



SHAH DHANDHARIA & CO LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Adani Green Energy Twenty Six A Limited

Report on the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of **Adani Green Energy Twenty Six A Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive loss), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of material accounting policies information and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2025, the loss and total comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of standalone the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

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



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Adani Green Energy Twenty Six A Limited (Continue)

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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



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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Adani Green Energy Twenty Six A Limited (Continue)

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - b. In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
 - f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure B';
 - g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - A. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - B. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - C. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.



SHAH DHANDHARIA & CO LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Adani Green Energy Twenty Six A Limited (Continue)

- D. (i) The management of the company has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 40 of notes to standalone financial statements, 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, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (ii) The management of the company has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 40 of notes to standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- (iii) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material mis-statement.
- E. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.
- F. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used 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 software except that, audit trail feature is enabled for certain direct changes to database when using certain privileged access rights by authorized users where the process was started and stabilized from March 18, 2025. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software where audit trail was enabled. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for records retention..

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

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

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 24/04/2025

For, **SHAH DHANDHARIA & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 118707W/W100724

Pravin Dhandharia
Partner
Membership No. 115490
UDIN - 25115490BMOBIQ9332



SHAH DHANDHARIA & CO LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report

RE: Adani Green Energy Twenty Six A Limited (Continue)

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

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025, we report that:

- i. (a) (A) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company doesn't have Intangible assets.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment's by which all Property, Plant and Equipment's are verified by the management in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Based on our verification, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the title deeds of all the immovable properties. (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company.

(d) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable.

(e) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- ii. a) The Company has not carried out any commercial activities during the year ended 31st March, 2025 and hence it does not carry any Inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(ii) (a) of the Order are not applicable.

b) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate at any point of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order are not applicable.
- iii. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company has not made any investments in, provide any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(iii) (a) to (f) of the Order are not applicable.
- iv. In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us and representations made by the Management, the Company has not granted any loans, given any guarantees or provided any securities to the parties covered under section 185 of the Act. Accordingly, compliance under section 185 of the Act is not applicable to the company. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is engaged in the business of providing infrastructural facilities and accordingly the provisions of Section 186 (except subsection (1) of Section 186) of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made investments referred in Section 186(1) of the Act.



SHAH DHANDHARIA & CO LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report

RE: Adani Green Energy Twenty Six A Limited (Continue)

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

- v. According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India, provisions of section 73 to 76 of the Act, any other relevant provisions of the Act and the relevant rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- vi. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for any of the products manufactured or services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.
- vii. a). According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Income-Tax, Goods and Service Tax and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income-Tax, Goods and Service Tax and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31st March, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b). According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues as referred in sub clause (a) as at 31st March, 2025, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not surrendered or disclosed transactions as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- ix. a). According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender. Further unpaid interest has been capitalized to the principal amount as per terms of the ICD agreements entered between the parties
- b). According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority or any other lender.
- c). In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has utilized the money obtained by way of term loans during the year for the purposes for which they were obtained.
- d). According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that no funds were raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purpose by the company during the year under consideration.
- e). According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, the company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(ix) (e) of the order is not applicable to the company.



SHAH DHANDHARIA & CO LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report

RE: Adani Green Energy Twenty Six A Limited

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

- f). According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, the company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(ix) (f) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- x. a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(x) (a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement or not issued any fully or partly convertible debenture during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order are not applicable.
- xi. a). During the course of our examination of the books and records of the company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practice in India, and according to the information and explanation given to us, we have neither come across any instance of any fraud reported during the year nor have been informed of any such case by the management.
- b). No report on any matter under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year.
- xii. In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of Clauses 3 (xii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- xiii. As per information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, all the transaction with related parties are in compliance with section 188 Companies Act 2013, wherever applicable, and all the details have been disclosed in Standalone Financial Statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards. The provision of section 177 are not applicable to the company and accordingly the requirements of reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the order is so far as it relates to section 177 of the act is not applicable to the company.
- xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records the company is not required to have internal audit system as per the provisions of The Companies Act, 2013 however the company has an internal control system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions, within the meaning of Section 192 of the Act, with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



SHAH DHANDHARIA & CO LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report

RE: Adani Green Energy Twenty Six A Limited

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

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company the company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the order is not applicable to company.

(d) According to information and explanation given to us and as represented by the management of company the group does not have any Core Investment Company as a part of Group.

- xvii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not incurred any cash losses in the current financial year and has incurred cash losses of Rs. 2 Lakh in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. According to the information and explanations given to us, there is no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year in the company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (refers note 33 of notes to standalone financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.
- xx. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, section 135 is not applicable on the company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 24/04/2025

For, **SHAH DHANDHARIA & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 118707W/W100724

Pravin Dhandharia
Partner
Membership No. 115490
UDIN - 25115490BMOBIQ9332



SHAH DHANDHARIA & CO LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Annexure - B to the Independent Auditor's Report

RE: Adani Green Energy Twenty Six A Limited (Continue)

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

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Adani Green Energy Twenty-Six A Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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



SHAH DHANDHARIA & CO LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Annexure - B to the Independent Auditor's Report

RE: Adani Green Energy Twenty Six A Limited (Continue)

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

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion the company has, in all material aspects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 24/04/2025

For, **SHAH DHANDHARIA & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 118707W/W100724

Pravin Dhandharia
Partner
Membership No. 115490
UDIN - 25115490BMOBIQ9332

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	5,014	5,176
(b) Right-of-Use Assets	4.2	4,036	3,963
(c) Capital Work-In-Progress	4.3	1,124	1,274
(d) Financial Assets			
(i) Other Financial Assets	5	-	0
(e) Income Tax Assets (net)		5	5
(g) Other Non - Current Assets	6	53,026	53,587
Total Non - Current Assets		63,205	64,005
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	7	17	1
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	83	3
(iii) Other Financial Assets	9	62	62
(b) Other Current Assets	10	536	37
Total Current Assets		698	103
Total Assets		63,903	64,108
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share Capital	11	1	1
(b) Instruments entirely equity in nature	12	61,058	60,440
(c) Other Equity	13	32	(11)
Total Equity		61,091	60,430
LIABILITIES			
Non - Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	898	1,054
(ia) Lease Liabilities	27	1,256	1,256
(b) Provisions	15	33	31
(c) Other Non-Current Liabilities	16	-	131
(d) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	17	9	-
Total Non - Current Liabilities		2,196	2,472
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Lease Liabilities	27	83	5
(ii) Trade Payables	18		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		1	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		209	284
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	19	260	816
(b) Other Current Liabilities	20	63	101
Total Current Liabilities		616	1,206
Total Liabilities		2,812	3,678
Total Equity and Liabilities		63,903	64,108

The accompanying notes referred above 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

Pravinkumar
Rajendraprasad
Dhandharia

Digitally signed by
Pravinkumar
Rajendraprasad Dhandharia
Date: 2025.04.24 22:47:47
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Pravin Dhandharia

Partner

Membership No. 115490

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 24th April, 2025

For and on behalf of board of directors

Adani Green Energy Twenty Six A Limited

DEVESH
SURENDRAB
HAI RASANIA

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DEVESH
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RASANIA
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Devesh Rasanias

Director

DIN:- 09282016

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 24th April, 2025

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Pragnesh Darji

Director

DIN:- 08858955

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March,2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Income			
Revenue from Operations	21	529	1
Other Income	22	39	-
Total Income		568	1
Expenses			
Finance Costs	23	250	1
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	4.1 and 4.2	217	1
Other Expenses	24	49	2
Total Expenses		516	4
(Loss) before tax		52	(3)
Tax Charge:	25		
Current Tax Charge/(Credit)		-	-
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		-	-
Deferred Tax Charge/(Credit)		9	(0)
Total Tax Charge/(Credit)		9	(0)
(Loss) for the year	Total (A)	43	(3)
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)	43	(3)
Earnings Per Equity Share (EPS)			
(Face Value ₹ 10 Per Share)			
Basic and Diluted EPS (₹)	30	(53,624.43)	(51,741.72)

The accompanying notes referred above 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

Pravinkumar
Rajendraprasad
Dhandharia
Date: 2025.04.24 22:48:10
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Pravin Dhandharia

Partner

Membership No. 115490

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 24th April, 2025

For and on behalf of board of directors

Adani Green Energy Twenty Six A Limited

DEVESH
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HAI RASANIA
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Devesh Rasanias

Director

DIN:- 09282016

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 24th April, 2025

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Pragnesh Darji

Director

DIN:- 08858955

Adani Green Energy Twenty Six A Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March,2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital		Unsecured Perpetual Securities	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	No. of Shares	(₹ in Lakhs)		Retained Earnings		
Balance as at 1st April,2023	10,000	1	57,770	(8)	57,763	
Issued during the year (refer note 12)	-	-	2,670	-	2,670	
(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Comprehensive (Loss)	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	10,000	1	60,440	(11)	60,430	
Issued during the year (refer note 12)	-	-	618	-	618	
(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	43	43	
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Comprehensive (Loss)	-	-	-	43	43	
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	10,000	1	61,058	32	61,091	

The accompanying notes referred above 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

Pravinkumar
Rajendraprasad
Dhandharia
Partner
Membership No. 115490

Digitally signed by
Pravinkumar Rajendraprasad
Dhandharia
Date: 2025.04.24 22:48:34
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For and on behalf of board of directors
Adani Green Energy Twenty Six A Limited

DEVESH
SURENDRABHAI
RASANIA
Director
DIN:- 09282016

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Director
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Pragnesh Darji

Director
DIN:- 08858955

Devesh Rasanania
Director
DIN:- 09282016

Pragnesh Darji
Director
DIN:- 08858955

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 24th April, 2025

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 24th 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		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	52	(3)
Adjustment to reconcile the Profit / (Loss) before tax to net cash flows:		
Interest Income	(39)	1
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	217	-
Finance Costs	250	1
Operating Profit / (Loss) before working capital changes	480	(1)
Working Capital Changes		
(Increase) / Decrease in Operating Assets		
Other Current Assets	(498)	(37)
Other Assets	(58)	(23)
Trade receivables	(16)	-
Other Financial Assets	(1)	(59)
Increase / (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities		
Trade Payables	(74)	284
Long term provisions	-	-
Other Liabilities	(131)	-
Other Current Liabilities	372	101
Net Working Capital Changes	(406)	266
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	74	265
Less : Income Tax Paid (Net)	(0)	(5)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	74	260
(B) Cash flow from investing activities		
Payment made for acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets (including capital advances, capital creditors, capital work-in-progress and Intangible assets under development)	(142)	(2,898)
Interest received	39	-
Net cash (used in) from investing activities (B)	(103)	(2,898)
(C) Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from Non - Current borrowings	50	5
Repayment of Non - Current borrowings	(230)	-
Proceeds from issuance of Unsecured Perpetual Securities	618	2,670
Payment of Lease Liabilities	(245)	(34)
Finance costs paid	(84)	-
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	109	2,641
Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	80	3
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3	0
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	83	3
Reconciliation of Cash and cash equivalents with the Balance Sheet:		
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 8)	83	3
	83	3

Notes:

- Interest expense accrued of ₹ 25 Lakhs (Previous year ₹ 27 Lakhs) on Inter Corporate Deposit ("ICD") taken from related parties and others on ICD given to related parties and others, have been included to the ICD balances as on reporting date in terms of the Contract.
- 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

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2024	Net Cash Flows	New Lease Entered into	Lease cancelled	Others (Refer note above)	Changes in fair values / Accruals	As at 31st March, 2025
Borrowings (refer note 14)	1,054	(180)	-	-	25	(1)	898
Lease Liabilities (refer note 27)	1,260	(245)	1,306	(1,241)	-	259	1,339
Interest accrued	-	(84)	-	-	(25)	109	-

Movement for the year ended 31st March, 2024

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2023	Net Cash Flows	New Lease Entered into	Lease Liabilities due for payment	Others (Refer note above)	Changes in fair values / Accruals	As at 31st March, 2024
Borrowings (refer note 14)	1,021	5	-	-	27	-	1,054
Lease Liabilities (refer note 27)	-	(34)	1,355	(86)	-	25	1,260
Interest accrued	-	-	-	-	(27)	27	-

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

The accompanying notes referred above 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

Pravinkumar
Rajendraprasad
Dhandharia
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Pravinkumar Rajendraprasad
Dhandharia
Date: 2025.04.24 22:49:00
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Pravin Dhandharia
Partner
Membership No. 115490

For and on behalf of board of directors
Adani Green Energy Twenty Six A Limited

DEVESH
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HAI RASANIA
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DEVESH
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RASANIA
Date: 2025.04.24
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Devesh Rasania
Director
DIN:- 09282016

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PRAGNESH
SHASHIKANT DARJI
Date: 2025.04.24
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Pragnesh Darji
Director
DIN:- 08858955

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 24th April, 2025

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 24th April, 2025

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

1. Corporate Information

Adani Green Energy Twenty Six A 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: U40100GJ2020PLC114736).

The Company has installed capacity of 12.5 MW at Khavda to augment renewable power supply in the state of Gujarat. The Company sells power generated from 12.5 MW solar power project under long term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA).

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. Certain financial assets and liabilities

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 attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use, cost of testing whether the asset 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 estimated costs of dismantling and removing the items 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 attributable costs considered as part of cost of item of property, plant and

equipment. The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, cost of testing whether the asset is functioning properly, after deducting the net proceeds from selling any power generated while ensuring the asset to that location and condition are properly operational and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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

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

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 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):

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.

Unsecured Perpetual securities

Unsecured Perpetual Securities ("securities") are the securities with no fixed maturity or redemption and the same are callable only at the option of the issuer. These securities are ranked senior only to the Equity Share Capital of the Company and the issuer does not have any redemption obligation hence these securities are recognised as equity as per Ind AS 32.

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.

Fair values are determined in the manner described in note "p".

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

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). Except for the effect of distribution on unsecured perpetual debt credited in statement of profit and loss on other 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,

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.

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

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 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.

j. Revenue recognition

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

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts and other incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes or other amounts collected from customers.

The disclosure of significant accounting judgement, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in note "3.1". The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

i) Revenue from power supply

The Company's contracts with customers for the sale of electricity generally include one performance obligation. The Company has concluded that revenue from sale of electricity, net of discounts, incentives / disincentives, if any, should be recognised at the point in time when electricity is supplied to the customers.

ii) Sale of other goods (Spares)

The Company's revenue from the sale of other goods (spares) is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customers, which generally coincide with the delivery of goods.

iii) Interest income is accrued on time basis at Effective Interest Rate (EIR) applicable. Interest income is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Contract Balances

Contract assets

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

Trade receivables

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

Contract liabilities

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

k. Leases

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

The Company as lessee

The Company recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The Company applies the available practical expedients wherein it:

- (a) Used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- (b) Relies on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application
- (c) Applies the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months at the date of initial application
- (d) Includes the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application

Uses hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease

Right of Use Assets:

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs

to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lessor transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

Lease Liability

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be paid over the lease term at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. Subsequently, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

For a lease modification that is not a separate lease, at the effective date of the modification, the lessee accounts for the lease modification by remeasuring the lease liability using a discount rate determined at that date and the lessee makes a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

Subsequent measurement of lease liability

The lease liability is remeasured when there is change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate, or a change in the estimate of the guaranteed residual value, or a change in the assessment of purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is measured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset.

I. 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 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.

m. 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.

Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing cost.

n. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

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

o. Asset retirement obligations

Upon the expiration of the PPA or, if later, the expiration of the lease agreement, the Company is required to remove the solar power plants located on leasehold land and restore the land to its original condition.

An amount equivalent to the asset retirement obligation is recognised along with the cost of solar power plants and is depreciated over the useful life of plant and equipment. The amount recognised is the present value of the estimated future expenditure determined using existing technology at current prices and escalated using appropriate inflation rate till the expected date of restoration and discounted up to the reporting date using the appropriate risk adjusted interest rate specific to the liability. Any change in the present value of the estimated asset retirement obligation other than the periodic unwinding of discount is adjusted to the asset retirement provision and the carrying value of the corresponding plant and equipment. In case reversal of the provision exceeds the carrying amount of the related asset, the excess amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and is included in 'Other income'. The unwinding of discount on provision is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and is included in 'Finance costs'.

p. 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. Useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment

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

ii. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

Adani Green Energy Twenty Six A Limited

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

such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

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

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

iii. Taxes

Significant management 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.

iv. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

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

v. 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.

vi. 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.

The Company measures the cost of asset retirement obligation which best represents the present value of estimated future expenditure. Accordingly, the same is considered in the carrying value of the corresponding plant and equipment and asset retirement provision. The remaining carrying value of Asset retirement obligation included in plant and equipment will be equally depreciated over the remaining useful life of corresponding plant and equipment. The Provision is remeasured when there is change in estimate of future expenditure of asset retirement obligations, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right of use asset.

vii. Provision for dismantling cost

As part of the identification and measurement of assets and liabilities, the Company has recognised a provision for dismantling obligations associated with a Lease hold land. In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to discount rates, the expected cost to dismantle and remove the plant from the site in order to remediate the environmental damage caused and the expected timing of those costs.

viii. Identification of a lease

Management assesses applicability of Ind AS 116 - 'Leases', for PPAs. In assessing the applicability, the management exercises judgement in relation to the underlying rights and risks related to operations of the plant, control over design of the plant etc., in concluding that the PPA do not meet the criteria for recognition as a lease.

ix. Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain estimates (Such as company's credit rating)

x. Recognition of Revenue from Power Supply

In case of pending tariff regulatory matters, the recognition of revenue is a matter of judgement based on facts and circumstances. The Company evaluates the fact pattern and circumstances, for each such regulatory matters. The revenue is recognised only when there is probability that the Company is entitled to the collection of consideration, as per the principles enunciated under Ind AS 115.

4.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ in Lakhs)		
Description of Assets	Property, Plant and Equipment	
	Plant and Equipments	Total
I. Cost		
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	-	-
Additions for the year	5,177	5,177
Disposals for the year	-	-
Balance As at 31st March, 2024	5,177	5,177
Additions for the year	2	2
Disposals for the year	-	-
Balance As at 31st March, 2025	5,179	5,179
II. Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	-	-
Depreciation expense for the year	1	1
Disposals for the year	-	-
Balance As at 31st March, 2024	1	1
Depreciation expense for the year	164	164
Disposals for the year	-	-
Balance As at 31st March, 2025	165	165
Carrying amount of Property, Plant and Equipment		
Description of Assets	Property, Plant and Equipment	
	Plant and Equipments	Total
Carrying amount:		
Balance As at 31st March, 2025	5,014	5,014
Balance As at 31st March, 2024	5,176	5,176

Notes:

(i) For charges created refer note 14

4.2 Right-of-Use Assets

(₹ in Lakhs)			
Description of Assets	Lease hold land	Right to use common infrastructure facilities	Total
I. Cost			
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	-	-	-
Additions for the year	1,355	2,616	3,971
Disposals for the year	-	-	-
Balance As at 31st March, 2024	1,355	2,616	3,971
Additions for the year	1310	38	1,348
Disposals for the year	(1,223)	-	(1,223)
Balance As at 31st March, 2025	1,442	2,654	4,096
II. Accumulated amortisation			
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	-	-	-
Amortisation expense for the year	8	-	8
Disposals for the year	-	-	-
Balance As at 31st March, 2024	8	-	8
Amortisation expense for the year	52	-	52
Disposals for the year	-	-	-
Balance As at 31st March, 2025	60	-	60

Carrying amount of Right-of-Use Assets

(₹ in Lakhs)			
Description of Assets	Lease hold land	Right to use common infrastructure facilities	Total
Carrying amount:			
Balance As at 31st March, 2025	1,382	2,654	4,036
Balance As at 31st March, 2024	1,347	2,616	3,963

Notes:

- (i) Depreciation of ₹ Nil (as at 31st March, 2024: ₹ 8 Lakhs) relating to the project assets has been allocated to Capital work-in progress.
- (ii) Depreciation on Right to use of common infrastructure facilities will be commenced when project is become fully operational.
- (iii) For charges created refer note 14

4.3 Capital Work-In-Progress

	As at 31st March,2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Capital Work-In-Progress (pertaining to Property, Plant and Equipment)	1,124	1,274
Total	1,124	1,274

Notes:

(i) CWIP Ageing Schedule:

a. Balance as at 31st March, 2025

Capital Work In Progress	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	15	366	743	-	1,124

b. Balance as at 31st March, 2024

Capital Work In Progress	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	531	743	-	-	1,274

(i) 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
Total	-	0

6 Other Non - Current Assets

	As at 31st March,2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Capital advances (refer note below)	52,116	52,767
Security Deposits	82	15
Prepaid expenses	828	805
Total	53,026	53,587

Note:

For balances with related parties, refer note 32

7 Trade Receivables

	As at 31st March,2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good (refer note 31)	17	1
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Unsecured, Credit impaired	-	-
Less: allowance for credit impaired	-	-
Unbilled Revenue	-	-
Total	17	1

Note:

(i) For balances with related parties, refer note 32

(iii) Expected Credit Loss (ECL)

Trade receivables of the Company are from its related entities with credit period of 30-45 days. The Company is regularly receiving its dues from its related entities. Trade receivables are majorly due for lesser than one year, accordingly in relation to these dues, the Company does not foresee any Credit Risk.

(iii) Ageing Schedule:

a. Balance as at 31st March, 2025

Sr No.	Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date					Total
				Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
1	Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered good	-	15	2	-	-	-	-	17
2	Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Disputed Trade receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Allowance for impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	15	2	-	-	-	-	17

b. Balance as at 31st March, 2024

Sr No.	Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date					Total
				Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
1	Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered good	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Disputed Trade receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Allowance for impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

8 Cash and Cash equivalents

	As at 31st March,2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	83	3
Total	83	3

Note:

For charges created to lender, refer note 14

9 Other Financial Assets

	As at 31st March,2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Security Deposit	62	62
Total	62	62

Note:

For balances with related parties, refer note 32

10 Other Current Assets

	As at 31st March,2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Advance for supply of goods and services	95	35
Balances with Government authorities	429	-
Prepaid Expenses	12	2
Total	536	37

Note:

For balances with related parties, refer note 32

11 Equity Share Capital

	As at 31st March,2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Authorised Share Capital		
10,000 (As at 31st March, 2024 : 10,000) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	1	1
Total	1	1
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up Equity Shares		
10,000 (As at 31st March, 2024 : 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
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

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)
Adani Renewable Energy Holding Four Limited (formerly known as Adani Green Energy Four Limited) (along with its nominees) 10,000 (As at 31st March, 2024 : 10,000) Fully paid up Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	1	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 Renewable Energy Holding Four Limited (formerly known as Adani Green Energy Four	10,000	100%	10,000	100%
	10,000	100%	10,000	100%

e. Details of shares held by promoters

	As at 31st March,2025			As at 31st March, 2024		
Particulars	No. of Shares	% holding in the class	% Change	No. of Shares	% holding in the class	% Change
Adani Renewable Energy Holding Four Limited (formerly known as Adani Green Energy Four Limited), holding company (along with its nominees)	10,000	100%	-	10,000	100%	-
	10,000	100%	-	10,000	100%	-

12 Instruments entirely equity in nature

	As at 31st March,2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Unsecured Perpetual Securities		
At the beginning of the year	60,440	57,770
Add: Issued during the year	618	2,670
Outstanding at the end of the year	61,058	60,440

Note:

The Company has issued Unsecured Perpetual Security to Adani Green Energy Limited and Adani Renewable Energy Holding Four Limited. This Security is perpetual in nature with no maturity or redemption and is repayable only at the option of the Issuer. The distribution on this Security is cumulative and at the discretion of the Issuer at the rate in the range of 10.05% to 10.60% p.a. where the Issuer has an unconditional right to defer the same. As this Security is perpetual in nature and ranked senior only to the Share Capital of the Issuer and the Issuer does not have any redemption obligation, this is considered to be in the nature of equity instruments. This Unsecured Perpetual Security have been presented as Instruments entirely equity in nature.

13 Other Equity

	As at 31st March,2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Retained earnings (refer below note)		
Opening Balance	(11)	(8)
Add: (Loss) / Profit for the year	43	(3)
Closing Balance	32	(11)

Note:

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

**14 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	898	1,054
Total	898	1,054

Notes:

- (i) Loans from related parties are repayable on mutually agreed terms with in a period of five years from agreement dated 7th September,2021 and 12th December,2022 and carry an interest rate of 10.60% p.a.
- (ii) For balances with related parties, refer note 32.
- (iii) Unpaid interest at year end is added with the principal amount as per the terms of agreement. Refer footnote 1 of Cashflow Statement.
- (iv) For Maturity Profile, refer note 28.

15 Long-term Provisions

	As at 31st March,2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Asset Retirement Obligations	33	31
Total	33	31
Movement in Asset Retirement Obligation		
	As at 31st March,2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Opening Balance	31	-
Add: Addition During the year	-	31
Add: Unwinding of Interest	2	0
Closing Balance	33	31

16 Other Non Current Liabilities

	As at 31st March,2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Retention Money Payable	-	131
Total	-	131

17 Deferred Tax (Liabilities) (net)

	As at 31st March,2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Deferred Tax Liabilities on		
Difference between book base and tax base of Property, Plant and Equipment	392	182
Difference between book base and tax base of Right of Use Assets / Lease	58	-
Gross deferred tax liabilities	450	182
Deferred Tax Assets on		
Difference between book base and tax base of Right of Use Assets / Lease	-	-
Unabsorbed depreciation	436	177
Asset Retirement Obligation	5	5
Gross Deferred Tax Assets	441	182
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities	9	(0)

Movement in deferred tax liabilities (net) for the Financial Year 2024-25

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2024	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Statement of OCI	As at 31st March,2025
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities:				
Difference between book base and tax base of Property, Plant and Equipment	182	210	-	392
Difference between book base and tax base of Right of Use Assets / Lease liabilities	-	58	-	58
Gross deferred tax liabilities	182	268	-	450
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets :				
Unabsorbed depreciation	177	259	-	436
Unabsorbed Business Losses	-	-	-	-
Asset Retirement Obligation	5	0	-	5
Gross Deferred Tax Assets	182	259	-	441
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities	(0)	9	-	9

(b) Movement in Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities) for the Financial Year 2023-24

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2023	Recognised in Profit and Loss - Credit	Recognised in OCI - Credit	As at 31st March, 2024
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities:				
Difference between book base and tax base of property, plant and equipment and Right of Use	-	182	-	182
Gross Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	182	-	182
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets :				
Asset Retirement Obligations	-	5	-	5
Unabsorbed Depreciation	-	177	-	177
Gross Deferred Tax Asset	-	182	-	182
Net Deferred Tax Asset	-	0	-	0

18 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 34)	1	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	209	284
Total	210	284

Note :

(i) For balances with related parties, refer note 32

(i) 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	More than 3 years	
1	MSME	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	Others	209	-	-	-	-	-	209
3	Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	210	-	-	-	-	-	210

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	More than 3 years	
1	MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Others	-	284	-	-	-	-	284
3	Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	284	-	-	-	-	284

19 Other Current Financial Liabilities

	As at 31st March,2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Capital Creditors (refer notes below)	260	730
Others	-	86
Total	260	816

(i) For balances with related parties, refer note 32.

(ii) Capital creditors represents the amounts payable for purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital Work in Progress.

20 Other Current Liabilities

	As at 31st March,2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Statutory Liabilities	0	44
Advance from customer	6	-
Others	57	57
Total	63	101

21 Revenue from Operations

	For the year ended 31st March,2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Revenue from Contract with Customers		
Revenue from Power Supply	527	1
Carbon credit income	2	-
Total	529	1

Timing of revenue recognition	For the year ended 31st March,2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Goods/Services transferred Point in time	529	1
Total	529	1

Reconciliation the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March,2025	(₹ in Lakhs) For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Revenue as per contracted price	529	1
Adjustments		
Open access charges	-	-
Discounts on prompt payments	-	-
Revenue from contract with customers	529	1

Notes:

(i)For transaction with related parties, refer note 32

(ii)The Company does not have any remaining performance obligation for sale of goods.

22 Other Incomes

	For the year ended 31st March,2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Interest Income	39	-
Total	39	-

23 Finance costs

	For the year ended 31st March,2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
(a) Interest Expenses on Loan / financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on Loans (Refer note below)	99	1
Interest on Lease Liabilities	139	-
Interest Expenses - Others	-	-
	238	1
(b) Other borrowing costs :		
Bank Charges and Other Borrowing Costs	12	-
(b)	12	-
Total	250	1

Note:

For transaction with related parties, refer note 32

24 Other Expenses

	For the year ended 31st March,2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Legal & Professional Expenses	7	-
Payment to Auditors		
Statutory Audit Fees	1	0
Repairs, Operations and Maintenance		
Plant and Equipment	35	1
Rates & Taxes	-	1
Insurance expenses	6	0
Total	49	2

Note:

For transaction with related parties, refer note 32

25 Income Tax

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

Income Tax Expense :

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March,2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Profit or Loss Section		
Current Tax:		
Current Income Tax Charge	-	-
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years	-	-
(a)	-	-
Deferred Tax Charge		
In respect of current year origination and reversal of temporary differences	9	(0)
(b)	9	(0)
Total (a+b)	9	(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)
Profit / (Loss) before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	52	(3)
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate @ 17.16% (Previous year @ 17.16%)	9	(1)
Tax Effect of :		
Income and Expenses not allowed under Income Tax	-	-
Business Losses	-	0
Tax impact on Permanent Difference		
Income tax recognised in statement of profit and loss at effective rate	9	(0)
Total Tax Expense for the year	9	(0)
Net (DTL) / DTA recognised during the year	-	-

26 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 :

	As at 31st March,2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Capital Commitment (estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for)	83	171,555
	83	171,555

27 Leases

The Company has elected exemption available under Ind AS 116 for short term leases and leases of low value. The lease payments associated are recognized as expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

The Company has lease contracts for land used in its operations, with lease term of 25 years. The Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the lease.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities is 10.50%.

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	-
New Lease Entered into during the year	1,355
Interest expense incurred during the year	26
Payments of Lease Liabilities	(35)
Lease Liabilities due for payment	(86)
Balance As at 31st March, 2024	1,260
New Lease Entered into during the year	1,306
Alterations / modifications in lease arrangement	120
Lease cancelled during the year	(1,241)
Interest expense incurred during the year	139
Payments of Lease Liabilities	(245)
Lease Liabilities due for payment	-
Balance As at 31st March, 2025	1,339

Classification of Lease Liabilities:

Particulars	As at 31st March,2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Non-current lease liabilities	1,256	1,256
Current lease liabilities	83	5

Disclosure of expenses related to leases:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March,2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Interest on lease liabilities	139	26
Depreciation expense on Right-of-use assets	52	8

28 Financial Instruments, Financial Risk and Capital Management :

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 the Company. The Management ensures appropriate risk governance framework for the Company through appropriate policies and procedures that risk are identified and measured properly.

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

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

- Market Risk; and
- Liquidity Risk
- Credit 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 long-term debt obligations with fixed interest rates.

The Company has no variable rate borrowing outstanding as at 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024. Hence, there is no impact on the Company's (Loss) / Profit 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 the year ending 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024. Hence, the Company's (Loss) / Profit for the year would have no impact.

iii) Price risk

The Company do not have any Price Risk.

Credit risk

Trade Receivable:

Trade receivables of the Company are from Central Electricity Distribution Companies (DISCOM) which is Government entity. The Company is regularly receiving its dues from DISCOM and related parties. Delayed payments carries interest as per the terms of agreements with DISCOM and related parties. Trade receivables are majorly due for lesser than one year, accordingly in relation to these dues, the Company does not foresee any Credit Risk.

Liquidity risk

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

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*	14	95	945	-	1,040
Trade Payables	18	-	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities#	27	87	408	6,860	7,355
Other Financial Liabilities	19	260	-	-	260

(₹ in Lakhs)					
As at 31st March, 2024	Notes	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 year	More than 5 Years	Total
Borrowings*	14	109	1,194	-	1,303
Trade Payables		284	-	-	284
Lease Liabilities#		9	83	3,875	3,967
Other Financial Liabilities	18	816	-	-	816

*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.

Carrying Value of Lease Liabilities as on 31st March, 2025 is ₹ 1339 Lakhs (as at 31st March, 2024 is ₹1,260 Lakhs)

Capital Management

The Company's objectives when 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 short term and long term borrowings to meet anticipated funding requirements. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the net debt to equity ratio (Capital Gearing Ratio).

The Company believes that it will be 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 31st March, 2024.

29 Fair Value Measurement :

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of 31st March, 2025 is as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)				
Particulars	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Trade Receivables	-	-	17	17
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	83	83
Other Financial Assets	-	-	62	62
Total	-	-	162	162
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	898	898
Lease Liabilities	-	-	1,339	1,339
Trade Payables	-	-	210	210
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	260	260
Total	-	-	2,707	2,707

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

(₹ in Lakhs)				
Particulars	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Trade Receivables	-	-	1	1
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	3	3
Other Financial Assets	-	-	62	62
Total	-	-	66	65
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	1,054	1,054
Lease Liabilities	-	-	1,260	1,260
Trade Payables	-	-	284	284
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	816	816
Total	-	-	3,414	3,414

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.

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

Particulars	UOM	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Basic and Diluted EPS			
(Loss) after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(₹ in Lakhs)	43	(3)
(Less) : Distribution on Unsecured Perpetual Securities in abeyance	(₹ in Lakhs)	(5,406)	(5,171)
(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders	(₹ in Lakhs)	(5,362)	(5,174)
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	₹	(53,624.43)	(51,741.72)

31 Contract balances:

(a) The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from the contracts with customers.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Trade receivables (refer note 7)	17	1

(₹ in Lakhs)

(b) Significant changes in contract assets and liabilities during the year :

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Contract assets reclassified to receivables	-	-

(₹ in Lakhs)

32 Related party transactions**31 (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 or significant influence over the Ultimate Holding Company	: S. B. Adani Family Trust (SBAPT) (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 Renewable Energy Holding Four Limited (formerly known as Adani Green Energy Four Limited)
Fellow Subsidiary (including subsidiaries of ultimate holding company) (with whom transactions are done)	: Adani Green Energy Six Limited Adani Green Energy Twenty Four A Limited
Entities under common control/ Associate entities	: Adani Enterprises Limited Adani Infrastructure Management Services Limited
Key Management Personnel	: Mr. Pragnesh Darji, Director Mr. Sanjiv Kothari, Director Mr. Devesh Rasanía, Director

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding balances of related parties at the year-end are unsecured. There have been no guarantees received for any related party receivables or payables. Transaction entered into with related party are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

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 transactions between the related parties. For others, the names and the nature of relationships is disclosed only when the transactions are entered into by the Company with the related parties during the existence of the related party relationship. Transactions in excess of 10% of the total related party transactions for each type has been disclosed in note below.

32 b. Transactions with Related Parties

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	Entities under common control/ Associate entities	Holding Company (including Immediate Holding)	Fellow Subsidiaries and Subsidiaries of Ultimate Holding Company	Entities under common control/ Associate entities
Perpetual Securities	618	-	-	2,670	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adani Renewable Energy Holding Four Limited (Formerly known as Adani Green Energy Four Limited)	618	-	-	2,670	-	-
Loan Repaid Back	230	-	-	-	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	230	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Guarantee Received	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Expense on Loan	108	0	-	109	0	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	108	-	-	109	-	-
Adani Green Energy Six Limited	-	0	-	-	-	-
Loan Taken	25	50	-	32	0	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	25	-	-	32	-	-
Adani Green Energy Six Limited	-	50	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement received for DSM Charges paid on behalf of	-	111	-	0	-	-
Adani Green Energy Twenty Four A Limited	-	111	-	0	-	-
Reimbursement made for dues paid by	213	-	-	0	-	-
Adani Green Energy Twenty Four A Limited	-	-	-	0	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	213	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement made for DSM Charges paid by	-	16	-	-	-	-
Adani Green Energy Twenty Four A Limited	-	16	-	-	-	-
Purchase of Assets	-	-	-	4,360	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	-	-	-	4,360	-	-
Sale of Goods	2	-	-	-	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	2	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Power	-	-	424	-	-	1
Adani Enterprises Limited	-	-	142	-	-	1
Powerpulse Trading Solutions Limited	-	-	282	-	-	-
Security deposit Given	104	-	-	25	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	104	-	-	25	-	-
Receiving of Services	22	-	24	312	224	2
Adani Infrastructure Management Services Limited	-	-	24	-	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	22	-	-	312	-	-
Adani Green Energy Six Limited	-	-	-	-	224	-

32 c. Balances With Related Parties

Particulars	As at 31st March,2025			As at 31st March, 2024		
	Holding Company (including Immediate Holding)	Fellow Subsidiaries and Subsidiaries of Ultimate Holding Company	Entities under common control/ Associate entities	Holding Company (including Immediate Holding)	Fellow Subsidiaries and Subsidiaries of Ultimate Holding Company	Entities under common control/ Associate entities
Borrowings (Loan)	845	53	-	1,051	3	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	845	-	-	1,051	-	-
Borrowings (Perpetual Debt)	61,058	-	-	60,440	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	61,058	-	-	57,770	-	-
Accounts Receivable	2	-	9	52,098	-	1
Adani Green Energy Limited	2	-	-	52,098	-	-
Powerpulse Trading Solution Limited	-	-	9	-	-	-
Advances Given (Including Capital Advances)	52,107	95	-	-	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	52,107	-	-	-	-	-
Security Deposit Given	129	-	-	-	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	129	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and Other Payables	216	260	2	-	260	2
Adani Green Energy Limited	216	-	-	-	-	-
Adani Green Energy Six Limited	-	260	-	-	260	-
Corporate Guarantee Received (refer note (ii) below)	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-

Notes:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) The Company has disclosed corporate guarantee received from Adani Green Energy Limited in related party transactions. However, as of the reporting date, the borrowing has not been disbursed.

33 Ratio Analysis :	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)	698	103		
Current Liabilities (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)	616	1,206	1232.29%	The change is primarily due to a decreased liability (lower capital creditors) and an increased asset (higher balance with government authorities).
Current Ratio (a/b)	Times	1.13	0.09		
a. Items included in Numerator: All financial and non financial current assets					
b. Items included in Denominator: All financial and non financial current liabilities					
ii) Debt-Equity Ratio:					
Total Debts (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)	898	1,054		
Shareholder's Equity (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)	61,091	60,430	15.67%	Not Applicable
Debt - Equity Ratio (a/b)	Times	0.01	0.02		
a. Items included in Numerator : Non current borrowings					
b. 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)	43	(3)		
Equity Shareholder's Fund (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)	60,761	59,096	(1427.53%)	Due to Issue of Unsecured Perpetual Securities and increase in profitability
Return on Equity Ratio (a/b)	%	0.07%	(0.01%)		
a. Items included in Numerator : Profit after tax					
b. Items included in Denominator : Average of Total Equity					
v) Inventory Turnover Ratio :		Not Applicable	Not Applicable		
vi) Trade Receivables turnover Ratio :					
Sales (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)	529	1		
Average Accounts Receivable (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)	9	0	2887.48%	Due to increase in revenue for the year
Trade Receivables turnover Ratio (a/b)	Times	60.03	2.01		
a. Items included in Numerator : Total Revenue from Contract with Customers					
b. Items included in Denominator : Average Trade receivables (including Unbilled revenue)					
vii) Trade Payables turnover Ratio :					
Annual Cost of Goods sold & Other expense	(₹ in Lakhs)	49	2		
Average Accounts Payable (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)	247	142	1270.25 %	Due to Increase in Average Payables
Trade Payables turnover Ratio (a/b)	Times	0.20	0.01		
a. Items included in Numerator : Total Costs of Goods sold (including changes in inventories) + Other expense excluding Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Loss (net) other than regarded as an adjustment to borrowing cost					
b. Items included in Denominator : Average Trade payables					
viii) Net Capital turnover Ratio :					
Sales (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)	529	1		
Working Capital (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)	82	(1,104)	(771150.10)%	Due to increase in net profit for the year and positive working capital
Net Capital turnover Ratio (a/b)	Times	6.46	(0.00)		
a. Items included in Numerator : Total Revenue from Contract with Customers					
b. Items included in Denominator : Working Capital (Current assets minus Current liabilities)					
ix) Net Profit Ratio :					
Profit/Loss for the year (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)	43	(3)		
Total Income (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)	568	1	102.22%	Due to increase in net profit for the year
Net Profit Ratio (a/b)	%	7.58 %	(341.48)%		
a. Items included in Numerator : Profit after Taxes					
b. Items included in Denominator : Total Income					
x) Return on Capital Employed :					
Earnings before Interest and Taxes (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)	302	(3)		
Capital Employed (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)	61,990	61,484	12086.38%	Due to Increase in Capital Employed and increase in net profit for the year
Return on Capital Employed (a/b)	%	0.49%	(0.00%)		
a. Items included in Numerator : Profit before tax + Interest expense					
b. Items included in Denominator : Tangible net worth + Long term debt+ Deferred tax liability					
xi) Return on Investment :		Not Applicable	Not Applicable		

34 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 period 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.		

35 Personnel Cost

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

36 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.

37 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.

38 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.

39 The Company do not have any transaction to report against the following disclosure requirements as notified by MCA pursuant to amendment to Schedule III:

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

40 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.

41 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.

42 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 24th April, 2025 there are no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

43 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 24th April, 2025.

The accompanying notes referred above 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

Pravinkumar

Digitally signed by
Pravinkumar

Rajendraprasad

Rajendraprasad Dhandharia

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Date: 2025.04.24 22:49:43
+05'30'

Pravin Dhandharia

Partner

Membership No. 115490

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 24th April, 2025

For and on behalf of board of directors

Adani Green Energy Twenty Six A Limited

DEVESH

SURENDRABH

AI RASANIA

Digitally signed by
DEVESH SURENDRABHAI
RASANIA
Date: 2025.04.24 21:50:19
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Devesh Rasanias

Director

DIN:- 09282016

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 24th April, 2025

PRAGNESH

SHASHIKANT

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PRAGNESH
SHASHIKANT DARJI
Date: 2025.04.24
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Pragnesh Darji

Director

DIN:- 08858955