

DHARMESH PARIKH & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

Independent Auditor's Report To the Members of Adani Renewable Energy Park Limited

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS Financial Statements of Adani Renewable Energy Park Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018, 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, 2018 and its financial performance including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.



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Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Adani Renewable Energy Park 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 Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2018 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 disclosures in the financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2018.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 05th May 2018



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

Kanti Gothi

Kanti Gothi
Partner
Membership No. 127664

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Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report RE: Adani Renewable Energy Park 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, 2018, we report that:

- (i) The company does not have any Fixed Assets. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3 (i) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (ii) The Company has not carried out any commercial activities during the year ended on 31st March, 2018 and hence it does not carry any Inventory. Accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3 (ii) (a) & (b) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iii) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company has not granted loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3 (iii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, or provided any guarantees or security under Section 185. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is engaged in the business of providing infrastructural facilities and accordingly the provisions of section 186 (except subsection (1) of Section 186) of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has made investment referred in Section 186(1) of the Act and have complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act.
- (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, employees' state insurance, provident fund and other material statutory dues have generally been deposited regularly during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of service tax, Value added tax, sales tax, Goods and service tax and other material statutory dues.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income tax and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31st March, 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the records of the Company and representations made by the Management, there are no statutory dues as mentioned in paragraph 3(vii)(a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) The Company has not taken any loan either from banks, financial institutions or from the government and has not issued any debentures. Accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3 (viii) of the Order are not applicable.



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Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Adani Renewable Energy Park Limited (Continue)

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

- (ix) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments and term Loans. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (ix) of the Order are not applicable.
- (x) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practice in India, and according to the information and explanation given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the management.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, managerial remuneration has not been paid/provided. Accordingly the provisions of Clauses 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi Company. Accordingly the provisions of Clauses 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xiii) As per information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, all the transaction with related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act 2013 and all the details have been disclosed in Ind AS Financial Statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement or not issued any debenture during the year under review. Accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any director or any person connected with him. Accordingly the provisions of Clauses 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable.

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 05th May 2018



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

Kanti Gothi

Kanti Gothi
Partner
Membership No. 127664

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Annexure – B to the Independent Auditor's Report **RE: Adani Renewable Energy Park 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, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements of the company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

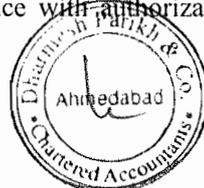
Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

- (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and



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Annexure – B to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Adani Renewable Energy Park Limited (Continue)

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

- (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2018, 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: 05th May 2018



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

Kanti Gothi

Kanti Gothi
Partner
Membership No. 127664

ADANI RENEWABLE ENERGY PARK LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018

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Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2018 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	4	4,033.29	4,033.29
(b) Other Non-current Assets	5	0.45	0.45
Total Non-current Assets		4,033.74	4,033.74
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	17.41	20.31
(ii) Other Financial Assets	7	0.15	0.15
(b) Other Current Assets	8	5.88	12.69
Total Current Assets		23.44	33.15
Total Assets		4,057.18	4,066.89
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	9	5.00	5.00
(b) Other Equity	10	(2,406.30)	(1,389.08)
Total Equity		(2,401.30)	(1,384.08)
LIABILITIES			
Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Provisions	11	46.08	46.87
Total Non-current Liabilities		46.08	46.87
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12	6,346.51	5,338.45
(ii) Trade Payables	13	27.55	23.25
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	14	0.13	-
(b) Provisions	15	14.33	15.91
(c) Other Current Liabilities	16	23.88	26.49
Total Current Liabilities		6,412.40	5,404.10
Total Liabilities		6,458.48	5,450.97
Total Equity and Liabilities		4,057.18	4,066.89

See accompanying notes to the financial statements
In terms of our report attached

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

Kanti Gothi

Kanti Gothi
Partner
Membership No. 127664

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 5th May, 2018



For and on behalf of the board of directors of
ADANI RENEWABLE ENERGY PARK LIMITED

Vneet S Jaain

Vneet S Jaain
Director
DIN:- 00053906

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 5th May, 2018

Jatinkumar Jalundhwala

Jatinkumar Jalundhwala
Director
DIN:- 00137888

KV

ADANI RENEWABLE ENERGY PARK LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2018

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Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2018 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)
Revenue			
Other Income		-	-
Total Income		-	-
Expenses			
Employee Benefits Expenses	17	377.45	1,002.41
Finance Costs	18	558.52	210.04
Other Expenses	19	84.85	186.36
Total Expenses		1,020.82	1,398.81
(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		(1,020.82)	(1,398.81)
Exceptional items		-	-
(Loss) before tax		(1,020.82)	(1,398.81)
Tax Expense:			
Current Tax	20	-	-
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		-	-
Deferred Tax		-	-
		-	-
(Loss) for the year	Total A	(1,020.82)	(1,398.81)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			-
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans, net of tax		(3.60)	10.25
Other Comprehensive Income (After Tax)	Total B	(3.60)	10.25
Total comprehensive Income for the year	Total (A+B)	(1,017.22)	(1,388.56)
Earnings Per Equity Share (EPS)	25		
(Face Value ₹ 10 Per Share)			
Basic and Diluted EPS (₹)		(2,041.63)	(2,797.63)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

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

Kanti Gothi

Kanti Gothi
Partner
Membership No. 127664

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 5th May, 2018



For and on behalf of the board of directors of
ADANI RENEWABLE ENERGY PARK LIMITED

Vneet S Jaain

Vneet S Jaain
Director
DIN:- 00053906

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 5th May, 2018

Jatinkumar Jalundhwala

Jatinkumar Jalundhwala
Director
DIN:- 00137888

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March, 2018

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	No of Shares	(₹ in Lakhs)
Balance as at 1st April, 2016	50,000	5.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year :		
Shares issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	50,000	5.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year :		
Shares issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	50,000	5.00

B. Other Equity

For the year ended 31st March, 2017

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	
	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2016	(0.52)	(0.52)
(Loss) for the year	(1,398.81)	(1,398.81)
Other comprehensive income	10.25	10.25
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	(1,388.56)	(1,388.56)
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	(1,389.08)	(1,389.08)

For the year ended 31st March, 2018

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	
	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2017	(1,389.08)	(1,389.08)
(Loss) for the year	(1,020.82)	(1,020.82)
Other Comprehensive Income	(3.60)	(3.60)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(1,017.22)	(1,017.22)
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	(2,406.30)	(2,406.30)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Dharmesh Parikh & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 112054W



Kanti Gothi

Partner

Membership No. 127664

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 5th May, 2018

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
ADANI RENEWABLE ENERGY PARK LIMITED


Vneet S Jaain

Director

DIN:- 00053906

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 5th May, 2018



Jatinkumar Jalundhwala

Director

DIN:- 00137888

ADANI RENEWABLE ENERGY PARK LIMITED
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2018

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Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2018 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)
(A) Cash flow from operating activities		
(Loss) before tax	(1,020.82)	(1,398.81)
Adjustment for:		
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Loss (Realised)	0.08	(0.09)
Finance Costs	558.52	210.04
Operating (Loss) before working capital changes	(462.22)	(1,188.86)
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) / Decrease in Operating Assets		
Other Financial Assets	-	(0.15)
Other Current Assets	6.81	4.01
Increase / (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities		
Trade Payables	4.22	23.14
Other Financial Liabilities	0.13	(24.78)
Provisions	1.23	41.44
Other Current Liabilities	(2.61)	13.53
	9.78	57.19
Cash (used in) operations	(452.44)	(1,131.67)
Less : Tax Paid	-	-
Net cash (used in) from operating activities (A)	(452.44)	(1,131.67)
(B) Cash flow from investing activities		
Capital expenditure on Capital Work-in-Progress	-	440.25
Investment in subsidiary and joint ventures	-	(4,025.79)
Net cash (used in) investing activities (B)	-	(3,585.54)
(C) Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from Short-term borrowings (net)	1,008.06	4,924.73
Finance Costs Paid	(558.52)	(210.04)
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	449.54	4,714.69
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	(2.90)	(2.52)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	20.31	22.83
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	17.41	20.31



ADANI RENEWABLE ENERGY PARK LIMITED
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2018

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Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2018 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)
Notes to Cash flow Statement :		
Reconciliation of Cash and cash equivalents with the Balance Sheet:		
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet (refer note 6)	17.41	20.31
	<u>17.41</u>	<u>20.31</u>

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

See accompanying notes to the financial statements
In terms of our report attached

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

Kanti Gothi

Kanti Gothi
Partner
Membership No. 127664

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 5th May, 2018



For and on behalf of the board of directors of
ADANI RENEWABLE ENERGY PARK LIMITED

Vneet S Jaain

Vneet S Jaain
Director
DIN:- 00053906

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 5th May, 2018

Jatinkumar Jalundhwala

Jatinkumar Jalundhwala
Director
DIN:- 00137888

1 Corporate information

Adani Renewable Energy Park limited, "The Company" is a limited company domiciled in India and incorporated on 18th March, 2015. 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 wind/solar power parks. The Company gets synergetic benefit of the integrated value chain of Adani group.

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

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

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.

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 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.

i Financial assets**Initial recognition and measurement**

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

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified:

i) At amortised cost

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

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

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

Fair value changes related to such financial assets including derivative contracts 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

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

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

ii 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 are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

b Current and 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:

- i) Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- iii) Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- iv) 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:

- i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- iv) 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 respectively.

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

c 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.

d 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.

e 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.



f 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.

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.

g Investments

Long term investments are stated at cost. Provision for diminution in the value of long-term investments is made only if, such a decline is permanent in the opinion of the management. Current Investments are carried at fair value.

h 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.

i Exceptional Items

Exceptional items are generally non-recurring items of income and expense within profit or loss from ordinary activities, which are of such size, nature or incidence that their disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of the Company for the year.

j Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes. Contingent assets are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

i) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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



	As at 31st March, 2018 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)
4 Non-current Investments		
Unquoted Investments (all fully paid)		
Investments in Equity Instruments		
In subsidiary company		
Adani Renewable Energy Park (Gujarat) Limited		
50,000 Equity Shares (50,000 equity shares as at 31st March, 2017) (Face value of ₹ 10)	5.00	5.00
In Joint Venture company		
Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited		
4,02,82,892 Equity Shares (4,02,82,892 equity shares as at 31st March, 2017) (Face value of ₹ 10)	4,028.29	4,028.29
Total	4,033.29	4,033.29
Note:		
i) Of the above shares 4,02,82,888 shares have been pledged by the Company as additional security for secured loan availed by Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited. (as at 31st March, 2017 Nil shares)		
5 Other Non-current Assets		
(Unsecured Considered Good)		
Balances with government authorities	0.45	0.45
Total	0.45	0.45
6 Cash and Cash equivalents		
Balances with banks In current accounts	17.41	20.31
Total	17.41	20.31
Note:-		
i) The fair value of cash and cash equivalents is not materially different from the carrying value presented.		
7 Other Financial Assets		
(Unsecured considered good)		
Security deposit	0.15	0.15
Total	0.15	0.15
i) The fair value of other financial assets is not materially different from the carrying value presented.		
8 Other Current Assets		
(Unsecured Considered Good)		
Advance for Expenses	5.58	7.71
Advance to Employees	0.30	4.98
Total	5.88	12.69



Notes to financial statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2018

9 Equity Share Capital

	As at 31st March, 2018 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)
Authorised Share Capital 50,000 (As at 31st March, 2017 - 50,000) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	5.00	5.00
Total	5.00	5.00
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up equity shares 50,000 (As at 31st March, 2017 - 50,000) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	5.00	5.00
Total	5.00	5.00

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

Equity Shares

	As at 31st March, 2018		As at 31st March, 2017	
	No. Shares	(₹ in Lakhs)	No. Shares	(₹ in Lakhs)
At the beginning of the year	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00

b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the share holders.

c. Shares held by parent entity

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding company are as under:

	No. Shares	As at 31st March, 2018 (₹ in Lakhs)	No. Shares	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)
	Adani Tradecom LLP 25,500 (As at 31st March, 2017 - 25,500) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each (along with its nominees)	25,500	2.55	25,500

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

	As at 31st March, 2018		As at 31st March, 2017	
	No. Shares	% holding in the class	No. Shares	% holding in the class
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid				
Adani Tradecom LLP	25,500	51%	25,500	51%
Adani Trading Service LLP	24,500	49%	24,500	49%
Total	50,000	100%	50,000	100%

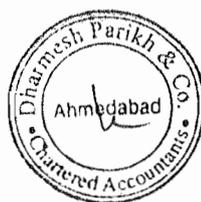
10 Other Equity

	As at 31st March, 2018 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)
a Retained earnings:		
(Deficit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Opening Balance	(1,389.08)	(0.52)
Add : (Loss) for the year	(1,017.22)	(1,388.56)
Closing Balance	Total	(1,389.08)

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.

11 Long-term Provisions

	As at 31st March, 2018 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)
Provision for Employee Benefits (refer note :26)	46.08	46.87
Total	46.08	46.87



Notes to financial statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2018

12 Short-term Borrowings	As at 31st March, 2018 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)
Unsecured Borrowings		
From Related Parties (Refer note :27 and (i) below)	6,346.51	5,338.45
Total	6,346.51	5,338.45
i) Loans from related parties are repayable within one year from the date of agreement and carry an interest rate ranging from 10% to 10.05%		
13 Trade Payables	As at 31st March, 2018 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)
Acceptances	-	-
Other than Acceptances	27.55	23.25
Total	27.55	23.25
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, accordingly the trade payable amount has been classified as current.		
iii) The fair value of trade payables is not materially different from the carrying value presented.		
14 Other Financial Liabilities	As at 31st March, 2018 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)
Capital Creditors	0.13	-
Total	0.13	-
Note :		
(i) The fair value of other financial liabilities is not materially different from the carrying value presented.		
15 Short-term Provisions	As at 31st March, 2018 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)
Provision for Employee Benefits (refer note :26)	14.33	15.91
Total	14.33	15.91
16 Other Current Liabilities	As at 31st March, 2018 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)
Statutory liabilities (includes TDS, PF and professional tax)	23.88	26.49
Total	23.88	26.49
17 Employee Benefits Expenses	For the year ended 31st March, 2018 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)
Salaries, Wages and Allowances	347.86	929.08
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	28.35	70.43
Employee Welfare Expenses	1.24	2.90
Total	377.45	1,002.41
18 Finance costs	For the year ended 31st March, 2018 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)
(a) Interest Expenses on :		
Interest on Loans	558.52	210.03
(b) Other borrowing costs :	558.52	210.03
Bank Charges and Other Borrowing Costs	-	0.01
Total	558.52	210.04



Notes to financial statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2018

19 Other Expenses	For the year ended 31st March, 2018 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)
Repairs and Maintenance		
Others	-	2.95
Rent	-	3.30
Rates and Taxes	-	1.43
Legal and Professional Expenses	2.69	35.56
Payment to Auditors		
Statutory Audit Fees	0.23	0.09
Others	0.15	0.20
Communication Expenses	0.33	2.17
Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	81.15	135.32
Office Expenses	0.19	2.97
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Loss	0.08	0.09
Electricity Expenses	-	0.05
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.03	2.23
Total	84.85	186.36

20 Income Tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31st March, 2018 and 31st March, 2017 are:

Income Tax Expense :

Income Tax Expense :	For the year ended 31st March, 2018 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)
Current Tax	-	-
Deferred Tax	-	-
	-	-
OCI section		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year	-	-
Total	-	-

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

	For the year ended 31st March, 2018 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)
Accounting (loss) before tax	(1,020.82)	(1,398.81)
Income tax using the company's domestic tax rate @ 25.75% (P.Y 30.90%)	(262.86)	(432.23)
Tax Effect of :		
i) Income and Expenses not allowed under Income Tax	262.86	432.23
Income tax recognised in profit and loss account at effective rate	-	-
Total Tax Expense for the year	-	-
Net (DTL) / DTA recognised during the year	-	-



Notes to financial statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2018

21 Fair Value Measurement and Hierarchy

Since the Company does not have any financial asset or liability measured at fair value, disclosure of fair value hierarchy and disclosure of category-wise assets and liabilities is not relevant. All financial assets and liabilities of the Company have been valued at amortised cost and their values are not expected to be different than those presented in financial statements.

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

Based on the information available with the company, there is no contingent liability as at the year ended 31st March, 2018 (As at 31st March, 2017 Nil).

(ii) Commitments :

Based on the information available with the company, there is no capital commitment as at the year ended 31st March, 2018 (As at 31st March, 2017 Nil).

23 Financial Risk Management Objective and Policies:

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowing, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations/projects. The Company's principal financial assets include trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits. In the ordinary course of business, the Company is mainly exposed to risks resulting from credit risk and liquidity risk.

Interest risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates .

The management ensures appropriate risk governance framework for the company through appropriate policies and procedures and that risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the company's policies and risk objectives.

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, 2018	₹ in Lakhs	
	Less than 1 year	Total
Borrowings	6,346.51	6,346.51
Trade Payables	27.55	27.55
Other Financial Liabilities	0.13	0.13

24 Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating 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, short term and long 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, 2018 and as at 31st March, 2017.

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

UOM	For the year ended 31st March, 2018	For the year ended 31st March, 2017
Basic and Diluted EPS		
(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders	(₹ in Lakhs) (1,020.82)	(1,398.81)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	No 50,000	50,000
Nominal Value of equity share	₹ 10	10
Basic and Diluted EPS	₹ (2,041.63)	(2,797.63)



Notes to financial statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2018

26 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	As at
	31st March, 2018 (₹ in Lakhs)	31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)
I. Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of Defined Benefit Obligation		
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations at the beginning of the Year	20.67	14.64
Current Service Cost	6.43	12.48
Interest Cost	1.57	1.16
Acquisition adjustment	(6.62)	2.65
Benefit paid		
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
change in demographic assumptions	(0.79)	(5.54)
change in financial assumptions	(0.23)	(6.54)
experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	(2.76)	1.82
Present Value of Defined Benefits Obligation at the end of the Year	18.27	20.67
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	1.81	-
Return on plan assets excluding recognised in net interest expense	(0.19)	-
Employer's Contributions	-	1.81
Investment Income	0.14	-
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	-	-
Fair Value of Plan assets at the end of the Year	1.76	1.81
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	18.27	20.67
Fair Value of Plan assets at the end of the Year	1.76	1.81
Net Asset / (Liability) recognized in balance sheet as at the end of the year	(16.51)	(18.86)
IV. Composition of Plan Assets		
100% of Plan Assets are administered by LIC		-
v. Gratuity Cost for the Year / period		
Current service cost	6.43	12.48
Interest cost	1.57	1.16
Expected return on plan assets	(0.14)	-
Past service cost-vested benefit recognised during the year	-	-
Net Gratuity cost	7.86	13.64
vi. Other Comprehensive Income		
Change in demographic assumptions	(0.79)	(5.54)
change in financial assumptions	(0.23)	(6.54)
experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	(2.77)	1.82
others	-	-
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	0.19	-
Re-measurement (gain)/loss arising because of change in effect of asset ceiling	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs	(3.60)	(10.25)
vii. Actuarial Assumptions		
Discount Rate (per annum)	7.80%	7.60%
Expected Annual Increase in Salary Cost	8.00%	8.00%

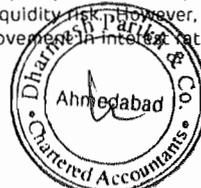
viii. Sensitivity Analysis

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		As at	
	31st March, 2018 (₹ in Lakhs)		31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	
Defined Benefit Obligation (Base)	18.26		20.67	
	As at 31st March, 2018 (₹ in Lakhs)		As at 31st March, 2017 (₹ in Lakhs)	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Particulars				
Discount Rate (- / + 1%)	19.38	17.22	22.32	19.20
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	6.1%	-5.7%	8.0%	-7.1%
Salary Growth Rate (- / + 1%)	17.21	19.37	12.60	17.09
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-5.7%	6.1%	-13.9%	16.7%
Attrition Rate (- / + 50%)	20.71	16.00	14.64	14.64
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	13.4%	-12.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Mortality Rate (- / + 10%)	18.26	18.26	14.65	14.63
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.1%

ix. Asset Liability Matching Strategies

The Company has purchased insurance policy, which is basically a year-on-year cash accumulation plan in which the interest rate is declared on yearly basis and is guaranteed for a period of one year. The insurance Company, as part of the policy rules, makes payment of all gratuity outgoes happening during the year (subject to sufficiency of funds under the policy). The policy, thus, mitigates the liquidity risk. However, being a cash accumulation plan, the duration of assets is shorter compared to the duration of liabilities. Thus, the Company is exposed to movement in interest rate (in particular, the significant fall in interest rates, which should result in a increase in liability without corresponding increase in the asset).



Notes to financial statements for the year ended on 31st March, 2018

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

a) Funding arrangements and Funding Policy

The Company has purchased an insurance policy to provide for payment of gratuity to the employees. Every year, the insurance company carries out a funding valuation based on the latest employee data provided by the Company. Any deficit in the assets arising as a result of such valuation is funded by the Company.

a) Expected Contribution during the next annual reporting period

The Company's best estimate of Contribution during the next year is ₹ 23.02 lakhs. (P.Y ₹ 27.10 lakhs)

b) Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows) - 6 years

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

	(₹ In Lakhs)
1 year	0.13
2 to 5 years	8.36
6 to 10 years	21.37
More than 10 years	-

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 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 2017-18.

The actuarial liability for compensated absences as at the year ended 31st March, 2018 is ₹ 43.90 Lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 43.92 Lakhs).

(b) Defined Contribution Plan

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plans for the year is as under :

	For the year ended 31st March, 2018 (₹ In Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (₹ In Lakhs)
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	19.41	25.91

27 Related party transactions

a. List of related parties and relationship

The Management has identified the following entities and individuals as related parties of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2018 for the purpose of reporting as per IND AS 24 - Related Party Disclosure which are as under:-

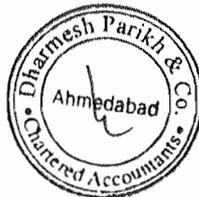
Ultimate Controlling Entity	:	S. B. Adani Family Trust (SBAFT)
Ultimate Parent Company	:	Adani Enterprises Limited
Immediate Parent Company	:	Adani Tradecom LLP
Immediate Parent Company	:	Adani Green Energy Limited (upto 27th March, 2017)
Subsidiary Company	:	Adani Renewable Energy Park (Guj) Limited
Joint Venture	:	Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited
Entities Under Common Control (with whom transactions done)	:	Ramnad Solar Power Limited
	:	Adani Power Dahej Ltd
	:	Adani Power Rajasthan Ltd
	:	Adani Green Energy (Tamilnadu) Limited
	:	Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited
	:	Prayatna Developers Private Limited
	:	Adani Green Energy (UP) Limited
	:	Adani Green Energy Limited (from 28th March, 2017)
Key Management Personnel	:	Mr. Vneet S Jaain, Director
	:	Mr. Kandarp Patel, Director
	:	Mr. Jatin Jalundhwala, Director

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding balances of related parties at the year-end are unsecured. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

Notes:

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



(₹ in Lakhs)				
Sr No.	Nature of Transaction	Related Party	For the year ended 31st March, 2018	For the year ended 31st March, 2017
1	Investment in Subsidiary	Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited	-	4025.79
2	Loan Taken	Adani Enterprises Limited Adani Green Energy Limited	4083.46 654.60	461.25 4477.47
3	Loan Repaid Back	Adani Green Energy Limited	3730.00	14.00
4	Interest Expense on Loan	Adani Enterprises Limited Adani Green Energy Limited	426.07 132.45	67.90 127.43
5	Other Balances Transfer from	Adani Power Dahej Ltd Adani Green Energy (Tamilnadu) Limited Adani Green Energy (UP) Limited Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited Adani Power Rajasthan Ltd	- 0.53 10.96 1.37 -	0.50 - - - 0.03
6	Other Balances Transfer to	Adani Green Energy Limited Adani Power Rajasthan Ltd Adani Power Dahej Ltd Prayatna Developers Private Limited Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited	- - - 0.25 -	0.10 2.61 2.61 - 2.00

27 c. Balances with related parties

Sr No.	Type of Balance	Related Party	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
1	Borrowings (Loan)	Adani Enterprises Limited Adani Green Energy Limited	4958.43 1388.08	874.98 4463.47
2	Account Receivable	Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited Adani Renewable Energy Park (Gujarat) Limited Adani Green Energy Limited Adani Power Rajasthan Ltd Adani Power Dahej Ltd	- - - - -	2.00 0.27 0.10 2.58 2.61

28 Standards issued but not yet effective

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs("MCA") has issued certain amendments to Ind AS through (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018. These amendments maintain convergence with IFRS by incorporating amendments issued by International Accounting Standards Board(IASB) into Ind AS and has amended the following standards:

1. Ind AS 115-Revenue from Contract with Customers
2. Ind AS 21-The effect of changes in foreign exchanges rates
3. Ind AS 40-Investment Property
4. Ind AS 12-Income Taxes
5. Ind AS 28-Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures
6. Ind AS 112-Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities

These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2018. Application of these amendments will not have any recognition and measurement impact. However, it will require additional disclosure in the financial statements.

The Company is assessing the potential effect of the amendments on its financial statements. The Company will adopt these amendments, if applicable, from their applicability date.

29 Events occurring after the Balance sheet Date

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to approval of the financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the financial statements. As of 5th May, 2018, there are no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.



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

31 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 5th May, 2018.

In terms of our report attached

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

Kanti Gothi

Kanti Gothi
Partner
Membership No. 127664

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 5th May, 2018



For and on behalf of the board of directors of
ADANI RENEWABLE ENERGY PARK LIMITED

Vneet S Jaal

Vneet S Jaal
Director
DIN:- 00053906

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 5th May, 2018

J. R. Jalundhwala

Jatinkumar Jalundhwala
Director
DIN:- 00137888