



**Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Adani Water Limited**

Report on the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of Adani Water Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2020, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the company's annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Management's Responsibility for the Standalone 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 and presentation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

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 Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.



- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
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, the Statement Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) in our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;



- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure B';
- g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations in its Standalone Financial Statements which may impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
3. **With respect to the matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:**

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, managerial remuneration has not been paid /provided. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.

For, SHAH DHANDHARIA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118707W

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 4th May, 2020

Harshil Shah
Partner
Membership No. 181748
UDIN :



Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Adani Water Limited

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020, we report that:

- (i) The company does not have any Property Plant and Equipments. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3 (i) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (ii) As explained to us, the inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.
- (iii) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company has not granted loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3 (iii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and representations made by the Management, the Company has not done any transactions covered under section 185 and 186 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security. Accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3 (iv) of the Order are not applicable.
- (v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act as prescribed by the Central Government are not applicable to the Company.
- (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 Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Value Added Tax, Cess, Provident Fund and other material statutory dues have generally been deposited regularly during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of employees' state insurance, Duty of Customs and Duty of Excise.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues as referred above were in arrears as at 31st March, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the records of the Company and representations made by the Management, there are no statutory dues as mentioned in paragraph 3(vii)(a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.



Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report (Continue)

RE: Adani Water Limited

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

- (viii) The Company has not taken any loan either from banks, financial institutions or from the government and has not issued any debentures. Accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3 (viii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (ix) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments and term Loans. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (ix) of the Order are not applicable.
- (x) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practice in India, and according to the information and explanation given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, managerial remuneration has not been paid/ provided. Accordingly the provisions of Clauses 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi Company. Accordingly the provisions of Clauses 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xiii) As per information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, all the transaction with related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act 2013 and all the details have been disclosed in Standalone Financial Statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement or not issued any debenture during the year under review. Accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any director or any person connected with him. Accordingly the provisions of Clauses 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable.

For, SHAH DHANDHARIA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118707W

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 4th May, 2020

Harshil Shah
Partner
Membership No. 181748
UDIN :



Annexure – B to the Independent Auditor's Report

RE: Adani Water Limited

(Referred to in Paragraph 2(f) of our Report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act 2013 (the act).

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company as of 31st March, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the company for the year ended on that date.

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 31st March 2020, 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.

Management's Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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



Annexure – B to the Independent Auditor's Report

RE: Adani Water Limited (continue)

(Referred to in Paragraph 2(f) of our Report of even date)

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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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.

For, SHAH DHANDHARIA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118707W

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 4th May, 2020

Harshil Shah
Partner
Membership No. 181748
UDIN :

ADANI WATER LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

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Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2020 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2019 (Amount in ₹)
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
(a) Income Tax Assets (net)	4	-	12,522
(b) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	5	596,365	-
(c) Other Non Current Financial Assets	6	15,659,010	-
Total Non-current Assets		16,255,375	12,522
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	7	302,540	-
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	8	76,001,343	-
(ii) Trade Receivables	9	62,400,000	194,400
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	2,988,865	225,356
(c) Other Current Assets	11	18,524,829	-
Total Current Assets		160,217,577	419,756
Total Assets		176,472,952	432,278
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	12	100,000	100,000
(b) Other Equity	13	950,471	8,348
Total Equity		1,050,471	108,348
Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Provisions	14	3,242,599	-
Total Non-current Liabilities		3,242,599	-
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	15,241,700	250,184
(ii) Trade Payables			
-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,245,137	-
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	16	131,724,234	24,193
(b) Other Current Liabilities	17	22,563,477	47,205
(c) Provisions	18	369,929	2,348
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	19	35,406	-
Total Current Liabilities		172,179,883	323,930
Total Liabilities		175,422,482	323,930
Total Equity and Liabilities		176,472,952	432,278

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Dhandharia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 118707W

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Adani Water Limited

Harshil Shah
Partner
Membership No. 181748

Haresh Mehta
Director
DIN 08284581

Vipin Goel
Director
DIN 08116197

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 4th May 2020

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 4th May 2020

ADANI WATER LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2020

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Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 (Amount in ₹)	For the Period from 21st December, 2018 to 31st March, 2019 (Amount in ₹)
Income			
Revenue from Operations	20	395,792,179	180,000
Other Income	21	1,327,827	-
Total Income		397,120,006	180,000
Expenses			
Operating Expenses	22	311,759,900	-
Employee Benefits Expenses	23	30,174,125	148,019
Finance Costs	24	4,721,806	205
Other Expenses	25	48,911,436	17,950
Total Expenses		395,567,267	166,174
Profit before tax		1,552,739	13,826
Tax Expenses:			
Current Tax	26	913,348	5,478
Deferred Tax		(522,463)	-
		390,885	5,478
Profit for the year	Total A	1,161,854	8,348
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		(293,633)	-
Income Tax impact		73,902	-
Other Comprehensive Income (After Tax)	Total B	(219,731)	-
Total comprehensive Income for the year	Total (A+B)	942,122	8,348
Earnings Per Equity Share (EPS) (Face Value ₹ 10 Per Share)			
Basic and Diluted EPS (₹)	30	116.19	0.83

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Dhandharia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 118707W

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Adani Water Limited

Harshil Shah
Partner
Membership No. 181748

Haresh Mehta
Director
DIN 08284581

Vipin Goel
Director
DIN 08116197

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 4th May 2020

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 4th May 2020

ADANI WATER LIMITED**Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March, 2020****adani****A. Equity Share Capital**

Particulars	No. Shares	(Amount in ₹)
Balance as at 21st December, 2018	-	-
Issue of Equity share capital during the period :	10,000	100,000
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	10,000	100,000
Issue of Equity share capital during the year :		
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	10,000	100,000

B. Other Equity**(Amount in ₹)**

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Total
	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 21st December, 2018	-	-
Profit for the period	8,348	8,348
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the period	8,348	8,348
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	8,348	8,348
Profit for the period	1,161,854	1,161,854
Other comprehensive income	(219,731)	(219,731)
Total Comprehensive income for the year	942,123	942,122
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	950,471	950,471

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Dhandharia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 118707W

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Adani Water Limited

Harshil Shah
Partner
 Membership No. 181748

Haresh Mehta
Director
 DIN 08284581

Vipin Goel
Director
 DIN 08116197

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 4th May 2020

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 4th May 2020

ADANI WATER LIMITED
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March, 2020



Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 (Amount in ₹)	For the Period from 21st December, 2018 to 31st March, 2019 (Amount in ₹)
(A) Cash flow from operating activities		
Net Profit before tax	1,552,739	13,826
Adjustment for		
Gain / (Loss) on sale of Current investment (Net)	(788,626)	-
Net Gain on fair valuation of Investment at FVTPL	(1,343)	-
Interest Income	(537,858)	-
Finance Costs	4,721,806	205
Operating Profit before working capital changes	4,946,718	14,031
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) in Inventories	(302,540)	-
(Increase) in Trade Receivables	(62,205,600)	(194,400)
(Increase) in Other Assets	(34,183,839)	-
Increase in Trade Payables	133,945,177	24,193
Increase in Other Liabilities and Provisions	25,832,819	49,553
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	68,032,736	(106,623)
Less : Direct Tax (paid) / refund	(867,127)	(18,000)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities (A)	67,165,609	(124,623)
(B) Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase / Redemption of Current Investment (Net)	(75,211,374)	-
Interest received	537,858	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities (B)	(74,673,516)	-
(C) Cash flow from financing activities		
Finance Costs Paid	(1,347,583)	(205)
Proceeds of Current Borrowings (Net)	11,619,000	250,184
Proceeds from Equity share Capital issued	-	100,000
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	10,271,417	349,979
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	2,763,509	225,356
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	225,356	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	2,988,865	225,356
Notes to Cash flow Statement :		
Reconciliation of Cash and cash equivalents with the Balance Sheet:		
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet (Refer Note 10)	2,988,865	225,356
	2,988,865	225,356

Note :

1. The Cash Flow statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' set out in Ind AS 7 'Cash Flow Statement'.

2. Amendments to Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows: Disclosure Initiative.

The amendments require entities to provide disclosure of changes in their liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes.

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities for the year ended 31st March, 2020 & 31st March, 2019.

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 (Amount in ₹)	For the Period from 21st December, 2018 to 31st March, 2019 (Amount in ₹)
Opening balance	250,184	-
Cash Flows	11,619,000	250,000
Non Cash Changes		
Interest accrued (Net of TDS)	3,372,516	184
Closing balance	15,241,700	250,184

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Dhandharia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 118707W

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Adani Water Limited

Harshil Shah
Partner
Membership No. 181748

Haresh Mehta
Director
DIN 08284581

Vipin Goel
Director
DIN 08116197

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 4th May 2020

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 4th May 2020

1 Corporate information

Adani Water Limited (the Company) is domiciled in India and incorporated on 21st December, 2018 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 having its registered office at Adani House, Mithakhali Six Roads, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad – 380 009, Gujarat, India. The company is incorporated to carry on the business of Sewage Treatment Plant, Water Treatment Plant, Common Effluent Treatment Plant, Tertiary Treatment Plant, sea water desalination, 24*7 Water Distribution, Utilities Network and Associated Infrastructure, marine work, water treatment, waste water treatment and recycling facilities, including the business of diving, salvage, under water work, offshore, mineral exploitation and survey for water business and to undertake projects of every description in any development or construction mode and to undertake the operation and maintenance of any plant in any mode. The Company is a Subsidiary of Adani Enterprise Limited.

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between the market participants at the measurement date.

The Financial Statements are presented in INR.

Current & Non-Current Classification

Any asset or liability is classified as current if it satisfies any of the following conditions:

- i. The asset/liability is expected to be realised / settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- ii. The asset is intended for sale or consumption;
- iii. The asset/liability is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- iv. The asset/liability is expected to be realised/settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
- v. The asset is Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period;
- vi. In case of liability, the Company does not have unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

For the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities, the Company has ascertained its normal operating cycle as twelve months. This is based on the nature of services and time between acquisition of assets or inventories for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies**a Inventories**

Inventories comprises of Consumables, Stores and Spares are valued at lower of Cost or Net Realisable Value (NRV).

Cost is determined on Weighted Average basis and comprises of costs of purchases, cost of conversion, all non-refundable duties & taxes and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net Realisable Value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated cost of completion and estimated cost necessary to make the sale. Necessary adjustment for shortage / excess stock is given based on the available evidence and past experience of the Company.

b Cash And Cash Equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash equivalents includes short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash.

c Revenue recognition**Revenue from Operations**

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The accounting policies for the specific revenue streams of the Company as summarized below:

- i) Revenue from services is recognised in terms of the agreement entered with Customer and is measured at the value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts if any

Other income

Interest income is recognised on effective interest rate taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

Contract Balances**Contract Asset**

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional and is disclosed as "Unbilled Revenue" under Other Current Financial Assets.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of consideration is due.

Contract Liability

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs obligations under the contract. The same is disclosed as "Advance from Customers" under Other Current Liabilities.

d Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets**Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial assets, except investment in subsidiaries and associates are recognised initially at fair value.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified:

i) At amortised cost

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and which are not classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss or financial assets available-for-sale. Subsequently, these are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses. These include trade receivables, finance receivables, balances with banks, short-term deposits with banks, other financial assets and investments with fixed or determinable payments.

ii) At fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets which are not measured at amortised cost are measured at FVTPL.

Fair value changes related to such financial assets including derivative contracts like forward currency contracts, cross currency swaps, options, interest rate futures and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

iii) At fair value through other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI 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 achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; 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.

At present, the Company does not have any assets that are classified as Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Derecognition

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments**Classification as debt or equity**

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Trade and other payables are recognised at the transaction cost, which is its fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

A financial liability may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management;

Fair value changes related to such financial liabilities including derivative contracts like forward currency contracts, cross currency swaps, options, interest rate futures and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in Profit and Loss account.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

e Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the financial asset or settle the financial liability takes place either:

- In the principal market, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market

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

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

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

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's - accounting policies.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

f Foreign Currency Transactions**Functional and Presentation currency**

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is entity's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and Balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency, for initial recognition, using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

All foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates on the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss with the exception of those related to acquisition of a PPE which are capitalised and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

Exchange differences are recognized in the statement of profit and loss except exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.

g Employee benefits

Employee benefits include gratuity, compensated absences, contribution to provident fund, employees' state insurance and superannuation fund.

a) Short term employee benefits:

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of salaries and wages at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid wholly within twelve months of rendering the service.

b) Post Employment Benefits**Defined benefit plans:**

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation, carried out by an independent actuary, using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of defined benefit liability or asset.

The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss in the line item "Employee Benefits Expense":

- > Service cost including current service cost, past service cost, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- > Net interest expense or income

For the purpose of presentation of defined benefit plans, the allocation between short term and long term provisions has been made as determined by an actuary.

Defined contribution plan:

Retirement benefits in the form of provident fund and superannuation fund are defined contribution schemes. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid.

Compensated absences

Other long term employee benefits comprise of compensated absences/leaves. The Company allocates accumulated leaves between short term and long term liability based on actuarial valuation as at the end of the period. The actuarial valuation is done as per projected unit credit method.

h) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. The Company considers a period of twelve months or more as a substantial period of time.

Transaction costs in respect of Non current borrowings are amortised over the tenor of respective loans using effective interest method. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

i) Earning per Share

The Company reports basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) in accordance with the IND AS 33 - "Earning per Share" as specified in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. Basic Earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted Earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company (after adjusting for costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares) by the weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares outstanding during the year.

j) Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

a) Current tax

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

Current tax items, relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss, are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate. Provision for current tax is recognised based on the estimated tax liability computed after taking credit for allowances and exemption in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognised using the Balance Sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. The carrying amount of unrecognised deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to assess their realisability and corresponding adjustment is made to carrying values of deferred tax assets in the financial statements.

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

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

Net outstanding balance in Deferred Tax account is recognized as deferred tax liability/asset. The deferred tax account is used solely for reversing timing difference as and when crystallized.

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

k Impairment

i) Non Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

ii) Financial Assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is an objective evidence which indicates that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if an objective evidence indicates that one or more events have a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

The Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure;

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at Amortised cost e.g. loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balances

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ECL is the difference between all contracted cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original EIR. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as expense / (income) in the statement of profit and loss.

l Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised for when the Company has at present, legal or contractual obligation as a result of past events, only if it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic outgo or loss will be required and if the amount involved can be measured reliably. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities may arise from litigation, taxation and other claims against the Company. Where it is management's assessment that the outcome is uncertain or cannot be reliably quantified, the claims are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the likelihood of an adverse outcome is remote such contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings, the Company does not expect them to have a materially adverse impact on the Company's financial position.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. the nature of such assets and an estimate of its financial effect are disclosed in notes to the financial statements.

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) and the reported income and expenses during the year. The management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to these estimates and differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialised. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

i) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

In estimating the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, the Company uses market observable data to the extent available. Where such Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company establishes appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

ii) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

iii) Taxes:

The Company's tax jurisdiction is India. Significant judgements are involved in estimating budgeted profits for the purpose of paying advance tax, determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions. Significant management judgement is also required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies, including estimates of temporary differences reversing on account of available benefits from the Income Tax Act, 1961.

iv) Recognition and measurement of Contingent liabilities, provisions and uncertain tax positions:

There are various legal, direct and indirect tax matters and other obligations including local and state levies, availing input tax credits etc., which may impact the Company. Evaluation of uncertain liabilities and contingent liabilities arising out of above matters and recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the balance sheet date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore vary from the figure included in other provisions.

4 Income Tax Assets (Net)		As at	As at
		31st March, 2020 (Amount in ₹)	31st March, 2019 (Amount in ₹)
	Advance income tax	-	12,522
	Total	-	12,522
5 Deferred Tax Asset (Net)		As at	As at
		31st March, 2020 (Amount in ₹)	31st March, 2019 (Amount in ₹)
	Deferred Tax Liabilities		
	Timing difference between book and tax depreciation		
	Gross deferred tax liabilities	-	
	Deferred Tax Assets		
	Provision for Employee benefits	596,365	
	Gross Deferred Tax Assets	596,365	
	Net Deferred Tax Asset	596,365	
6 Other Non Current Financial Assets (Unsecured Considered Good)		As at	As at
		31st March, 2020 (Amount in ₹)	31st March, 2019 (Amount in ₹)
	Security deposits	853,580	-
	Retention Money Receivable	14,805,430	-
	Total	15,659,010	-
7 Inventory		As at	As at
		31st March, 2020 (Amount in ₹)	31st March, 2019 (Amount in ₹)
	(At lower of cost and net realizable value)		
	Stores and Spares	302,540	-
	Total	302,540	-
8 Investments		As at	As at
		31st March, 2020 (Amount in ₹)	31st March, 2019 (Amount in ₹)
	Investment in Mutual Funds (Quoted)		
	Birla Sun Life Mutual Funds	76,001,343	-
	Total	76,001,343	-
9 Trade Receivables (Unsecured Considered Good)		As at	As at
		31st March, 2020 (Amount in ₹)	31st March, 2019 (Amount in ₹)
	Trade Receivables	62,400,000	194,400
	Total	62,400,000	194,400
10 Cash and Cash equivalents		As at	As at
		31st March, 2020 (Amount in ₹)	31st March, 2019 (Amount in ₹)
	Balances with banks		
	In current accounts	2,988,865	225,356
	Total	2,988,865	225,356
11 Other Current Assets		As at	As at
		31st March, 2020 (Amount in ₹)	31st March, 2019 (Amount in ₹)
	Balances with Government Authorities (GST & Others)	18,474,829	-
	Advance to Employees	50,000	-
	Total	18,524,829	-

12 Equity Share Capital

		As at 31st March, 2020 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2019 (Amount in ₹)
Authorised Share Capital 10,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each		100,000	100,000
	Total	100,000	100,000
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up equity shares 10,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid		100,000	100,000
	Total	100,000	100,000

a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period**Equity Shares**

	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	No. Shares	(Amount in ₹)	No. Shares	(Amount in ₹)
At the beginning of the year	10,000	100,000	-	-
Issued during the year	-	-	10,000	100,000
Outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000

b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company the holders of the 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 share holders.

c. Shares held by Parent Company

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its parent company together with its nominees are as under:

	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	No. Shares	(Amount in ₹)	No. Shares	(Amount in ₹)
Adani Enterprise Limited (Parent Company along with its nominees)	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000
	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000

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

	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	No. Shares	% holding in the class	No. Shares	% holding in the class
Adani Enterprise Limited (Parent Company along with its nominees)	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000
	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000

13 Other Equity

		As at 31st March, 2020 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2019 (Amount in ₹)
Retained earnings			
Opening Balance		8,348	-
Add : Profit for the year		1,161,854	8,348
Add : Other Comprehensive Income		(219,731)	-
Closing Balance	Total	950,471	8,348

Note :

Retained earnings represents the amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends considering the requirements of the Companies' Act, 2013.

14 Non Current Provisions

	As at 31st March, 2020 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2019 (Amount in ₹)
Provision for Employee Benefits (Refer note 33)	3,242,599	-
Total	3,242,599	-

15 Current Borrowings

	As at 31st March, 2020 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2019 (Amount in ₹)
Unsecured Borrowings		
From Related Parties (Refer Note 34)	15,241,700	250,184
Total	15,241,700	250,184

Note :

Loan from Related Parties are payable within one year from the date of agreement and carry the interest rate of 10% p.a.

16 Trade Payables

	As at 31st March, 2020 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2019 (Amount in ₹)
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note 32)	2,245,137	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	131,724,234	24,193
Total	133,969,371	24,193

17 Other Current Liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2020 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2019 (Amount in ₹)
Statutory liabilities (includes PF, TDS,GST & Others)	22,563,477	47,205
Total	22,563,477	47,205

18 Current Provisions

	As at 31st March, 2020 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2019 (Amount in ₹)
Provision for Employee Benefits (Refer note 33)	369,929	2,348
Total	369,929	2,348

19 Current tax liabilities (net)

	As at 31st March, 2020 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2019 (Amount in ₹)
Income-tax payable (Net)	35,406	-
Total	35,406	-

ADANI WATER LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

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20 Revenue from Operations		For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the Period from 21st December, 2018 to 31st March, 2019
		(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
Revenue from Contract with Customers			
Income from Service		-	-
A) EPC Revenue		371,591,389	
B) O&M Revenue		24,200,790	
C) Other Operating Revenue		-	180,000
Total		395,792,179	180,000
21 Other Income		For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the Period from 21st December, 2018 to 31st March, 2019
		(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
Interest Income		537,858	-
Gain / (Loss) on sale of current Investment (Net) (Including fair value gain of ₹ 1,343)		789,969	-
Total		1,327,827	-
22 Operating Expenses		For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the Period from 21st December, 2018 to 31st March, 2019
		(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
Contractual Agreement Expenses		162,834,210	-
Repairs & Maintenance-Plant & Machinery		1,562,515	-
Services for Project - O&M		40,370,096	-
Stores and Spares		8,744,048	-
Electricity Expenses		98,249,031	-
Total		311,759,900	-
23 Employee Benefits Expenses		For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the Period from 21st December, 2018 to 31st March, 2019
		(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
Salaries, Wages and Bonus		27,761,294	137,382
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds (Defined Contribution Plans)		1,935,578	9,837
Employee Welfare Expenses		477,253	800
Total		30,174,125	148,019
24 Finance costs		For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the Period from 21st December, 2018 to 31st March, 2019
		(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
Interest Expenses on :			
Interest on Loans (Refer Note 34)		3,747,241	205
Total A		3,747,241	205
(b) Other borrowing costs :			
Bank Charges & Other Borrowing Costs		974,565	-
Total B		974,565	-
Total		4,721,806	205
25 Other Expenses		For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the Period from 21st December, 2018 to 31st March, 2019
		(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
Repairs and Maintenance			
Others		269,664	-
Rates and Taxes		2,400	-
Legal & Professional Expenses (Refer note 34)		33,128,245	2,950
Payment to Auditors			
Statutory Audit Fees		15,000	15,000
Communication Expenses		53,063	-
Travelling & Conveyance Expenses		2,229,585	-
Security Services		5,572,645	-
Bid & Tender Fees		7,040,000	-
Office Expenses		168,731	-
Miscellaneous Expenses		432,103	-
Total		48,911,436	17,950

26 Income Tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31st March, 2020 and 31st March, 2019 are :

		For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the Period from 21st December, 2018 to 31st March, 2019
		(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
Current Tax:			
Current Income Tax Charge		913,348	5,478
	Total (a)	913,348	5,478
Deferred Tax			
In respect of current year origination and reversal of temporary differences		(522,463)	-
	Total (b)	(522,463)	-
	Total (a+b)	390,885	5,478
OCI section			
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year		73,902	-
	Total	316,983	-
		For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the Period from 21st December, 2018 to 31st March, 2019
		(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
Accounting Profit before tax		1,552,739	13,826
Income tax using the company's domestic tax rate		390,793	3,595
Tax Rate for Corporate Entity as per Income Tax Act, 1961		25.17%	26.00%
Tax Effect of :			
Provisions disallowed		596,365	1,883
Non-deductible expenses		(73,810)	-
Deferred Tax Asset		(596,365)	-
Income tax recognised in profit and loss account at effective rate		316,983	5,478
Total Tax Expense for the year		316,983	5,478

On 20th September, 2019, vide the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 ('the Ordinance'), the Government of India inserted Section 115BAA in the Income Tax Act, 1961 which provides domestic companies a non-reversible option to pay corporate tax at reduced rates effective 1st April, 2019, subject to certain conditions. The Company has decided to opt for the reduced corporate tax rates effective from 1st April, 2019. Accordingly, the Company has recognised Provision for Income Tax and has re-measured its deferred taxes as per the provisions of the Ordinance.

27 Financial Instruments, Fair Value Measurements, Financial Risk and Capital Management

A) Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Company's principal financial assets include loans and trade receivables, investments, cash and cash equivalents and other receivables. The Company's principal financial liabilities other than derivatives comprise of borrowings, provisions, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and projects.

B) Fair Value Hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

Level-1 : Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level-2 : Inputs are other than quoted prices included within 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 are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on the assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

C) Disclosure of fair value measurement and fair value hierarchy for financial assets and liabilities

The following tables summarises carrying amounts of financial instruments by their categories and their levels in fair value hierarchy for each year end presented.

As at 31 March, 2020 :

Particulars	Fair Value through other Comprehensive income	Fair Value through profit or loss (Level 1)	Amortised cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Investments	-	76,001,343	-	76,001,343
Trade Receivables	-	-	62,400,000	62,400,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	2,988,865	2,988,865
Other Financial Assets	-	-	15,659,010	15,659,010
Total	-	76,001,343	81,047,875	157,049,218
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	15,241,700	15,241,700
Trade Payables	-	-	133,969,371	133,969,371
Total	-	-	149,211,071	149,211,071

As at 31 March, 2019 :

Particulars	Fair Value through other Comprehensive income	Fair Value through profit or loss (Level 1)	Amortised cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Trade Receivables	-	-	194,400	194,400
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	225,356	225,356
Total	-	-	419,756	419,756
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	250,184	250,184
Trade Payables	-	-	24,193	24,193
Total	-	-	274,377	274,377

Carrying amounts of current financial assets and liabilities as at the end of the each year presented approximate the fair value because of their short term nature. Difference between carrying amounts and fair values of other non-current financial assets and liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost is not significant in each of the year presented.

D) Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Review

The Company's risk management activities are subject to the management direction and control under the framework of Risk Management Policy as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. The Management ensures appropriate risk governance framework for the Company through appropriate policies and procedures and that risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is exposed to Market risk, Credit risk, and Liquidity risk.

Market Risk :

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of interest rate risk.

Interest Risk :

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have any interest exposure to which the risk of changes in market interest rates apply.

Credit Risk :

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty or customer will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. Financial instruments that are subject to credit risk principally consist of Loans, Trade and Other Receivables, Cash & Cash Equivalents, Investments and Other Financial Assets. The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

Credit risk encompasses both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and creditworthiness of counter parties on continuous basis with appropriate approval mechanism for sanction of credit limits.

The company has adopted the policy of only dealing with creditworthy counter parties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial losses from default. Credit risk from balances with banks, financial institutions and investments is managed by the Company's treasury team in accordance with the Company's risk management policy. Cash and cash equivalents and Bank deposits are placed with banks having good reputation, good past track record and high quality credit rating.

Liquidity Risk :

The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds using cash flow forecasting models. These models consider the maturity of its financial investments, committed funding and projected cash flows from operations. The Company's objective is to provide financial resources to meet its business objectives in a timely, cost effective and reliable manner and to manage its capital structure. A balance between continuity of funding and flexibility is maintained through continued support from parent company.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities:

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

As at 31st March, 2020	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 year	More than 5 Years	Total
Borrowings	15,241,700	-	-	15,241,700
Trade Payables	133,969,371	-	-	133,969,371
As at 31st March, 2019	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 year	More than 5 Years	Total
Borrowings	250,184	-	-	250,184
Trade Payables	24,193	-	-	24,193

Capital Management

The Company's objectives for managing capital is to safeguard continuity and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from previous year.

The Company sets the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business and long-term operating plans which include capital and other strategic investments.

The funding requirements are met through support from parent company. The Company's policy is to use short-term and long-term borrowings to meet anticipated funding requirements. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the net debt to equity ratio.

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the Period Ended 31st March, 2019
Total Borrowing (refer note 15)	15,241,700	250,184
Less: Cash and Bank Balance (refer note 10)	2,988,865	225,356
Net Debt (A)	12,252,835	24,828
Total Capital (B)	1,050,471	108,348
Total capital and net debt C=(A+B)	16,292,171	358,532
Gearing Ratio (A/C)	75%	7%

- 28 The Company's activities during the year revolve around business of Sewage Treatment. Considering the nature of Company's business, as well as based on reviews by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resource allocation and performance measurement, there is only one primary reportable segment in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS - 108 - "Operating Segments", prescribed under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 which is business of Sewage Treatment at this point of time and advisory in that regard. The segment reporting based on geographical risk factor which may be present in different countries is not applicable as the Company operates only on domestic market. Hence, there is no separate reportable segment as required by the Ind AS - 108 - "Operating Segments".

**29 Contingent Liabilities, Contingent Assets & Commitments
(to the extent not provided for)**

	As at 31st March, 2020 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2019 (Amount in ₹)
Contingent Liabilities	-	-
Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts (net of advances) and not provided for	-	-
Total	-	-

The Hon'ble Supreme Court (SC) has passed a judgement dated 28th February 2019, relating to components of salary structure to be included while computing the contribution to provident fund under the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952. The Company's Management is of the view that there is considerable uncertainty around the timing, manner and extent in which the judgment will be interpreted and applied by the regulatory authorities. The Company will continue to assess any further developments in this matter for the implications on financial statements, if any. Currently, the Company has not considered any impact in these financial statements.

Contingent Assets

The Company has various claims against its employer Prayagraj Water Pvt Ltd arising out of the EPC Agreement dated 30th January 2019 & due to COVID - 19, which the Company is pursuing with its employer and will be settled in the due course.

30 Pursuant to the Indian Accounting Standard 33 – Earning per Share, the disclosure is as under:

	UOM	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the Period from 21st December, 2018 to 31st March, 2019
Basic and Diluted EPS			
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	₹	1,161,854	8,348
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	No.	10,000	10,000
Nominal Value of equity share	₹	10.00	10.00
Basic and Diluted EPS	₹	116.19	0.83

31 (a) Contract balances:

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from the contracts with customers.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Trade Receivables (refer note 9)	62,400,000	194,400
Contract assets	-	-
Contract liabilities	-	-

The Trade receivables primarily relate to the Company's right to consideration for work completed at the reporting date.

The contract assets primarily relate to the Company's right to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date. The contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional. This usually occurs when the Company issues an invoice to the Customer.

The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from the customers.

(b) Significant changes in contract assets and liabilities during the year:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Contract assets reclassified to receivables	-	-
Contract liabilities recognised as revenue during the year	-	-

(c) Reconciliation the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the Period from 21st December, 2018 to 31st March, 2019
Revenue as per contracted price	395,792,179	180,000
Adjustments if any	-	-
Revenue from contract with customers	395,792,179	180,000

32 Due to micro, small and medium enterprises

Under the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMED) which came in to force from 2nd October, 2006, certain disclosures are required to be made relating to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises. On the basis of the information and records available with management, outstanding dues to the Micro and Small enterprise as defined in the MSMED Act, 2006 are disclosed as below.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the year end.	2,245,137	-
Interest due thereon	-	-
Amount of interest paid by the company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year.	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED.	-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in succeeding years.	-	-

The Disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to Micro and Small Enterprises have been made in the financial statements based on the information received and available with the Company. Further in view of the Management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Act is not expected to be material. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier as at the balance sheet date. These facts have been relied upon by the auditors.

33 As per Ind AS - 19 "Employee Benefits", the disclosure are given below :

(a) Defined Benefit Plan

The Company operates a defined benefit plan (the Gratuity plan) covering eligible employees, which provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment.

Liability in respect of Gratuity is determined based on actuarial valuation done by actuary as at the balance sheet date. Each year, the management reviews the level of funding in the gratuity fund. Such review includes the asset - liability matching strategy. The management decides its contribution based on the results of this review. The management aims to keep annual contributions relatively stable at a level such that no plan deficits (based on valuation performed) will arise.

Aforesaid post-employment benefit plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: interest rate risk, Demographic Risk and Salary Escalation Risk.

Interest Rate Risk	The present value of the defined benefit liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on Government securities. A decrease in yields will increase the fund liabilities and vice-versa.
Demographic Risk	The company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.
Salary Escalation Risk	The present value of the defined benefit liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
I. Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of Defined Benefit Obligation		
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations at the beginning of the Year	-	-
Current Service Cost	553,504	-
Interest Cost	60,745	-
Past vested benefit	-	-
Acquisition Adjustment	-	-
Benefit paid	-	-
Liability Transfer In / (Out)	904,736	-
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:	-	-
change in demographic assumptions	-	-
change in financial assumptions	-	-
experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	293,633	-
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations at the end of the Year	1,812,618	-
II. Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of the Fair value of Plan assets		
Fair value of Plan assets at the beginning of the Year	-	-
Investment Income	-	-
Contributions	-	-
Employer's Contributions	-	-
Employee's Contributions	-	-
Benefit paid	-	-
Return on plan assets	-	-
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	-	-
Transfer to/from other company	-	-
Fair value of Plan assets at the end of the Year	-	-
III. Reconciliation of the Present value of defined benefit obligation and Fair value of plan assets		
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations at the end of the Year	1,812,618	-
Fair Value of Plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
Net Liability recognized in balance sheet as at the end of the year	1,812,618	-
IV. Composition of Plan Assets		
Plan Assets are administered by LIC		-
V. Gratuity Cost / (Gain) for the Year		
Current service cost	553,504	-
Net Interest cost	60,745	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Actuarial (Gain) or Loss	-	-
Net Gratuity Cost / (Gain) recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss	614,249	-
VI. Other Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial (gains) / losses		
change in demographic assumptions	-	-
change in financial assumptions	-	-
experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	293,633	-
others	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	293,633	-

VII. Actuarial Assumptions

	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Discount Rate (per annum)	6.70%	0.00%
Expected annual Increase in Salary Cost	8.00%	0.00%
Attrition Rate	0.00%	0.00%

Mortality Rates are given under Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate Retirement Age 58 Years.

VIII. Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The results of sensitivity analysis is given below:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Defined Benefit Obligation (Base)	1,812,618	-

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount Rate (- / + 1%)	2,237,246	1,475,897	-	-
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	23.4%	-18.6%	-	-
Salary Growth Rate (- / + 1%)	1,476,738	2,227,219	-	-
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-18.5%	22.9%	-	-
Attrition Rate (- / + 50%)	1,812,618	1,812,618	-	-
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	0.0%	0.0%	-	-
Mortality Rate (- / + 10%)	1,813,770	1,811,472	-	-
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	0.1%	-0.1%	-	-

IX. Asset Liability Matching Strategies

The scheme is managed on unfunded basis.

a) Funding arrangements and Funding Policy

The scheme is managed on unfunded basis.

b) Expected Contribution during the next annual reporting period

The Company's best estimate of Contribution during the next year is NIL.

c) Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows) - 22 years

Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis):

	(Amount in ₹)
1 year	3,306
2 to 5 years	14,059
6 to 10 years	222,536
More than 10 years	7,900,557

XI. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Government of India securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

The expected contributions for Defined Benefit Plan for the next financial year will be in line with FY 2019-20.

The actuarial liability for compensated absences as at the year ended 31st March, 2020 is ₹ 17,99,910.

(b) Defined Contribution Plan

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plans, recognised in Statement of profit and loss and Project Development Expenditure, for the year is as under:

	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 (Amount in ₹)
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	1,258,007

34 Related party transactions**a) List of related parties and relationship**

Description of Relationship	Name of Related Parties
Ultimate Controlling Entity	S. B. Adani Family Trust
Parent Company	Adani Enterprise Limited
Fellow Subsidiary Company (with whom transactions done)	Prayagraj Water Private Limited
With SBFT (Ultimate Holding Company) and its subsidiaries	Adani Infra India Ltd. Adani Township and Real Estate Company Pvt. Ltd. Maharashtra Eastern Grid Power Transmission Company Ltd.
Key Managerial Personnel	Mr. Krishna Prakash Maheshwari - Director Mr. Hareesh Mehta - Director Mr. Vipin Goel - Director

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding balances of related parties at the year-end are unsecured. Transaction entered into with related party are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

Notes:

The names of the related parties and nature of the relationships where control exists are disclosed irrespective of whether or not there have been transactions between the related parties. For others, the names and the nature of relationships is disclosed only when the transactions are entered into by the Company with the related parties during the existence of the related party relationship.

b) Transaction with Related Parties :

Related party Name	Nature of Transactions	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
		For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the Period from 21st December, 2018 to 31st March, 2019
Adani Enterprises Limited	Share Capital issued	-	100,000
	Borrowing Taken	89,391,516	250,184
	Borrowing Repaid	74,400,000	
	Employee balances transfer to Related Party	121,363	
	Interest Expenses	3,747,240	205
Prayagraj Water Private Limited	Rendering of Service	395,792,179	180,000
Adani Infra India Ltd	Receiving of Service	162,834,210	-
	Employee balances transfer to Related Party	176,190	
	Employee balances transfer from Related Party	2,105,288	
Adani Township and Real Estate Company Private Ltd	Receiving of Service	31,800,000	-
Maharashtra Eastern Grid Power Transmission Company Ltd.	Receiving of Service	133,500	-

c) Balances With Related Parties

Name of Related Party	Nature of Closing Balance	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Adani Enterprises Limited	Borrowings	15,241,700	250,184
	Trade Receivables	121,363	-
Prayagraj Water Private Limited	Trade Receivables	77,205,430	194,400
Adani Township and Real Estate Company Pvt. Ltd.	Trade Payables	28,620,000	-
Adani Infra India Ltd	Trade Payables	63,047,861	-

35 Other Disclosures

In the opinion of the management and to the best of their knowledge and belief, the value under the head of Current and Non-Current Assets (other than Property Plant and Equipment and Non-Current Investments) are approximately of the value stated, if realised in ordinary course of business, except unless stated otherwise. The provision for all the known liabilities is adequate and not in excess of amount considered reasonably necessary.

36 Events occurring after the Balance sheet Date

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to approval of the financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the financial statements. As of 4th May, 2020, there are no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

37 Due to outbreak of COVID 19 globally and in India, the Company's management is in the process of making assessment of likely adverse impact on business and financial risks on account of COVID 19, The management does not see any risks in the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

38 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 4th May, 2020.

As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Dhandharia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 118707W

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Adani Water Limited

Harshil Shah
Partner
Membership No. 181748

Haresh Mehta
Director
DIN 08284581

Vipin Goel
Director
DIN 08116197

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 4th May 2020

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 4th May 2020