

DHARMESH PARIKH & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

303/304, "Milestone", Nr. Drive-in-Cinema, Opp. T.V. Tower, Thaltej,
Ahmedabad-380 054. Phone: 91-79-27474466 Fax: 91-79-27479955

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Adani Power Dahej Limited

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS Financial Statements of Adani Power Dahej Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2017, 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 "Ind AS Financial Statements").

Management's Responsibility for the 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 Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the 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 Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS Financial Statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial Statements given below give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the financial position of the Company as at 31st March, 2017 and its financial performance including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.



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Independent Auditor's Report To the Members of Adani Power Dahej Limited (Continue)

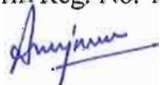
Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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 Ind AS Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - e) The delay in setting up the project and incurring of continuous loss by the company, in our opinion, may have an adverse impact on the functioning of the company;
 - f) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2017 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - g) 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';
 - h) 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 which would 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.
 - iv. The company did not hold or transact in cash during the entire year. Accordingly requisite disclosure as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016 in its Ind AS Financial Statements is not done.

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 23rd May 2017



For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 112054W


Anuj Jain
Partner
Membership No. 119140

DHARMESH PARIKH & CO.

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Annexure – A to the Independent Auditor's Report

RE: Adani Power Dahej 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 Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2017, we report that:

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) As explained to us, fixed assets, according to the practice of the Company, are physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals, in a phased verification programme, which, in our opinion, is reasonable, looking to the size of the Company and the nature of its business.
- (c) The title deeds of immovable properties, as disclosed in Note 4.1 on fixed assets to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.
- (ii) The Company being in the construction stage carries only Capital Inventory. Accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3 (ii) (a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (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) 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) The company has not done any commercial activity during the year under review. Accordingly, the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act as prescribed by the Central Government is 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, service tax, duty of customs 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, provident fund, sales tax, value added tax, cess and duty of excise.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of applicable statutory dues as referred to above were in arrears as at 31st March 2017 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.
- (viii) The Company has not taken any loan either from banks, financial institutions or from the government. It has issued 0% Compulsory Convertible Debentures during the year on which no interest payment or principal repayment is to be done. Accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3 (viii) of the Order are not applicable.



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Annexure to the Independent Auditor's Report (Continue)

RE: Adani Power Dahej Limited

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

- (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, nor have we been informed of any such case by the management.
- (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, except Director Sitting Fees, 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 Ind AS Financial Statements as required by the applicable 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.

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 23rd May 2017



For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 112054W

Anuj Jain
Partner
Membership No. 119140

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Annexure – B to the Independent Auditor's Report

RE: Adani Power Dahej Limited

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (g) 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).

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company as of 31st March, 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements of the company for the year ended on that date.

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. 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 Ind AS Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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



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Annexure – B to the Independent Auditor's Report (Continue)

RE: Adani Power Dahej Limited

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (g) of our Report of even date)

- (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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2017, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 23rd May 2017



For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 112054W

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Anuj Jain".

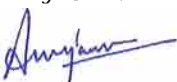
Anuj Jain
Partner
Membership No. 119140

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)	As at 1st April, 2015 (Amount in ₹)
ASSETS				
Non-current Assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	4.1	2,308,059,255	2,334,559,510	2,368,780,299
(b) Capital Work-In-Progress	4.2	3,242,138,318	3,245,181,201	3,228,746,476
(c) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	5	-	-	30,000
(ii) Other Non-current Financial Assets	6	9,518,382	9,518,382	9,192,370
(d) Income Tax Assets (Net)		597,140	597,140	597,140
(e) Other Non-current Assets	7	117,945,358	125,126,284	127,805,670
Total Non-current Assets		5,678,258,453	5,714,982,517	5,735,151,955
Current Assets				
(a) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	8	1,500,414	100,055	-
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	68,843	394,438	631,034
(iii) Loans	10	-	-	79,180
(iv) Other Current Financial Assets	11	162,621	50,200	26,068,900
(b) Other Current Assets	12	1,122,571	1,332,690	1,559,257
Total Current Assets		2,854,449	1,877,383	28,338,366
Total Assets		5,681,112,902	5,716,859,900	5,763,490,320
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Equity Share Capital	13	500,000	500,000	500,000
(b) Instrument Entirely Equity in Nature	14	7,632,994,500	-	-
(c) Other Equity	15	(2,059,127,527)	(1,651,845,436)	(937,735,311)
Total Equity		5,574,366,973	(1,651,345,436)	(937,235,311)
LIABILITIES				
Non-current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities		-	-	-
(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)		-	-	-
(c) Long Term Provisions	16	181,522	2,479,291	3,272,909
Total Non-Current Liabilities		181,522	2,479,291	3,272,909
Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	17	-	7,186,813,568	6,386,011,656
(ii) Trade Payables	18	170,636	448,530	463,173
(iii) Other Current Financial Liabilities	19	106,227,788	171,373,629	293,063,395
(b) Other Current Liabilities	20	56,485	6,887,028	16,529,560
(c) Short Term Provisions	21	109,498	203,290	1,384,938
Total Current Liabilities		106,564,407	7,365,726,045	6,697,452,722
Total Liabilities		106,745,929	7,368,205,336	6,700,725,631
Total Equity and Liabilities		5,681,112,902	5,716,859,900	5,763,490,320

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For DHARMESH PARIKH & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 112054W



ANUJ JAIN
PARTNER
Mem. No. 119140



Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 23rd May, 2017

For and on behalf of board of directors



K. S. NAGENDRA
DIRECTOR
DIN No. 06859146

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 23rd May, 2017



VINOD BHANDAWAT
DIRECTOR
DIN No. 02873571

ADANI POWER DAHEJ LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2017

adani

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	For the year ended 31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)
Revenue from Operations		-	-
Other Income	22	5,178,430	211,194
Total Income		5,178,430	211,194
Expenses			
Fuel Cost		-	-
Employee Benefits Expense	23	5,502,983	13,946,355
Finance Costs	24	361,171,182	653,342,241
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses		32,760,783	33,386,646
Other Expenses	25	13,157,351	14,686,080
Total Expenses		412,592,299	715,361,322
Loss before exceptional items and tax		(407,413,869)	(715,150,128)
Exceptional Items		-	-
Loss before tax		(407,413,869)	(715,150,128)
Tax Expense:			
Current Tax	26	29,052	36,772
Deferred Tax		-	-
		29,052	36,772
Loss for the year	Total A	(407,442,921)	(715,186,900)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans net of tax		160,830	1,076,775
Income Tax relating to Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income (After Tax)	Total B	160,830	1,076,775
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	Total (A+B)	(407,282,091)	(714,110,125)
Earnings Per Equity Share (EPS)			
Basic and Diluted EPS (Face Value ₹ 10 Per Share)	33	(8,149)	(14,304)

See accompanying notes to financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For DHARMESH PARIKH & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 112054W



ANUJ JAIN

PARTNER

Mem. No. 119140



For and on behalf of board of directors



K. S. NAGENDRA

DIRECTOR

DIN No. 06859146



VINOD BHANDAWAT

DIRECTOR

DIN No. 02873571

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 23rd May, 2017

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 23rd May, 2017

ADANI POWER DAHEJ LIMITED

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31st March, 2017

adani

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	For the year ended 31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)
(A) Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(407,413,869)	(715,150,128)
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	32,760,783	33,386,646
Income from Mutual Funds	(166,272)	(145,439)
Loss on sale of fixed assets	(120,812)	(65,755)
Finance Costs	361,171,182	653,342,241
Interest income	(18,348)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	(13,787,336)	(28,632,435)
Changes in working capital:		
Decrease in Other Assets	7,256,298	26,082,103
(Decrease) in Other Liabilities and Provision	(9,078,157)	(9,468,620)
(Decrease) in Trade Payables	(277,894)	(14,643)
	(2,099,753)	16,598,840
Cash generated from operations	(15,887,089)	(12,033,595)
Less : (Tax Paid)	(12,169)	(1,109,175)
Net cash from operating activities (A)	(15,899,258)	(13,142,770)
(B) Cash flow from investing activities		
Capital expenditure on Property, Plant and Equipment, including capital advances and capital work-in-progress	(68,220,348)	(134,628,881)
Investment in Mutual Funds	(1,234,087)	75,384
Interest received	18,348	-
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (B)	(69,436,087)	(134,553,497)
(C) Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from Short-term borrowings	446,180,932	800,801,912
Finance Costs Paid	(361,171,182)	(653,342,241)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	85,009,750	147,459,671
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	(325,595)	(236,596)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	394,438	631,034
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	68,843	394,438
Notes to Cash flow Statement :		
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 9)	68,843	394,438
Bank overdrafts	-	-
Balances as per statement of cash flows	68,843	394,438



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

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

In terms of our report attached

For DHARMESH PARIKH & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 112054W



ANUJ JAIN

PARTNER

Mem. No. 119140



For and on behalf of board of directors



K. S. NAGENDRA

DIRECTOR

DIN No. 06859146



VINOD BHANDAWAT

DIRECTOR

DIN No. 02873571

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 23rd May, 2017

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 23rd May, 2017

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March, 2017

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	No. Shares	(Amount in ₹)
Balance as at 1st April, 2015	50,000	500,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year :	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2016	50,000	500,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year :	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	50,000	500,000

B. Instrument entirely equity in nature

a. Compulsorily Convertible Debentures

Particulars	No. Debentures	(Amount in ₹)
Balance as at 1st April, 2015	-	-
Debentures issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2016	-	-
Debentures issued during the year	76,329,945	7,632,994,500
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	76,329,945	7,632,994,500

Note :

The Company has issued 0% Compulsory Convertible Debentures of ₹ 100 each to its parent company, Adani Enterprises Limited, against loan outstanding, which shall be mandatorily converted in to equity shares of the Company at par in the ratio of 10:1 at any time after the expiry of 5 years but before 20 years from the date of issue.

C. Other Equity

For the year ended 31st March, 2016

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Total
	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 1st April, 2015	(937,735,311)	(937,735,311)
Loss for the year	(715,186,900)	(715,186,900)
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans, net of tax	1,076,775	1,076,775
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(714,110,125)	(714,110,125)
Balance as at 31st March, 2016	(1,651,845,436)	(1,651,845,436)

For the year ended 31st March, 2017

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Total
	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 1st April, 2016	(1,651,845,436)	(1,651,845,436)
Loss for the year	(407,442,921)	(407,442,921)
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans, net of tax	160,830	160,830
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(407,282,091)	(407,282,091)
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	(2,059,127,527)	(2,059,127,527)

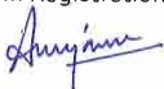
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For DHARMESH PARIKH & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 112054W


ANUJ JAIN
PARTNER

Mem. No. 119140



For and on behalf of board of directors


K. S. NAGENDRA
DIRECTOR
DIN No. 06859146

VINOD BHANDAWAT
DIRECTOR
DIN No. 02873571

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 23rd May, 2017

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 23rd May, 2017

1 Corporate information

Adani Power Dahej Limited (the Company) is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956. The company plans to set up 2640 MW Power Plant based on Super Critical Technology at Dahej, Dist. Bharuch, Gujarat to augment the power supply in the State of Gujarat. The company is currently developing the basic infrastructure facilities.

2 Significant accounting policies**2.1 a Statement of compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

Up to the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirements of previous GAAP, which includes Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006. These are the Company's first Ind AS financial statements.

2.1 b Standards Issued but not yet Effective:

Ind - AS 115 "Revenue from Contract with Customers" :The MCA had notified Ind - AS 115 "Revenue from Contract with Customers" in February, 2015. The core principle of the new standard is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to the customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Further, the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers.

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation of financial statements

The 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 below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies**a Property, plant and equipment**

Land and building held for use in the production or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Free hold land is not depreciated.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at original cost net of tax / duty credit availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Properties in the course of construction are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment losses. All costs, including borrowing costs incurred up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use, is capitalised along with respective asset.

Depreciation is recognised based on the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The useful life of property, plant and equipment is considered based on life prescribed in schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except otherwise stated.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of 1st April, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

b 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.



c 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 amortised 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.

Derecognition of financial assets

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.

Impairment of 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
- b) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18

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 said initial recognition. 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). This amount is reflected under the head "Other Expense" in the statement of Profit and Loss.

d 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.

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
- 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 Revenue recognition

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

- Revenue from sale of goods is recognised, net of return and trade discounts, on transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer, which generally coincides with the delivery of goods to customer. Sales excludes sales tax and value added tax.
- Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.
- Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive dividend is established.

g Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.



h Taxes on Income

Tax on Income comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Tax on income for the current period is determined on the basis on estimated taxable income and tax credits computed in accordance with the provisions of the relevant tax laws and based on the expected outcome of assessments / appeals. 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. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized for the future tax consequences of deductible temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases at the reporting date, using the tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted as on reporting date. Deferred tax liability are generally recorded for all temporary timing differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized outside the statement of profit and loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date.

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

i Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non - current.

j Impairment of tangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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 pre-tax 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.

k Leases

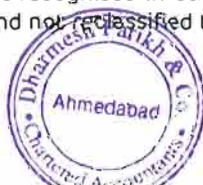
Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rental expense from operating leases is generally recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue.

i Employee Benefits**i) Defined benefit plans:**

The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees through Group Gratuity Scheme of Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Company accounts for the liability for the gratuity benefits payable in future based on an independent actuarial valuation carried out using Projected Unit Credit Method considering discounting rate relevant to Government Securities at the Balance Sheet Date.

Defined benefit costs in the nature of current and past service cost and net interest expense or income are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they occur. Actuarial gains and losses on remeasurement is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur and is reflected immediately in retained earnings and not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment.



ii) Defined contribution plan:

Retirement Benefits in the form of Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund, which are defined contribution schemes, are charged to the Project Development Expenditure Account till the commencement of commercial production otherwise, the same is charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period, in which the contributions to the respective funds accrue.

iii) Compensated Absences:

Provision for Compensated Absences and its classifications between current and non-current liabilities are based on independent actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation is done as per the projected unit credit method.

iv) Short term employee benefits

They are recognised at an undiscounted amount in the statement of profit and loss for the year in which the related services are received.

m Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for the effects of dividend, interest and other charges relating to the dilutive potential equity shares by weighted average number of shares plus dilutive potential equity shares.

n Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material). 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 are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes. Contingent assets are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.



2.4 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

The estimates as at 1st April, 2015 and as at 31st March, 2016 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies) apart from the following items where application of Indian GAAP did not require estimation:

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

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using ECL model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as 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.



Notes to financial statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2017**3.1 First-time adoption of Ind-AS**

The Company has adopted Ind AS from 1st April, 2016 and the date of transition to Ind AS is 1st April, 2015. These being the first financial statements in compliance with Ind AS, the impact of transition has been accounted for in opening reserves and comparable periods have been restated in accordance with Ind AS 101 – "First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards". The Company has presented a reconciliation of its equity under Previous GAAP to its equity under Ind AS as at 31st March, 2016 and of the total comprehensive income for the year ended 31st March, 2016 as required by Ind AS 101.

Following are the applicable Ind AS 101 optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

a) Deemed cost of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipments and intangible assets recognised as of 1st April, 2015 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost on transition date.

b) Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

The Company has applied Appendix C of Ind AS 17 – "Determining whether an arrangement contains a Lease" to determine whether an arrangement existing at the transition date contains a lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing as at that date.

c) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company has applied the derecognition requirements of financial assets and financial liabilities prospectively for transactions occurring on or after transition date.

d) Classification and measurement of financial assets

The Company has assessed classification and measurement of financial assets on the basis of facts and circumstances that exist as on transition date.

e) Impairment of financial assets

The Company has applied impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 retrospectively; however, as permitted by Ind AS 101, it has used reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort to determine the credit risk at the date that financial instruments were initially recognised in order to compare it with the credit risk at the transition date.



3.2 Reconciliation of total equity as at 31st March 2016 and 1st April 2015:

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	As at 31st March, 2016	As at 1st April, 2015
Total equity (shareholders' fund) under previous GAAP	(1,651,345,381)	(937,235,311)
Effect of Measuring derivative contracts at fair value (refer note (a) below)	(55)	-
Adjustment to total equity	(55)	-
Total Equity as reported under IND AS	(1,651,345,436)	(937,235,311)

3.3 Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31st March 2016:

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	For the year ended 31st March, 2016	
Profit as per previous GAAP	(714,110,180)	
Ind AS: Adjustments increase / (decrease):		
Effect of Measuring derivative contracts at fair value (refer note (a) below)	55	
Employee benefits expense - Actuarial Loss reclassified under OCI (refer note (b) below)	(1,076,775)	
Total effect of transition to Ind AS	(1,076,720)	
Loss for the year as per Ind AS	(715,186,900)	
Other comprehensive income (refer note (b) below)	1,076,775	
Total comprehensive income under Ind AS	(714,110,125)	

Footnotes to the reconciliation of Total Equity as at 31st March 2016 and 1st April 2015 and Statement of Other Comprehensive Income for year ended 31st March, 2016 :

a) Fair valuation for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities :

Fair valuation for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities : The Company has valued financial assets and Financial Liabilities, at fair value. Impact of fair value changes as on date of transition, is recognised in opening reserves and changes thereafter are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss Account.

b) Remeasurement cost of net defined liability :

Both under Indian GAAP and Ind AS, the Company recognised costs related to its post-employment defined benefit plan on an actuarial basis. Under Indian GAAP, the entire cost, including actuarial gains and losses, are charged to profit or loss. Under Ind AS, remeasurements [comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability] are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI.

c) Statement of cash flows :

The transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS has not had a material impact on the statement of cash flows.



Notes to financial statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2017

4.1 Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital Work-In-Progress

(Amount in ₹)

Description of Assets	Tangible Assets						Total
	Land - Leasehold	Land - Freehold	Plant and Equipment - Freehold	Furniture and Fixtures	Computer	Office Equipments	
I. Cost or Deemed Cost							
Balance as at 1st April, 2015	2,359,826,062	-	2,259,472	3,017,313	961,833	1,663,305	2,368,780,299
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(857,085)
Balance as at 31st March, 2016	2,359,826,062	-	2,259,472	3,017,313	961,833	1,663,305	2,367,923,214
Additions	-	7,014,600	-	-	-	-	7,043,200
Disposals	-	-	(643,174)	(60,620)	-	(25,063)	(854,815)
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	2,359,826,062	7,014,600	1,616,298	2,956,693	961,833	1,638,242	2,374,111,599
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
Balance as at 1st April, 2015	31,418,613	-	203,519	451,384	363,290	898,201	33,386,646
Depreciation expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22,942)
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2016	31,418,613	-	203,519	451,384	363,290	898,201	33,363,704
Depreciation expense	31,418,613	-	182,940	445,625	291,579	401,524	32,760,783
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	(37,647)	(6,608)	-	(14,562)	(72,143)
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	62,837,226	-	348,812	890,401	654,869	1,285,163	66,052,344

Carrying amount of Property, Plant and Equipment

(Amount in ₹)

Description of Assets	Tangible Assets						Total
	Land - Leasehold	Land - Freehold	Plant and Equipment - Freehold	Furniture and Fixtures	Computer	Office Equipments	
Carrying Amount:							
As at 1st April, 2015	2,359,826,062	-	2,259,472	3,017,313	961,833	1,663,305	2,368,780,299
As at 31st March, 2016	2,328,407,449	-	2,055,953	2,565,929	598,543	765,104	2,334,559,510
As at 31st March, 2017	2,296,988,836	7,014,600	1,267,486	2,066,292	306,964	353,079	2,308,059,255

Gross block and accumulated depreciation details as on 1st April, 2015 under previous GAAP

(Amount in ₹)

Description of Assets	Tangible Assets						Total
	Land - Leasehold	Land - Freehold	Plant and Equipment - Freehold	Furniture and Fixtures	Computer	Office Equipments	
Gross block	2,478,897,050	-	3,013,469	5,681,395	4,960,063	3,279,748	2,497,483,403
Accumulated depreciation	(119,070,988)	-	(753,997)	(2,664,082)	(3,998,230)	(1,616,443)	(128,703,104)
Net block	2,359,826,062	-	2,259,472	3,017,313	961,833	1,663,305	2,368,780,299



4.2 Capital Work-In-Progress

	As at 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)	As at 1st April, 2015 (Amount in ₹)
Plant & Equipments and Buildings Including capital items in stock and Project Development Expenditure*	3,199,924,322	3,200,890,979	3,183,084,191
Material at Site	42,213,996	44,290,222	45,662,285
Total	3,242,138,318	3,245,181,201	3,228,746,476

* Above Includes Project Development Expenditure as under :

Opening balance:	216,765,359	216,765,359	216,765,359
Add : Incurred during the year	-	-	-
Less : Capitalised during the year	-	-	-
Closing Balances	216,765,359	216,765,359	216,765,359

5 Non-current Investments**Other Investments (At Cost)**

Investment in government securities (unquoted) (6 Years National Saving Certificates lodged with VAT authorities)	-	-	30,000
Total	-	-	30,000

**6 Other Non-current Financial Assets
(Unsecured, Considered good)**

	As at 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)	As at 1st April, 2015 (Amount in ₹)
Security deposit	9,518,382	9,518,382	9,192,370
Total	9,518,382	9,518,382	9,192,370

7 Other Non-current Assets

	As at 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)	As at 1st April, 2015 (Amount in ₹)
Capital advances	30,879,258	30,901,584	33,474,970
Advance recoverable in kind	87,041,100	94,055,700	94,055,700
Advance to Employee	-	144,000	250,000
Balances with government authorities	25,000	25,000	25,000
Total	117,945,358	125,126,284	127,805,670

8 Investments**Investment in Mutual Funds (unquoted)**

Axis Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth (832.072 units (As at 31st March, 2016 808.487 units and As at 1st April, 2015 : NIL)	1,500,414	70,055	-
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Investment in government securities (unquoted)

(6 Years National Saving Certificates lodged with VAT authorities)	-	30,000	-
Total	1,500,414	100,055	-

9 Cash and Cash equivalents

	As at 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)	As at 1st April, 2015 (Amount in ₹)
Balances with banks			
In current accounts	68,843	394,438	631,034
	68,843	394,438	631,034

Note : As per the amendment to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 by MCA notification G.S.R 308(E) dated 30th March 2017, every company is required to disclose the details of Specified Bank Notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016. Since the company did not hold or transact in cash during the entire year, the said disclosure is not applicable.



10	Loans	As at	As at	As at
		31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)	1st April, 2015 (Amount in ₹)
	Loans to employees	-	-	79,180
	Total	-	-	79,180
11	Other Current Financial Assets (Unsecured, Considered good)	As at	As at	As at
		31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)	1st April, 2015 (Amount in ₹)
	Security deposit	14,200	50,200	71,700
	Other receivables from related parties (refer note 37)	148,421	-	25,997,200
		162,621	50,200	26,068,900
12	Other Current Assets	As at	As at	As at
		31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)	1st April, 2015 (Amount in ₹)
	Advance recoverable in kind or for value to be received	26,408	-	-
	Prepaid Expenses	1,096,163	1,094,835	1,069,883
	Advance to Employees	-	237,855	489,368
	Total	1,122,571	1,332,690	1,559,251



Notes to financial statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2017

13 Equity Share Capital

Authorised Share Capital

50,000,000 (As at 31st March, 2017 - 50,000,000, As at 31st March, 2016 - 50,000,000 and As at 1st April, 2015 - 50,000,000) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each

	As at 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)	As at 1st April, 2015 (Amount in ₹)
--	--	--	---

500,000,000 500,000,000 500,000,000

Total 500,000,000 500,000,000 500,000,000

Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up equity shares

50,000 (As at 31st March, 2017 - 50,000, As at 31st March, 2016 - 50,000 and As at 1st April, 2015 - 50,000) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each

500,000 500,000 500,000

Total 500,000 500,000 500,000

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

Equity Shares

	As at 31st March, 2017		As at 31st March, 2016		As at 1st April, 2015	
	No. Shares	(Amount in ₹)	No. Shares	(Amount in ₹)	No. Shares	(Amount in ₹)
At the beginning of the year	50,000	500,000	50,000	500,000	50,000	500,000
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	50,000	500,000	50,000	500,000	50,000	500,000

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 are as under:

Adani Enterprises Limited

50,000 (As at 31st March, 2017 - 50,000, As at 31st March, 2016 - 50,000 and As at 1st April, 2015 - 50,000) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid

	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016	As at 1st April, 2015
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50,000 50,000 50,000

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

	As at 31st March, 2017		As at 31st March, 2016		As at 1st April, 2015	
	No. Shares	% holding in the class	No. Shares	% holding in the class	No. Shares	% holding in the class
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid						
Adani Enterprises Limited, Parent company	50,000	100%	50,000	100%	50,000	100%
	50,000	100%	50,000	100%	50,000	100%

14 Instrument Entirely Equity in Nature

	As at 31st March, 2017		As at 31st March, 2016		As at 1st April, 2015	
	No. of Debentures	(Amount in ₹)	No. of Debentures	(Amount in ₹)	No. of Debentures	(Amount in ₹)
0% Compulsorily Convertible Debentures classified as equity	76,329,945	7,632,994,500	-	-	-	-
	76,329,945	7,632,994,500	-	-	-	-



15 Other Equity

	As at 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)	As at 1st April, 2015 (Amount in ₹)
Retained earnings	(2,059,127,527)	(1,651,845,436)	(937,735,311)
	(2,059,127,527)	(1,651,845,436)	(937,735,311)
		As at 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)
Retained earnings			
Opening Balance		(1,651,845,436)	(937,735,311)
Add : (Loss) for the year		(407,442,921)	(715,186,900)
Add : Other Comprehensive Income arising from remeasurement of defined benefit plans net of tax		160,830	1,076,775
Closing Balance		(2,059,127,527)	(1,651,845,436)

Notes :

1) Retained earnings represents the amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends considering the requirements of the Companies' Act, 2013. No dividends are distributed given the losses incurred by the Company.



16	Long-term Provisions	As at 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)	As at 1st April, 2015 (Amount in ₹)
	Provision for Employee Benefits (refer note 36)	181,522	2,479,291	3,272,909
	Total	181,522	2,479,291	3,272,909
17	Short-term Borrowings	As at 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)	As at 1st April, 2015 (Amount in ₹)
	Unsecured Borrowings			
	From Related Parties (refer note 37)	-	7,186,813,568	6,386,011,656
	Total	-	7,186,813,568	6,386,011,656
Loans from related parties are repayable within one year from the date of agreement and carry interest rate ranging from 10% to 10.25%.				
18	Trade Payables	As at 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)	As at 1st April, 2015 (Amount in ₹)
	Acceptances	-	-	-
	Other than Acceptances	170,636	448,530	463,173
	Total	170,636	448,530	463,173
i) There are no Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues (including interest on outstanding dues) which are outstanding as at the Balance Sheet date. The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. This has been relied upon by the auditors.				
ii) The fair value of trade payables is not materially different from the carrying value presented.				
19	Other Current Financial Liabilities	As at 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)	As at 1st April, 2015 (Amount in ₹)
	Retention money payable	23,512	2,206,732	6,086,666
	Capital creditors	106,204,276	169,166,897	286,976,729
	Total	106,227,788	171,373,629	293,063,395
20	Other Current Liabilities	As at 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)	As at 1st April, 2015 (Amount in ₹)
	Statutory liabilities (Inclusive of PF, TDS, Service Tax, Vat and PT)	56,485	6,887,028	16,529,560
		56,485	6,887,028	16,529,560
21	Short-term Provisions	As at 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)	As at 1st April, 2015 (Amount in ₹)
	Provision for Employee Benefits (refer note 36)	47,826	158,501	267,746
	Provision for Taxation	61,672	44,789	1,117,192
	Total	109,498	203,290	1,384,938



22 Other Income	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	For the year ended 31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)
Interest Income (refer note (i) below)	18,348	-
Income from mutual funds	166,272	145,439
Profit on Sale/Retirement of Assets (Net)	120,812	65,755
Sale of Inventory	4,034,527	-
Miscellaneous Income	838,471	-
Total	5,178,430	211,194
i) Interest income of ₹ 18,348 (Previous Year ₹ Nil) on financial assets carried at amortised cost, which includes interest on National Saving Certificate.		
23 Employee Benefits Expenses	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	For the year ended 31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)
Salaries, Wages and Allowances	4,994,623	12,515,665
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds (refer note 36)	338,063	1,141,480
Employee Welfare Expenses	170,297	289,210
Total	5,502,983	13,946,355
24 Finance costs	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	For the year ended 31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)
Interest on Loans and Debentures	361,166,743	653,257,376
Interest on Others	4,439	84,865
Total	361,171,182	653,342,241
25 Other Expenses	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	For the year ended 31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)
Filling fees	630	3,780
Legal & Professional Expenses	244,653	638,198
Directors' Sitting Fees	179,205	64,155
Payment to Auditors (refer note 32)		
Statutory Audit Fees	28,750	40,075
Certification work and other services	31,180	52,147
Stores and Spares (refer note 35)	3,985,223	533,733
Power and Fuel Consumed	769,112	1,249,320
Rent Expenses	1,757,449	2,568,296
Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	1,141,837	1,785,897
Stationery and courier	6,664	46,161
Communication Expenses	292,678	208,303
Miscellaneous Expenses	354,842	104,878
Repairs and Maintenance		
Plant and Equipment	38,700	115,906
Others	89,573	601,208
Corporate Social Responsibility expenses	19,172	119,391
IT Outsourcing Expenses	629,906	1,116,493
Sundry Balance Written Off	57,401	1,078,397
Rates and Taxes	2,000	-
Business Development Expenses	2,750	127,637
Security Charges	2,998,930	3,237,435
Guest House Expenses	231,243	368,365
Office Expenses	295,453	626,305
Total	13,157,351	14,686,080



26	Income Tax	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	For the year ended 31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)
	Current Tax		
	Current Income Tax Charge	58,707	44,790
	Adjustments in respect of prior years	(29,655)	(8,018)
	Total (a)	29,052	36,772
	Deferred Tax		
	Total (b)	-	-
	Total (a)+(b)	29,052	36,772

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	For the year ended 31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)
Profit before tax as per statement of profit and loss (including OCI)	(407,253,039)	(714,073,353)
Income tax using the company's domestic tax rate @ 30.9%	(125,841,189)	(220,648,666)
Tax Effect of :		
Incremental depreciation allowable on assets	10,123,082	10,316,474
Income and expenses not allowed under income tax	115,776,814	210,376,982
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(29,655)	(8,018)
Income tax recognised in Profit and loss account of effective rate	29,052	36,772
Total	29,052	36,772



27 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (to the extent not provided for):**(i) Contingent liabilities :**

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts in respect of:

1. Income Tax

	As at 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)	As at 1st April, 2015 (Amount in ₹)
			597,140
	1,552,668	6,483,008	90,402,713
	As at 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)	As at 1st April, 2015 (Amount in ₹)
(ii) Commitments :			
Estimated amount of contract remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advance)	1,552,668	6,483,008	90,402,713
	1,552,668	6,483,008	90,402,713

28 The company is in the project stage and has accumulated losses as on 31st March, 2017. Additionally, as at the balance sheet date, the financial statements disclose a net position of current asset (except outstanding from group creditors) of ₹ 10,37,017 (Net current liability as at 31st March 2016 of ₹ 1,93,21,139 and as at 1st April 2015 of ₹ 5,62,10,351). The Company is receiving continual financial support from Adani Enterprises Limited (Parent Company). Hence, the financial statements of the company are prepared on going concern basis.

29 Financial Risk objective and policies:

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, provisions, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations / projects. The Company's principal financial assets include mainly cash and cash equivalents. In the ordinary course of business, the Company is mainly exposed to risks resulting from interest rate movements (interest rate risk), liquidity risk and credit risk.

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to changes in interest rates due to its financing, investing and cash management activities. The risks arising from interest rate movements arise from borrowings with variable interest rates. The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings.

The Companies risk management activities are subject to the management, direction and control of Central Treasury Team of the Adani Group under the framework of Risk Management Policy for interest rate risk. The Group's central treasury team ensures appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company through appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Group's policies and risk objectives.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the company. 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. The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements represents the company's maximum exposure to credit risk. Cash are held with creditworthy financial institutions.

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 the use of various types of borrowings.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities :

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

As at 31st March, 2017	Less than 1 year	(Amount in ₹) Total
Trade Payables	170,636	170,636
Other Current Financial Liabilities	106,227,788	106,227,788



30 Fair Value Measurement :

a) The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of 31st March, 2017 is as follows :

Particulars	Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	68,843	68,843
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-
Investment in Mutual Fund	-	1,500,414	-	1,500,414
Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-
Various outstanding Derivative Transactions	-	-	-	-
Other Financial assets	-	-	9,681,003	9,681,003
Total	-	1,500,414	9,749,846	11,250,260
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	170,636	170,636
Various outstanding Derivative Transactions	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	106,227,788	106,227,788
Total	-	-	106,398,424	106,398,424

b) The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of 31st March, 2016 is as follows :

Particulars	Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	394,438	394,438
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-
Investment in Mutual Fund	-	100,055	-	100,055
Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-
Various outstanding Derivative Transactions	-	-	-	-
Other Financial assets	-	-	9,568,582	9,568,582
Total	-	100,055	9,963,020	10,063,075
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	7,186,813,568	7,186,813,568
Trade Payables	-	-	448,530	448,530
Various outstanding Derivative Transactions	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	171,373,629	171,373,629
Total	-	-	7,358,635,727	7,358,635,727



Notes to financial statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2017

c) The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of 1st April, 2015 is as follows :

Particulars	Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	631,034	631,034
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-
Investment	-	-	30,000	30,000
Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	79,180	79,180
Various outstanding Derivative Transactions	-	-	-	-
Other Financial assets	-	-	35,261,270	35,261,270
Total	-	-	36,001,484	36,001,484
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	6,386,011,656	6,386,011,656
Trade Payables	-	-	463,173	463,173
Various outstanding Derivative Transactions	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	293,063,395	293,063,395
Total	-	-	6,679,538,224	6,679,538,224

31 Fair Value hierarchy :

As at 31st March, 2017				
Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Derivative instrument	-	-	-	-
Investment in Mutual Fund	-	1,500,414	-	1,500,414
Total	-	1,500,414	-	1,500,414
Liabilities				
Derivative instruments	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2016				
Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Derivative instrument	-	-	-	-
Investment in Mutual Fund	-	100,055	-	100,055
Total	-	100,055	-	100,055
Liabilities				
Derivative instruments	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
As at 1st April, 2015				
Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Derivative instrument	-	-	-	-
Investment in Mutual Fund	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
Liabilities				
Derivative instruments	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

The fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities included in the level 2 and level 3 categories above have been determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on a discounted cash flow analysis, with the most significant inputs being the discount rate reflects the credit risk of counterparties.



32 Payment to Auditors:

	As at 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)
Audit fees	28,750	40,075
For other services (Certification work)	31,180	52,147
Total	59,930	92,222

33 Earnings per share**Basic and Diluted EPS**

	(Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016
Profit / (Loss) attributable to equity shareholders	(407,442,921)	(715,186,900)	
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	No	50,000	50,000
Nominal Value of equity share	₹ 10	10	10
Basic and Diluted EPS	₹ (8,149)	(14,304)	

34 The Company's activities during the year revolve around power generation. Considering the nature of Company's business and operations, as well as based on reporting to the chief operating decision maker to make decision about resource allocation and performance measurement, there is only one reportable segment (business and/or geographical) in accordance with the requirements of IND AS - 108 - "Operating Segments", prescribed under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

35 Consumption of Stores and Spares disclosed in Note 25 : Other Expenses includes Consumption amounting to ₹ 32,36,847 towards sale of inventory and ₹ 5,02,406 towards sale of capital inventory

36 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.

The status of gratuity plan as required under AS-15 (revised):

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	As at 31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)
I. Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of Defined Benefit Obligation		
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations at the beginning of the Year	1,341,052	1,890,419
Current Service Cost	27,155	397,515
Interest Cost	105,867	149,662
Benefit paid		(19,769)
Acquisition Adjustment	(1,197,827)	-
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:	-	
change in demographic assumptions	(436)	23,160
change in financial assumptions	(19,923)	(739,094)
experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	(140,471)	(360,841)
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations at the end of the Year	115,417	1,341,052
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	115,417	1,341,052
Fair Value of Plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
Net Liability recognized in balance sheet as at the end of the year	(115,417)	(1,341,052)
IV. Gratuity Cost / (Gain) for the Year		
Current Service Cost	27,155	397,515
Interest Cost	105,867	149,662
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Actuarial (Gain) or Loss	(160,830)	(1,076,775)
Net Gratuity Cost / (Gain) recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss	(27,808)	(529,598)
V. Other Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial (gains) / losses		
change in demographic assumptions	(436)	23,160
change in financial assumptions	(19,923)	(739,094)
experience variance (i.e. Actual experiences assumptions)	(140,471)	(360,841)
others	-	-
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	-	-
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain)/loss arising because of change in effect of asset ceiling	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	(160,830)	(1,076,775)



vi. Actuarial Assumptions

Discount Rate (per annum)	7.60%	7.90%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	-	-
Annual Increase in Salary Cost	8.00%	10.00%
Attrition Rate	0.00%	0.00%

Mortality Rates are given under Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate Retirement Age 58 Years

vii. 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 2017 (Amount in ₹)		As at 31st March 2016 (Amount in ₹)	
Defined Benefit Obligation (Base)	115,417		1,341,052	

Particulars	As at 31st March 2017 (Amount in ₹)		As at 31st March 2016 (Amount in ₹)	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount Rate (- / + 1%)	122,817	108,933	1,506,158	1,202,334
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	6.40%	-5.60%	12.30%	-10.30%
Salary Growth Rate (- / + 1%)	108,899	122,715	1,203,620	1,501,135
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-5.60%	6.30%	-10.20%	11.90%
Attrition Rate (- / + 50% of attrition rates)	115,636	115,220	1,341,052	1,341,052
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	0.20%	-0.20%	0.00%	0.00%
Mortality Rate (- / + 10% of mortality rates)	115,417	115,417	1,341,837	1,340,270
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%	-0.10%

viii. Asset Liability Matching Strategies

The scheme is managed on unfunded basis.

ix. Effect of Plan on Entity's Future Cash Flows**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 cash flows) - 6 years

Expected cash flows over the next on undiscounted basis):	(valued Amount in ₹
1 year	7,704
2 to 5 years	80,424
6 to 10 years	18,941
More than 10 years	104,556

(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, 2017 (Amount in ₹)	For the year ended 31st March, 2016 (Amount in ₹)
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	205,043	594,499
Employer's Contribution to Superannuation Fund	33,332	99,996



37 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 (SBAFT)
Parent Company	Adani Enterprises Limited

b. Transaction with related parties

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended on 31st March 2017			For the year ended on 31st March 2016		
	With Fellow Subsidiaries	With (Ultimate Controlling Entity) and its subsidiaries	Parent Company	With Fellow Subsidiaries	With (Ultimate Controlling Entity) and its subsidiaries	Parent Company
Nature of Transaction with Related Parties :						
Loan Taken	-	-	488,181,075	-	-	800,801,912
Loan Repaid Back	-	-	7,674,994,643	-	-	-
Issue of Compulsorily Convertible Debenture treated as equity	-	-	7,632,994,500	-	-	-
Interest Expense on Loan	-	-	361,166,744	-	-	653,257,376
Sale of Goods	-	4,034,527	-	-	404,979	-
Sale of Fixed Asset	-	904,475	-	-	899,899	-
Other Balances Transfer from Related Party	-	2,462,593	-	-	-	-
Other Balances Transfer to Related Party	69,684	105,000	-	-	100,000	-



c. Balances with related parties

Particulars	As at 31st March 2017			As at 31st March 2016			As at 31st March 2015		
	With Fellow Subsidiaries	With (Ultimate Controlling Entity) and its subsidiaries	Parent Company	With Fellow Subsidiaries	With (Ultimate Controlling Entity) and its subsidiaries	Parent Company	With Fellow Subsidiaries	With (Ultimate Controlling Entity) and its subsidiaries	Parent Company
Balances With Related Parties:									
Borrowings (Loan)	-	-	-	-	-	7,186,813,568	-	-	6,386,011,656
Accounts Payables (Incl Provisions)	-	105,650,591	-	-	157,387,998	-	-	226,897,350	-
Account Receivable	69,684	78,737	-	-	15,000	-	-	26,041,881	-
Issue of Compulsorily Convertible Debenture treated as equity	-	-	7,632,994,500	-	-	-	-	-	-

The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash or kind. No expense has been recognised in current year or prior years for bad or doubtful debts in respect of the amounts owed by related parties.

38 Previous year's figures have been recast, regrouped and rearranged, wherever necessary to conform to this year's classification.




39 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 23rd May, 2017.

In terms of our report attached

For DHARMESH PARIKH & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 112054W

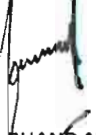

ANUJ JAIN
PARTNER
Mem. No. 119140



Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 23rd May, 2017

For and on behalf of board of directors


K. S. NAGENDRA
DIRECTOR
DIN No. 06859146


VINOD BHANDAWAT
DIRECTOR
DIN No. 02873571

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 23rd May, 2017