

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Members of
MUNDA SOLAR LIMITED
Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **MUNDRA SOLAR 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 Flow and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Ind AS financial statements").

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including other comprehensive Income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provision of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting the 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 internal financial control, 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.

Auditors' 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 and other applicable authoritative pronouncements issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the Auditors' 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 true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by 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, 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;

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the company as at 31st March, 2017, and its loss (including other comprehensive Income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Other Matter

The comparative Financial information of the Company for the year ended on 31st March, 2016 included in these Ind AS standalone financial statements are based on the previously issued statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) which were audited by us, on which we expressed an unmodified opinion dated 2nd May, 2016. The adjustments to those financial statements for the differences in accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to the Ind As have been audited by us.

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of above matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by 'the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2017 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, 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, and the Cash Flow Statement 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.



SHAH & SHAH ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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- e) 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.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the Internal Financial Control over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure B**".
- g) With respect to other matters to be included in the Auditors' 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 required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the company.
 - iv) The company has provided requisite disclosure in its Ind AS financial statements as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016 and these are in accordance with the books of accounts maintained by the company.

For **SHAH & SHAH ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants
FRN:113742W

Place : Ahmedabad.
Date : 19.05.2017




SUNIL K.DAVE
PARTNER
Membership Number: 047236

**"Annexure A" to the Independent Auditors' Report of even date on the Ind AS
Financial Statements of MUNDA SOLAR LIMITED,**

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement' of our report of even date to the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2017:

1. In respect of its fixed assets:
The company does not have fixed assets as at 31st March, 2017. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i) (a) to (c) of the order are not applicable to the company.
2. The nature of the Company's business/activities during the year is such that none of the matters under the clause relating to inventories are neither applicable nor call for a statement for the year under audit.
3. The company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
4. The Company has not granted loan to the persons covered under section 185 of the Act or give guarantees or securities in connection with loan taken by such persons. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of investments made by the company.
5. According to the information and explanations given to us the company has not accepted any deposits, in terms of 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.
6. The nature of the Company's business/activities is such that the matter under clause 3 (vi) of the Order regarding cost records is not applicable to the company.
7.
 - a) As per information and explanations given to us, the company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales-tax, wealth tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities wherever applicable. There are no outstanding statutory dues as at the last day of the financial year under audit for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of sales tax, income tax, custom duty, wealth tax, service tax, excise duty and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
8. The company has not borrowed from any financial institution, bank, or government nor defaulted in repayment of dues to debenture holders.



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9. The company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments. However, the company has obtained term loan from companies which have been as explained to us, utilised for the purpose for which the same have been obtained
10. There has been neither any fraud by the company nor any fraud on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
11. During the year under review, the company has not paid managerial remuneration; hence the provisions of clause 3(xi) of the order are not applicable to the company.
12. In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
13. All transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements.
14. The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
15. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
16. In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered with Reserve Bank of India as a Non-Banking Financial Institution under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **SHAH & SHAH ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants
FRN:113742W


SUNIL K.DAVE
PARTNER

Membership Number: 047236

Place : Ahmedabad.
Date : 19.05.2017



"Annexure B" to the Independent Auditors' Report of even date on the Ind AS Financial Statements of MUNDA SOLAR LIMITED.

Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under the heading 'Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement' of our report of even date to the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2017

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **MUNDA SOLAR LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on "the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India". 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 Auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.



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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 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".

For **SHAH & SHAH ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants
FRN:113742W



Place : Ahmedabad.
Date : 19.05.2017

SUNIL K.DAVE
PARTNER

Membership Number: 047236

Mundra Solar Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2017



Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
(a) Capital Work-In-Progress	5	1,091.63	383.47
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	6	125.00	125.00
(ii) Loans	7	23.65	-
(iii) Other Non-current Financial Assets	8	0.45	0.45
(c) Other Non-current Assets	9	4,028.02	4,027.94
Total Non-current Assets		5,268.75	4,536.86
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	10	-	16.42
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	1.17	0.18
(b) Other Current Assets	12	0.07	-
Total Current Assets		1.24	16.60
Total Assets		5,269.99	4,553.46
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share Capital	13	5.00	5.00
(b) Other Equity	14	(1.13)	(0.70)
Total Equity		3.87	4.30
LIABILITIES			
Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	2,276.34	2,060.15
Total Non-current Liabilities		2,276.34	2,060.15
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	2,613.69	2,354.77
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	17	347.43	116.73
(b) Other Current Liabilities	18	28.66	17.28
(c) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	19	-	0.23
Total Current Liabilities		2,989.78	2,489.01
Total Liabilities		5,266.12	4,549.16
Total Equity and Liabilities		5,269.99	4,553.46

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For **Shah & Shah Associates**

Firm Registration Number : 113742W

Chartered Accountants

Sunil K. Dave

Partner

Membership No.047236

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 19th May, 2017



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Mundra Solar Limited

Narayanasamy Devendran

Director

DIN 06771657

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 19th May, 2017

Virendra Kumar Kashiwal
Virendra Kumar Kashiwal

Director

DIN 07180043



Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the period from 16th June, 2015 to 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Revenue		-	-
Total Income		-	-
Expenses			
Other Expenses	20	0.37	0.47
Total Expenses		0.37	0.47
Loss before exceptional items and tax		(0.37)	(0.47)
Exceptional items		-	-
Loss before tax		(0.37)	(0.47)
Tax Expense:			
Current Tax	21	0.06	0.23
Deferred Tax		-	-
		0.06	0.23
Loss for the period	Total A	(0.43)	(0.70)
Other Comprehensive Income (Net of Tax)			
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income (After Tax)	Total B	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year / period	Total (A+B)	(0.43)	(0.70)
Earnings Per Equity Share (EPS) (Face Value ₹ 10 Per Share)			
Basic and Diluted EPS (₹)	28	(0.86)	(1.40)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For **Shah & Shah Associates**

Firm Registration Number : 113742W

Chartered Accountants


Sunil K. Dave

Partner


Membership No. 047236

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 19th May, 2017



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Mundra Solar Limited
Narayanasamy Devendran

Director

DIN 06771657

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 19th May, 2017



A. Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	No. Shares	Amount
Balance as at 16th June, 2015	-	-
Changes in equity share capital during the period:		
Shares issued during the period	50,000	5.00
Balance as at 31st March, 2016	50,000	5.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year :		
Shares issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	50,000	5.00

B. Other Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Retained Earnings
Balance as at 16th June, 2015	-
Loss for the period	(0.70)
Other comprehensive income	-
Total Comprehensive loss for the period	(0.70)
Balance as at 31st March, 2016	(0.70)
Balance as at 1st April, 2016	(0.70)
Loss for the year	(0.43)
Other comprehensive income	-
Total Comprehensive loss for the year	(0.43)
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	(1.13)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Shah & Shah Associates

Firm Registration Number : 113742W

Chartered Accountants

Sunil K.Dave

Partner

Membership No.047236

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 19th May, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Mundra Solar Limited

Narayanasamy Devendran

Director

DIN 06771657

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 19th May, 2017

Virendra Kumar Kasliwal

Director

DIN 07180043


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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the period from 16th June, 2015 to 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
(A) Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(0.37)	(0.47)
Adjustments	-	-
Operating Loss before working capital changes	(0.37)	(0.47)
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) in Other Assets	(0.07)	(0.45)
Increase in Other Liabilities	11.37	134.01
	11.30	133.56
Cash generated from operations	10.93	133.09
Less : Tax Paid	(0.37)	-
Net Cash generated from operating activities (A)	10.56	133.09
(B) Cash flow from investing activities		
Capital expenditure on Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible assets, Capital Work in progress including capital advances	(477.44)	(4,412.18)
Purchase of Non Current Investments	-	(125.00)
Inter-corporate deposits given (Net)	(23.65)	-
Sale/ (Purchase) of Investments in Mutual Fund (Net)	16.42	(15.65)
Net Cash used in investing activities (B)	(484.67)	(4,552.83)
(C) Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from Long-term borrowings	216.19	2,060.15
Proceeds from Short-term borrowings (Net)	258.91	2,354.77
Proceeds from issue of Equity Shares	-	5.00
Net Cash generated from financing activities (C)	475.10	4,419.92
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	0.99	0.18
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year / period	0.18	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year / period	1.17	0.18
Notes to Cash flow Statement :		
Cash and cash equivalents as per above comprise of the following :		
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 11)	1.17	0.18
Balances as per statement of cash flows	1.17	0.18

Notes:

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

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For **Shah & Shah Associates**

Firm Registration Number : 113742W

Chartered Accountants

Sunil K. Dave

Partner

Membership No.047236



Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 19th May, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Mundra Solar Limited

Narayanasamy Devendran

Director

DIN 06771657

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 19th May, 2017

Virendra Kumar Kasliwal

Director

DIN 07180043



1 Corporate information

Mundra Solar Limited ("the Company", "MSL") is a company domiciled in India and incorporated on 16th June, 2015 under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 to carry on the business of manufacturing of Solar Photovoltaic Equipment's and Ancillaries in Special Economic Zone area (i.e. SEZ area) at Mundra, District Kutch, Gujarat. During the year under review, company is in the process of set up of manufacturing facilities for proposed manufacturing project at Mundra.

The Company is wholly owned Subsidiary of Adani Green Technology Limited (Formerly known as Sami Solar (Gujarat) Private Limited).

2 Significant accounting policies**a Basis of preparation**

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in compliance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below.

These Financial Statements are the Company's first Ind AS Financial Statements as covered by Ind AS 101, 'First-time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards'. For the period ended 31st March, 2016, the Company has prepared its Financial Statements in accordance with Indian GAAP, including accounting standards (AS) notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended), which is considered as "Previous GAAP". A description of the transition to Ind-AS and its impact on Company's net profit and equity has been provided in Note 4 "First Time Adoption of Ind-AS".

b Project Development Expenditure / Capital Work in Progress

Expenditure related to and incurred during implementation of capital projects is included under "Capital Work in Progress" or "Project Development Expenditure" as the case may be. The same is allocated to the respective fixed assets on completion of construction/ erection of the capital project/ fixed assets.

c 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.

d Financial assets**Initial recognition and measurement**

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

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

ii) 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;

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

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial assets and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial assets, or where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Interest is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL). Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

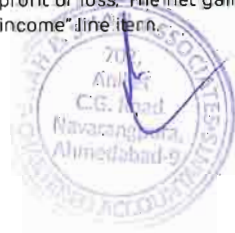
Financial assets at cost

Investments in associates are accounted for at cost.

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

Financial assets that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) criteria are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the "Other income" line item.



Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

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.

e Financial liabilities**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 subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

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;

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

Fair values are determined in the manner described in note 'g'.

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.

Other Financial liabilities are recognised at the transaction cost, which is its fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

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. 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.

f Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other assets as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.



g 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:

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

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

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

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as 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

h 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.

i Leases

Assets acquired on leases where a significant portion of risks and rewards incidental to ownership is retained by the lessor are classified as operating lease. Lease rentals under operating leases are charged to the Capital work in progress till the commencement of commercial production otherwise, the same is recognised in statement of Profit and Loss.

j 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.

k 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 period. 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 equity shares plus dilutive potential equity shares.

l 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 recognized 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. 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.

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.

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.



3 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 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.



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

4 First-time adoption of Ind-AS

These are Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For the period ended 31st March, 2016 the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013.

The Company has prepared these financial statements for the year ending on 31st March 2017, together with the comparative period data, by applying Ind AS compliant policies described in the "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies". Since the Company was incorporated on 16th June, 2015 there is no transition date to which the provision of Ind AS 101 are required to be applied. This note explains the options availed or first time adoption of Ind AS 101 and the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, as at and for the period ended 31st March, 2016.

a) Options availed on the first time adoption of Ind AS 101**i) Estimates**

The estimates 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:

> Impairment of financial assets based on the risk exposure and application of ECL model

The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions as of 31st March, 2016.

ii) 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.

iii) 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.

iv) 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.

b) Reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS

The following tables represent the reconciliations from previous GAAP to Ind AS of equity as at 31st March, 2016 and Total Comprehensive income for the period then ended.

Reconciliation of changes in Equity as at 31st March 2016:

(₹ in Lakhs)	
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2016
Equity Share Capital as per previous GAAP	5.00
Other Equity as per previous GAAP	(0.70)
Adjustments :	-
Total Adjustment to the Equity	-
Equity as reported under IND AS	4.30

Reconciliation of Total Comprehensive Income for the period ended 31st March, 2016:

(₹ in Lakhs)	
Particulars	For the period from 16th June, 2015 to 31st March, 2016
Previous GAAP	(0.70)
Ind AS: Adjustments increase (decrease):	-
Total Adjustment to Profit or Loss	-
Profit or Loss under Ind AS	(0.70)
Other Comprehensive Income	-
Total Comprehensive Income under Ind AS	(0.70)

Effects of Ind AS adoption on the financial statements of comparative periods:

Since the company is under project stage, Gain of ₹ 0.02 Lakhs from fair valuation of mutual fund as on 31st March, 2016 has been credited to Capital work in progress. This is only reconciliation item between financial statements prepared under Indian GAAP and those prepared under Ind AS.

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



5 Capital Work in Progress

The Capital work in progress represent direct / incidental expenses incurred during construction period in connection with proposed project which will be capitalised on commencement of commercial production. The details of the same is as under:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Expenditure incurred during construction period:		
Brought Forward from Previous Period	383.47	-
Expenditure for the year		
Legal & Professional Fees	0.38	28.55
Lease Rent	214.17	107.09
Interest and Finance Charges (Net of Income)	454.98	228.85
Maintenance Charges	39.11	19.55
Admin & Other Expenses	-	0.20
Total Expenditure	1,092.11	384.24
Less: Profit on sale/disposal of Units of Mutual funds	(0.48)	(0.77)
Closing balance of capital work in Progress	Total 1,091.63	383.47

6 Non-current Investments**Trade Investments**

In Equity Shares (Unquoted)(Face value of ₹ 10 each)

Mundra Solar Techno Park Private Limited

12,50,000 Equity Shares (Previous Year 12,50,000 equity shares)

	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
	125.00	125.00
Total	125.00	125.00

7 Loans

(Unsecured, considered good)

Loans to related parties

	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
	23.65	-
Total	23.65	-

8 Other Non Current Financial Assets

Security deposit

	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
	0.45	0.45
Total	0.45	0.45

9 Other Non-current Assets

Capital advances

Advance income tax (Net of Provision)

	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
	4,027.94	4,027.94
	0.08	-
Total	4,028.02	4,027.94

10 Investments

Investment in Mutual Funds (Unquoted - Valued at Fair Value)

Nil (Previous Year 6746.78 units in Birla Sun Life cash plus - Growth Direct plan)

	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
	-	16.42
Total	-	16.42



11 Cash and Cash equivalents

	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	1.17	0.18
Total	1.17	0.18

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, the following are the details of Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) held and transacted during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016

Particular	SBNs	Other denomination notes	Total
Closing cash on hand as on 8th November, 2016	-	-	-
(+) Permitted receipts	-	-	-
(-) Permitted payment	-	-	-
(-) Amount deposited in Bank	-	-	-
Closing cash on hand as on 30th December, 2016	-	-	-

12 Other Current Assets

	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Balances with Government authorities	0.07	-
Total	0.07	-

13 Share Capital

	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Authorised Share Capital		
50,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	5.00	5.00
Total	5.00	5.00
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up equity shares		
50,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	5.00	5.00
Total	5.00	5.00

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	
	No. Shares	(₹ in Lakhs)	No. Shares	(₹ in Lakhs)
At the beginning of the year / period	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00
Issued during the year / period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year / period	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00

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:

	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Equity Shares held by parent company		
Adani Green Technology Limited (Formerly known as Sami Solar (Gujarat) Private Limited)	5.00	-
(w.e.f 28th March, 2017)		
Adani Green Energy Limited	-	5.00
(Up to 27th March, 2017)		



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

	As at 31st March, 2017		As at 31st March, 2016	
	No. Shares	% holding in the class	No. Shares	% holding in the class
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid				
Adani Green Technology Limited (Formerly known as Sami Solar (Gujarat) Private Limited) (With its nominees)	50,000	100%	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited (With its nominees)	-	-	50,000	100%
	<u>50,000</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>100%</u>

14 Other Equity

	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Retained Earning		
Opening Balance	(0.70)	-
(Less) : Loss for the year	(0.43)	(0.70)
Closing Balance	<u>Total (1.13)</u>	<u>(0.70)</u>

15 Long-term Borrowings

	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Unsecured borrowings		
From Related Parties (refer note 29)	2,276.34	2,060.15
Total	<u>2,276.34</u>	<u>2,060.15</u>

Notes:

1) The above loan is repayable on mutually agreed dates within a period of 5 years from the date of loan agreement i.e. 28th March, 2016. The above loan carries an interest rate of 10.60% p.a.)

16 Short-term Borrowings

	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Unsecured Borrowings		
Loans and Advances		
From Related Parties (refer note 29)	2,613.69	2,354.77
Total	<u>2,613.69</u>	<u>2,354.77</u>

17 Other Financial Liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Project Creditors (refer note 23)	347.43	116.73
Total	<u>347.43</u>	<u>116.73</u>

18 Other Current Liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Statutory liabilities	28.66	17.28
Total	<u>28.66</u>	<u>17.28</u>



19 Current Tax Liabilities (Net)

	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Provision for Income Tax (Net of Advance tax)	-	0.23
Total	-	0.23

20 Other Expenses

	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the period from 16th June, 2015 to 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Legal & Professional Expenses	0.14	-
Preliminary Expenses	-	0.32
Interest on late payment of tax	0.08	-
Statutory Audit Fees	0.15	0.15
Total	0.37	0.47

21 Income Tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31st March, 2017 and 31st March, 2016 are under:

Income Tax Expense :

	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the period from 16th June, 2015 to 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
--	--	--

Current Tax:

Current Income Tax Charge
Adjustments of current tax for Prior Period

	0.11	0.23
	(0.05)	-
Total (a)	0.06	0.23

Deferred Tax:

In respect of current year origination and reversal of temporary differences

	-	-
Total (b)	-	-
Total (a+b)	0.06	0.23

Particulars

	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the period from 16th June, 2015 to 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
--	--	--

Loss before tax (0.37) (0.47)
Income tax using the company's domestic tax rate @ 30.9% (0.11) (0.14)
Tax Effect of :
i) Non-deductible expenses 0.07 0.14
ii) Gain on Sale of units of Mutual Fund 0.15 0.23
iii) Adjustments of Current tax for Prior Period (0.05) -
Income tax recognised in profit and loss account at effective rate 0.06 0.23
Deferred tax recognised - -
Total tax recognised during the year / period 0.06 0.23



22 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (to the extent not provided for) :

(i) Contingent Liabilities :

Based on the information available with the company, there is no contingent liability as at the year ended 31st March, 2017

(ii) Commitments :

(Estimated amount of contract remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (Net of Advance)

	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
--	---	---

Nil Nil

5,283.81 5,283.81

23 There are no Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 to whom the company owes dues on account of principal amount together with interest and accordingly no additional disclosures have been made. The above information regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises 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.

24 Financial Instruments and Risk Review :

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

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

(a) 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 on continued support from lenders, trade creditors as well as subsidiaries.

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.

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)			
	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	2,613.69	2,276.34	-	4,890.03
Other Financial Liabilities	347.43	-	-	347.43
Total	2,961.12	2,276.34	-	5,237.46

25 Fair Value Measurement :

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

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)				
	Fair Value through other Comprehensive income	Fair Value through profit or loss	Derivative instruments not in hedging relationship	Amortised cost	Total
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	1.17	1.17
Loans	-	-	-	23.65	23.65
Other Financial Assets	-	-	-	0.45	0.45
Total	-	-	-	25.27	25.27
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	-	-	-	4,890.03	4,890.03
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	347.43	347.43
Total	-	-	-	5,237.46	5,237.46

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

Particulars	(₹ In Lakhs)				
	Fair Value through other Comprehensive income	Fair Value through profit or loss	Derivative instruments not in hedging relationship	Amortised cost	Total
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	0.18	0.18
Investment in Mutual Fund	-	16.42	-	-	16.42
Other Financial Assets	-	-	-	0.45	0.45
Total	-	16.42	-	0.63	17.05
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	-	-	-	4,414.92	4,414.92
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	116.73	116.73
Total	-	-	-	4,531.65	4,531.65



26 Fair Value hierarchy :

		(₹ in Lakhs)		
		As at 31st March, 2017		
Particulars		Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Investment in Mutual Fund		-	-	-
Total		-	-	-
Liabilities				
		-	-	-
Total		-	-	-

		(₹ in Lakhs)		
		As at 31st March, 2016		
Particulars		Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Investment in Mutual Fund		16.42	-	16.42
Total		16.42	-	16.42
Liabilities				
		-	-	-
Total		-	-	-

The fair values 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 that reflects the credit risk of counterparties.

27 Capital Management

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

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

The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, internal fund generation, borrowings. The Company's policy is to use borrowings to meet anticipated funding requirements. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the net debt to equity ratio.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended as at 31st March, 2017 and as at 31st March, 2016.

28 Pursuant to the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS- 33) – Earnings per Share, the disclosure is as under:

Particulars		For the year ended 31st March 2017	For the period from 16th June, 2015 to 31st March, 2016
Basic and Diluted EPS			
Loss attributable to equity shareholders	(₹ in Lakhs)	(0.43)	(0.70)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year / period	No.	50,000	50,000
Nominal Value of equity share	₹	10	10
Basic and Diluted EPS	₹	(0.86)	(1.40)



29 Related party transactions

The Management has identified the following entities and individuals as related parties of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2017 for the purpose of reporting as per IND AS 24 - Related Party Disclosure which are as under:-

A. List of related parties and relationship

Ultimate Controlling Entity	: S. B. Adani Family Trust ("SBAFT")
Ultimate Parent Company	: Adani Enterprises Limited
Intermediate Parent Entity	: Adani Tradecom LLP
Parent Company	: Adani Green Technology Limited (Formerly known as Sami Solar (Gujarat) Private Limited (w.e.f 28th March, 2017)) Adani Green Energy Limited (Up to 27th March, 2017)
Fellow Subsidiary	: Mundra Solar PV Limited
Entities over which ultimate Controlling entity, key Management personnel, Directors and their relative are able to exercise significant Influence.	: Adani Properties Private Limited Mundra Solar Technopark Private Limited
Key Management Personnel	: Mr. Anil Kumar Gupta, Director Mr. Narayanasamy Devendran, Director Mr. Virendra Kumar Kasliwal, Director

B. Transactions with related parties

(₹ in Lakhs)

Nature of Transactions	Name of Related Party	For the year ended 31st March, 2017	For the period from 16th June, 2015 to 31st March, 2016
Share Capital Received	Adani Green Energy Limited	-	5.00
Expense Paid	Adani Green Energy Limited	-	0.32
	Mundra Solar Technopark Private Limited	253.28	126.64
	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	-	7.87
Borrowing Taken	Adani Enterprises Limited	258.91	4,512.77
	Adani Properties Private Limited	216.19	2,060.15
	Adani Green Energy Limited	-	25.00
Borrowing Repaid	Adani Enterprises Limited	-	2,158.00
	Adani Green Energy Limited	-	25.00
Interest Expense	Adani Enterprises Limited	238.45	226.23
	Adani Properties Private Limited	218.38	2.39
	Adani Green Energy Limited	-	0.23
Loan given	Mundra Solar PV Limited	32.65	-
Loan received back	Mundra Solar PV Limited	9.00	-
Interest income	Mundra Solar PV Limited	1.83	-
Investment in Equity Share	Mundra Solar Technopark Private Limited	-	125.00
Capital Advance Given	Mundra Solar Technopark Private Limited	-	4,027.94

C. Balances with related parties

(₹ in Lakhs)

Nature of Transactions	Name of Related parties	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016
Borrowings	Adani Enterprises Limited	2,613.69	2,354.77
	Adani Properties Private Limited	2,276.34	2,060.15
Loans given	Mundra Solar PV Limited	23.65	-
Accounts Payable	Adani Green Energy Limited	0.32	0.32
	Mundra Solar Technopark Private Limited	346.62	115.54
Capital Advance	Mundra Solar Technopark Private Limited	4,027.94	4,027.94



30 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 19th May, 2017

As per our report of even date


For **Shah & Shah Associates**
Firm Registration Number : 113742W
Chartered Accountants


Sunil K. Dave
Partner
Membership No.047236

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 19th May, 2017



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Mundra Solar Limited


Narayanasamy Devendran
Director
DIN 06771657

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 19th May, 2017

