



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Adani Green Energy Eighteen Limited

Report on the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Adani Green Energy Eighteen Limited (Continue)

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Adani Green Energy Eighteen Limited (Continue)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - b. in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c. the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d. in our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - e. on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
 - f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure B';
 - g. with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations 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.



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Adani Green Energy Eighteen Limited (Continue)

3. With respect to the matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

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

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 29th April, 2020

For, **SHAH DHANDHARIA & CO.**

Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 118707W

**Ankit
Ajmera**

Ankit Ajmera
Partner

Membership No. 434347
UDIN - 20434347AAAAAT4297

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Annexure – B to the Independent Auditor’s Report

RE: Adani Green Energy Eighteen Limited

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

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

Opinion

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

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Management’s Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors’ Responsibility

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

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

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.



Annexure – B to the Independent Auditor’s Report
RE: Adani Green Energy Eighteen Limited (continue)
(Referred to in Paragraph 2(f) of our Report of even date)

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

- (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 29th April, 2020

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

Ankit
Ajmera



Ankit Ajmera
Partner
Membership No. 434347
UDIN - 20434347AAAAAT4297



“Annexure-A” to the Independent Auditor’s Report
RE: Adani Green Energy Eighteen Limited

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

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditors’ Report to the members of the Company on the Standalone Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2020, 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 does not hold any physical inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable.
- iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and representations made by the Management, the Company has not granted any 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 (‘the Act’). 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, given any guarantees or provided any securities to the parties covered under Section 185 of the Act. Accordingly, compliance under Section 185 of the Act is not applicable to the Company. 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 not made any investment referred in Section 186(1), accordingly the paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, for any of the activities carried out by the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the order 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 and any other statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the period by the Company with the appropriate authorities.



“Annexure-A” to the Independent Auditor’s Report
RE: Adani Green Energy Eighteen Limited (Continue)

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

As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of provident fund, employee’s state insurance, Goods and Service Tax, Duty of customs, Duty of excise, and any other statutory dues.

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

- b) According to the records of the Company and representations made by the Management, there are no statutory dues as mentioned in paragraph 3(vii)(a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from any financial institution, banks, and government or debenture holders. Accordingly the paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- ix) According to the information and explanations given to us, and based on our examinations of the records of the company, the company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the period. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 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 period, 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 and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company as prescribed under Section 406 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Act where applicable and the details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards. According to the information and explanations given to us, Section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.



“Annexure-A” to the Independent Auditor’s Report
RE: Adani Green Energy Eighteen Limited (Continue)

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

- xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debenture during the period under review. Accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions, within the meaning of Section 192 of the Act, with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

Ankit
Ajmera

Ankit Ajmera

Partner

Membership No. 434347

UDIN: 20434347AAAAAT4297

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 29th April, 2020

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ADANI GREEN ENERGY EIGHTEEN LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020



Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
ASSETS		
Non - Current Assets		
(a) Right-of-use Assets	4	948.24
(b) Capital Work-In-Progress	5	425.15
(c) Other Non - Current Assets	6	42,402.74
Total Non - Current Assets		43,776.13
Current Assets		
(a) Financial Assets		
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	12.07
(ii) Other Financial Assets	8	1.50
Total Current Assets		13.57
Total Assets		43,789.70
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
EQUITY		
(a) Equity Share Capital	9	1.00
(b) Other Equity	10	(0.36)
Total Equity		0.64
LIABILITIES		
Non - Current Liabilities		
(a) Financial Liabilities		
(i) Borrowings	11	634.30
Total Non - Current Liabilities		634.30
Current Liabilities		
(a) Financial Liabilities		
(i) Borrowings	12	42,992.89
(i) Trade Payables	13	
i. Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.06
ii. Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.80
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	14	153.78
(b) Other Current Liabilities	15	7.23
Total Current Liabilities		43,154.76
Total Liabilities		43,789.06
Total Equity and Liabilities		43,789.70

The notes referred above are an integral part of this financial statements

In terms of our report attached
Shah Dhandharia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 118707W

Ankit Ajmera

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Ankit Ajmera
Partner
Membership NO. 434347

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 29th April, 2020

For and on behalf of board of directors
Adani Green Energy Eighteen Limited

**SUNIL
JAYAN
TILAL
MODI**

**RAVI
KANT
VELUVOLU**

Sunil Modi
Director
DIN: 08140365

Ravi Kant Velulolu
Director
DIN: 08188655

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 29th April, 2020

ADANI GREEN ENERGY EIGHTEEN LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st March, 2020



Particulars	Notes	For the period from 4th October, 2019 to 31st March, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Income		
Revenue from Operations		-
Other Income		-
Total Income		-
Expenses		
Other Expenses	16	0.36
Total Expenses		0.36
(Loss) before tax		(0.36)
Tax Expense:	17	
Current Tax		-
Deferred Tax		-
(Loss) for the period	Total A	(0.36)
Other Comprehensive Income		
Other Comprehensive Income		-
Other Comprehensive Income (After Tax)	Total B	-
Total Comprehensive (Loss) for the period	Total (A+B)	(0.36)
Earnings Per Equity Share (EPS)		
(Face Value ₹ 10 Per Share)		
Basic and Diluted EPS (₹)	22	(3.60)

The notes referred above are an integral part of this financial statements

In terms of our report attached
Shah Dhandharia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 118707W

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Ankit Ajmera
Partner
Membership NO. 434347

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 29th April, 2020

For and on behalf of board of directors
Adani Green Energy Eighteen Limited

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Sunil Modi
Director
DIN: 08140365

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 29th April, 2020

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Ravi Kant Velulolu
Director
DIN: 08188655

ADANI GREEN ENERGY EIGHTEEN LIMITED
Statement of changes in equity for the period ended 31st March, 2020



A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	No. of Shares	(₹ in Lakhs)
Balance as at 4th October, 2019	-	-
Changes in equity share capital during the period		
i) Issue of equity shares	10,000	1.00
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	10,000	1.00

B. Other Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	
	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 4th October, 2019	-	-
(Loss) for the period	(0.36)	(0.36)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total Comprehensive (Loss) for the period	(0.36)	(0.36)
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	(0.36)	(0.36)

In terms of our report attached
Shah Dhandharia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 118707W

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Ankit Ajmera
Partner
Membership NO. 434347

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 29th April, 2020

For and on behalf of board of directors
Adani Green Energy Eighteen Limited

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Sunil Modi
Director
DIN: 08140365

Ravi Kant Velulolu
Director
DIN: 08188655

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 29th April, 2020

ADANI GREEN ENERGY EIGHTEEN LIMITED
Statement of Cash Flow for the period ended 31st March, 2020



Particulars	For the period from 4th October, 2019 to 31st March, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
(A) Cash flow from operating activities	
(Loss) before tax	(0.36)
Adjustment for:	
	(0.36)
Working Capital Changes:	
(Increase) / Decrease in Operating Assets	
Other Current Financial Asset	(1.50)
Other Current Asset	(305.16)
Increase / (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities	
Trade Payables	0.86
Other Current Financial Liabilities	4.50
Other Current Liabilities	7.23
Net Working Capital Changes	(294.07)
Cash (used in) operations	(294.43)
Less : Income Tax paid (Net of Refunds)	-
Net cash (used in) operating activities (A)	(294.43)
(B) Cash flow from investing activities	
Expenditure on construction and acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets (including capital advances and capital work-in-progress)	(42,604.37)
Net cash (used in) investing activities (B)	(42,604.37)
(C) Cash flow from financing activities	
Proceeds from issuance of Equity Share Capital	1.00
Proceeds from Current Borrowings (net)	42,992.89
Finance Costs Paid	(83.01)
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	42,910.88
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	12.07
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	12.07

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 7)
- Disclosure of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes are included below.

Particulars	As at 4th October, 2019	Cash Flows	Changes in fair values due to adoption of Ind AS 116	As at 31st March, 2020
Non Current Borrowing (refer note 11 and 14)	-	-	672.98	672.98
Current borrowings (refer note 12)	-	42,992.89	-	42,992.89

- The statement of cash flow has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' set out in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

The notes referred above are an integral part of this financial statements

In terms of our report attached
Shah Dhandharia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 118707W

Ankit Ajmera

Ankit Ajmera
Partner
Membership NO. 434347

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 29th April, 2020

For and on behalf of board of directors
Adani Green Energy Eighteen Limited

SUNIL
JAYANTIL
AL MODI

Sunil Modi
Director
DIN: 08140365

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 29th April, 2020

RAVI
KANT
VELUVOLU
U

Ravi Kant Velulolu
Director
DIN: 08188655

1 Corporate information

Adani Green Energy Eighteen Limited ("the Company"), is a company domiciled in India and incorporated on 4th October, 2019 under the provisions of Indian Companies Act and forms part of the Adani group. The Company is primarily involved in wind power generation and other ancillary activities.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 amended from time to time and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

2.2 Basis of Preparation and presentation

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention except for Investments in mutual funds and certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair values whereas net defined benefit (asset)/ liability is valued at fair value of plan assets less defined benefit obligation at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

3 Significant accounting policies

a Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. All costs, including borrowing costs incurred up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use, are capitalised along with the respective asset.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use. The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

ii. Subsequent measurement

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

iii. Depreciation

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 Straight Line method. The useful life of property, plant and equipment is considered based on life prescribed in part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, except in case of the Plant and machinery, wherein the life of the assets has been estimated at 30 years for solar power plant and 25 years for wind power plant based on technical assessment 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.

iv. Derecognition

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 the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b Intangible Assets

i. Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of Intangible Assets are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

ii. Amortisation

Amortisation is recognised using Straight Line method over their estimated useful lives. Estimated useful life of the Computer Software is 5 years.

iii. Derecognition

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 the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c Capital Work in Progress

Expenditure related to and incurred during implementation of capital projects to get the assets ready for intended use is included under "Capital Work in Progress". The same is allocated to the respective items of property plant and equipment on completion of construction/ erection of the capital project/ property plant and equipment.

d Financial Instruments

Recognition and measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they originate. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

A financial asset and financial liability is 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 and 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 and loss are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset when the Company has a legally enforceable right (not contingent on future events) to off-set the recognised amounts either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously

e Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is measured at;

- Amortised Cost;
- FVTOCI - debt investment;
- FVTOCI - equity investment; or
- FVTPL

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified based on assessment of business model in which they are held. This assessment is done for portfolio of the financial assets. The relevant categories are as below:

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 and loss or for-sale fair value through profit and loss. 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. These assets are held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows which represent solely payment of principal and interest.

ii) At fair value through Other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

iii) At fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets which are not measured at amortised cost and are held for trading are measured at FVTPL.

Fair value changes related to such financial assets including derivative contracts are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss .

Business Model Assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objectives of the business model in which a financial asset is held because it best reflects the way business is managed and information is provided to management.

The assessment of business model comprises the stated policies and objectives of the financial assets, management strategy for holding the financial assets, the risk that affects the performance etc. Further management also evaluates whether the contractual cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest considering the contractual terms of the instrument.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

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 the Statement of Profit and Loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of that financial asset.

Impairment of Financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, trade receivables and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset.

Expected credit losses rate the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate. The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument through the expected life of that financial instrument.

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 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. Expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

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 in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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 and options to hedge the Company's foreign currency risks are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and options to hedge its foreign currency risk. Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as Foreign Exchange (Gain) / Loss except those relating to borrowings, which are separately classified under Finance Cost. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

g Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of the cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses where considered necessary. Cost of Inventories comprises all cost of purchase and other cost incurred in bringing inventories to their present location and condition. In determining the cost, weighted average cost method is used.

h 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:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle or
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading or
- 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 or
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading or
- 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 respectively.

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.

i Functional currency and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest Lakhs with two decimal, unless otherwise indicated.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

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

j Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the balance sheet and transferred to the statement of profit and loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in profit and loss in the period in which they become receivable.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

k Revenue recognition

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

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts and other incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes or other amounts collected from customers in its capacity as an agent. If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

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

i) Revenue from Power Supply is recognised in terms of the Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) entered with Central and State Distribution Companies and is measured at the value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts if any.

ii) Interest income is recognised on Effective Interest Rate (EIR) basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive income is established

iii) Delayed payment charges and interest on delayed payment for power supply are recognized based on conclusive evidence regarding ultimate collection.

Contract Balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Trade receivables

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

Contract liabilities

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

l Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

m Taxation

Tax on Income comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the 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

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the reporting period and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

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. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits subject to the assessment of reasonable certainty of recovery.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognized outside with the underlying items i.e. either in the statement of other comprehensive income or directly in equity as relevant.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

n 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.

o 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. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. 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. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

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.

p Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax 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. Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. 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 or CGU 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 CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

q Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of Statement of Cash Flow comprise cash and cheques in hand, bank balances, demand deposits with banks where the original maturity is three months or less.

r Leases

Effective from 1st April, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 – Leases and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing as on 1st April, 2019 using the modified retrospective method on the date of initial application i.e. 1st April, 2019. Refer Note 19 for details on transition to Ind AS 116 Leases.

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease term is a non-cancellable period together with periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be paid over the lease term at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. Subsequently, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

3.1 Use of estimates and judgements

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 including 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.

Key Sources of Estimation uncertainty:

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) Useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment

In case of the power plant assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been estimated at 30 years for solar power generation projects and 25 years for wind power generation projects based on technical assessment, taking into account the nature of the assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, anticipated technological changes, manufacturer warranties and maintenance support, except for major some components identified during the year, depreciation on the same is provided based on the useful life of each such component based on technical assessment, if materially different from that of the main asset.

ii) 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.

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.

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 and future recoverability of deferred tax assets.

iv) Impairment of Non Financial Assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted future cashflows model. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted future cashflows model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used.

v) Recognition and measurement of provision and contingencies

The Company recognises a provision if it is probable that an outflow of cash or other economic resources will be required to settle the provision. If an outflow is not probable, the item is treated as a contingent liability. Risks and uncertainties are taken into account in measuring a provision.

ADANI GREEN ENERGY EIGHTEEN LIMITED

Notes to financial statements as at and for the period ended on 31st March, 2020

**4 Right-of-Use Assets (Refer note 19)**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020
Carrying amount of:	
Lease hold Land	948.24
Total	948.24

(₹ in Lakhs)

Description of Assets	Lease hold land	Total
I. Cost		
Balance as at 4th October, 2019	-	-
(Transition Impact on adoption of Ind AS 116)		
Addition during the period	956.12	956.12
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	956.12	956.12
II. Accumulated amortisation		
Balance as at 4th October, 2019	-	-
Amortisation expense for the period	7.88	7.88
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	7.88	7.88

Note:

(i) Amortization of ₹ 7.88 Lakhs relating to the project assets has been allocated to capital work in progress.

5 Capital Work-In-Progress		As at 31st March, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Capital Work-In-Progress (pertaining to Property, plant and equipment)		425.15
Total		425.15
6 Other Non - Current Assets (Unsecured, Considered Good)		As at 31st March, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Capital advances *		42,402.74
Total		42,402.74
* For balances with related parties refer note 23		
7 Cash and Cash equivalents		As at 31st March, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Balances with banks In current accounts		12.07
Total		12.07
8 Other Current Financial Assets (Unsecured, considered good)		As at 31st March, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Security deposit		1.50
Total		1.50
9 Equity Share Capital		As at 31st March, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Authorised Share Capital 10,000 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each		1.00
Total		1.00
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up Equity Shares 10,000 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each		1.00
Total		1.00
a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period		
Equity Shares	As at 31st March, 2020	
	No. of Shares	(₹ in Lakhs)
At the beginning of the period	-	-
Issued during the period	10,000	1.00
Outstanding at the end of the period	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 Holding entity		
Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its Holding entity is as under:		
	As at 31st March, 2020	
	No. of Shares	(₹ in Lakhs)
Mahoba Solar (UP) Private Limited, Holding Company	10,000	1.00
d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company		
	As at 31st March, 2020	
	No. of Shares	% holding in the class
Mahoba Solar (UP) Private Limited, Holding Company (along with its nominees)	10,000	100.00%
	10,000	100.00%

10 Other Equity	As at 31st March, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Retained earnings	
Opening Balance	-
Add : (Loss) for the period	(0.36)
Closing Balance	(0.36)
Total	(0.36)
Note:	
Retained earnings represents the amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends considering the requirements of the Companies' Act, 2013.	
11 Non - Current Borrowings (at amortised cost)	As at 31st March, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Unsecured borrowings	
Lease Liability	634.30
Total	634.30
12 Current Borrowings	As at 31st March, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Unsecured Borrowings	
From Related Parties (refer note 23 and note below)	42,992.89
Total	42,992.89
Note:	
Loans from related parties are repayable on mutually agreed terms within a period of one year from the date of balance sheet and carry an interest rate in range of Nil to 10.05%	
13 Trade Payables	As at 31st March, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Trade Payables	
i. Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 24)	0.06
ii. Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.80
Total	0.86
14 Other Financial Liabilities	As at 31st March, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Current Maturity of Lease Liability (refer note 11)	38.68
Capital Creditors * (refer note 23)	110.60
Other payables	4.50
Total	153.78
Note :	
* Capital creditors represents the amounts payable for purchase of Right of Use assets and Capital Work In Progress	
15 Other Current Liabilities	As at 31st March, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Statutory liabilities	7.23
Total	7.23
16 Other Expenses	For the period from 4th October, 2019 to 31st March, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Legal and Professional Expenses	0.18
Payment to Auditors	
Statutory Audit Fees	0.18
Total	0.36

17 Income Tax

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

Income Tax Expense :**Current Tax:**

Current Income Tax Charge

Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods

Total (a)**Deferred Tax**

In respect of current year origination and reversal of temporary differences

Total (b)**Total (a+b)**

**For the period from 4th
October, 2019 to
31st March, 2020
(₹ in Lakhs)**

-

-

-

-

-

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

**For the period from 4th
October, 2019 to
31st March, 2020
(₹ in Lakhs)**

(Loss) before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss

(0.36)

Income tax using the company's domestic tax rate @ 17.16%

(0.06)**Tax Effect of :**

i) Income and Expenses not allowed under Income Tax

0.06

Income tax recognised in statement of profit and loss account at effective rate

-

18 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 period ended 31st March, 2020.

(ii) Commitments :

	As at 31st March, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Capital Commitment (estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for)	47,068.01

19 Leases

Transition to Ind AS 116 Leases:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 has notified Ind AS 116 Leases ('Ind AS 116') which replaces the existing lease standard, Ind AS 17 Leases. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors.

Effective 1st April, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 – Leases and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on 1st April, 2019 using the modified retrospective method. The Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application and right of use asset at an amount equal to the lease liability adjusted for any prepayments/accruals recognised in the balance sheet as on 31st March, 2019. There is no impact on retained earnings as on 1st April, 2019.

The Company has elected below practical expedients on transition to Ind AS 116:

1. Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.
2. Applied the exemption not to recognise right of use assets and lease liabilities with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application.
3. Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of right of use asset at the date of initial application.
4. Elected not to reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease at the date of initial application. Instead, for contracts entered into before the transition date, the Company relied on its assessment made applying Ind AS 17 Leases.

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified assets for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified the Ind AS 116 Leases which replaces the existing lease standard, Ind AS 17 Leases, and other interpretations. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. It introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees.

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116, effective annual reporting period beginning 1st April, 2019 and applied the standards to its leases, prospectively, applying the standards on initial application without making any adjustment to opening balance of retained earnings.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short term leases of all the assets that have a lease term of twelve months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities as at 1st April, 2019 is 10.50%.

The following is the movement in Lease liabilities during the year ended 31st March, 2020

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs) As at 31st March, 2020
Balance as at 4th October, 2019	-
Lease contract entered during the period	650.96
Finance costs incurred during the period	22.02
Repayments of Lease Liabilities	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2020 (refer note 11 and 14)	672.98

20 Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Review

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

The Company's financial liabilities comprise mainly of borrowings, trade and other payables. The Company's financial assets comprise mainly of investments, cash and cash equivalents, other balances with banks, loans, trade receivables and other receivables.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Market risk;
- Credit risk; and
- Liquidity risk

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and price risk.

i) 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 exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's non current debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company has no Non Current borrowing outstanding as at 31st March, 2020 and hence, there is no impact on the Company's loss for the period.

ii) Foreign Currency risk

Foreign Currency risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

There is no foreign currency exposure as at 31st March, 2020. Hence, there is no impact on Company's loss for the period.

iii) Price risk

The Company's exposure to price risk in the investment in mutual funds and classified in the balance sheet as fair value through profit or loss. The Company's non-listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. Management monitors the investments closely to mitigate its impact on profit and cash flows.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds using cash flow forecasting models. These models consider the maturity of its financial investments, committed funding and projected cash flows from operations. The Company's objective is to provide financial resources to meet its business objectives in a timely, cost effective and reliable manner and to manage its capital structure. A balance between continuity of funding and flexibility is maintained through continued support from lenders, trade creditors as well as through issue of equity shares.

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.

						(₹ in Lakhs)
As at 31st March, 2020	Notes	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 year	More than 5 Years		Total
Borrowings (including current maturities)	11, 12 and 14	43,031.57	260.76	373.54		43,665.87
Trade Payables	13	0.86	-	-		0.86
Other Financial Liabilities	14	115.10	-	-		115.10

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 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 non - current /current borrowings. The Company's policy is to use current and non-current borrowings to meet anticipated funding requirements. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the net debt to equity ratio.

In order to achieve overall objective, the company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowing that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest bearing loans and borrowings in the current period. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the period ended 31st March, 2020.

The Company believes that it will able to meet all its current liabilities and interest obligation on timely manner. Since most of the current liabilities are from the Holding Company and Related party entities.

Particulars	Note	For the period from 4th October, 2019 to 31st March, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Net debt (total debt less cash and cash equivalents) (A)	11, 12, 14 and 6	43,653.80
Total capital (B)	9 and 10	0.64
Total capital and net debt C=(A+B)		43,654.44
Gearing ratio (A/C)		100.00%

21 Fair Value Measurement :

a) The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of 31st March, 2020 is as follows:

				(₹ in Lakhs)
Particulars	Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total	
Financial Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	12.07		12.07
Other Financial Asset		1.50		1.50
Total	-	13.57		13.57
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings (including current maturities)	-	43,665.87		43,665.87
Trade Payables	-	0.87		0.87
Other Financial Liabilities	-	115.10		115.10
Total	-	43,781.84		43,781.84

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

	UOM	For the period from 4th October, 2019 to 31st March, 2020
Basic and Diluted EPS		
(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders	(₹ in Lakhs)	(0.36)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period	No	10,000
Nominal Value of equity share	₹	10
Basic and Diluted EPS	₹	(3.60)

23 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 period ended 31st March, 2020 for the purpose of reporting as per Ind AS 24 Related Party Disclosure which are as under:-

Entities with joint control of, or significant influence over, the Parent Company	:	S. B. Adani Family Trust (SBAFT) Adani Trading Services LLP Adani Properties Private Limited Universal Trade and Investments Limited
Ultimate Parent Company	:	Adani Green Energy Limited
Immediate Parent Company	:	Mahoba Solar (UP) Private Limited
Fellow Subsidiary (with whom transaction are done)	:	Adani Saur Urja (KA) Limited
Key Management Personnel	:	Sunil Modi, Director Ravi Kant Veluvolu, Director Praveen Jain, 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 received for any related party receivables or payables. Transaction entered into with related party are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

Notes:

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

b. Transactions with Related Parties

(₹ in Lakhs)

Nature of Transaction	Related Party	For the period from 4th October, 2019 to 31st March, 2020
Equity Share Capital	Mahoba Solar (UP) Private Limited	1.00
Loan Taken	Adani Green Energy Limited	25,037.89
	Mahoba Solar (UP) Private Limited	17,999.00
Loan Repaid Back	Adani Green Energy Limited	44.00
Interest Expense on Loan	Adani Green Energy Limited	12.10
Receiving of services	Adani Green Energy Limited	31.88

c. Balances With Related Parties

(₹ in Lakhs)

Type of Balance	Related Party	As at 31st March, 2020
Borrowings (Loan)	Adani Green Energy Limited	24,993.89
	Mahoba Solar (UP) Private Limited	17,999.00
Accounts Payable	Adani Saur Urja (KA) Limited	2.00
Accounts Receivable	Adani Green Energy Limited	42,280.05

24 Due to micro, small and medium enterprises

On the basis of the information and records available with management, outstanding dues to the Micro and Small enterprise as defined in the MSMED Act, 2006 are disclosed as below.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the period end.	7.53
Interest due thereon	-
Amount of interest paid by the company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting period.	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED.	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting period.	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in succeeding years.	-
The disclosure in respect of the amount payable to enterprises which have provided goods and services to the company and which qualify under the definition of micro and small enterprises, as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been made in the Financial statement as at 31st March, 2020 based on the information received and available with the entities of company. On the basis of such information, no interest is payable to any micro, small and medium enterprises.	

25 These, being the first financial statements of the Company since incorporation, are drawn for the period from 4th October, 2019 to 31st March, 2020 and hence, there are no comparatives to present.

26 Personnel Cost

The Company does not have any employee. The operational management and administrative functions of the Company are being managed by Ultimate Holding Company.

27 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 29th April, 2020 there are no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

28 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 29th April, 2020.

In terms of our report attached
Shah Dhandharia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 118707W

Ankit Ajmera
Digitally signed by Ankit Ajmera
DN: cn=Ankit Ajmera, o=Shah Dhandharia & Co., ou=Chartered Accountants, email=ankit@shahdhandharia.com, c=IN

Ankit Ajmera
Partner
Membership NO. 434347

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 29th April, 2020

For and on behalf of board of directors
Adani Green Energy Eighteen Limited

**SUNIL
JAYAN
TILAL
MODI**
Digitally signed by Sunil Jayan
DN: cn=Sunil Jayan, o=Adani Green Energy Eighteen Limited, ou=Director, email=sunil.jayan@adani.com, c=IN

Sunil Modi
Director
DIN: 08140365

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 29th April, 2020

**RAVI
KANT
VELUVO
LU**
Digitally signed by Ravi Kant Veluvolu
DN: cn=Ravi Kant Veluvolu, o=Adani Green Energy Eighteen Limited, ou=Director, email=ravi.kant.veluvolu@adani.com, c=IN

Ravi Kant Veluvolu
Director
DIN: 08188655