

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
ASSETS			
Non - Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	4.1	243	113
(b) Capital Work-In-Progress	4.2	2	2
(c) Financial Assets			
(i) Other Financial Assets	5	0	0
(d) Other Non - Current Assets	6	-	130
Total Non - Current Assets		245	245
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	0	1
(b) Other Current Assets	8	-	0
Total Current Assets		0	1
Total Assets		245	246
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share Capital	9	1	1
(b) Instruments entirely equity in nature	10	359	-
(c) Other Equity	11	(116)	(72)
Total Equity		244	(71)
LIABILITIES			
Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12	-	317
Total Non-current Liabilities		-	317
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables	13		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		1	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	0
(b) Other Current Liabilities	14	0	0
Total Current Liabilities		1	0
Total Liabilities		1	317
Total Equity and Liabilities		245	246

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Shah Dhandharia & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 118707W/W100724

SHAH
PREET

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Date: 2025.04.22
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Preet Shah

Partner

Membership No. 608094

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 22nd April, 2025

For and on behalf of board of directors
ADANI GREEN ENERGY FIFTEEN LIMITED

KETAN
DAVE

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Ketan Dave

Director

DIN:- 08658614

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Dipak Gupta

Director

DIN:- 09113381

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 22nd April, 2025

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Income			
Revenue from Operations		-	-
Other Income	15	0	-
Total Income		0	-
Expenses			
Finance Costs	16	26	16
Other Expenses	17	18	1
Total Expenses		44	17
(Loss) before tax		(44)	(17)
Tax Charge:	18		
Current Tax Charge		-	0
Deferred Tax Charge		-	-
Total Tax Charge		-	0
(Loss) for the year	Total A	(44)	(17)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit & loss in subsequent periods		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit & loss in subsequent periods		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income (Net of Tax)	Total B	-	-
Total Comprehensive (Loss) for the year (Net of Tax)	Total (A+B)	(44)	(17)
Earnings Per Equity Share (EPS)			
(Face Value ₹ 10 Per Share)			
Basic and Diluted EPS (₹)	22	(441.72)	(169.49)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Shah Dhandharia & Co LLP

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Firm Registration Number : 118707W/W100724

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For and on behalf of board of directors
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Dipak Gupta

Director

DIN:- 09113381

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 22nd April, 2025

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March, 2025

Particulars	Equity Share Capital		Unsecured Perpetual Securities	Reserves and Surplus	Total
	No. of Shares	Amount		Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	10,000	1	-	(56)	(55)
(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(17)	(17)
Other comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive (Loss)	-	-	-	(17)	(17)
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	10,000	1	-	(72)	(71)
Issued during the year	-	-	359	-	359
(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(44)	(44)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive (Loss)	-	-	-	(44)	(44)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	10,000	1	359	(116)	244

(₹ in Lakhs)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Shah Dhandharia & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 118707W/W100724

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Preet Shah
Partner
Membership No. 608094

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 22nd April, 2025

For and on behalf of board of directors
ADANI GREEN ENERGY FIFTEEN LIMITED

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Dipak Gupta
Director
DIN:- 09113381

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 22nd April, 2025

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
(A) Cash flow from operating activities		
(Loss) before tax	(44)	(17)
Adjustment to reconcile the (loss) before tax to net cash flows:		
Finance Cost	26	16
Operating (Loss) before working capital changes	(18)	(1)
Working Capital Changes		
(Increase) / Decrease in Operating Assets		
Other Current Assets	0	(0)
Other Current Financial Assets	-	0
Increase / (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities		
Trade Payables	1	(1)
Other Current Liabilities	-	0
Net Working Capital Changes	1	(0)
Cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	(17)	(1)
Less : Income Tax (net)	-	-
Net cash (used in) operating activities	(A) (17)	(1)
(B) Cash flow from investing activities		
Capital Expense on acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment (including capital advances and capital work-in-progress)	-	(159)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(B) -	(159)
(C) Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from Non - Current borrowings	16	172
Repayment of Non - Current borrowings	-	(3)
Finance cost paid	-	(11)
Net cash generated from financing activities	(C) 16	158
Net (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(A)+(B)+(C) (1)	(2)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1	3
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	0	1
Reconciliation of Cash and cash equivalents with the Balance Sheet:		
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 7)		
Balances with banks	0	1
In current accounts	0	1

Notes:

- Interest expense accrued of ₹ 26 lacs (Previous year ₹ 5 Lakhs) on Inter Corporate Deposit ("ICD") taken from related parties, have been included to the ICD balances as on reporting date in terms of the Contract. And ICD Worth Rs. 359 lacs has been converted into perpetual securities.
- Disclosure of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes under Para 44A as set out in Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash flows" under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2017 (as amended) is as under.

Movement for the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2024	Net Cash Flows	Others (refer note 1 above)	Changes in fair values / Accruals	As at 31st March, 2025
Non Current Borrowings (refer note 12)	317	16	(333)	-	-
Interest accrued	-	-	(26)	26	-

Movement for the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2023	Net Cash Flows	Others (refer note 1 above)	Changes in fair values / Accruals	As at 31st March, 2024
Non Current Borrowings (refer note 12)	143	169	5	-	317
Interest accrued	-	(11)	(5)	16	-

- The Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' set out in the "Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7- Statement of Cash Flows" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Shah Dhandharia & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 118707W/W100724

SHAH
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Preet Shah

Partner

Membership No. 608094

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 22nd April, 2025

For and on behalf of board of directors
ADANI GREEN ENERGY FIFTEEN LIMITED

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Date: 2025.04.22
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Ketan Dave
Director
DIN:- 08658614

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 22nd April, 2025

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Dipak Gupta
Director
DIN:- 09113381

Adani Green Energy Fifteen Limited
Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March 2025

1. Corporate Information

Adani Green Energy Fifteen Limited (the Company) is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 having its registered office at "Adani Corporate House", Shantigram, Near Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad-382421, Gujarat. (CIN: U40106GJ2019PLC109248).

2. Basis of Preparation and presentation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) read with section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 and presentation requirements of Division II of schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended). The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value (as explained in the accounting policies below):

- i. Derivative Financial Instruments
- ii. Certain financial assets and liabilities
- iii. Defined Benefit Plan's – Plan Assets

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR (₹) (Indian Rupees), and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs, except when otherwise indicated. Amounts less than ₹ 50,000 have been presented as "0".

3. Material accounting policies

a. Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition cost grossed up with the amount of tax / duty benefits availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All Directly Attributable costs, including borrowing costs incurred up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use and for qualifying assets, 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, directly / indirectly attributable cost of bringing the asset / project to its working condition for its intended use, borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met, cost of testing whether the asset / project is functioning properly, after deducting the net proceeds from selling power generated while ensuring the asset at that location and condition are properly operational, and present value of the estimated costs of dismantling and removing the assets after its intended use and restoring the site on which it is located. Excess of net sale proceeds if power generated over the cost of testing, if any, have been deducted from the directly

Adani Green Energy Fifteen Limited

Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March 2025

attributable costs considered as part of cost of item of property, plant and equipment.

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.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives and they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

ii. Subsequent measurement

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred. Subsequent costs are depreciated over the residual life of the respective assets.

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 Equipment in the nature of solar equipments, in whose case the life of the assets has been estimated at 30 years 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 and any significant part initially recognised 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. Capital Work in Progress

Directly attributable Expenditure related to and incurred during implementation (net of incidental income from selling power generated while bringing the asset to that location and condition) of capital projects to get the assets ready for intended use and for a qualifying asset is included under "Capital Work in Progress (including related inventories)". The same is allocated to the respective items of property plant and equipment on completion of construction (development of infrastructure) / erection of the capital project / property plant and equipment. Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

c. Financial Instruments

A Financial Instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

A financial asset (except for trade receivable) 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.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a legally enforceable right (not contingent on future events) to off-set the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

d. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis i.e. the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the assets. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades).

Subsequent measurement

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

Classification of Financial Assets:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Financial assets that meet the criteria for subsequent measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate (EIR) method (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

Adani Green Energy Fifteen Limited

Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March 2025

Amortised Cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets that meet the criteria for initial recognition at FVTOCI are remeasured at fair value at the end of each reporting date through other comprehensive income (OCI).

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria are remeasured at fair value at the end of each reporting date through profit and loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

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.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a trade receivable and contract assets by following 'simplified approach' at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. In the case of other financial assets, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss and where credit risk has increased, significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

e. 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.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of financial liabilities at amortised cost, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified under two categories:

- Financial liabilities at amortised cost
- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Classification of Financial liabilities:
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.

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if these are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company those are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. Subsequent changes in fair value of liabilities are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liabilities derecognized and the consideration paid / payable is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In case of derecognition of financial liabilities relating to promoters contribution, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid / payable is recognised in other equity.

Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a legally enforceable right (not contingent on future events) to off-set the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

f. Current and non-current classification

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 for determining current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities in the Balance sheet other than deferred tax assets and liabilities which are classified as non-current assets and liabilities respectively.

g. Taxation

Tax expenses comprises current tax and deferred tax. These are 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.

Tax on income for the current period is determined on the basis of estimated taxable income and tax credits computed in accordance with the provisions of the relevant tax laws and based on the expected outcome of assessments / appeals. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to

be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

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.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside the Statement of Profit or Loss is recognised outside the Statement of Profit or Loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized for the future tax consequences of deductible temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences except when the deferred tax liability arises at the time of transaction that affects neither the accounting profit or loss nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax credit and unused tax losses can be utilised, except when;

- (a) The deferred tax asset relating to temporary differences arising at the time of transaction that affects neither the accounting profit or loss nor the taxable profit or loss.
- (b) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint venture entities, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future and,

Adani Green Energy Fifteen Limited

Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March 2025

When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient 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 assets 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.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

h. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) (net off distribution on Unsecured Perpetual Securities whether declared or not) 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 dividends, interest and other charges relating to the dilutive potential equity shares by weighted average number of shares plus dilutive potential equity shares.

i. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation as a result of past event, at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risk and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will

Adani Green Energy Fifteen Limited

Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March 2025

be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of amount cannot be made. Contingent liabilities may arise from litigation, taxation and other claims against the Company. The contingent liabilities are disclosed where it is management's assessment that the outcome of any litigation and other claims against the Company is uncertain or cannot be reliably quantified, unless the likelihood of an adverse outcome is remote.

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

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

j. Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of non-financial assets, 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.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budget and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's cash-generating unit to which the individual assets are allocated. For longer periods, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budget / forecasts, the Company estimates cash flow projections based on estimated growth rate.

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.

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

Assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has

Adani Green Energy Fifteen Limited

Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March 2025

decreased or no longer exists. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Assets (other than goodwill) for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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 the prior accounting period is increased / reversed (for the assets other than Goodwill) where there is a change in the estimate of recoverable value. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss has been recognized. Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

k. 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, based on borrowings incurred specifically for financing the asset or the weighted average rate of all other borrowings, if no specific borrowings have been incurred for the asset. 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 cost are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing cost.

l. 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.

Adani Green Energy Fifteen Limited

Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March 2025

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.

m. Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives and mutual funds at fair value at each balance sheet date.

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as unquoted financial assets and financial liabilities and derivatives.

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

3.1 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures including contingent liabilities. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on experience and other factors that management considers to be relevant. Actual results may significantly differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis by the management of the Company. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised 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. 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 and judgements at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

i. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

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.

ii. Taxes

Significant management judgment 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. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realisable could reduce if the estimates of the future taxable income are reduced. In assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, the Company relies on the same forecast assumptions used elsewhere in the financial statements.

iii. 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 cash flows model. The recoverable amount is sensitive to

Adani Green Energy Fifteen Limited**Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March 2025**

the discount rate used for the discounted future cash flows model as well as the expected future cash-inflows.

iv. Impairment of Financial Assets

The impairment provisions for trade receivables are made considering simplified approach based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation based on the Company's past history and other factors at the end of each reporting period. In case of other financial assets, the Company applies general approach for recognition of impairment losses wherein the Company uses judgement in considering the probability of default upon initial recognition and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

v. Recognition and measurement of provision and contingency

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.

4.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Net carrying value of Property, Plant and Equipment		
Land - Freehold	243	113
Total	243	113

Description of Assets	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Land - Freehold	Total
Cost		
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	86	86
Additions for the year	27	27
Disposals for the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	113	113
Additions for the year	130	130
Disposals for the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	243	243

4.2 Capital work in progress

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Capital Work In Progress (pertaining to Property, plant and equipment)	2	2
Total	2	2

Notes:

i) CWIP Ageing Schedule:

a. Balance as at 31st March 2025

Capital Work In Progress	Amount in CWIP for a period of		
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years
Projects in progress		2	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-
Total	-	2	-

b. Balance as at 31st March 2024

Capital Work In Progress	Amount in CWIP for a period of		
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years
Projects in progress	2	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-
Total	2	-	-

ii) The Company does not have any project temporarily suspended or any CWIP which is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

5 Other Non Current Financial Assets		As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Security Deposit		0	0
Total		0	0
6 Other Non - Current Assets		As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Capital Advances		-	130
Total		-	130
7 Cash and Cash equivalents		As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Balances with banks In current accounts		0	1
Total		0	1
8 Other Current Assets		As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Advance for supply of goods and services (refer note below)		-	0
Total		-	0
Note: For balances with related parties, refer note 23.			
9 Equity Share Capital		As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Authorised Share Capital 10,000 (Previous year - 10,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each		1	1
Total		1	1
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up Equity Shares 10,000 (Previous year- 10,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each		1	1
Total		1	1

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

	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	No. of Shares	(₹ in Lakhs)	No. of Shares	(₹ in Lakhs)
At the beginning of the year	10,000	1	10,000	1
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	1	10,000	1

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. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors if any, is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

c. Shares held by holding company

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

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)		As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)	
	No. of Shares		No. of Shares	
Adani Green Energy Limited (together with its nominees)	10,000	1	10,000	1

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

	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	No. of Shares	% holding in the class	No. of Shares	% holding in the class
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid				
Adani Green Energy Limited (together with its nominees)	10,000	100%	10,000	100%
	10,000	100%	10,000	100%

e. Details of shares held by promoters

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025			As at 31st March, 2024		
	No. of Shares	% holding in the class	% Change	No. of Shares	% holding in the class	% Change
Adani Green Energy Limited (together with its nominees)	10,000	100%	-	10,000	100%	-

10 Instruments entirely equity in nature

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Unsecured Perpetual Debt (refer below note)		
At the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Issued during the year	359	-
Less: Redeemed during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	359	-

Note:

The Company has issued Unsecured Perpetual Debt to Adani Green energy Ltd. This Debt is perpetual in nature with no maturity or redemption and is repayable only at the option of the borrower. The distribution on this debt is cumulative and at the discretion of the borrower at the rate from 10.60% p.a. where the borrower has an unconditional right to defer the same. As this debt is perpetual in nature and ranked senior only to the Share Capital of the borrower and the borrower does not have any redemption obligation, this is considered to be in the nature of equity instruments. This Unsecured Perpetual Debt have been presented as Instruments entirely equity in nature.

11 Other Equity

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Retained earnings (refer below note)		
Opening Balance	(72)	(56)
Add : (Loss) for the year	(44)	(17)
Closing Balance	(116)	(72)

Note:

Retained earnings represents the amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends considering the requirements of the Companies' Act, 2013.

**12 Non - Current Borrowings
(At amortised cost)**

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Unsecured borrowings		
From Related Parties (refer notes below)	-	317
Total	-	317

Notes:

- (i) Loans from related parties are repayable on mutually agreed terms with in a period of 5 years from the date of agreement and carries an interest rate of 10.60% p.a. is Converted into Unsecured Perpetual Debt during the year.
- (ii) For balances with related parties, refer note 23.
- (iii) Unpaid interest at year end is added with the principal amount as per the terms of the agreement. Refer foot note 1 of Cashflow Statement.

13 Trade Payables

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Trade Payables		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 25)	1	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	0
Total	1	0

Notes:

- (i) For balances with related parties, refer note 23.
- (ii) Ageing schedule:

a. Balance as at 31st March, 2025

Sr. No.	Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			Total
				Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	
1	MSME	1	-	-	-	-	1
2	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1	-	-	-	-	1

b. Balance as at 31st March, 2024

Sr. No.	Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			Total
				Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	
1	MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Others	0	-	0	-	-	0
3	Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	0	-	0	-	-	0

14 Other Current Liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Statutory Liabilities	0	0
Total	0	0

15 Other Income

	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Miscellaneous Income	0	-
Total	0	-

16 Finance costs

	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
(a) Interest Expenses on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on Loans (refer note below)	26	16
Total	26	16

Note:

For transaction with related parties, refer note 23.

17 Other Expenses

	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Legal and Professional Expenses	16	1
Payment to Auditors		
Statutory Audit Fees	0	0
Miscellaneous Expenses	2	-
Total	18	1

18 Income Tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024 are:

Income Tax Expense :	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Current Tax:		
Current Tax Charge	-	0
(a)	-	0
Deferred Tax		
In respect of current year origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
(b)	-	-
Total (a+b)	-	0

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

	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
(Loss) before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(44)	(17)
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate @ 25.17% (For previous year @25.17%)	(11)	(4)
Tax Effect of :		
Income and Expenses not allowed under Income Tax	11	4
Income tax recognised in statement profit and loss account at effective rate	-	0

No deferred tax asset has been recognised on the unutilised tax losses as there is no probable reasonable certainty at the reporting date that sufficient taxable profit will be available in the future against which they can be utilised by the Company.

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

Based on the information available with the Company, there is no contingent liability as at the year ended 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024.

(ii) Commitments :

Based on the information available with the Company, there is no capital commitment as at the year ended 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024.

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 these risks are identified and measured properly.

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

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

- Market 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 two types of risk: interest rate risk and currency 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 variable rate borrowing outstanding as at 31st March, 2025 and as at 31st March, 2024, hence, there is no impact on the Company's (Loss) for the year.

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, 2025 and as at 31st March, 2024. Hence, there is no impact on Company's (Loss) for the year.

iii) Price Risk

The Company do not have any price risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities. 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.

The Company has unconditional financial support from Ultimate Holding Company including extension of repayment terms of borrowings, as and when needed.

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, 2025	Notes	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 year	More than 5 Years	Total
Borrowings*	12	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	13	1	-	-	1
(₹ in Lakhs)					
As at 31st March, 2024	Notes	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 year	More than 5 Years	Total
Borrowings*	12	-	317	-	317
Trade Payables	13	0	-	-	0

*The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial liabilities including interest that will be paid on those liabilities upto the maturity of the instruments, ignoring the refinancing options available with the Company.

Capital Management

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

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

The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, internal fund generation, and other 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 (Capital Gearing Ratio).

The Company believes that it will able to meet all its current liabilities and interest obligation on timely manner.

Since the Company is yet to initiate any project and no external borrowings have been obtained, Capital gearing ratio is not presented for the year ended 31st March, 2025 and year ended 31st March, 2024.

21 Fair Value Measurement :**a) The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of 31st March, 2025 is as follows:**

(₹ in Lakhs)				
Particulars	Fair Value through Other comprehensive income	Fair Value through profit and loss	Amortised cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	0	0
Other Financial Assets	-	-	0	0
Total	-	-	0	0
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	1	1
Total	-	-	1	1

b) The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of 31st March, 2024 is as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Fair Value through Other comprehensive income	Fair Value through profit and loss	Amortised cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	1	1
Other Financial Assets	-	-	0	0
Total	-	-	1	1
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payables	-	-	0	0
Borrowings	-	-	317	317
Total	-	-	317	317

Notes:

(i) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost is not materially different from the carrying value. Further, impact of time value of money is not significant for the financial instruments classified as current. Accordingly, the fair value has not been disclosed separately.

(ii) 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.

(iii) Cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets, borrowings, other financial liabilities and trade payables: Fair values approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short-term maturities of these instruments.

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

	UOM	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Basic and Diluted EPS			
(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders	(₹ in Lakhs)	(44)	(17)
(Less) : Distribution on Unsecured Perpetual Debts in abeyance		8	-
(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders		(36)	
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	No	10,000	10,000
Nominal Value of equity share	₹	10	10
Basic and Diluted EPS	₹	(441.72)	(169.49)

23 Related party transactions**23 (a) List of related parties and relationship**

The Management has identified the following entities and individuals as related parties of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2025 for the purpose of reporting as per Ind AS 24 Related Party Disclosure which are as under:-

Entities with control of, or significant influence over, the Parent Company;	:	S. B. Adani Family Trust (SBAFT)(controlling entity) Adani Trading Services LLP (entity having significant influence) Adani Properties Private Limited (entity having significant influence)
Ultimate Holding Company	:	Adani Green Energy Limited
Immediate Holding Company	:	Adani Green Energy Limited (w.e.f. 30th September, 2021) Adani Renewable Energy Holding Four Limited (formerly known as Adani Green Energy Four Limited) (Along with its nominees) (upto 30th September, 2021)
Fellow Subsidiaries and Subsidiaries of Ultimate Holding Company (with whom transactions are	:	Adani Wind Energy Kutchh Three Limited (Formerly known as Adani Green Energy Three Limited) Adani Wind Energy Kutchh One Limited (Formerly known as Adani Green Energy (MP) Limited) Adani Wind Energy Kutchh Six Limited (Formerly known as Adani Renewable Energy (GJ) Limited) Adani Green Energy Thirty One Limited
Key Management Personnel	:	Dipak Gupta, Director Ketan Dave, Director Shamik Parikh, Director

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

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

Note:

The names of the related parties and nature of the relationships where control exists are disclosed irrespective of whether or not there have been

23 (b) Transactions with Related Parties

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025		For the year ended 31st March, 2024	
	Holding Company (including Immediate Holding)	Fellow Subsidiaries and Subsidiaries of Ultimate Holding Company	Holding Company (including Immediate Holding)	Fellow Subsidiaries and Subsidiaries of Ultimate Holding Company
Loan Taken	16	-	176	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	16	-	176	-
Loan Repaid Back	-	-	3	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	-	-	3	-
			-	
Interest Expense on Loan	26	-	16	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	26	-	16	-
			-	
Reimbursement made/received for dues on behalf of	-	-	0	-
Adani Green Energy Thirty One Limited	-	-	0	-
			-	
Conversion of Borrowings (Loan Taken) to Perpetual Debt	359	-	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	359	-	-	-
Rendering of Services (Lease rent received)	-	0	-	0
Adani Wind Energy Kutchh Three Limited (Formerly known as Adani Green Energy Three Limited)	-	0	-	0

23 (c) Balances With Related Parties

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	Holding Company (including Immediate Holding)	Fellow Subsidiaries and Subsidiaries of Ultimate Holding Company	Holding Company (including Immediate Holding)	Fellow Subsidiaries and Subsidiaries of Ultimate Holding Company
Borrowings (Loan)	-	-	317	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	-	-	317	-
Unsecured Perpetual Debt	359	-	-	-
Unsecured Perpetual Debt	359	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	0	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	-	-	0	-
Trade and other receivables	-	0	-	0
Adani Wind Energy Kutchh Three Limited (Formerly known as Adani Green Energy Three Limited)	-	0	-	0

Note:

Refer footnote 1 of Cash Flow Statement for conversion of unpaid Interest on ICD taken from related parties in to the ICD balances as on reporting date as per the terms of Contract.

24 Ratio Analysis :

Particulars	UoM	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	% Variance	Reason for Variance	
i) Current Ratio :						
Current Assets (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)	0	1			
Current Liabilities (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)	1	0		Due to increase in current Assets	
Current Ratio (a/b)	Times	0.59	3.30	(82.00%)		
(i) Items included in Numerator : All types of financial and non financial current assets						
(ii) Items included in Denominator : All types of financial and non financial current liabilities						
ii) Debt-Equity Ratio:						
Total Debts (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)	-	317			
Shareholder's Equity (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)	244	(71)		Due to decrease in borrowings as it converted to perpetual securities	
Debt - Equity Ratio (a/b)	Times	-	(4.44)	100.00%		
(i) Items included in Numerator : Non current borrowings						
(ii) Items included in Denominator : Total Equity						
iii) Debt Service coverage Ratio :		Not Applicable	Not Applicable			
iv) Return on Equity Ratio :						
Net Profit after Taxes (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)	-	-		This ratio has not been computed since profit after tax and average shareholders fund are negative in both the years.	
Equity Shareholder's Fund (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)	-	-			
Return on Equity Ratio (a/b)	%					
(i) Items included in Numerator : Profit after tax						
(ii) Items included in Denominator : Average of Total Equity						
v) Inventory Turnover Ratio :		Not Applicable	Not Applicable			
vi) Trade Receivables turnover Ratio :		Not Applicable	Not Applicable			
vii) Trade Payables turnover Ratio :						
Annual Cost of Goods sold & Other expense (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)	18	1		Due to increase in other expenses	
Average Accounts Payable (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)	1	0			
Trade Payables turnover Ratio (a/b)	Times	35.37	2.15	(1548.36%)		
(i) Items included in Numerator : Total Costs of Goods sold + Other expense						
(ii) Items included in Denominator : Average Trade payables						
viii) Net Capital turnover Ratio :		Not Applicable	Not Applicable			
ix) Net Profit Ratio :		Not Applicable	Not Applicable			
x) Return on Capital Employed :						
Earnings before Interest and Taxes (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)	(18)	(1)		Due to increase in other expenses	
Capital Employed (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)	244	246			
Return on Capital Employed (a/b)	%	(0.07)	(0.00)	(2492.08%)		
xi) Return on Investment :		Not Applicable	Not Applicable			

25 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, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the year end.	1	-
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 year.	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED.	-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.	-	-
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, 2025 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.

26 Recent Pronouncement

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the company w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

27 The Company uses an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software except the audit trail feature is enabled, for certain direct changes to SAP application and its underlying HANA database when using certain privileged / administrative access rights where the process is started during the year, stabilized and enabled from March 18, 2025. Further, there is no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software where such feature is enabled.

Additionally, the audit trail of relevant prior years has been preserved for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in those respective years by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

28 In November 2024, the Company's management became aware of an indictment filed by the United States Department of Justice (US DOJ) in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York against two of the executive directors and one of the non-executive director of Adani Green Energy Limited, (the Ultimate Holding Company) and a civil complaint by Securities and Exchange Commission (US SEC) against one executive director and one non-executive director of the Ultimate Holding Company. The Company has not been named in these matters.

Having regard to the status of the above-mentioned matters and the fact that there is no allegations / charge to the Company, there is no impact on these Financial Statements.

29 The Company does not have any transaction to report against the following disclosure requirements as notified by MCA pursuant to amendment to

1. Title deeds of immovable property not in the name of the Company
2. Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency
3. Benami Property held under Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)
4. Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies
5. Transaction with Struck off Companies
6. Undisclosed income
7. Related to Borrowing of Funds:
 - i. Borrowing obtained on the basis of Security of Current Assets
 - ii. Willful defaulter
 - iii. Utilization of borrowed fund and share premium
 - iv. Discrepancy in utilization of borrowings

30 No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Company has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

32 Personnel Cost

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

33 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 22nd April, 2025, there are no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

34 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 22nd April, 2025.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Shah Dhandharia & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 118707W/W100724

SHAH

PREET

Preet Shah

Partner

Membership No. 608094

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 22nd April, 2025

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Date: 2025.04.22 22:43:35 +05'30'

For and on behalf of board of directors

ADANI GREEN ENERGY FIFTEEN LIMITED

KETAN
DAVE

Ketan Dave

Director

DIN:- 08658614

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 22nd April, 2025

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DIPAK
LAKHANLA
L GUPTA

Dipak Gupta

Director

DIN:- 09113381

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