

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 Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS Financial Statements of Parampujya Solar Energy Private 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 Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation 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 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.



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 Parampujya Solar Energy Private 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) 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 controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure B';
 - g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations 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 : 22nd May 2017



For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO.**

Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 112054W

Chirag Shah

Chirag Shah
Partner

Membership No. 122510

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

Annexure – A to the Independent Auditor's Report

RE: Parampujya Solar Energy Private 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 5.1 on property, plant and Equipment, to the financial statements, are held in the name of the company.
- (ii) The Company has not carried out any commercial activities during the year ended on 31st March, 2017 and hence it does not carry any Inventory. Accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3 (ii) (a) & (b) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iii) (a) The Company has granted unsecured loans to 2 (Two) Companies covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us, the terms and conditions of the grant of such loans are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.
 - (b) The loans given are short term demand loans, hence there is no fix schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest.
 - (c) Since the loans are demand loans, there are no amounts of loan granted to such companies which are overdue for more than ninety days.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and representations made by the Management, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of the loans given by it.
- (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, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, value added tax, cess, provident fund, employees' state insurance 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 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.



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

Annexure to the Independent Auditor's Report (Continue)

RE: Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited

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

- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, it has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings from Banks and Financial Institutions or to debenture holders. The Company has not taken any loan from government.
- (ix) Based upon the audit procedures performed, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments. In our opinion and as per the information and explanations given by the management, the Funds raised through term loans have been applied for the purpose for which they were raised.
- (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 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 the Act 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 of shares. It has complied with the provisions of section 42 of the Act in connection with 10.50% Compulsory Convertible Debentures issued during the year under review. We further state that as per the information and explanations given to us, the funds raised have been applied for the purpose for which it was raised.
- (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 : 22nd May 2017



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

Chirag Shah
Chirag Shah
Partner
Membership No. 122510

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

Annexure – B to the Independent Auditor's Report

RE: Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited

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

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

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
- (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.



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

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

RE: Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited

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

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 : 22nd May 2017



For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No. 112054W

Chirag Shah

Chirag Shah

Partner

Membership No. 122510

PARAMPUJYA SOLAR ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2017

adani™

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	5.1	3,571.62	84.76
(b) Capital Work-In-Progress	5.2	21,704.01	60.07
(c) Other Intangible Assets	5.3	6.64	-
(d) Financial Assets			
(i) Investment	6	29,501.00	-
(ii) Other Non-current Financial Assets	7	438.24	-
(e) Other Non-current Assets	8	6,678.46	47.11
(f) Income Tax Assets (net)		12.78	0.16
Total Non-current Assets		61,912.75	192.10
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories		-	-
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	9	496.63	115.00
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	1,523.36	43.65
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	11	825.00	101.41
(iv) Loans	12	20,385.76	-
(v) Other Financial Assets	13	89.57	110.00
(c) Other Current Assets	14	1,097.75	44.59
Total Current Assets		24,418.07	414.65
Total Assets		86,330.82	606.75
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	15	35,816.00	1.00
(b) Other Equity	16	(450.94)	(46.33)
Total Equity		35,365.06	(45.33)
LIABILITIES			
Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	7,692.60	-
(b) Provisions	18	119.06	-
Total Non-current Liabilities		7,811.66	-
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	23,074.35	640.01
(ii) Trade Payables	20	-	0.17
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	21	19,938.92	11.24
(b) Other Current Liabilities	22	115.08	0.66
(c) Provisions	23	25.75	-
Total Current Liabilities		43,154.10	652.08
Total Liabilities		50,965.76	652.08
Total Equity and Liabilities		86,330.82	606.75

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Dharmesh Parikh & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 112054W

Chirag Shah
Partner
Membership No. 122510



For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited

Ashok Jagetiya
Director
DIN : 05185025

D.B. Shah
Director
DIN : 02320719
Managing Director

Pareen soni
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 22nd May, 2017

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 22nd May, 2017

PARAMPUJYA SOLAR ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2017

adani™

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the period from 23rd June, 2015 to 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Revenue			
Other Income		-	-
Total Income		-	-
Expenses			
Finance Costs	24	58.93	8.06
Other Expenses	25	345.45	38.27
Total Expenses		404.38	46.33
(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		(404.38)	(46.33)
Exceptional items		-	-
(Loss) before tax		(404.38)	(46.33)
Tax Expense:			
Current Tax	26	-	-
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		0.23	-
Deferred Tax		-	-
		0.23	-
(Loss) for the year/period	Total A	(404.61)	(46.33)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income (After Tax)	Total B	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year/period	Total (A+B)	(404.61)	(46.33)
Earnings Per Share (EPS) (Face Value ₹ 10 Per Share)			
Basic and Diluted EPS (₹)	32	(0.27)	(463.28)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Dharmesh Parikh & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 112054W

Chirag & Shah

Chirag Shah
Partner
Membership No. 122510



For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited

Ashok Jagetiya
Ashok Jagetiya
Director
DIN : 05185025

Pareen soni
Pareen soni
Chief Financial Officer

Dhaval Shah
Dhaval Shah
Director
DIN : 02320719
Managing Director

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 22nd May, 2017

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 22nd May, 2017

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

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	No. Shares	(₹ in Lakhs)
Balance as at 23rd June, 2015	-	-
Changes in equity share capital during the period :		
i) Shares issued during the period	10,000	1.00
Balance as at 31st March, 2016	10,000	1.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year :		
i) Shares issued during the year	35,81,50,000	35,815.00
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	35,81,60,000	35,816.00

B. Other Equity

For the year ended 31st March, 2017

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2016	(46.33)	(46.33)
(Loss) for the year	(404.61)	(404.61)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(404.61)	(404.61)
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	(450.94)	(450.94)

For the period ended 31st March, 2016

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 23rd June, 2015	-	-
(Loss) for the period	(46.33)	(46.33)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	(46.33)	(46.33)
Balance as at 31st March, 2016	(46.33)	(46.33)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Dharmesh Parikh & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 112054W

Chirag & shub

Chirag Shah

Partner

Membership No. 122510

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited

Ashok Jagetiya

Director

DIN : 05185025

Pareen soni

Chief Financial Officer

D.B. Shah

Dhaval Shah

Director

DIN : 02320719

Managing Director

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 22nd May, 2017

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 22nd May, 2017

PARAMPUJYA SOLAR ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

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

adani™

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the period from 23rd June, 2015 to 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
(A) Cash flow from operating activities		
(loss) before tax	(404.38)	(46.33)
Adjustment for:		
Finance Costs	58.93	8.06
Operating profit before working capital changes	(345.45)	(38.27)
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) / Decrease in Operating Assets		
Other Non-Current Assets	(1.60)	(47.11)
Other Current Assets	(1,053.16)	(44.59)
Loans to employees	(2.83)	-
Other Financial Assets	70.94	(110.00)
Increase / (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities		
Long Term Provisions	119.06	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	11.24
Trade Payables	(0.17)	0.17
Short Term Provisions	25.75	-
Other Current Liabilities	114.42	0.66
	(727.59)	(189.63)
Cash used in from operations	(1,073.04)	(227.90)
Less : Tax Paid	(12.85)	(0.16)
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	(1,085.89)	(228.06)
(B) Cash flow from investing activities		
Capital expenditure on Property, Plant and Equipment, including Capital advances, Capital work-in-progress and Intangible Assets	(11,890.03)	(144.83)
Investments in Subsidiary Companies	(29,501.00)	-
Margin Money placed (Net)	(1,161.83)	(101.41)
Loans given to related parties	(20,382.93)	-
Investments in Mutual funds (Net)	(381.63)	(115.00)
Net cash (used in) investing activities (B)	(63,317.42)	(361.24)
(C) Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of Share Capital	35,815.00	1.00
Proceeds from Long-term borrowings	8,002.60	-
Repayment of Long-term borrowings	(310.00)	-
Proceeds from Short-term borrowings (Net)	22,434.35	640.01
Finance Costs Paid	(58.93)	(8.06)
Net cash from financing activities (C)	65,883.02	632.95
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	1,479.71	43.65
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year/period	43.65	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year/period	1,523.36	43.65



PARAMPUJYA SOLAR ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

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

adani™

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the period from 23rd June, 2015 to 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Notes to Cash flow Statement :		
1 Reconciliation of Cash and cash equivalents with the Balance Sheet:		
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet: (Refer Note: 10)	1,523.36	43.65
	1,523.36	43.65

Note:

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

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements.

In terms of our report attached

For Dharmesh Parikh & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 112054W

Chirag Shah

Chirag Shah
Partner
Membership No. 122510



For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited

Ashok Jagetiya

Ashok Jagetiya
Director
DIN : 05185025

Pareen soni

Pareen soni
Chief Financial Officer

Dhaval Shah

Dhaval Shah
Director
DIN : 02320719
Managing Director

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 22nd May, 2017

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 22nd May, 2017

1 Corporate Information

Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited "the Company" (originally incorporated as Parampujya Developers Private Limited), is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated on 23rd June, 2015 as a subsidiary of Adani Green Energy Limited. Adani group having its presence in thermal power generation, ports, mining and agri business, has also forayed into development of solar parks, solar power generation and wind power generation projects. The company has been incorporated with a view to develop solar power generation project. The company is implementing solar power project having capacity of 200 MW in the state of Karnataka, 100 MW in the state of Telangana, 100 MW in the state of Chattisgarh and 20 MW in the state of Maharashtra. The Company gets synergetic benefit of the integrated value chain of Adani group.

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 31st March, 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

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

Property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition 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 so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the Written Down Value method. The useful life of property, plant and equipment is considered based on life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, taking into account the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the assets, the operating condition of the assets, anticipated technical changes, manufacturer warranties and maintenance support. In case of major components identified, depreciation is provided based on the useful life of each such component based on technical assessment, if materially different from that of the main asset.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit and loss.

b Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a Written Down Value basis over their estimated useful lives. An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition are recognised in profit or loss. Estimated useful life of the Computer Software is 5 years.

c 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.

d Financial Instruments

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

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



e Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified:

i) At amortised cost

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

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

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

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

Derecognition

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss.

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 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

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information.

f Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

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

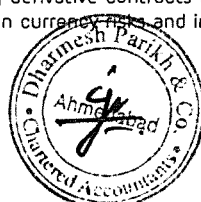
Trade and other payables are recognised at the transaction cost, which is its fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

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

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

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



Foreign exchange gains and losses

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

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

g Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of weighted average cost or net realisable value. Costs include all non-refundable duties and all charges incurred in bringing the goods to their present location and condition. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

h Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recognised at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

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

i 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

All other assets are classified 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.

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

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.

j Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

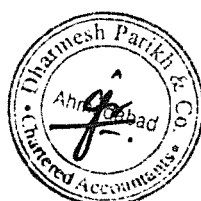
The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

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

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



k 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.

l 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 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.

Company as a lessor

Rental income 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 Company's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue.

Company as a lessee

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.

n Taxation

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.

o 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.



p 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.

q Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

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

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

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

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

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 at 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.

iii) Taxes

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Deferred tax assets recognised to the extent of the corresponding deferred tax liability.



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 23rd 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 on 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.

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

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:

> 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) 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	1.00
Other Equity as per previous GAAP	(46.33)
Adjustments	-
Total Adjustment to the Equity	-
Equity as reported under IND AS	(45.33)

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

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period ended 31st March 2016
Loss as per Previous G.	(46.33)
Ind AS: Adjustments increase (decrease):	-
Total Adjustment to Profit or Loss	-
Loss under Ind AS	(46.33)
Other Comprehensive Income	-
Total Comprehensive Income under Ind AS	(46.33)

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

As there is no reconciliation item between financial statements prepared under Indian GAAP and those prepared under Ind AS, reconciliation of Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit & Loss and Cash Flows is not presented.



5.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ in Lakhs)		
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016
Carrying amount of:		
Tangible assets		
Land - Freehold	3,543.33	84.76
Furniture and Fixtures	1.84	-
Computer	21.38	-
Office Equipments	5.07	-
	3,571.62	84.76

(₹ in Lakhs)					
Description of Assets	Tangible Assets				
	Land - Freehold	Furniture and Fixtures	Computer	Office Equipments	Total
I. Cost					
Balance as at 23rd June, 2015	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	84.76	-	-	-	84.76
disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2016	84.76	-	-	-	84.76
Additions	3,540.55	1.89	22.44	5.63	3,570.51
disposals	(81.98)	-	-	-	(81.98)
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	3,543.33	1.89	22.44	5.63	3,573.29
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Balance as at 23rd June, 2015	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	-	-	-	-
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2016	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	0.05	1.06	0.56	1.67
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	-	0.05	1.06	0.56	1.67

i) Depreciation ₹ 3.05 lakhs relating to the project assets has been allocated to capital work in progress.

5.2 Capital Work in Progress

	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Project Expenditure	(A) 1,484.76	40.75
Capital Inventory	(B) 17,793.26	-
Expenditure during construction period	(C) 2,425.99	19.32
Total (A+B+C)	21,704.01	60.07
Expenditure during construction Brought forward from previous period	19.32	-
Expenditure during the year:		
Employee benefit expenses	891.00	-
Finance Cost	1,246.52	21.19
Other expenses	449.43	1.10
Depreciation and Amortisation	3.05	-
Total (i)	2,590.00	22.29
Less : Income		
Interest Income	(152.38)	-
Other Income	(27.79)	(2.97)
Foreign Exchange Gain	(3.16)	-
Total (ii)	(183.33)	(2.97)
Total Expenditure during construction period	2,425.99	19.32



5.3 Other Intangible Assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016
Carrying amount of: Intangible assets		
Computer software	6.64	-
	6.64	-

(₹ in Lakhs)

Description of Assets	Computer software	Total
I. Cost		
Balance as at 31st March, 2016	-	-
Additions	8.02	8.02
disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	8.02	8.02
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment		
Balance as at 31st March, 2016	-	-
Amortisation expense	1.38	1.38
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	1.38	1.38



	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
6 Non-current Investments		
Unquoted investments (fully paid)		
Investments in Equity Instruments of subsidiaries		
27,70,10,000 Equity Shares (Previous year Nil) of ₹ 10 each of Wardha Solar Maharashtra Private Limited	27,701.00	-
Unquoted Investments in Debentures of Subsidiary company		
18,00,000 (Previous year Nil) 10.50% Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCD) of ₹ 100 each of Wardha Solar Maharashtra Private Limited	1,800.00	-
Total	29,501.00	-
7 Other Non-current Financial Assets	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Balances held as Margin Money.	438.24	-
Total	438.24	-
Note:		
i) The fair value of Other Non-current Financial Assets is not materially different from the carrying value presented.		
8 Other Non-current Assets	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Capital advances*	6,676.86	47.11
Staff Relocation advance	1.60	-
(* includes receivable from related parties ₹ 299.29 lakhs)		
Total	6,678.46	47.11
9 Investments	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Investment in Mutual Funds (Unquoted)		
1) 22,340 units of ₹ 1000 of Invesco India Liquid Fund (Direct)-Growth Option (Previous year Nil)	496.63	-
2) Nil (Previous year 2,77,821 units of ₹ 10 of Religer Invesco Liquid Fund (Direct)-Growth Option)	-	115.00
Total	496.63	115.00
10 Cash and Cash equivalents	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	323.36	43.65
Fixed Deposits (with original maturity for three months or less)	1,200.00	-
Total	1,523.36	43.65
Note:		
i) 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.		
ii) The fair value of Cash and Cash Equivalents is not materially different from the carrying value presented.		
11 Bank balance (other than Cash and Cash equivalents)	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Balances held as Margin Money	825.00	101.41
Total	825.00	101.41
Note:		
i) The fair value of Bank Balances (other than Cash and Cash equivalents) is not materially different from the carrying value presented.		
12 Loans	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Loans and advances to related parties (Refer note (i) below and note 35)	20,382.93	-
Loans to employees	2.83	-
Total	20,385.76	-
Note:		
i) Loans to related parties are receivable within one year from the date of agreement and carry an interest rate ranging from 10.00% to 10.05%		



13 Other Financial Assets	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
(Unsecured considered good)		
Interest receivable	50.51	-
Security deposit	39.06	110.00
Total	89.57	110.00

Note:

i) The fair value of other financial assets is not materially different from the carrying value presented.

14 Other Current Assets	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Advance for goods and services*	352.34	44.59
Prepaid Expenses	709.94	-
Advance to Employees	35.47	-
Total	1,097.75	44.59

* Includes receivable from related parties ₹ 138.47 Lakhs

15 Share Capital	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Authorised Share Capital		
55,00,00,000 (As at 31st March, 2016 - 10,000) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	55,000.00	1.00
Total	55,000.00	1.00
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up equity shares		
35,81,60,000 (As at 31st March, 2016 - 10,000) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	35,816.00	1.00
Total	35,816.00	1.00

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

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	10,000	1.00	-	-
Issued during the year	35,81,50,000	35,815.00	10,000	1.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	35,81,60,000	35,816.00	10,000	1.00

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)
Adani Green Energy Limited		
35,81,60,000 (Previous year 10,000) Fully paid up Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each.	35,816.00	1.00

(along with its nominees)

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 Energy Limited, Parent company	35,81,60,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%
(along with its nominees)				
	35,81,60,000	100.00%	10000	100.00%

16 Other Equity	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
a Retained Earnings		
Deficit in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Opening Balance	(46.33)	-
(Loss) for the year/period	(404.61)	(46.33)
Closing Balance	(450.94)	(46.33)

Note:

i) 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 accumulated losses incurred by the Company.



PARAMPUJYA SOLAR ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2017

adani™

17 Long-term Borrowings	Non-current portion		Current maturities	
	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Unsecured borrowings				
10.5% Unsecured Compulsory Convertible Debenture (Refer Note (i) below and note 35)	4,875.00	-	-	-
Term Loans				
From Related Parties (Refer Note (ii) below and note 35)	2,817.60	-	-	-
	7,692.60	-	-	-
Net amount	7,692.60	-	-	-
Repayment details				
i) 10.5% CCD is payable after 20 year i.e 2037.				
ii) Loan from related party is payable after 4.5 years and carrying an interest rate of 11.55%				
18 Long-term Provisions			As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Provision for Employee Benefits (Refer Note: 34)			119.06	-
Total			119.06	-
19 Short-term Borrowings			As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Unsecured Borrowings				
From Related Parties (Refer note (i) below and note 35)			23,074.35	640.01
Total			23,074.35	640.01
Note:				
i) Loans from related parties are repayable within one year from the date of agreement and carry an interest rate ranging from 10% to 10.60%				
20 Trade Payables			As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Trade Payables				
Other than Acceptances			-	0.17
Total			-	0.17
Note:				
i) 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.				
ii) The average credit period is less than 12 months, the trade payables amount has been classified as current.				
iii) The fair value of trade payables is not materially different from the carrying value presented.				
21 Other Financial Liabilities			As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings			82.28	-
Retention money payable			378.67	-
Capital creditors			19,477.97	11.24
Total			19,938.92	11.24
Notes:				
i) The fair value of other financial liabilities is not materially different from the carrying value presented.				
22 Other Current Liabilities			As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Statutory liabilities (includes TDS, service tax, PF, ESIC, Professional Tax etc.)			113.61	0.66
Others*			1.47	-
(* Includes advance from customers and security deposits)				
Total			115.08	0.66
23 Short-term Provisions			As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Provision for Employee Benefits (refer note 34)			25.75	-
Total			25.75	-



24 Finance costs

	For the year ended 31st March, 2017	For the period from 23rd June, 2015 to 31st March, 2016
	(₹ in Lakhs)	(₹ in Lakhs)
(a) Interest Expenses on :		
Interest Expenses others	0.01	-
	0.01	-
(b) Other borrowing costs :		
Bank Charges and Other Borrowing Costs	58.92	8.06
	58.92	8.06
Total	58.93	8.06

25 Other Expenses

	For the year ended 31st March, 2017	For the period from 23rd June, 2015 to 31st March, 2016
	(₹ in Lakhs)	(₹ in Lakhs)
Rates and Taxes	35.43	-
Legal and Professional Expenses	258.06	0.05
Directors' Sitting Fees	0.45	-
Payment to Auditors		
Statutory Audit Fees	0.23	0.17
Others	0.93	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	50.35	38.05
Total	345.45	38.27

26 Income Tax

The major components of income tax expense for the year/period ended 31st March, 2017 and 31st March, 2016 are:

Income Tax Expense :	For the year ended 31st March, 2017	For the period from 23rd June, 2015 to 31st March, 2016
	(₹ in Lakhs)	(₹ in Lakhs)
Current Tax:		
Current Income Tax Charge	-	-
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	0.23	-
Total (a)	0.23	-
Deferred Tax		
In respect of current year origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Total (b)	-	-
Total (a+b)	0.23	-
OCI section		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:	-	-
	-	-

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

	For the year ended 31st March, 2017	For the period from 23rd June, 2015 to 31st March, 2016
	(₹ in Lakhs)	(₹ in Lakhs)
Accounting profit / (loss) before tax	(404.38)	(46.33)
Income tax using the company's domestic tax rate @ 30.90%	(124.95)	(14.32)
Tax Effect of :		
i) Incremental depreciation allowable on assets	-	-
ii) Provisions disallowed	-	-
iii) Non-deductible expenses	-	-
iv) Income and expenses not allowed under income tax	124.95	14.32
iv) Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	0.23	-
Total Tax Expense for the year	0.23	-
Net (DTL) / DTA recognised during the year	-	-



27 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 (As at 31st March, 2016 NIL).

(ii) Commitments :

Capital Commitment

As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
1,00,867.74	-
1,00,867.74	-

28 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

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

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's 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 company does not have any long term debt obligations having floating rate of interest as at 31st March, 2017 and as at 31st March, 2016.

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	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	(₹ in Lakhs) Total
Borrowings	23,074.35	2,817.60	4,875.00	30,766.95
Other Financial Liabilities	19,938.92	-	-	19,938.92

29 The details of foreign currency exposure not hedged by derivative instruments are as under:-

Nature	Currency	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	Foreign Currency
Creditors and acceptances	USD	17,178.77	26.49
		17,178.77	26.49

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 profit or loss	Amortised cost	(₹ in Lakhs) Total
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,523.36	1,523.36
Bank balances other than cash and	-	825.00	825.00
Investments	496.63	-	496.63
Loans	-	20,385.76	20,385.76
Other Financial assets	-	89.57	89.57
Total	496.63	22,823.69	23,320.32
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	-	30,766.95	30,766.95
Trade Payables	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	19,938.92	19,938.92
Total	-	50,705.87	50,705.87

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

Particulars	Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	(₹ in Lakhs) Total
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	43.65	43.65
Bank balances other than cash and	-	101.41	101.41
Investments	115.00	-	115.00
Loans	-	-	-
Other Financial assets	-	110.00	110.00
Total	115.00	255.06	370.06
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	-	640.01	640.01
Trade Payables	-	0.17	0.17
Other Financial Liabilities	-	11.24	11.24
Total	-	651.42	651.42



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

31 Fair Value hierarchy :

		(₹ in Lakhs)		
Particulars		As at 31st March, 2017		
		Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Investments		496.63	-	496.63
Total		496.63	-	496.63
Liabilities				
Derivative instruments		-	-	-
Total		-	-	-

		As at 31st March, 2016		
Particulars		Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Investments		115.00	-	115.00
Total		115.00	-	115.00
Liabilities				
Derivative instruments		-	-	-
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.

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

For the year ended 31st March 2017 For the period from 23rd June, 2015 to 31st March, 2016

Basic and Diluted EPS			
(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders	(₹ in Lakhs)	(404.61)	(46.33)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	No	15,05,93,562	10,000
Nominal Value of equity share	₹	10	10
Basic and Diluted EPS	₹	(0.27)	(463.28)

33 Capital Management

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

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

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

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.

34 As per Indian Accounting standard 19 "Employee Benefits", the disclosure as defined in the accounting standard are given below.

The status of gratuity plan as required under Ind AS-19 :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
i. Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of Defined Benefit Obligation		
Liability at the beginning of the Year	-	-
Current Service Cost	18.75	-
Past Service Cost	-	-
Interest Cost	-	-
Acquisition adjustment	76.58	-
Benefit paid	-	-
Net Actuarial loss / (gain) Recognised	(20.67)	-
Present Value of Defined Benefits Obligation at the end of the Year	74.66	-
ii. Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of the Fair value of Plan Assets		
Fair Value of Plan assets at the beginning of the Year	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Contributions	10.47	-
Benefit paid	-	-
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	-	-
Fair Value of Plan assets at the end of the Year	10.47	-
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	(74.66)	-
Fair Value of Plan assets at the end of the Year	10.47	-
Net Asset / (Liability) recognized in balance sheet as at the end of the year	(64.19)	-
v. Gratuity Cost for the Year		
Current service cost	18.75	-
Interest cost	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Actuarial Gain / (Loss)	-	-
Past service cost-vested benefit recognised during the year	-	-
Net Gratuity cost recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss	18.75	-
vi. Other Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial (gains) / losses	-	-
Change in demographic assumptions	-	-
change in financial assumptions	-	-
experience variance (i.e. Actual experiencevs assumptions)	(20.67)	-
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	(20.67)	-



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

vii. Actuarial Assumptions

Discount Rate (per annum)	7.60%	-
Annual Increase in Salary Cost	8.00%	-

viii. Sensitivity Analysis

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

Particulars

As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
74.66	-

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)		As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount Rate (- / + 1%)	81.08	69.03	-	-
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	8.60%	-7.50%	-	-
Salary Growth Rate (- / + 1%)	69.01	80.99	-	-
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-7.60%	8.50%	-	-
Attrition Rate (- / + 50%)	77.94	72.16	-	-
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	4.40%	-3.30%	-	-
Mortality Rate (- / + 10%)	74.65	74.65	-	-
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	0.00%	0.00%	-	-

ix. Asset Liability Matching Strategies

The scheme is managed on funded basis.

x. Effect of Plan on Entity's Future Cash Flows

a) Funding arrangements and Funding Policy

The scheme is managed on funded basis.

a) Expected Contribution during the next annual reporting period

The Company's best estimate of Contribution during the next year is Rs 87.16 Lakhs

b) Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows) - 8 years

Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis):	(₹ in Lakhs)
1 year	6.80
2 to 5 years	30.91
6 to 10 years	35.01
More than 10 years	87.71

xi. The Company has defined benefit plans for Gratuity to eligible employees, the contributions for which are made to Life Insurance Corporation of India who invests the funds as per Insurance Regulatory Development Authority guidelines.

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

The expected contributions for Defined Benefit Plan for the next financial year will be in line with FY 2016-17.

The actuarial liability for compensated absences as at the year ended 31st March 2017 is 80.62 Lakhs (Previous Year NIL)

(b) Defined Contribution Plan

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plans, recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, for the year is as under :

Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund

For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the period from 23rd June, 2015 to 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
41.12	-



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

35 Related Parties

The Management has identified the following entities as related parties of the company for the year ended 31st March, 2017 for the purpose of reporting as per Accounting Standard 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
Immediate Parent company	: Adani Green Energy Limited
Subsidiary company	: Wardha Solar (Maharashtra) Private Limited

Entities under common control / Associate Entities

Adani Green Energy Limited
Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited
Adani Properties Private Limited
Adani Infra (India) Limited
Adani Mundra Sez Infrastructure Private Limited
Kamuthi Solar Power Limited
Ramnad Renewable Energy Limited
Mundra Solar PV Limited
Adani Power Limited
Adani Power Maharashtra Limited
Adani Power Rajasthan Limited
Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited
Udupi Power Corporation Limited
Adani Power Dahej Limited
Adani Global FZE
Kamuthi Renewable Energy Limited
Adani Logistics Limited
Kilaj Solar (Maharashtra) Private Limited
Adani Green Energy (UP) Limited
Prayatna Developers Private Limited

Key Management Personnel

Mr. Mehul Kapadia, Director
Mr. Dhaval Shah, Managing Director
Mr. Ashok Jagetiya, Director
Mr. Pareen Soni, Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Kalpeshkumar Baraiya, Company Secretary

B. Transactions with Related Parties for the year ended 31st March, 2017

Sr No.	Nature of Transaction	Related Party	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
1	Equity Share Capital Received	Adani Green Energy Limited	35,815.00	1.00
2	Purchase of Investment of Wardha Solar (Maharashtra) Pvt Limited	Adani Green Energy Limited	1.00	-
3	Investments in Subsidiary	Wardha Solar (Maharashtra) Private Limited	27,700.00	-
4	Borrowings (Debenture)	Adani Green Energy Limited	4,875.00	-
5	Investment In Subsidiary (Debenture)	Wardha Solar (Maharashtra) Private Limited	1,800.00	-
6	Interest Expenses on Debenture	Adani Green Energy Limited	91.42	-
7	Interest Income on Debenture	Wardha Solar (Maharashtra) Private Limited	21.75	-
8	Loan Taken	Adani Enterprises Limited Adani Green Energy Limited Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited Adani Properties Private Limited	15,721.29 26,406.44 1,395.62 3,127.60	915.00 - - -
9	Loan Repaid Back	Adani Enterprises Limited Adani Green Energy Limited Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited Adani Properties Private Limited	13,299.00 7,290.00 500.00 310.00	295.00 - - -
10	Loan Given	Adani Infra (India) Limited Adani Mundra Sez Infrastructure Kamuthi Solar Power Limited Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited Ramnad Renewable Energy Limited	32,367.26 470.40 3,295.00 1,016.06 1,511.20	- - - - -



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

Sr No.	Nature of Transaction	Related Party	For the year ended 31st March, 2017	For the year ended 31st March, 2016
11	Loan Received Back	Adani Infra (India) Limited Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited Kamuthi Solar Power Limited Ramnad Renewable Energy Limited	15,732.00 995.00 50.00 1,500.00	- - - -
12	Interest Expense on Loan	Adani Enterprises Limited Adani Green Energy Limited Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited Adani Properties Private Limited	203.11 257.71 39.58 30.66	21.19 - - -
13	Interest Income	Adani Infra (India) Limited Adani Mundra Sez Infrastructure Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited Ramnad Renewable Energy Limited Kamuthi Solar Power Limited	69.85 - 23.40 - -	- - - - -
14	Other Balances Transfer From	Adani Green Energy Limited Adani Infra (India) Limited Mundra Solar PV Limited Adani Power Limited Adani Power Maharashtra Limited Adani Power Rajasthan Limited	4.12 0.02 1.00 0.25 0.55 2.00	- - - - - -
15	Other Balances Transfer To	Adani Green Energy Limited Adani Infra (India) Limited Adani Power Limited Adani Power Maharashtra Limited Adani Power Rajasthan Limited Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited Mundra Solar PV Limited Udupi Power Corporation Limited	9.83 55.25 19.98 15.88 28.29 0.51 7.35 5.08	- - - - - - - -
16	Purchase of Asset	Adani Power Dahej Limited	1.64	-
17	Purchase of Goods	Adani Enterprises Limited Adani Global FZE	450.57 17,143.48	- -
18	Purchase of Land	Kamuthi Renewable Energy Limited	0.74	-
19	Advance Given	Adani Logistics Limited	299.29	-
20	Advance for Land Transfer From	Kilaj Solar (Maharashtra) Private Limited	187.88	-
21	Sale of Land	Adani Green Energy (UP) Limited Prayatna Developers Private Limited	- 82.00	156.26 -

C. Balances with related parties as at 31st March, 2017

Sr No.	Nature of Transaction	Name of Related Party	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016
1	Borrowings (Loan)	Adani Enterprises Limited Adani Green Energy Limited Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited Adani Properties Private Limited	3,062.29 19,116.44 895.62 2,817.60	640.01 - - -
2	Advances & Loan Given	Adani Infra (India) Limited Adani Mundra Sez Infrastructure Ramnad Renewable Energy Limited Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited Kamuthi Solar Power Limited	16,635.26 470.40 11.20 21.06 3,245.00	- - - - -
3	Investment (Debenture)	Wardha Solar (Maharashtra) Private Limited	1,800.00	-
4	Borrowings (Debenture)	Adani Green Energy Limited	4,875.00	-
5	Interest Accrued and Due Receivable (Debenture)	Wardha Solar (Maharashtra) Private Limited	19.57	-
6	Interest Accrued But not due (Debenture)	Adani Green Energy Limited	82.28	-
7	Accounts Payables (Incl Provisions)	Adani Green Energy Limited Adani Enterprises Limited Adani Global FZE Kilaj Solar (Maharashtra) Private Limited	- 450.57 820.37 187.88	- - - -
8	Accounts Receivable	Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited Adani Logistics Limited Adani Green Energy Limited Adani Power Maharashtra Limited Adani Power Rajasthan Limited Adani Power Limited Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited Mundra Solar PV Limited Udupi Power Corporation Limited Adani Infra (India) Limited	- 299.29 7.83 15.88 27.84 19.73 0.51 6.35 5.08 55.25	- - - - - - - - - -

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

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



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


38 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 22nd May, 2017

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached


For Dharmesh Parikh & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 112054W


Chirag Shah
Partner
Membership No. 122510




Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 22nd May, 2017

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited


Ashok Jagtap
Director
DIN : 05185025


Preeti
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 22nd May, 2017


Dhaval Shah
Director
DIN : 02320719
Managing Director

PARAMPUJYA SOLAR ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2017

adani™

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	5.1	3,571.62	84.76
(b) Capital Work-In-Progress	5.2	21,704.01	60.07
(c) Other Intangible Assets	5.3	6.64	-
(d) Financial Assets			
(i) Investment	6	29,501.00	-
(ii) Other Non-current Financial Assets	7	438.24	-
(e) Other Non-current Assets	8	6,678.46	47.11
(f) Income Tax Assets (net)		12.78	0.16
Total Non-current Assets		61,912.75	192.10
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories		-	-
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	9	496.63	115.00
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	1,523.36	43.65
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	11	825.00	101.41
(iv) Loans	12	20,385.76	-
(v) Other Financial Assets	13	89.57	110.00
(c) Other Current Assets	14	1,097.75	44.59
Total Current Assets		24,418.07	414.65
Total Assets		86,330.82	606.75
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	15	35,816.00	1.00
(b) Other Equity	16	(450.94)	(46.33)
Total Equity		35,365.06	(45.33)
LIABILITIES			
Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	7,692.60	-
(b) Provisions	18	119.06	-
Total Non-current Liabilities		7,811.66	-
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	23,074.35	640.01
(ii) Trade Payables	20	-	0.17
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	21	19,938.92	11.24
(b) Other Current Liabilities	22	115.08	0.66
(c) Provisions	23	25.75	-
Total Current Liabilities		43,154.10	652.08
Total Liabilities		50,965.76	652.08
Total Equity and Liabilities		86,330.82	606.75

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Dharmesh Parikh & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 112054W

Chirag Shah
Partner
Membership No. 122510



For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited

Ashok Jagetiya
Director
DIN : 05185025

D.B. Shah
Director
DIN : 02320719
Managing Director

Parveen soni
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 22nd May, 2017

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 22nd May, 2017

PARAMPUJYA SOLAR ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2017

adani™

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the period from 23rd June, 2015 to 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Revenue			
Other Income		-	-
Total Income		-	-
Expenses			
Finance Costs	24	58.93	8.06
Other Expenses	25	345.45	38.27
Total Expenses		404.38	46.33
(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		(404.38)	(46.33)
Exceptional items		-	-
(Loss) before tax		(404.38)	(46.33)
Tax Expense:			
Current Tax	26	-	-
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		0.23	-
Deferred Tax		-	-
		0.23	-
(Loss) for the year/period	Total A	(404.61)	(46.33)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income (After Tax)	Total B	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year/period	Total (A+B)	(404.61)	(46.33)
Earnings Per Share (EPS) (Face Value ₹ 10 Per Share)			
Basic and Diluted EPS (₹)	32	(0.27)	(463.28)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Dharmesh Parikh & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 112054W

Chirag & Shah

Chirag Shah
Partner
Membership No. 122510



For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited

Ashok Jagetiya
Ashok Jagetiya
Director
DIN : 05185025

Pareen soni
Pareen soni
Chief Financial Officer

Dhaval Shah
Dhaval Shah
Director
DIN : 02320719
Managing Director

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 22nd May, 2017

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 22nd May, 2017

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

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	No. Shares	(₹ in Lakhs)
Balance as at 23rd June, 2015	-	-
Changes in equity share capital during the period :		
i) Shares issued during the period	10,000	1.00
Balance as at 31st March, 2016	10,000	1.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year :		
i) Shares issued during the year	35,81,50,000	35,815.00
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	35,81,60,000	35,816.00

B. Other Equity

For the year ended 31st March, 2017

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2016	(46.33)	(46.33)
(Loss) for the year	(404.61)	(404.61)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(404.61)	(404.61)
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	(450.94)	(450.94)

For the period ended 31st March, 2016

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 23rd June, 2015	-	-
(Loss) for the period	(46.33)	(46.33)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	(46.33)	(46.33)
Balance as at 31st March, 2016	(46.33)	(46.33)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Dharmesh Parikh & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 112054W

Chirag & shub

Chirag Shah

Partner

Membership No. 122510

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited

Ashok Jagetiya

Director

DIN : 05185025

Pareen soni

Chief Financial Officer

Dhaval Shah

Director

DIN : 02320719

Managing Director

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 22nd May, 2017

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 22nd May, 2017

PARAMPUJYA SOLAR ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

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

adani™

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the period from 23rd June, 2015 to 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
(A) Cash flow from operating activities		
(loss) before tax	(404.38)	(46.33)
Adjustment for:		
Finance Costs	58.93	8.06
Operating profit before working capital changes	(345.45)	(38.27)
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) / Decrease in Operating Assets		
Other Non-Current Assets	(1.60)	(47.11)
Other Current Assets	(1,053.16)	(44.59)
Loans to employees	(2.83)	-
Other Financial Assets	70.94	(110.00)
Increase / (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities		
Long Term Provisions	119.06	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	11.24
Trade Payables	(0.17)	0.17
Short Term Provisions	25.75	-
Other Current Liabilities	114.42	0.66
	(727.59)	(189.63)
Cash used in from operations	(1,073.04)	(227.90)
Less : Tax Paid	(12.85)	(0.16)
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	(1,085.89)	(228.06)
(B) Cash flow from investing activities		
Capital expenditure on Property, Plant and Equipment, including Capital advances, Capital work-in-progress and Intangible Assets	(11,890.03)	(144.83)
Investments in Subsidiary Companies	(29,501.00)	-
Margin Money placed (Net)	(1,161.83)	(101.41)
Loans given to related parties	(20,382.93)	-
Investments in Mutual funds (Net)	(381.63)	(115.00)
Net cash (used in) investing activities (B)	(63,317.42)	(361.24)
(C) Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of Share Capital	35,815.00	1.00
Proceeds from Long-term borrowings	8,002.60	-
Repayment of Long-term borrowings	(310.00)	-
Proceeds from Short-term borrowings (Net)	22,434.35	640.01
Finance Costs Paid	(58.93)	(8.06)
Net cash from financing activities (C)	65,883.02	632.95
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	1,479.71	43.65
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year/period	43.65	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year/period	1,523.36	43.65



PARAMPUJYA SOLAR ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

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

adani™

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the period from 23rd June, 2015 to 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Notes to Cash flow Statement :		
1 Reconciliation of Cash and cash equivalents with the Balance Sheet:		
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet: (Refer Note: 10)	1,523.36	43.65
	1,523.36	43.65

Note:

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

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements.

In terms of our report attached

For Dharmesh Parikh & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 112054W

Chirag Shah

Chirag Shah
Partner
Membership No. 122510



For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited

Ashok Jagetiya

Ashok Jagetiya
Director
DIN : 05185025

Pareen soni

Pareen soni
Chief Financial Officer

Dhaval Shah

Dhaval Shah
Director
DIN : 02320719
Managing Director

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 22nd May, 2017

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 22nd May, 2017

1 Corporate Information

Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited "the Company" (originally incorporated as Parampujya Developers Private Limited), is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated on 23rd June, 2015 as a subsidiary of Adani Green Energy Limited. Adani group having its presence in thermal power generation, ports, mining and agri business, has also forayed into development of solar parks, solar power generation and wind power generation projects. The company has been incorporated with a view to develop solar power generation project. The company is implementing solar power project having capacity of 200 MW in the state of Karnataka, 100 MW in the state of Telangana, 100 MW in the state of Chattisgarh and 20 MW in the state of Maharashtra. The Company gets synergetic benefit of the integrated value chain of Adani group.

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 31st March, 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

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

Property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition 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 so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the Written Down Value method. The useful life of property, plant and equipment is considered based on life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, taking into account the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the assets, the operating condition of the assets, anticipated technical changes, manufacturer warranties and maintenance support. In case of major components identified, depreciation is provided based on the useful life of each such component based on technical assessment, if materially different from that of the main asset.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit and loss.

b Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a Written Down Value basis over their estimated useful lives. An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition are recognised in profit or loss. Estimated useful life of the Computer Software is 5 years.

c 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.

d Financial Instruments

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

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



e Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets except investment in subsidiaries 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

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.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss.

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 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

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information.

f Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

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

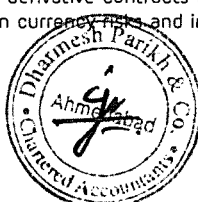
Trade and other payables are recognised at the transaction cost, which is its fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

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

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

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



Foreign exchange gains and losses

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

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

g Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of weighted average cost or net realisable value. Costs include all non-refundable duties and all charges incurred in bringing the goods to their present location and condition. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

h Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recognised at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

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

i 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

All other assets are classified 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.

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

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.

j Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

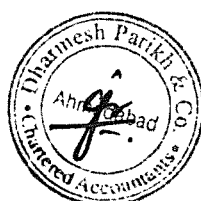
The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

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

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



k 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.

l 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 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.

Company as a lessor

Rental income 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 Company's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue.

Company as a lessee

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.

n Taxation

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.

o 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.



p 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.

q Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

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

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

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

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

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 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.

iii) Taxes

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Deferred tax assets recognised to the extent of the corresponding deferred tax liability.



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 23rd 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 on 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.

Options availed on the first time adoption of Ind AS 101

i) Estimates

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:

> 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) 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:

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)
	As At 31st March 2016
Equity Share Capital as per previous GAAP	1.00
Other Equity as per previous GAAP	(46.33)
Adjustments	-
Total Adjustment to the Equity	-
Equity as reported under IND AS	(45.33)

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

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)
	For the period ended 31st March 2016
Loss as per Previous G.	(46.33)
Ind AS: Adjustments increase (decrease):	-
Total Adjustment to Profit or Loss	-
Loss under Ind AS	(46.33)
Other Comprehensive Income	-
Total Comprehensive Income under Ind AS	(46.33)

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

As there is no reconciliation item between financial statements prepared under Indian GAAP and those prepared under Ind AS, reconciliation of Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit & Loss and Cash Flows is not presented.



5.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ in Lakhs)		
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016
Carrying amount of:		
Tangible assets		
Land - Freehold	3,543.33	84.76
Furniture and Fixtures	1.84	-
Computer	21.38	-
Office Equipments	5.07	-
	3,571.62	84.76

(₹ in Lakhs)					
Description of Assets	Tangible Assets				
	Land - Freehold	Furniture and Fixtures	Computer	Office Equipments	Total
I. Cost					
Balance as at 23rd June, 2015	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	84.76	-	-	-	84.76
disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2016	84.76	-	-	-	84.76
Additions	3,540.55	1.89	22.44	5.63	3,570.51
disposals	(81.98)	-	-	-	(81.98)
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	3,543.33	1.89	22.44	5.63	3,573.29
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Balance as at 23rd June, 2015	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	-	-	-	-
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2016	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	0.05	1.06	0.56	1.67
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	-	0.05	1.06	0.56	1.67

i) Depreciation ₹ 3.05 lakhs relating to the project assets has been allocated to capital work in progress.

5.2 Capital Work in Progress

		As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Project Expenditure	(A)	1,484.76	40.75
Capital Inventory	(B)	17,793.26	-
Expenditure during construction period	(C)	2,425.99	19.32
Total (A+B+C)		21,704.01	60.07
Expenditure during construction Brought forward from previous period		19.32	-
Expenditure during the year:			
Employee benefit expenses		891.00	-
Finance Cost		1,246.52	21.19
Other expenses		449.43	1.10
Depreciation and Amortisation		3.05	-
Total (i)		2,590.00	22.29
Less : Income			
Interest Income		(152.38)	-
Other Income		(27.79)	(2.97)
Foreign Exchange Gain		(3.16)	-
Total (ii)		(183.33)	(2.97)
Total Expenditure during construction period	Total C (i+ii)	2,425.99	19.32



5.3 Other Intangible Assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016
Carrying amount of: Intangible assets		
Computer software	6.64	-
	6.64	-

(₹ in Lakhs)

Description of Assets	Computer software	Total
I. Cost		
Balance as at 31st March, 2016	-	-
Additions	8.02	8.02
disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	8.02	8.02
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment		
Balance as at 31st March, 2016	-	-
Amortisation expense	1.38	1.38
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	1.38	1.38



	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
6 Non-current Investments		
Unquoted investments (fully paid)		
Investments in Equity Instruments of subsidiaries		
27,70,10,000 Equity Shares (Previous year Nil) of ₹ 10 each of Wardha Solar Maharashtra Private Limited	27,701.00	-
Unquoted Investments in Debentures of Subsidiary company		
18,00,000 (Previous year Nil) 10.50% Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCD) of ₹ 100 each of Wardha Solar Maharashtra Private Limited	1,800.00	-
Total	29,501.00	-
7 Other Non-current Financial Assets	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Balances held as Margin Money.	438.24	-
Total	438.24	-
Note:		
i) The fair value of Other Non-current Financial Assets is not materially different from the carrying value presented.		
8 Other Non-current Assets	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Capital advances*	6,676.86	47.11
Staff Relocation advance	1.60	-
(* includes receivable from related parties ₹ 299.29 lakhs)		
Total	6,678.46	47.11
9 Investments	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Investment in Mutual Funds (Unquoted)		
1) 22,340 units of ₹ 1000 of Invesco India Liquid Fund (Direct)-Growth Option (Previous year Nil)	496.63	-
2) Nil (Previous year 2,77,821 units of ₹ 10 of Religer Invesco Liquid Fund (Direct)-Growth Option)	-	115.00
Total	496.63	115.00
10 Cash and Cash equivalents	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	323.36	43.65
Fixed Deposits (with original maturity for three months or less)	1,200.00	-
Total	1,523.36	43.65
Note:		
i) 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.		
ii) The fair value of Cash and Cash Equivalents is not materially different from the carrying value presented.		
11 Bank balance (other than Cash and Cash equivalents)	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Balances held as Margin Money	825.00	101.41
Total	825.00	101.41
Note:		
i) The fair value of Bank Balances (other than Cash and Cash equivalents) is not materially different from the carrying value presented.		
12 Loans	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Loans and advances to related parties (Refer note (i) below and note 35)	20,382.93	-
Loans to employees	2.83	-
Total	20,385.76	-
Note:		
i) Loans to related parties are receivable within one year from the date of agreement and carry an interest rate ranging from 10.00% to 10.05%		



13 Other Financial Assets	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
(Unsecured considered good)		
Interest receivable	50.51	-
Security deposit	39.06	110.00
Total	89.57	110.00

Note:

i) The fair value of other financial assets is not materially different from the carrying value presented.

14 Other Current Assets	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Advance for goods and services*	352.34	44.59
Prepaid Expenses	709.94	-
Advance to Employees	35.47	-
Total	1,097.75	44.59

* Includes receivable from related parties ₹ 138.47 Lakhs

15 Share Capital	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Authorised Share Capital		
55,00,00,000 (As at 31st March, 2016 - 10,000) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	55,000.00	1.00
Total	55,000.00	1.00
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up equity shares		
35,81,60,000 (As at 31st March, 2016 - 10,000) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	35,816.00	1.00
Total	35,816.00	1.00

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

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	10,000	1.00	-	-
Issued during the year	35,81,50,000	35,815.00	10,000	1.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	35,81,60,000	35,816.00	10,000	1.00

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)
Adani Green Energy Limited		
35,81,60,000 (Previous year 10,000) Fully paid up Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each.	35,816.00	1.00

(along with its nominees)

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 Energy Limited, Parent company	35,81,60,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%
(along with its nominees)				
	35,81,60,000	100.00%	10000	100.00%

16 Other Equity	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
a Retained Earnings		
Deficit in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Opening Balance	(46.33)	-
(Loss) for the year/period	(404.61)	(46.33)
Closing Balance	(450.94)	(46.33)

Note:

i) 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 accumulated losses incurred by the Company.



PARAMPUJYA SOLAR ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2017

adani™

17 Long-term Borrowings	Non-current portion		Current maturities	
	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Unsecured borrowings				
10.5% Unsecured Compulsory Convertible Debenture (Refer Note (i) below and note 35)	4,875.00	-	-	-
Term Loans				
From Related Parties (Refer Note (ii) below and note 35)	2,817.60	-	-	-
	7,692.60	-	-	-
Net amount	7,692.60	-	-	-
Repayment details				
i) 10.5% CCD is payable after 20 year i.e 2037.				
ii) Loan from related party is payable after 4.5 years and carrying an interest rate of 11.55%				
18 Long-term Provisions			As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Provision for Employee Benefits (Refer Note: 34)			119.06	-
Total			119.06	-
19 Short-term Borrowings			As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Unsecured Borrowings				
From Related Parties (Refer note (i) below and note 35)			23,074.35	640.01
Total			23,074.35	640.01
Note:				
i) Loans from related parties are repayable within one year from the date of agreement and carry an interest rate ranging from 10% to 10.60%				
20 Trade Payables			As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Trade Payables				
Other than Acceptances			-	0.17
Total			-	0.17
Note:				
i) 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.				
ii) The average credit period is less than 12 months, the trade payables amount has been classified as current.				
iii) The fair value of trade payables is not materially different from the carrying value presented.				
21 Other Financial Liabilities			As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings			82.28	-
Retention money payable			378.67	-
Capital creditors			19,477.97	11.24
Total			19,938.92	11.24
Notes:				
i) The fair value of other financial liabilities is not materially different from the carrying value presented.				
22 Other Current Liabilities			As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Statutory liabilities (includes TDS, service tax, PF, ESIC, Professional Tax etc.)			113.61	0.66
Others*			1.47	-
(* Includes advance from customers and security deposits)				
Total			115.08	0.66
23 Short-term Provisions			As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
Provision for Employee Benefits (refer note 34)			25.75	-
Total			25.75	-



24 Finance costs

	For the year ended 31st March, 2017	For the period from 23rd June, 2015 to 31st March, 2016
	(₹ in Lakhs)	(₹ in Lakhs)
(a) Interest Expenses on :		
Interest Expenses others	0.01	-
	<u>0.01</u>	<u>-</u>
(b) Other borrowing costs :		
Bank Charges and Other Borrowing Costs	58.92	8.06
	<u>58.92</u>	<u>8.06</u>
Total	<u>58.93</u>	<u>8.06</u>

25 Other Expenses

	For the year ended 31st March, 2017	For the period from 23rd June, 2015 to 31st March, 2016
	(₹ in Lakhs)	(₹ in Lakhs)
Rates and Taxes	35.43	-
Legal and Professional Expenses	258.06	0.05
Directors' Sitting Fees	0.45	-
Payment to Auditors		
Statutory Audit Fees	0.23	0.17
Others	0.93	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	50.35	38.05
Total	<u>345.45</u>	<u>38.27</u>

26 Income Tax

The major components of income tax expense for the year/period ended 31st March, 2017 and 31st March, 2016 are:

Income Tax Expense :	For the year ended 31st March, 2017	For the period from 23rd June, 2015 to 31st March, 2016
	(₹ in Lakhs)	(₹ in Lakhs)
Current Tax:		
Current Income Tax Charge	-	-
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	0.23	-
Total (a)	<u>0.23</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred Tax		
In respect of current year origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Total (b)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total (a+b)	<u>0.23</u>	<u>-</u>
OCI section		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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

	For the year ended 31st March, 2017	For the period from 23rd June, 2015 to 31st March, 2016
	(₹ in Lakhs)	(₹ in Lakhs)
Accounting profit / (loss) before tax	(404.38)	(46.33)
Income tax using the company's domestic tax rate @ 30.90%	(124.95)	(14.32)
Tax Effect of :		
i) Incremental depreciation allowable on assets	-	-
ii) Provisions disallowed	-	-
iii) Non-deductible expenses	-	-
iv) Income and expenses not allowed under income tax	124.95	14.32
iv) Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	0.23	-
Total Tax Expense for the year	0.23	-
Net (DTL) / DTA recognised during the year	-	-



27 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 (As at 31st March, 2016 NIL).

(ii) Commitments :

Capital Commitment

As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
1,00,867.74	-
1,00,867.74	-

28 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

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

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's 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 company does not have any long term debt obligations having floating rate of interest as at 31st March, 2017 and as at 31st March, 2016.

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	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	(₹ in Lakhs) Total
Borrowings	23,074.35	2,817.60	4,875.00	30,766.95
Other Financial Liabilities	19,938.92	-	-	19,938.92

29 The details of foreign currency exposure not hedged by derivative instruments are as under:-

Nature	Currency	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	Foreign Currency
Creditors and acceptances	USD	17,178.77	26.49
		17,178.77	26.49

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 profit or loss	Amortised cost	(₹ in Lakhs) Total
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,523.36	1,523.36
Bank balances other than cash and	-	825.00	825.00
Investments	496.63	-	496.63
Loans	-	20,385.76	20,385.76
Other Financial assets	-	89.57	89.57
Total	496.63	22,823.69	23,320.32
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	-	30,766.95	30,766.95
Trade Payables	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	19,938.92	19,938.92
Total	-	50,705.87	50,705.87

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

Particulars	Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	(₹ in Lakhs) Total
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	43.65	43.65
Bank balances other than cash and	-	101.41	101.41
Investments	115.00	-	115.00
Loans	-	-	-
Other Financial assets	-	110.00	110.00
Total	115.00	255.06	370.06
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	-	640.01	640.01
Trade Payables	-	0.17	0.17
Other Financial Liabilities	-	11.24	11.24
Total	-	651.42	651.42



31 Fair Value hierarchy :

		(₹ in Lakhs)		
Particulars		As at 31st March, 2017		
Assets		Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments		496.63	-	496.63
	Total	496.63	-	496.63
Liabilities				
Derivative instruments		-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-
Particulars		As at 31st March, 2016		
Assets		Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments		115.00	-	115.00
	Total	115.00	-	115.00
Liabilities				
Derivative instruments		-	-	-
	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.

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

For the year ended 31st March 2017 For the period from 23rd June, 2015 to 31st March, 2016

Basic and Diluted EPS				
(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders	(₹ in Lakhs)	(404.61)	(46.33)	
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	No	15,05,93,562	10,000	
Nominal Value of equity share	₹	10	10	
Basic and Diluted EPS	₹	(0.27)	(463.28)	

33 Capital Management

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

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

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

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.

34 As per Indian Accounting standard 19 "Employee Benefits", the disclosure as defined in the accounting standard are given below.

The status of gratuity plan as required under Ind AS-19 :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
i. Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of Defined Benefit Obligation		
Liability at the beginning of the Year	-	-
Current Service Cost	18.75	-
Past Service Cost	-	-
Interest Cost	-	-
Acquisition adjustment	76.58	-
Benefit paid	-	-
Net Actuarial loss / (gain) Recognised	(20.67)	-
Present Value of Defined Benefits Obligation at the end of the Year	74.66	-
ii. Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of the Fair value of Plan Assets		
Fair Value of Plan assets at the beginning of the Year	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Contributions	10.47	-
Benefit paid	-	-
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	-	-
Fair Value of Plan assets at the end of the Year	10.47	-
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	(74.66)	-
Fair Value of Plan assets at the end of the Year	10.47	-
Net Asset / (Liability) recognized in balance sheet as at the end of the year	(64.19)	-
v. Gratuity Cost for the Year		
Current service cost	18.75	-
Interest cost	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Actuarial Gain / (Loss)	-	-
Past service cost-vested benefit recognised during the year	-	-
Net Gratuity cost recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss	18.75	-
vi. Other Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial (gains) / losses	-	-
Change in demographic assumptions	-	-
change in financial assumptions	-	-
experience variance (i.e. Actual experiencevs assumptions)	(20.67)	-
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	(20.67)	-



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

vii. Actuarial Assumptions

Discount Rate (per annum)	7.60%	-
Annual Increase in Salary Cost	8.00%	-

viii. Sensitivity Analysis

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

Particulars

As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
74.66	-

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)		As at 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount Rate (- / + 1%)	81.08	69.03	-	-
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	8.60%	-7.50%	-	-
Salary Growth Rate (- / + 1%)	69.01	80.99	-	-
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-7.60%	8.50%	-	-
Attrition Rate (- / + 50%)	77.94	72.16	-	-
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	4.40%	-3.30%	-	-
Mortality Rate (- / + 10%)	74.65	74.65	-	-
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	0.00%	0.00%	-	-

ix. Asset Liability Matching Strategies

The scheme is managed on funded basis.

x. Effect of Plan on Entity's Future Cash Flows

a) Funding arrangements and Funding Policy

The scheme is managed on funded basis.

a) Expected Contribution during the next annual reporting period

The Company's best estimate of Contribution during the next year is Rs 87.16 Lakhs

b) Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows) - 8 years

Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis):	(₹ in Lakhs)
1 year	6.80
2 to 5 years	30.91
6 to 10 years	35.01
More than 10 years	87.71

xi. The Company has defined benefit plans for Gratuity to eligible employees, the contributions for which are made to Life Insurance Corporation of India who invests the funds as per Insurance Regulatory Development Authority guidelines.

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

The expected contributions for Defined Benefit Plan for the next financial year will be in line with FY 2016-17.

The actuarial liability for compensated absences as at the year ended 31st March 2017 is 80.62 Lakhs (Previous Year NIL)

(b) Defined Contribution Plan

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plans, recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, for the year is as under :

Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund

For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the period from 23rd June, 2015 to 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
41.12	-



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

35 Related Parties

The Management has identified the following entities as related parties of the company for the year ended 31st March, 2017 for the purpose of reporting as per Accounting Standard 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
Immediate Parent company	: Adani Green Energy Limited
Subsidiary company	: Wardha Solar (Maharashtra) Private Limited

Entities under common control / Associate Entities

Adani Green Energy Limited
Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited
Adani Properties Private Limited
Adani Infra (India) Limited
Adani Mundra Sez Infrastructure Private Limited
Kamuthi Solar Power Limited
Ramnad Renewable Energy Limited
Mundra Solar PV Limited
Adani Power Limited
Adani Power Maharashtra Limited
Adani Power Rajasthan Limited
Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited
Udupi Power Corporation Limited
Adani Power Dahej Limited
Adani Global FZE
Kamuthi Renewable Energy Limited
Adani Logistics Limited
Kilaj Solar (Maharashtra) Private Limited
Adani Green Energy (UP) Limited
Prayatna Developers Private Limited

Key Management Personnel

Mr. Mehul Kapadia, Director
Mr. Dhaval Shah, Managing Director
Mr. Ashok Jagetiya, Director
Mr. Pareen Soni, Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Kalpeshkumar Baraiya, Company Secretary

B. Transactions with Related Parties for the year ended 31st March, 2017

Sr No.	Nature of Transaction	Related Party	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2016 (₹ in Lakhs)
1	Equity Share Capital Received	Adani Green Energy Limited	35,815.00	1.00
2	Purchase of Investment of Wardha Solar (Maharashtra) Pvt Limited	Adani Green Energy Limited	1.00	-
3	Investments in Subsidiary	Wardha Solar (Maharashtra) Private Limited	27,700.00	-
4	Borrowings (Debenture)	Adani Green Energy Limited	4,875.00	-
5	Investment In Subsidiary (Debenture)	Wardha Solar (Maharashtra) Private Limited	1,800.00	-
6	Interest Expenses on Debenture	Adani Green Energy Limited	91.42	-
7	Interest Income on Debenture	Wardha Solar (Maharashtra) Private Limited	21.75	-
8	Loan Taken	Adani Enterprises Limited Adani Green Energy Limited Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited Adani Properties Private Limited	15,721.29 26,406.44 1,395.62 3,127.60	915.00 - - -
9	Loan Repaid Back	Adani Enterprises Limited Adani Green Energy Limited Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited Adani Properties Private Limited	13,299.00 7,290.00 500.00 310.00	295.00 - - -
10	Loan Given	Adani Infra (India) Limited Adani Mundra Sez Infrastructure Kamuthi Solar Power Limited Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited Ramnad Renewable Energy Limited	32,367.26 470.40 3,295.00 1,016.06 1,511.20	- - - - -



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

Sr No.	Nature of Transaction	Related Party	For the year ended 31st March, 2017	For the year ended 31st March, 2016
11	Loan Received Back	Adani Infra (India) Limited Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited Kamuthi Solar Power Limited Ramnad Renewable Energy Limited	15,732.00 995.00 50.00 1,500.00	- - - -
12	Interest Expense on Loan	Adani Enterprises Limited Adani Green Energy Limited Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited Adani Properties Private Limited	203.11 257.71 39.58 30.66	21.19 - - -
13	Interest Income	Adani Infra (India) Limited Adani Mundra Sez Infrastructure Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited Ramnad Renewable Energy Limited Kamuthi Solar Power Limited	69.85 - 23.40 - -	- - - - -
14	Other Balances Transfer From	Adani Green Energy Limited Adani Infra (India) Limited Mundra Solar PV Limited Adani Power Limited Adani Power Maharashtra Limited Adani Power Rajasthan Limited	4.12 0.02 1.00 0.25 0.55 2.00	- - - - - -
15	Other Balances Transfer To	Adani Green Energy Limited Adani Infra (India) Limited Adani Power Limited Adani Power Maharashtra Limited Adani Power Rajasthan Limited Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited Mundra Solar PV Limited Udupi Power Corporation Limited	9.83 55.25 19.98 15.88 28.29 0.51 7.35 5.08	- - - - - - - -
16	Purchase of Asset	Adani Power Dahej Limited	1.64	-
17	Purchase of Goods	Adani Enterprises Limited Adani Global FZE	450.57 17,143.48	- -
18	Purchase of Land	Kamuthi Renewable Energy Limited	0.74	-
19	Advance Given	Adani Logistics Limited	299.29	-
20	Advance for Land Transfer From	Kilaj Solar (Maharashtra) Private Limited	187.88	-
21	Sale of Land	Adani Green Energy (UP) Limited Prayatna Developers Private Limited	- 82.00	156.26 -

C. Balances with related parties as at 31st March, 2017

Sr No.	Nature of Transaction	Name of Related Party	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016
1	Borrowings (Loan)	Adani Enterprises Limited Adani Green Energy Limited Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited Adani Properties Private Limited	3,062.29 19,116.44 895.62 2,817.60	640.01 - - -
2	Advances & Loan Given	Adani Infra (India) Limited Adani Mundra Sez Infrastructure Ramnad Renewable Energy Limited Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited Kamuthi Solar Power Limited	16,635.26 470.40 11.20 21.06 3,245.00	- - - - -
3	Investment (Debenture)	Wardha Solar (Maharashtra) Private Limited	1,800.00	-
4	Borrowings (Debenture)	Adani Green Energy Limited	4,875.00	-
5	Interest Accrued and Due Receivable (Debenture)	Wardha Solar (Maharashtra) Private Limited	19.57	-
6	Interest Accrued But not due (Debenture)	Adani Green Energy Limited	82.28	-
7	Accounts Payables (Incl Provisions)	Adani Green Energy Limited Adani Enterprises Limited Adani Global FZE Kilaj Solar (Maharashtra) Private Limited	- 450.57 820.37 187.88	- - - -
8	Accounts Receivable	Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited Adani Logistics Limited Adani Green Energy Limited Adani Power Maharashtra Limited Adani Power Rajasthan Limited Adani Power Limited Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited Mundra Solar PV Limited Udupi Power Corporation Limited Adani Infra (India) Limited	- 299.29 7.83 15.88 27.84 19.73 0.51 6.35 5.08 55.25	- - - - - - - - - -

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

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



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

38 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 22nd May, 2017

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached


For Dharmesh Parikh & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 112054W


Chirag Shah
Partner
Membership No. 122510




Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 22nd May, 2017

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited


Ashok Jagtap
Director
DIN : 05185025


Preeti soni
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 22nd May, 2017


Dhaval Shah
Director
DIN : 02320719
Managing Director