

Company Registration Number: 11624262

**Adani Eighteen Limited (formerly known as SBE
Eighteen Limited)**

Annual Report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

Adani Eighteen Limited (formerly known as SBE Eighteen Limited)

Annual Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

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Adani Eighteen Limited (formerly known as SBE Eighteen Limited)

Annual Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Corporate information

Director

Sanjay Newatia

Auditor

Crowe U.K. LLP
55 Ludgate Hill
London
EC4M 7JW
United Kingdom

Bankers

Mizuho Bank, Limited
Mizuho House
30 Old Bailey
London
EC4M 7AU
United Kingdom

Registered office

10 Queen Street Place,
London,
EC4R 1AG,
United Kingdom

Adani Eighteen Limited (formerly known as SBE Eighteen Limited)

Annual Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Director's report

The director presents the Annual Report on the affairs of Adani Eighteen Limited (formerly known as SBE Eighteen Limited) (the 'Company') together with the financial statements and auditor's report for year ended 31 March 2022. The Company was incorporated on 15 October 2018.

Director

The current director is shown on page 1.

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements are as follows:

Raman Nanda (resigned on 30 September 2021)
Alex Clavel (resigned on 30 September 2021)
Adam Westhead (resigned on 30 September 2021)
Sanjay Newatia (appointed on 30 September 2021)

Principal activity

The Company is engaged in business relating to development, generation and sale of solar power in India through its investments.

Future developments

The director anticipates that the Company will continue as an investment holding company for the foreseeable future.

Financial risk management and objectives

The Company actively considers and manages its risks. The Company's activities expose it primarily to liquidity risk. This is managed by the review of business cash flows and where deficits are forecast, the liquidity of the Company and its counterparties have been managed by Adani Energy Holdings Limited (formerly known as SB Energy Holdings Limited) (AEH - Intermediate holding company).

The director does not consider the Company to be materially exposed to cash flow or credit risks, given the fact that COVID-19 has no material impact on the operations and liquidity of the subsidiary in which the Company holds the investment.

Dividends

No dividends have been declared or paid by the Company for the year ended 31 March 2022 (for the year ended 31 March 2021: Nil).

Going concern

The Company was a subsidiary Company within Adani Green Energy Limited during the year, Softbank Group Corp and Bharti Global Limited, holding 80% and 20% shares of AEH respectively, sold their shares to Adani Green Energy Limited. As on date of approval of financial statements, AGEL holds 100% shares of AEH and its subsidiaries.

The administrative expenses are met by the Company out of the funds received from Adani Energy Holdings Limited (formerly known as SB Energy Holdings Limited) (intermediary holding company). The director has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

The Company has estimated its future cash flows for the company which indicates no major change in the financial performance and liquidity as estimated prior to COVID-19 impact and hence, the Company believes that there is no impact on its ability to continue as a going concern and meeting its liabilities as and when they fall due.

Adani Eighteen Limited (formerly known as SBE Eighteen Limited)

Annual Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Director's report (continued)

Furthermore the Company has received a written undertaking from Adani Energy Holdings Limited (formerly known as SB Energy Holdings Limited), confirming that it will continue to support the Company in meeting its administrative expenses when they fall due.

The Company has net assets amounting to ₹733,842 (as at 31 March 2021: ₹731,139) and no operating expenses as well. Accordingly, the director continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Company's financial statements.

Auditor

Crowe U.K. LLP were appointed as auditors during the period and have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Director's Statement as to disclosure of information to auditor;

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that

- So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

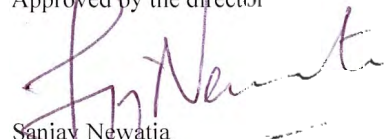
Events after balance sheet date

There were no significant events after the end of the financial year which require any adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements.

Strategic report and director's report exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a strategic report allowed by section 414B of the Companies Act 2006. The Company has also taken exemptions allowable for small companies in director's report disclosures provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the director



Sanjay Newatia

Director

30 May 2022

Adani Eighteen Limited (formerly known as SBE Eighteen Limited)

Annual Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Director's responsibilities statement

The director is responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework". Under Company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that he gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that year.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Adani Eighteen Limited (formerly known as SBE Eighteen Limited)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Adani Eighteen Limited (formerly known as SBE Eighteen Limited) for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The director is responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Adani Eighteen Limited (formerly known as SBE Eighteen Limited) (continued)

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit

- the information given in the director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the director's report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in director's report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of director remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the director was not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small company's regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the director's report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement [set out on page 4], the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the director determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the director 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 the director either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 ISAs (UK) 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 financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks within which the company operates, focusing on those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The laws and regulations we considered in this context were the Companies Act 2006 and UK taxation legislation

We identified the greatest risk of material impact on the financial statements from irregularities, including fraud, to be the override of controls by management.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Adani Eighteen Limited (formerly known as SBE Eighteen Limited) (continued)

Our audit procedures included:

- completing a risk-assessment process during our planning for this audit that specifically considered the risk of fraud;
- enquiry of management about the Company's policies, procedures and related controls regarding compliance with laws and regulations and if there are any known instances of non-compliance;
- examining supporting documents for all material balances, transactions and disclosures;
- review, where applicable, of the Board of director's minutes;
- enquiry of management, about litigations and claims and inspection of relevant correspondence
- analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- specific audit testing on and review of areas that could be subject to management override of controls and potential bias;
- considering management override of controls outside of the normal operating cycles including testing the appropriateness of adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements including evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions, outside the normal course of business.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

These inherent limitations are particularly significant in the case of misstatement resulting from fraud as this may involve sophisticated schemes designed to avoid detection, including deliberate failure to record transactions, collusion or the provision of intentional misrepresentations.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the

Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Stephen Bullock
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of
Crowe U.K. LLP
Statutory Auditor
London
1 June 2022

Adani Eighteen Limited (formerly known as SBE Eighteen Limited)

Statement of comprehensive income For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2022 ₹	For the year ended 31 March 2021 ₹
Revenue		-	-
Gross result		-	-
Other operating expenses		-	(867)
Operating Loss		-	(867)
Foreign exchange (loss)		2,703	(1,816)
Profit/(Loss) before taxation		2,703	(2,683)
Tax on profit	5	-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year/period		2,703	(2,683)

There are no recognized gains and losses other than those passing through the profit and loss account. Accordingly, no separate statement of comprehensive income has been prepared.

All results are derived from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 11 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.

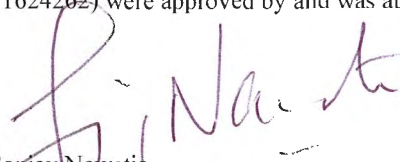
Adani Eighteen Limited (formerly known as SBE Eighteen Limited)

Balance sheet As at 31 March 2022

	Note	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
		₹	₹
Non-current assets			
Investments	7	644,103	644,103
		644,103	644,103
Current assets			
Bank		-	87,036
Other Receivables		89,739	-
		89,739	87,036
Total assets		733,842	731,139
Current Liabilities			
Other payables		-	-
		-	-
Net current assets		89,739	87,036
Total assets less current liabilities		733,842	731,139
Net assets		733,842	731,139
Equity			
Share capital	8	71,309	71,309
Share premium	9	657,692	657,692
Profit and loss account		4,841	2,138
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		733,842	731,139

The notes on pages 11 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements of Adani Eighteen Limited (formerly known as SBE Eighteen Limited) (registered number: 11624262) were approved by and was authorised for issue by the director on


Sanjay Newatia
Director
30 May 2022

Adani Eighteen Limited (formerly known as SBE Eighteen Limited)

Statement of changes in equity For the period ended 31 March 2022

	Share capital	Share Premium	Profit and loss account	Total
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Balance at 31 March 2020	70,651	-	4,821	75,472
Issue of share capital	658	657,692	-	658,350
Profit for the period	-	-	(2,683)	(2,683)
Balance at 31 March 2021	71,309	657,692	2,138	731,139
Issue of share capital	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	2,703	2,703
Balance at 31 March 2022	71,309	657,692	4,841	33,842

The notes on pages 11 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Adani Eighteen Limited (formerly known as SBE Eighteen Limited)

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

1. General information

Adani Eighteen Limited (formerly known as SBE Eighteen Limited) (the 'Company') is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is shown on page 1.

The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the director's report on page 2.

The Company was incorporated on 15 October 2018.

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('₹'), the Company's functional currency because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

These financial statements are separate financial statements. As permitted by Section 401 of The Companies Act, 2006, the Company is exempt from the preparation and delivery of consolidated financial statements, because it is included in the group financial statements of Adani Green Energy Limited. The group financial statements of Adani Green Energy Limited are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 10.

2. Significant accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 'Application of Financial Reporting Requirements' issued by the FRC. Accordingly, these financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to financial instruments, fair value measurements, presentation of a cash flow statement, adoption of new and revised standards not yet effective, impairment of assets and related party transactions.

Where relevant, equivalent disclosures are given in the group financial statements of Adani Green Energy Limited.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Going concern

The Company was a subsidiary Company within Adani Green Energy Limited during the year, Softbank Group Corp and Bharti Global Limited, holding 80% and 20% shares of AEH respectively, sold their shares to Adani Green Energy Limited. As on date of approval of financial statements, AGEL holds 100% shares of AEH and its subsidiaries. The administrative expenses are met by the Company out of the funds received from Adani Energy Holdings Limited (formerly known as SB Energy Holdings Limited) (intermediary holding company). The director has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

The Company has estimated its future cash flows for the company which indicates no major change in the financial performance and liquidity as estimated prior to COVID-19 impact and hence, the Company believes that there is no impact on its ability to continue as a going concern and meeting its liabilities as and when they fall due.

Adani Eighteen Limited (formerly known as SBE Eighteen Limited)

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2022

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Furthermore the Company has received a written undertaking from Adani Energy Holdings Limited (formerly known as SB Energy Holdings Limited), confirming that it will continue to support the Company in meeting its administrative expenses when they fall due.

The Company has net assets amounting to ₹733,842 (as at 31 March 2021: ₹731,139) and no operating expenses as well. Accordingly, the director continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Company's financial statements.

Investment in subsidiary

Investment in subsidiary is accounted for at cost less, where appropriate, provision for impairment.

After initial recognition, the Company determines whether there is any objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of investment in a subsidiary and that event (or events) has (or have) an impact on the estimated future cash flows from the investment that can be reliably estimated. If there exists such an objective evidence of impairment, then impairment loss is recognized with respect to the Company's investment in a subsidiary.

When necessary, the cost of the investment is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 'Impairment of Assets' as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount, any impairment loss recognized forms part of the cost of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized in accordance with IAS 36 'Impairment of Assets' to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

On disposal of investment in subsidiary the difference between net disposal and the carrying amounts are recognized in profit or loss.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. 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 recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' ('FVTPL'), 'held-to-maturity' investments, 'available-for-sale' ('AFS') financial assets. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and 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 debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Adani Eighteen Limited (formerly known as SBE Eighteen Limited)

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2022

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Income is recognized on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when the financial asset is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL. Financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognized in profit or loss. As at 31 March 2022, the Company has no financial asset that is measured subsequently at FVTPL.

Held-to-maturity investments

Financial assets are classified as held-to-maturity investments where the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. Held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment, with revenue recognized on an effective yield basis. As at 31 March 2022, the Company has no financial asset that is measured subsequently as held-to-maturity.

Available for sale (AFS) financial assets

AFS financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated as AFS or are not classified as (a) loans and receivables, (b) held-to-maturity investments or (c) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. AFS financial assets are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve with the exception of impairment losses, interest calculated using the effective interest method and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary assets, which are recognized directly in profit or loss. Where the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

As at 31 March 2022, the Company has no investments that are financial asset classified as AFS.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected. For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the differences between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

Reclassification of financial assets

Reclassification is only permitted in rare circumstances and where the asset is no longer held for the purpose of selling in the short-term. In all cases, reclassifications of financial assets are limited to debt instruments. Reclassifications are accounted for at the fair value of the financial asset at the date of reclassification.

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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 recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

Adani Eighteen Limited (formerly known as SBE Eighteen Limited)

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2022

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial liabilities and equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

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 recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognized in profit or loss.

As at 31 March 2022, the Company has no financial liability that is measured subsequently at FVTPL.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis.

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 through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

A provision is recognized for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax

Adani Eighteen Limited (formerly known as SBE Eighteen Limited)

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2022

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

professionals within the Company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current tax and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The director does not consider there are any critical judgements or uncertainties requiring disclosure beyond the accounting policies listed above.

4. Professional expenses

Auditor's remuneration payable to Crowe U.K. LLP for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements were ₹119,346 (£1,200) (including VAT) (for the year ended 31 March 2021: ₹111,691 (£1,200) (including VAT)). The fee payable to Crowe U.K. LLP is borne by Adani Energy Holdings Limited (formerly known as SB Energy Holdings Limited).

No non-audit services are provided by the auditors to the Company (for year ended 31 March 2021: None).

Adani Eighteen Limited (formerly known as SBE Eighteen Limited)

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2022

5. Tax

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
	₹	₹
Corporation tax		
UK corporation tax	-	-
Double tax relief	-	-
Foreign tax	-	-
	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Changes in tax rates	-	-
	-	-

The tax charge for the year can be reconciled to the loss / (result) in the income statement as follows:

	For the year ended to 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
	₹	₹
Profit/ (Loss) before tax	2,703	(2,683)
Tax at the UK Corporation tax rate of 19%	514	(510)
Effects of unused tax losses not recognised as deferred tax assets	-	510
Effects of unused tax losses not recognised as deferred tax assets	(510)	
Effects of group relief	(4)	-
Tax expense for the year	-	-

There is an unrecognised deferred tax asset ("DTA") of Nil in relation to cumulative tax losses of Nil (of ₹510 for the year ended 31 March 2021: ₹2,683) which will become recognised if the company is expected to make a taxable profit in the foreseeable future. The company has not recognised such DTA as at the reporting date as the management believes that there will be neither any operational profit nor any dividend income from its subsidiaries in the foreseeable future during which such DTA can be set off.

In the March 2021 Budget further amendments to the future tax rates were announced. Legislation was introduced in Finance Bill 2021 to set the main rate of corporation tax at 25% for Financial Year 2023, which will apply to profits above £250,000; and introduce a small profits rate of 19% for profits below £50,000.

Marginal relief provisions will be introduced so that, where a company's profits fall between the lower and upper limits, it will be able to claim an amount of marginal relief that bridges the gap between the lower and upper limits providing a gradual increase in the Corporation Tax rate. The company does not expect the change in future tax rates to have a material impact on the financial statements.

6. Staff costs and director's remuneration

The director is paid through other group companies and received no remuneration for his qualifying services to the Company. The Company had no employees during the year ended 31 March 2022 (for the year ended 31 March 2021: Nil).

Adani Eighteen Limited (formerly known as SBE Eighteen Limited)

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2022

7. Investments in subsidiary

As at 31 March 2022, the Company holds direct investments in subsidiary undertaking as set out below:

Name of company and registered office	Nature of business	Holding	Amount ₹
Adani Renewable Energy Eighteen Private Limited (formerly known as SBE Renewables Eighteen Private Limited) C-105, Anand Niketan, New Delhi, 110021	Investment company	90%	644,103

As at 31 March 2021, the Company holds direct investments in subsidiary undertaking as set out below:

Name of company and registered office	Nature of business	Holding	Amount ₹
Adani Renewable Energy Eighteen Private Limited (formerly known as SBE Renewables Eighteen Private Limited) C-105, Anand Niketan, New Delhi, 110021	Investment company	90%	644,103

	Amount ₹
Cost and carrying amount	
At 31 March 2020	90
Additions	644,013
At 31 March 2021	644,103
Additions	-
At 31 March 2022	644,103

8. Share capital

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Authorised:		
1,000,000,000 (As at 31 March 2021: 1,000,000,000)	£ 1,000,000,000	£ 1,000,000,000
Class A ordinary shares of £ 1 each		
1,000,000,000 (As at 31 March 2021: 1,000,000,000) Class	\$ 1,000,000,000	\$ 1,000,000,000
B ordinary shares of \$ 1 each		
1,000,000,000 (As at 31 March 2021: 1,000,000,000) Class	¥ 100,000,000,000	¥ 100,000,000,000
C ordinary shares of ¥ 100 each		
	₹	₹
Called up and fully paid:		
1(As at 31 March 2021: 1) Class A ordinary shares of £1 each	97	97
1,009(As at 31 March 2021: 1,000) Class B ordinary shares of \$1 each	71,212	71,212
	71,309	71,309

During the year ended 31 March 2022, nil ordinary 'A' share with aggregate nominal value of nil were issued for a consideration of nil and nil ordinary 'B' share with aggregate nominal value of \$nil were issued for a consideration of ₹ nil (During the year ended 31 March 2021, nil ordinary 'A' share with aggregate nominal

Adani Eighteen Limited (formerly known as SBE Eighteen Limited)

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2022

value of nil were issued for a consideration of nil and 9 ordinary 'B' share with aggregate nominal value of \$9 were issued for a consideration of ₹ 658,350).

Each ordinary share has voting rights attached to it. Each ordinary share ranks Pari passu in all respects and constitutes a single class of shares for the purposes of any matter which might require separate class consents and references to anything to be done on a pro rata basis shall be construed by reference to the total number of ordinary shares held.

9. Share premium account

	₹
Balance as at 31 March 2020	-
Premium arising on issue of 9 Class B ordinary share of \$1 each issued at a premium of \$999 per share	657,692
Balance as at 31 March 2021	657,692
Premium arising during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	657,692

10. Ultimate parent company and controlling party

The Company's immediate parent company is Adani Eighteen A Holdings Limited (formerly known as SBE Eighteen A Holdings Limited) having registered office at 10 Queen Street Place, London, EC4R 1AG, United Kingdom.

The Company's ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party is Adani Green Energy Limited, a company incorporated in India.

Adani Green Energy Limited, is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 March 2021. The consolidated financial statements of Adani Green Energy Limited are available at its registered address, Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, Near Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway, Khodiyar Ahmedabad 382421.

11. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption given in FRS 101 from the requirement to disclose transactions between two or more members of a group provided that any party to the transaction is wholly owned within that group.

12. Events after the balance sheet date

There were no significant events after the end of the financial year which require any adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements.