(1,398.7)**	**29,334.8**
Total assets		**37,015.5**	**81.1**	**(1,218.5)**	**35,878.1**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
(a) Equity share capital		672.3	-	-	672.3
(b) Other equity		8,568.0	(334.2)	(651.7)	7,582.1
		9,240.3	**(334.2)**	**(651.7)**	**8,254.4**
Liabilities					
(1) Non-current liabilities					
(a) Other non current financial liabilities	47C	94.7	-	(94.7)	-
(b) Non current provisions	47C	1,124.1	-	(205.1)	919.0
		1,218.8	**-**	**(299.8)**	**919.0**
(2) Current liabilities					
(a) Financial liabilities					
(i) Trade payables	47C	8,449.5	(180.5)	(184.8)	8,084.2
(ii) Other current financial liabilities	47C	41.8	-	(24.0)	17.8
(b) Other current liabilities	47C	16,235.8	227.8	-	16,463.6
(c) Short term provisions	47C	1,404.2	368.0	(58.2)	1,714.0
(d) Current tax liabilities		425.1	-	-	425.1
		26,556.4	**415.3**	**(267.0)**	**26,704.7**
Total equity and liabilities		**37,015.5**	**81.1**	**(1,218.5)**	**35,878.1**

** The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

c) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Notes to first time adoption	Previous GAAP	Prior period items	Ind AS adjustments	Ind AS
Income					
Revenue from operations	47C	17,744.2	-	(167.2)	17,577.0
Other Income	47C	1,407.5	-	436.2	1,843.7
Total income		**19,151.7**	**-**	**269.0**	**19,420.7**
Expenses					
Cost of material and erection services	47C	10,044.9		(238.5)	9,806.4
Changes in work in progress		596.9	-		596.9
Excise duty on sale of goods		471.5	-	-	471.5
Employee benefits expense	47C	5,492.8	-	(8.1)	5,484.7
Finance costs	47C	36.0	-	181.2	217.2
Depreciation and amortization expense	B.1.1, 47C	714.0	-	5.1	719.1
Other expenses	47C	3,063.4	(65.5)	70.9	3,068.8
Total expenses		**20,419.5**	**(65.5)**	**10.6**	**20,364.6**
Profit / (Loss) before tax		**(1,267.8)**	**65.5**	**258.4**	**(943.9)**
Tax expense:					
(1) Current tax		0.3			0.3
(2) Tax related to earlier years		-	-	-	-
(2) Deferred tax (charge)/credit	47C	(477.9)	22.4	91.7	(363.8)
Profit / (Loss) for the year		**(790.2)**	**43.1**	**166.7**	**(580.4)**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	47C	-	-	(5.3)	(5.3)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(790.2)**	**43.1**	**161.4**	**(585.7)**

d) Impact of Ind AS adoption on the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Previous GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Net cash flow from operating activities	625.2	(5.0)	620.2
Net cash flow from investing activities	(1,826.6)	4.3	(1,822.3)
Net cash flow from financing activities	(845.0)	0.7	(844.3)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(2,046.4)**	**-**	**(2,046.4)**
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 April 2015	7,165.1	-	7,165.1
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	5,118.7	-	5,118.7
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 March 2016	5,119.0	-	5,119.0
Add/(Less): Effect of exchange differences on cash & cash equivalents held in foreign currency	(0.3)	-	(0.3)
Cash and cash equivalents as restated	**5,118.7**	**-**	**5,118.7**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

B. Exemptions and exceptions availed

Set out below are the applicable Ind AS 101 optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

B.1 Ind AS Optional Exemptions

B.1.1 Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the consolidated financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 Intangible Assets.

Accordingly, the Group has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment, intangible assets at their previous GAAP carrying value. Hence, the carrying value of all property plant and equipments, as on 1 April 2015, has been taken as deemed cost under Ind AS.

Consequently, the amount standing in revaluation reserve as on 1 April 2015, ₹ 33.9 million, corresponding to those property plant and equipments have been transferred to general reserve. Recoupment from revaluation reserve of ₹ 2.5 million made during the period ended 31 March 2016 has also been reversed with a corresponding impact on general reserve.

B.1.2 Designation of previously recognised financial instrument

Ind AS 101 permits an entity to designate particular equity investments (other than equity investments in subsidiaries) as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) based on facts and circumstances at the date of transition to Ind AS (rather than at initial recognition). Other equity investments are classified at fair value through consolidated statement of Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

The Group has elected to apply this exemption for its investment in equity investments at FVOCI.

B.2 Ind AS mandatory exemptions

B.2.1 Hedge accounting

Hedge accounting can only be applied prospectively from the transition date to transactions that satisfy the hedge accounting criteria in Ind AS 109, at that date.

The Group had designated various hedging relationships as cash flow hedges and fair value hedges under the previous GAAP. On date of transition to Ind AS, the Group had assessed that all the designated hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting as per Ind AS 109. Consequently, the Group continues to apply hedge accounting on and after the date of transition to Ind AS.

B.2.2 Estimates

As per Ind AS 101, an entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS at the end of the comparative period presented in the entity's first Ind AS consolidated financial statements, as the case may be, should be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with the previous GAAP unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. However, the estimates should be adjusted to reflect any differences in accounting policies.

As per Ind AS 101, where application of Ind AS requires an entity to make certain estimates that were not required under previous GAAP, those estimates should be made to reflect conditions that existed at the date of transition (for preparing opening Ind AS consolidated balance sheet) or at the end of the comparative period (for presenting comparative information as per Ind AS).

The Group's estimates under Ind AS are consistent with the above requirement. Key estimates considered in preparation of the consolidated financial statements that were not required under the previous GAAP are listed below:

(a) Investment in equity instruments carried at FVOCI;

(b) Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model.

(c) Determination of the discounted value for financial instruments carried at amortised cost.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

B.2.3 Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification of financial assets on the basis of facts and circumstances existing as on the date of transition. Further, the standard permits measurement of financial assets accounted at amortised cost based on facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition if retrospective application is impracticable.

Accordingly, the Group has determined the classification of financial assets based on facts and circumstances that exist on the date of transition. Measurement of the financial assets accounted at amortised cost has been done retrospectively except where the same is impracticable.

C. Notes to First Time adoption

The aggregate increase/ (decrease) in amounts of consolidated balance sheet is summarised below:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Items	Adjustment										Total
		C.1	C.2	C.3	C.4	C.5	C.6	C.7	C.8	C.9	C.10	
ASSETS												
Non-current assets												
Property, plant and equipment		-	-	13.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**13.1**
		-	-	*15.9*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**15.9**
Financial assets												
Non current loans	Security deposits	(49.8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(49.8)**
		(60.9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(60.9)**
Deferred tax assets (net)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	423.7	**423.7**
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*534.9*	**534.9**
Other non current tax assets	Advance tax and tax deducted at source	(168.8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(168.8)**
		(154.5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(154.5)**
Other non-current assets	Prepaid expenses	43.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**43.1**
		54.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**54.3**
Current assets												
Financial assets												
Trade receivables		-	(546.7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(546.7)**
		-	*(480.0)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(480.0)**
Other current financial assets	Contract revenue in excess of billing	(851.5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(851.5)**
		(1,109.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(1,109.1)**
	Fair value / mark to market of firm commitments / derivatives	-	-	-	-	(0.5)	-	-	-	-	-	**(0.5)**
		-	-	-	-	*(2.5)*	-	-	-	*248.1*	-	**245.6**
Other current assets	Reimbursable expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*83.9*	-	**83.9**

Amounts in italics represent previous year figures.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The aggregate increase / (decrease) in amounts of balance sheet is summarised below:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Items	Adjustment										Total
		C.1	C.2	C.3	C.4	C.5	C.6	C.7	C.8	C.9	C.10	
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES												
Equity												
Other equity		(551.4)	(546.7)	(14.4)	94.7	-	-	23.5	-	(415.3)	423.7	**(985.9)**
		(854.3)	*(480.0)*	*(9.1)*	*96.6*	-	*809.2*	-	-	*(232.8)*	*534.9*	**(135.5)**
Non-current liabilities												
Financial liabilities												
Other non current financial liabilities		-	-	-	(94.7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(94.7)**
		-	-	-	*(96.6)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(96.6)**
Non current provisions	Provision for warranty	(232.6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(232.6)**
		(213.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(213.4)**
	Provision for decommission cost	-	-	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**27.5**
		-	-	*25.0*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**25.0**
Current liabilities												
Financial liabilities												
Trade payables		(184.8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(180.5)	-	**(365.3)**
		(149.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(149.2)**
Other current financial liabilities	Fair value / mark to market of firm commitments / derivatives	-	-	-	-	(0.5)	-	(23.5)	-	-	-	**(24.0)**
		-	-	-	-	*(2.5)*	-	-	-	-	-	**(2.5)**
Other current liabilities	Billing in excess of revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	227.8	-	**227.8**
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*227.8*	-	**227.8**
Short term provisions	Provision for warranty	(58.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146.0	-	**87.8**
		(53.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*146.0*	-	**92.7**
	Provision for contingencies/ others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	222.0	-	**222.0**
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*191.0*	-	**191.0**
	Proposed dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
		-	-	-	-	-	*(809.2)*	-	-	-	-	**(809.2)**

Amounts in italics represent previous year figures.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The aggregate impact [increase/ (decrease)] in consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income summarised below:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Items	Adjustment										Total
		C.1	C.2	C.3	C.4	C.5	C.6	C.7	C.8	C.9	C.10	
Statement of profit and loss												
Income		(167.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(167.2)**
Revenue from operations		436.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**436.2**
Other Income												
Expenses		(238.5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(238.5)**
Cost of material and erection services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8.1)	-	-	**(8.1)**
Employee benefits expense		*178.7*	-	*2.5*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**181.2**
Finance costs		-	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2.6**
Depreciation expense		*11.4*	-	-	*2.0*	-	-	-	-	-	-	**13.4**
Other expenses	Rent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.0	-	**31.0**
	Rates and taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*(96.5)*	-	**(96.5)**
	Royalty and trademark fee	-	81.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**81.0**
	Provision for doubtful debts and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23.5)	-	-	-	**(23.5)**
	Net loss from foreign currency transactions and translation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Deferred tax charge		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114.1	**114.1**
other comprehensive income												
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*8.1*	-	-	**8.1**

C.1 Discounting of financial assets and liabilities

Under previous GAAP, financial assets and liabilities are recorded at their transaction value. Under Ind AS, such items are required to be recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently at amortised cost.

The fair value of such transaction on initial date is determined by applying effective interest method. The difference between the fair value and transaction value on the transaction date is recognized as deferred income/ charge and included in the underlying respective line item (for which the transaction was entered into) following a systematic manner or straight line method, as considered appropriate. The fair value is then accreted to the maturity value using effective interest rate method with corresponding adjustment to finance income/ finance cost, as applicable.

C.2 Trade receivables : expected credit losses

As per Ind AS 109, the Group is required to apply expected credit loss model for recognising the allowance for doubtful debts instead of incurrence based recognition under previous GAAP. This resulted in recognition of additional allowance for credit loss.

C.3 De-commissioning Costs

Under the previous GAAP, the Group was not required to identify any decommissioning costs or asset retirement obligations. However, Ind AS 16 provides that the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

C.4 Lease equalisation reserve

Under previous GAAP, lease rentals for an operating lease, were required to be recognized as expense on a straight line basis over the lease term by recognizing corresponding lease equalization reserve. However, Under Ind AS, there is no such requirement unless under specific circumstances specified in the Ind AS.

C.5 Unamortised premium on forward contracts

Under Ind AS, unlike previous GAAP, there is no requirement to disclose premium on forward contracts as assets as well as liabilities.

C.6 Proposed dividend

Under the previous GAAP, dividends proposed by the board of directors after the balance sheet date but before the approval of the financial statements were considered as adjusting events. Accordingly, provision for proposed dividend was recognised as a liability. Under Ind AS, such dividends are recognised when the same is approved by the shareholders in the general meeting.

C.7 Mark to market gains

Under previous GAAP, recognition of gains on derivative contracts (including forward exchange contracts which were outside the scope of Accounting Standard 11) was not permitted. Under Ind AS, such gains are also required to be recognised.

C.8 Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations

Under Ind AS, remeasurements i.e. actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets, excluding amount included in the net interest expenses on the net defined benefit liability are recognized in other comprehensive income instead of consolidated statement of profit and loss. Under the previous GAAP, these measurement were forming part of consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year.

C.9 Prior period adjustments

Based on facts available as of earlier period dates, certain adjustments as described below were concluded as prior period items and thus recorded as adjustments to opening retained earnings for amounts relating to period prior to 1 April 2015 and through consolidated statement of profit and loss for the amounts pertaining to year ended 31 March 2016:

- Provision for contingencies/others amounting to ₹ 337.0 million pertaining to years prior to 1 April 2015 and ₹ 31.0 million pertaining to year ended 31 March 2016.
- Reversal of excess royalty provision of ₹ 83.9 million pertaining to periods prior to 1 April 2015 and ₹ 180.5 million pertaining to previous year ended 31 March 2016.
- Consequent to re-evaluation of costs to come of certain projects amounting to ₹ 227.8 million which was pertaining to periods prior to 1 April 2015.
- reversal of cash flow hedge reserve amounting to ₹ 248.1 million as on 1 April 2015 on re assessment of nature of hedging instruments.

C.10 Deferred tax assets

Indian GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Ind-AS 12 requires entities to account for deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. In addition, the various transitional adjustments lead to different temporary differences. According to the accounting policies, the Group has to account for such differences. Tax effect relating to prior period adjustments is recorded in the periods in which those prior period adjustments have been recorded.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

48. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 2 OF DIVISION II OF SCHEDULE III TO THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

As at 31 March 2017 (₹ in million)

Name of the entity in the group	Net assets (Total assets minus total liabilities)		Share in profit / (loss)		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
Parent								
GE Power India Limited	100%	8,263.9	-10%	2.5	100%	44.1	239%	46.6
Subsidiaries								
India								
GE Power Boilers Services Limited	0%	10.0	110%	(27.1)	Nil	Nil	-139%	(27.1)
Total	**100%**	**8,273.9**	**100%**	**(24.6)**	**100%**	**44.1**	**100%**	**19.5**

As at 31 March 2016 (₹ in million)

Name of the entity in the group	Net assets (Total assets minus total liabilities)		Share in profit / (loss)		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
Parent								
GE Power India Limited	100%	8,252.3	100%	(577.8)	100%	(5.3)	100%	(583.1)
Subsidiaries								
India								
GE Power Boilers Services Limited	0%	2.1	0%	(2.6)	Nil	Nil	0%	(2.6)
Alstom Boilers India Limted	0%	*	0%	*	Nil	Nil	0%	*
Total	**100%**	**8,254.4**	**100%**	**(580.4)**	**100%**	**(5.3)**	**100%**	**(585.7)**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 1 April 2015 (₹ in million)

Name of the entity in the group	Net assets (Total assets minus total liabilities)	
	As % of Consolidated net assets	Amount
Parent		
GE Power India Limited	100%	9,644.7
Subsidiaries		
India		
GE Power Boilers Services Limited	0%	4.6
Alstom Boilers India Limted	0%	*
Total	**100%**	**9,649.3**

* Amount is below rounding off norm

49. PREVIOUS YEAR FIGURES

Previous year figures have been reclassified to conform to this year's classification.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number:
101248W/W-100022

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No: 108044

Place : New Delhi
Date : 29 May 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of GE Power India limited

Ashok Ganesan
Managing Director
(DIN 07468130)

Alain Christain Spohr
Non-Executive Director
(DIN 06981006)

Vijay Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Pradeepta Puhan
Company Secretary
(FCS No. 5138)

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the 25th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the members of GE Power India Limited (formerly ALSTOM India Limited) ('the Company') will be held on Monday, 31 July 2017, at 11:00 a.m. at Rama Watumull Auditorium, Kishinchand Chellaram College, Dinshaw Wachha Road, Churchgate, Mumbai – 400 020 to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To receive, consider and adopt:

   a) the audited standalone financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2017, the Reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon; and

   b) the audited consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2017.

2. To declare dividend on Equity Shares for the financial year ended 31 March 2017.

3. To ratify the appointment of M/s. B S R & Co LLP, Chartered Accountants (FRN – 101248W/W-100022) as Statutory Auditors of the Company.

SPECIAL BUSINESS:

4. To consider and if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

   "RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 148 and all other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof, for the time being in force), M/s. Shome & Banerjee, Cost Accountants (Firm Registration No. 000001), appointed as the Cost Auditors by the Board of Directors of GE Power India Limited (formerly ALSTOM India Limited) ('the Company'), be paid remuneration of ₹3,00,000/- (Rupees Three Lakhs only) plus applicable taxes and reimbursement of out of pocket expenses, to conduct the audit of the cost records of the Company for the financial year ending 31 March 2018.

   RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors of the Company be and is hereby authorised to do all acts and take all such steps as may be necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to the above resolution."

5. To consider and if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

   "RESOLVED THAT Mr. Andrew H De Leone (DIN: 07840902), who was appointed as an Additional Director of the Company by the Board of Directors with effect from 20 June 2017, in terms of Section 161(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Article 153 of the Articles of Association of the Company and whose term of office expires at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and in respect of whom the Company has received a notice in writing from a member proposing his candidature for the office of Director, be and is hereby appointed as a Director of the Company and the period of his office shall be liable to determination by retirement of directors by rotation.

   RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors of the Company be and is hereby authorised to do all acts and take all such steps as may be necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to the above resolution."

6. To consider and if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

   "RESOLVED THAT Mr. Vishal Keerti Wanchoo (DIN: 02776467), who was appointed as an Additional Director of the Company by the Board of Directors with effect from 30 May 2017, in terms of Section 161(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Article 153 of the Articles of Association of the Company and whose term of office expires at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and in respect of whom the Company has received a notice in writing from a member proposing his candidature for the office of Director, be and is hereby appointed as a Director of the Company and the period of his office shall be liable to determination by retirement of directors by rotation.

   RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors of the Company be and is hereby authorised to do all acts and take all such steps as may be necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to the above resolution."

7. To consider and if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT Mr. Sanjeev Agarwal (DIN: 07833762), who was appointed as an Additional Director of the Company by the Board of Directors with effect from 30 May 2017, in terms of Section 161(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Article 153 of the Articles of Association of the Company and whose term of office expires at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and in respect of whom the Company has received a notice in writing from a member proposing his candidature for the office of Director, be and is hereby appointed as a Director of the Company and the period of his office shall be liable to determination by retirement of directors by rotation.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT pursuant to the provisions of Sections 196, 197, 198, 203 and any other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') and the rules made thereunder (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof), read with Schedule V to the Act and pursuant to applicable Article of the Articles of Association of the Company and subject to the approval of Central Government, as may be required and such other recommendations, approvals, sanctions if and when necessary, desirable and expedient in law, Mr. Sanjeev Agarwal (DIN: 07833762) be and is hereby appointed as Whole-time Director of the Company for a period of 3 (three) years with effect from 30 May 2017 till 29 May 2020 on such terms and conditions as set out in the draft Agreement as laid before this meeting, material terms of which are set out in the explanatory statement attached to this notice, which is hereby specifically approved and sanctioned, with liberty to the Board of Directors (hereinafter referred to as ('the Board') which term shall be deemed to include any Committee of the Board constituted to exercise its powers, including the powers conferred by this resolution) to alter, vary and/or modify the terms and conditions of the said appointment and/or Agreement, in such manner as may be agreed upon by and between the Board of Directors and Mr. Sanjeev Agarwal within and in accordance with the limits prescribed in Schedule V to the Act or any amendment to the Schedule or the Act and if necessary as may be agreed to between the Board of Directors and Mr. Sanjeev Agarwal.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the remuneration payable to Mr. Sanjeev Agarwal as Whole-time Director by way of salary, ex-gratia payment or commission, perquisites and other allowances, shall not exceed the limits, if any, stipulated under provisions of Section 197 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Act.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT notwithstanding anything herein above stated, where in any financial year during the currency of his tenure as Whole-time Director, the Company has no profits or its profits are inadequate, the Company shall pay the remuneration by way of salary and perquisites as set out in the draft Agreement as minimum remuneration subject to the approval of Central Government and such other recommendations, approvals, sanctions, if and when necessary.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board be and is hereby authorised to do all acts and take all such steps as may be necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to the above resolution."

8. To consider and if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to Section 188 and any other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder and Regulation 23 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), 2015 and other applicable provisions of law, if any, approval of members be and is hereby accorded to the Board of Directors (hereinafter referred to as 'the Board') of GE Power India Limited (formerly ALSTOM India Limited) ('the Company') for the following material related party transactions entered into by the Company during FY 2016-17:

S. No.	Name of the Related Party and Nature of Transaction	Amount (₹ in million)
1.	Alstom Bharat Forge Power Private Limited	**3,566**
	Orders Received	2,204
	PO Placed	330
	Reimbursements/ Others	6
	Tender/arrangements	1,026
2.	NTPC GE Power Services Private Limited	**1,803**
	Orders Received	1,776
	Reimbursements/ Others	27
3.	GE Power AG	**2,432**
	Orders Received	2,406
	PO Placed	12
	Reimbursements/ Others	14

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT consent of members be and is hereby accorded to the Board for the acts and deeds already done in the aforesaid matter and be and is hereby further authorised to finalise the terms and conditions as may be considered necessary, expedient or desirable and execute such agreements, documents and writings to give effect to the above resolution.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board be and is hereby authorized to delegate all or any of the powers conferred on it by or under this Resolution to any Committee of Directors of the Company or any one or more director(s)/officer(s) of the Company as it may consider appropriate in order to give effect to the foregoing resolution."

9. To consider and if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to Section 188 and any other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder and Regulation 23 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), 2015 and other applicable provisions of law, if any, approval of members be and is hereby accorded to the Board of Directors (hereinafter referred to as 'the Board') of GE Power India Limited (formerly ALSTOM India Limited) ('the Company') for entering into material related party transactions in FY 2017-18 and onwards as specified below:

S. No.	Name of the Related Party	Nature of Transaction	Maximum Amount (₹ in million)
1.	Alstom Hydro France	Purchase Orders received/ Purchase Orders placed/ Reimbursements (paid/ received), Tender Arrangements/ Guarantees / Indemnities / Joint and Several Liability undertakings	7,900
2.	Alstom Renewable Malaysia Sdn BHD	Purchase Orders received/ Purchase Orders placed/ Reimbursements (paid/ received), Tender Arrangements/ Guarantees / Indemnities / Joint and Several Liability undertakings	1,800
3.	Alstom Power Systems, Belfort	Purchase Orders received/ Purchase Orders placed/ Reimbursements (paid/ received), Tender Arrangements/ Guarantees / Indemnities / Joint and Several Liability undertakings	3,000
4.	GE Power AG	Purchase Orders received/ Purchase Orders placed, Reimbursements (paid/ received)	3,000
5.	Alstom Bharat Forge Power Private Limited	Purchase Orders received/ Purchase Orders placed/ Reimbursements (paid/ received), Tender Arrangements/ Guarantees / Indemnities / Joint and Several Liability undertakings	30,000
6.	GE T&D India Limited	Purchase Orders received/ Purchase Orders placed, Reimbursements (paid/ received). Inter Corporate Deposits (ICDs) given/ refunded. Interest on ICD's accrued and paid	5,000

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board be and is hereby further authorised to finalise the terms and conditions as may be considered necessary, expedient or desirable and execute such agreements, documents and writings and to do or cause to be done, all acts and take all such steps as may be necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to the above resolution.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board be and is hereby authorized to delegate all or any of the powers conferred on it by or under this Resolution to any Committee of Directors of the Company or any one or more director(s)/officer(s) of the Company as it may consider appropriate in order to give effect to the foregoing resolution."

Place : Noida
Date : 20 June 2017

By Order of the Board of Directors

Registered Office:
'The International', V Floor,
16, Marine Lines Cross Road No.1,
Off Maharshi Karve Road, Churchgate,
Mumbai - 400 020.

Pradeepta Puhan
Company Secretary
(FCS No: 5138)

NOTES:

1. **A MEMBER ENTITLED TO ATTEND AND VOTE AT THE MEETING IS ENTITLED TO APPOINT ONE OR MORE PROXIES TO ATTEND AND VOTE INSTEAD OF HIMSELF AND A PROXY NEED NOT BE A MEMBER. PROXIES SHOULD BE DEPOSITED AT THE REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY NOT LESS THAN 48 HOURS BEFORE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE MEETING.**

2. A person can act as a proxy on behalf of Members not exceeding fifty in number and holding in the aggregate not more than ten percent of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights. A Member holding more than ten percent of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights may appoint a single person as a proxy and such person shall not act as proxy for any other person or shareholder.

3. Corporate members intending to send their authorised representatives to attend the Meeting are requested to send a certified copy of the Board Resolution authorising their representative to attend and vote on their behalf at the Meeting.

4. The Statement pursuant to Section 102(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') with respect to the special business set out in the Notice is annexed.

5. In accordance with the provisions of Regulation 36 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ('Listing Regulations'), the particulars of Directors who are proposed to be appointed are given in the Corporate Governance Report, which forms part of this Annual Report. The Directors have furnished the requisite consents/declarations for their appointment/re-appointment.

6. The Register of Members and the Transfer Books of the Company shall remain closed from 25 July 2017 to 31 July 2017 (both days inclusive) for the AGM.

7. Members holding shares in physical form are requested to intimate, indicating their respective folio number, the change of their addresses, the change of Bank Accounts, etc. to M/s. Karvy Computershare Private Limited ('Karvy'), Karvy Selenium Tower B, Plot No 31 & 32, Gachibowli, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally, Hyderabad – 500032, Telangana, the Registrar and Transfer Agents of the Company, while members holding shares in electronic form may write to their respective Depository Participant for immediate updation, so as to enable the Company to dispatch dividend warrants to the correct address.

8. Members who hold shares under more than one folio in name(s) in the same order are requested to send the relevant share certificate(s) to Karvy for consolidating the holdings into one account. Karvy will return the share certificate(s) after consolidation.

9. Members/Proxies should bring the attendance slip duly filled in, for attending the Meeting. The attendance slip is enclosed with this Annual Report.

10. Unclaimed dividend for the following financial years is lying in the Unclaimed Dividend Account of the Company and shall become eligible for transfer to the Investor Education and Protection Fund on the dates mentioned herein below:

Year	Due Date for transfer to IEPF
2009-10	27 August 2017
2010-11	14 August 2018
2011-12	01 September 2019
2012-13	05 September 2020
2013-14	31 August 2021
2014-15	28 August 2022
2015-16	No dividend declared

Unclaimed dividend for the years prior to and including the financial year 2008-09 has been transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund established by the Central Government (IEPF), as applicable. The details of unclaimed amounts for the aforementioned six years along with their respective due dates for transfer to IEPF are posted on the website of the Company for the information of shareholders. The shareholders are requested to kindly check their dividend entitlement and those who have not yet encashed/claimed their dividend for the aforesaid years, may write to the Company or to Karvy in this regard.

11. As per the requirement of the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 ('IEPF Rules'), as amended/notified from time to time, the Company had sent information to all the shareholders who had not claimed/encashed dividends in the last seven years intimating, amongst other things, the requirements of the IEPF Rules with regard to transfer of shares and that in the event those shareholders do not claim any unclaimed/unpaid dividends for the past seven years, the Company will be required to transfer the respective shares to the IEPF Suspense Account by the due date prescribed as per the IEPF Rules. The Company also simultaneously published notice in the leading newspapers in English and regional language having wide circulation on 31 March 2017 and 16 June 2017 in this regard and uploaded on the Unclaimed

Dividend section of the Website of the Company viz. www.ge.com/in/ge-power-india-limited giving details of such shareholders and shares due to transfer.

Members are requested to note that, if the dividend declared by the Company on 21 July 2010 in respect of the financial year 2009-2010 are not claimed by 27 August 2017, the same shall be transferred to IEPF account in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Act and the IEPF Rules.

Please note that section 124(6) of the Act requires that all shares in respect of which Dividend has not been paid or claimed for seven consecutive years or more, shall be transferred to the IEPF Demat Account.

12. A dividend of ₹3.00 per equity share has been recommended by the Board of Directors for the year ended 31 March 2017, subject to the approval of the shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend, if declared at the Annual General Meeting, would be paid/dispatched on and from 02 August 2017 to those persons or their mandates:

    (a) whose names appear as Beneficial Owners as at the end of the business hours on 24 July 2017 in the list of Beneficial Owners to be furnished by National Securities Depository Limited and Central Depository Services (India) Limited in respect of the shares held in electronic form; and

    (b) whose names appear as Members in the Register of Members of the Company after giving effect to valid share transfers in physical form lodged with the Company/its Registrar and Transfer Agents before 25 July 2017.

13. Queries on accounts and operations of the Company, if any, may please be sent to the attention of the Company Secretary seven days in advance of the Meeting so that the answers may be made available at the Meeting.

14. The Register of Contracts or Arrangements in which Directors are interested, maintained under Section 189 of the Act and the Register of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel and their shareholding, maintained under Section 170 of the Act will be available for inspection by the members at the AGM.

15. Members can avail of the Nomination facility by filing Form 2B with the Company or its Registrar (Karvy). Blank forms will be supplied on request. In case of shares held in dematerialization form, the nomination must be lodged with their Depository Participant (DP).

16. Members are requested to bring the copy of the Annual Report to the AGM. Electronic copy of the Annual Report for 2016-17 is being sent to all the members whose email IDs are registered with the Company/Depository Participant(s) for communication purposes unless any member has requested for a hard copy of the same. For members who have not registered their email address, physical copies of the Annual Report for 2016-17 is being sent in the permitted mode.

17. Members are informed that in case of joint holders attending the AGM, only such joint holder who is higher in the order of names will be entitled to vote.

18. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has mandated the submission of Permanent Account Number (PAN) by every participant in securities market. Members holding shares in electronic form are, therefore, requested to submit the PAN to their Depository Participants with whom they are maintaining their demat accounts. Members holding shares in physical form can submit their PAN details to the Company / Registrar and Transfer Agent, M/s. Karvy Computershare Private Limited.

19. All the documents referred to in the accompanying notice and Register of Directors' Shareholding will be available for inspection at the registered office of the Company on all working days between 11.00 am to 1.00 pm up to the date of AGM.

20. Members may also note that the Notice of the 25th AGM, Attendance Slip, Proxy Form, Route Map, Ballot Paper and the Annual Report for 2016-17 will also be available on the Company's website www.ge.com/in/ge-power-india-limited for download.

21. **Voting through electronic means:**

    In compliance with provisions of Section of 108 of the Act and Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Amendment Rules, 2015 and Regulation 44 of the Listing Regulations, the Company is pleased to provide its members the facility to exercise their right to vote at the 25th AGM by electronic means from a place other than the venue of the Annual General Meeting ('remote e-voting').

    For this purpose, the Company has availed the e-Voting Services provided by Karvy. The complete details of instructions for e-voting are annexed to this notice.

    The facility for voting through ballot paper/Instapoll shall also be available at the meeting and the members attending the meeting who have not cast their vote(s) through remote e-voting shall be able to cast their vote(s) at the meeting. Members who would have already cast their vote(s) through remote e-voting shall be entitled to attend the meeting but shall not have the right to vote again.

STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 102(1) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

Item No. 4

The Board, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, has approved the appointment and remuneration of M/s. Shome & Banerjee, Cost Accountants (Firm Registration No. 000001) (Cost Auditors) to conduct the audit of the cost records of the Company for the financial year ending 31 March 2018 at a remuneration of ₹3,00,000/- (Rupees Three Lakhs only) plus applicable taxes and reimbursement of out of pocket expenses. In accordance with the provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors should be ratified by the shareholders of the Company at the AGM.

Accordingly, your Directors propose the resolution as set out in Item No. 4 above for the approval of members as an ordinary resolution.

None of the Directors / Key Managerial Personnel of the Company / their relatives is, in any way, concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in this resolution.

Item No. 5

The Board had appointed Mr. Andrew H De Leone (DIN: 07840902) as an Additional Director with effect from 20 June 2017, pursuant to Article 153 of the Articles of Association of the Company read with Section 161(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder ('the Act').

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 161(1) of the Act, Mr. Andrew H De Leone (DIN: 07840902) shall hold office up to the date of the ensuing AGM. The Company has received notice in writing under the provisions of Section 160 of the Act from a member along with the requisite deposit proposing the candidature of Mr. Andrew H De Leone for the office of Director of the Company, liable to retire by rotation. The Company has received from Mr. Andrew H De Leone (i) consent in writing to act as Director in Form DIR-2 pursuant to Rule 8 of Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014; and (ii) intimation in Form DIR-8 in terms of Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, to the effect that he is not disqualified under sub-section (2) of Section 164 of the Act.

Brief resume of Mr. Andrew H De Leone, nature of his expertise in specific functional areas and other directorships and Committee memberships / chairmanships, if any, and shareholding and relationships between directors *inter-se* as stipulated under the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ('Listing Regulations') has been provided in the Corporate Governance Report forming part of the Annual Report.

The Board considers that the appointment of Mr. Andrew H De Leone as a Director of the Company would be of immense benefit to the Company. The Board of Directors recommends his appointment as a Director of the Company, liable to retire by rotation.

Accordingly, your Directors propose the resolution as set out in the item No. 5 above for the approval of members as an ordinary resolution.

None of the Directors / Key Managerial Personnel of the Company / their relatives except Mr. Andrew H De Leone, to whom the resolution relates, is in any way, concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in this resolution.

Item No. 6

The Board had appointed Mr. Vishal Keerti Wanchoo (DIN 02776467) as an Additional Director with effect from 30 May 2017, pursuant to Article 153 of the Articles of Association of the Company read with Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder ('the Act').

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 161 of the Act, Mr. Vishal Keerti Wanchoo shall hold office up to the date of the ensuing AGM. The Company has received notice in writing under the provisions of Section 160 of the Act from a member along with requisite deposit proposing the candidature of Mr. Vishal Keerti Wanchoo for the office of Director of the Company, liable to retire by rotation. The Company has received from Mr. Vishal Keerti Wanchoo consent in writing to act as Director in Form DIR-2 pursuant to Rule 8 of Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014; (ii) intimation in Form DIR-8 in terms of Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, to the effect that he is not disqualified under sub-section (2) of Section 164 of the Act.

Brief resume of Mr. Vishal Keerti Wanchoo, nature of his expertise in specific functional areas and other directorships and Committee memberships / chairmanships, if any, and shareholding and relationships between directors *inter-se* as stipulated under the Listing Regulations has been provided in the Corporate Governance Report forming part of the Annual Report.

The Board considers that the appointment of Mr. Vishal Keerti Wanchoo as Director of the Company would be of immense benefit to the Company. The Board of Directors recommends his appointment as a Director of the Company who shall be liable to retire by rotation.

Accordingly, your Directors propose the resolution as set out in the item No. 6 above for the approval of members as an ordinary resolution.

None of the Directors / Key Managerial Personnel of the Company / their relatives except Mr. Vishal Keerti Wanchoo, to whom the resolution relates, is in any way, concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in this resolution.

Item No. 7

The Board had appointed Mr. Sanjeev Agarwal (DIN: 07833762) as an Additional Director with effect from 30 May 2017, pursuant to Article 153 of the Articles of Association of the Company read with Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder ('the Act'). Further, on the recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board had appointed Mr. Agarwal as the Whole-time Director of the Company with effect from 30 May 2017 for a period of three years, subject to necessary approvals.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 161 of the Act, Mr. Agarwal shall hold office as a Director up to the date of the ensuing AGM. The Company has received notice in writing under the provisions of Section 160 of the Act from a member along with the requisite deposit proposing the candidature of Mr. Agarwal for the office of Director of the Company.

The draft Agreement between the Company and Mr. Agarwal *inter-alia* contains the following terms and conditions:

1. Mr. Agarwal shall, during the term of this Agreement well and faithfully discharge his duties as:

   Whole-time Director

   with location at Noida, India. He shall use his best endeavours to promote the interest and welfare of the Company. The Company reserves the right to assign Mr. Agarwal different work as required in accordance with his capabilities.

2. Mr. Agarwal shall serve the Company as its Whole-time Director for a period of three years with effect from 30 May 2017 to 29 May 2020 in accordance with Sections 196, 197, 203 and any other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof), read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act').

3. As a Whole-time Director, Mr. Agarwal shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as are entrusted to him from time to time by the Managing Director and in his absence by the Board of Directors of the Company (hereinafter referred to 'the Board'). He shall report to the Managing Director and in his absence to the Board and shall promptly and faithfully obey and observe such orders and directions as may from time to time be given to him by the Managing Director and in his absence by the Board.

4. During his tenure as the Whole-time Director of the Company, Mr. Agarwal shall devote his whole time and attention during business hours to the business of the Company as may be necessary or required and use his best endeavours to promote the interest and welfare of the Company.

5. During the period of his employment, Mr. Agarwal shall whenever required by the Company, undertake such travelling in India and elsewhere as the Managing Director or the Board may from time to time direct in connection with or in relation to the business of the Company or as may be necessary for performance of his duties.

6. The Company shall, in consideration of the performance of his duties, pay to Mr. Agarwal during the continuance of this Agreement, the following remuneration –

   (a) Basic Salary of ₹2,55,000/- (Rupees Two Lakh Fifty Five Thousand only) per month.

   The annual increment will be in accordance with the rules of the Company and as may be determined by the Board of Directors, from time to time, subject to a ceiling on increment of 30% in a year (following April to March year) over the existing Basic salary and Allowances, as on 1st April every year, commencing from 01 April 2018.

   (b) Ex-gratia payment: As per rules of the Company

   In addition to salary and ex-gratia payment, the following perquisites shall be allowed to Mr. Agarwal:

   Total Annual Fixed Pay = ₹91,80,000 (Rupees Ninety One Lakh Eighty Thousand only)

   Target Variable Incentive Component = 35% of Total Fixed Pay

   His benefits are as under:

   1. Car entitlements =₹7,00,000 per annum cash or Car up to the value of ₹31,00,000

   2. Provident Fund as per Act/applicable law

3. Gratuity as per Act/ applicable law

4. Medical Insurance as per Company's policy

5. Group Personal Accident as per Company's policy

6. Group Term Life Insurance cover of ₹2,00,00,000

Perquisites shall be evaluated as per the Income Tax Rules, wherever applicable, and in the absence of any such rules, perquisites shall be evaluated at actual cost.

8. Notwithstanding anything hereinabove, where in any financial year during the currency of his tenure as Whole-time Director, the Company has no profits or its profits are inadequate, the Company shall pay the aforesaid remuneration by way of salary and perquisites as minimum remuneration subject to the approval of the Central Government, if and when necessary and the difference between the aforesaid minimum remuneration and the minimum remuneration as specified in the Act and Rules made thereunder (as may be amended from time to time) shall be paid after receipt of the Central Government approval based on such recommendations as may be statutorily required.

9. In the event of any statutory amendment or modification or relaxation by the Central Government to the provisions of the Act, the terms and conditions of the said appointment and / or the Agreement may be altered, modified, amended or varied, from time to time by the Board as it may, in its discretion, deem fit, so as not to exceed the limits specified in the Act or any amendment or modification or relaxation made thereafter in that regard.

10. Mr. Agarwal shall be entitled to:

(i) the reimbursement of entertainment expenses actually and properly incurred by him in the course of the legitimate business of the Company in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Company in force from time to time or as may be approved by the Managing Director or the Board; and

(ii) the reimbursement of travelling, hotel and other expenses incurred by him in India and abroad exclusively on the business of the Company in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Company in force from time to time or as approved by the Managing Director or the Board.

11. As long as Mr. Agarwal functions as the Whole-time Director he shall not be paid any sitting fees for attending the meeting of the Board of Directors or Committee thereof.

12. Mr. Agarwal shall be entitled to participate and benefit under Stock Option Scheme(s), Stock Attribution Scheme(s), Share purchase Scheme(s), Share Preferential Allotment Scheme(s) and such other similar scheme(s) of the General Electric Company, USA as may be announced from time to time.

13. The appointment of Mr. Agarwal as Whole-time Director shall be subject to retirement by rotation.

14. Mr. Agarwal shall not, during the term of this Agreement with the Company, engage himself either directly or indirectly or be interested in any capacity whatsoever or render assistance to any firm, Company or persons whatsoever whether a manufacturer, dealer or trader in goods or products which are of the same or similar kind and nature as those of the Company, except for GE Group Companies or as otherwise specified in the Agreement.

15. Mr. Agarwal shall not during his appointment as the Whole-time Director of the Company or at any time thereafter divulge or disclose to any person whomsoever or to make any use whatsoever for his own purpose or for any purpose other than that of the Company any information or knowledge obtained by him during his employment as to the business or affairs of the Company or its methods or as to any trade secrets or secret processes of the Company and he shall during the continuance of his employment hereunder also use his best endeavours to prevent any other person from so doing PROVIDED HOWEVER that where such divulgence or disclosure by Mr. Agarwal is required in furtherance of legitimate purposes, performance of duties or discharge of legal obligations the same shall not be deemed to be a contravention of this clause.

16. If Mr. Agarwal shall at any time be prevented by ill-health or accident or any physical or mental disability from performing his duties hereunder, he shall inform the Company and supply with such details as it may be reasonably required, and if he shall be unable due to ill-health or accident or disability for a period of 180 days in any period of twelve consecutive calendar months, to perform his duties hereunder, the Company may forthwith terminate his appointment hereunder.

17. The Company shall be entitled to terminate Mr. Agarwal's appointment as Whole-time Director and/or his office as Director forthwith, if he becomes insolvent or makes any composition or arrangement with his creditors or ceases to be Director or a Whole-time Director of the Company or ceases to be an employee of the Company

18. If Mr. Agarwal is guilty of inattention to or negligence in the conduct of the business or any other act or omission inconsistent with his duties as the Whole-time Director or any breach of this Agreement, which, in the opinion of the Board, renders his retirement from office of Whole-time Director desirable, the Company by not less than 60 days' notice in writing to Mr. Agarwal determine this Agreement and upon the expiration of such notice Mr. Agarwal shall cease to be a Director of the Company.

19. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Agreement, either party shall be entitled to terminate the Agreement at any time by giving to the other party 60 days' notice in writing in that behalf, without the necessity of showing any cause and on the expiry of the period of such notice this Agreement shall stand determined and in view thereof and as a consequence of such termination by notice Mr. Agarwal shall cease to be a Director of the Company.

20. The Company has the right to cancel this Agreement without notice for Due Cause. 'Due Cause' for dismissal without notice is an event such as serious or repeated violations of contractual obligations, guidelines or instructions; intentionally or negligently causing damage or injury; any behaviour that seriously damages the Company's reputation; or serious offence against local laws.

21. The terms and conditions of the said appointment and/or Agreement may be altered and varied from time to time by the Board as may be permissible as it deems fit, subject to the provision of the Act, or any re-enactment or any amendments or modification thereto.

22. The appointment of Mr. Agarwal as Whole-time Director shall be subject to the approval of shareholders in the Extra-ordinary General Meeting or Annual General Meeting or through Postal Ballot and the Central Government (as may be required).

23. All sanctions, approvals, permissions, licences and other requirements of the Government of India and of any statutory authorities required for giving effect to the appointment of Mr. Agarwal and all the terms and conditions of this agreement shall be obtained by the Company and this agreement, if required, shall be amended/modified/corrected in accordance with the approvals/ sanctions/permissions obtained from the approving authority.

Brief resume of Mr. Agarwal, nature of his expertise in specific functional areas and other directorships and Committee memberships / chairmanships, if any, and shareholding and relationships between directors inter-se as stipulated under the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ('Listing Regulations') has been provided in the Corporate Governance Report forming part of the Annual Report.

The Board considers that the appointment of Mr. Agarwal as Whole-time Director of the Company would be of immense benefit to the Company. The Board of Directors recommends his appointment as a Whole-time Director of the Company for a period of three (3) years from 30 May 2017 to 29 May 2020.

Accordingly, your Directors propose the resolution as set out in Item No. 7 above for the approval of members as an ordinary resolution.

None of the Directors / Key Managerial Personnel of the Company / their relatives except Mr. Agarwal, to whom the resolution relates, is in any way, concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in this resolution.

Item No. 8

During FY 2016-17 the Company had executed various business transactions with a related party namely NTPC Alstom Power Services Private Limited (presently known as NTPC GE Power Services Private Limited) ('NAPSPL') in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length. In compliance with the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ('Listing Regulations') necessary prior approval (Omnibus Approval) of Audit Committee had also been obtained for executing related party transactions with NAPSPL to the extent of ₹1,590 million during FY 2016-17. However, the related party transactions, taken together with previous transactions, as at 31 March 2017 exceeded ten percent of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per last audited financial statements. The Audit Committee has accorded its approval to the aforesaid material related party transactions, subject to necessary approvals.

During FY 2016-17 the Company had also executed various business transactions with a related party namely Alstom Bharat Forge Power Private Limited ('ABFPPL') in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length. In compliance with the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ('Listing Regulations') necessary prior approval (Omnibus Approval) of Audit Committee had also been obtained for executing related party transactions with ABFPPL to the extent of ₹1,510 million during FY 2016-17. However, the related party transactions, taken together with previous transactions, as at 31 March 2017 exceeded ten percent of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per last audited financial statements. The Audit Committee has accorded its approval to the aforesaid material related party transactions, subject to necessary approvals.

During the FY 2016-17 the Company had also executed various business transactions with a related party namely GE Power AG ('GPAG') in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length. In compliance with the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ('Listing Regulations') necessary prior approval (Omnibus Approval) of Audit Committee had also been obtained for executing related party transactions with GPAG to the extent of ₹1,760 million during financial year 2016-17. However, the related party transactions, taken together with previous transactions, as at 31 March 2017 exceeded ten percent of

the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per last audited financial statements. The Audit Committee has accorded its approval to the aforesaid material related party transactions, subject to necessary approvals.

The aforesaid business transactions have been undertaken considering the complementary, competency, strength and technology of related parties.

The aggregate amount of transactions of the Company with the aforesaid related parties exceeded the limit of 10% of consolidated turnover of the Company as per last audited financial statements. Accordingly, this matter is being placed before the members of the Company for ratification and approval.

Accordingly, your Directors propose the resolution as set out in Item No. 8 above for the approval of members as an ordinary resolution.

None of the Directors / Key Managerial Personnel of the Company / their relatives, is in any way, concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in this resolution.

Item No. 9

The members may note that the Hydro business of the Company continues to pursue business in overseas markets also and are starting to see success in their endeavor to diversify from the domestic Hydro market that is currently showing some slowdown. Depending on customers' requirements the Company may be bidding in consortium with other GE entities and/ or Third Parties in which typically customers require 'cross fall breach clause' that binds each consortium member jointly and severally liable to the customer. However, each member is in-turn protected by a signed agreement, where each member is responsible for its own scope, performance and liabilities. There are opportunities to have such consortium bids with:

- GE/ Alstom Hydro France / GE Group Companies (for meeting scope and technical requirements for any country, bids)
- Country specific GE entity for local scope in that country.

Further, some bids may require the Guarantee to be issued by the Parent Company on behalf of the Company which may be provided by GE Company(ies) which are direct / indirect holding entity of the Company leading up to the ultimate holding Company viz. General Electric Company, USA.

Similarly, the Steam Power division is also in the line for orders that may come through related parties. This division is also considering various bidding options along with a related party namely Alstom Bharat Forge Power Private Limited ('ABFPPL'), which may exceed 10% of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per the last audited financial statements.

Accordingly, your Directors propose the resolution as set out in Item No. 9 above for the approval of members as an ordinary resolution.

None of the Directors / Key Managerial Personnel of the Company / their relatives, is in any way, concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in this resolution.

Place : Noida
Date : 20 June 2017

By Order of the Board of Directors

Registered Office:
'The International', V Floor,
16, Marine Lines Cross Road No.1,
Off Maharshi Karve Road, Churchgate,
Mumbai - 400 020.

Pradeepta Puhan
Company Secretary
(FCS No: 5138)

ROUTE MAP TO VENUE FOR AGM

Rama Watumull Auditorium, Kishinchand Chellaram College, Dinshaw Wachha Road, Churchgate, Mumbai – 400 020



Green Initiative in Corporate Governance: Go Paper Less

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') came up with a Green Initiative of permitting the service of documents including Annual Report to the Shareholders through e-mail or other permissible electronic modes instead of physical mode. This is certainly a welcome move for the society at large, as this will reduce paper consumption to a great extent and allow all stakeholders to contribute towards a Greener Environment. Keeping in view the underlying theme and the circular issued by MCA, your Company has been promoting the green initiative and sending Notices/ documents to the email address provided by the shareholders/Depository Participants.

Advantages of registering for E-communication:

- Receive communication promptly
- Reduce paper consumption and save trees
- Eliminate wastage of paper
- Avoid loss of documents/notices in postal transit
- Save costs on paper and on postage

To support this green initiative, members who have not registered their e-mail addresses so far, are requested to register their e-mail addresses in respect of electronic holdings with the Depository through their concerned Depository Participants. Members who hold shares in physical form are requested to fill the appropriate column in the members e-mail registration form and register the same with Karvy Computershare Private Limited. Members are requested to send this e-mail registration form to the Company at its Registered Office address or to Karvy Computershare Private Limited at the below mentioned address:-

Karvy Computershare Private Limited

Karvy Selenium, Tower B, Plot No. 31
& 32, Gachibowli, Financial District,
Nanakramguda, Serilingampally,
Hyderabad – 500032, Telangana

Members E-Mail Registration Form

Name : ..... E-mail ID : .....

Address :.....

DP ID. : ..... Client ID. : .....

Folio No. : .....
(in case of physical holding)

No. of equity shares held: .....

Signature

NOTES



GE Power India Limited

(formerly ALSTOM India Limited)

L74140MH1992PLC068379

Registered Office

'The International', V Floor, 16, Marine Lines Cross Road No.1,

Off Maharshi Karve Road, Churchgate, Mumbai-400020 (India)

Tel: +91 (022) 66399255/66399260, Fax: +91 (022) 66399259

Email : in.investor-relations@ge.com

Website : www.ge.com/in/ge-power-india-limited