

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

Report on the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of **Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "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, losses, its cash flows and changes in equity 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 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 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited (Continue)

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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

The Board of Directors 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 scepticism 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited (Continue)

- 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.

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, except for the matters stated in sub-clause (2) (h) (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014;
 - 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;

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited (Continue)

- 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. The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph (b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) and in sub-clause (2) (h) (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014;
- g. 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';
- h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. (a) The management of the company has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note no. 32 of notes to standalone financial statement, 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;

(b) The management of the company has represented that, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note no. 32 of notes to standalone financial statement ,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.

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited (Continue)

(c) 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 (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

- v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.
- vi. 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 the audit trail feature is enabled, for certain direct changes to database when using certain privileged / administrative access rights which got stabilized and enabled from March 18, 2025, as described in Note 29 to the standalone financial statements. 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 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, as described in Note 29 to the standalone financial statements.

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

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

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 23-04-2025

For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 112054W/W100725
Keval Jaykumar Shah
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Keval Jaykumar Shah
Date: 2025.04.23
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Keval Shah
Partner
Membership No. 198089
UDIN -25198089BMOFFQ6615

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited

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

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

- i. a) (A) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

 (B) The company does not have any intangible assets. Accordingly, the provision of the paragraph 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable.

b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment's by which all Property, Plant and Equipments are verified by the management in a phased manner over a period of three years. 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) 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) in the nature of freehold land & buildings included in property, plant and equipment disclosed in note 4.1 disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company.

d) The company does not revalue its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

e) There are 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 on 31st March, 2025 and hence it does not carry any Inventory. Accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

b) The company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable
- iii. 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 clause 3(iii)(a) to (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited (Continue)
(Referred to in Paragraph 1of our Report of even date.)

- iv. 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.
- v. The Company has not accepted deposits as per the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. 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 is not applicable.
- vii. a). The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, income-tax and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, 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 31 March 2025, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- viii. 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 is not applicable to the Company.
- ix. a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority or any other lender.

c) The Company does not have any term loans during the year, so the provisions for clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that no funds were raised on short-term basis by the company during the year under consideration. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited (Continue)
(Referred to in Paragraph 1of our Report of even date.)

- e) The company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) & (f) of the order are not applicable to the company.
- x. a) 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 is not applicable to the Company.
- b) 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 is not applicable.
- xi. a) No fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- b) During the year, 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. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of Clauses 3 (xii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- xiii. 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. 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. 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) 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.
- b) 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) 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) & (d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited (Continue)
(Referred to in Paragraph 1of our Report of even date.)

- xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 2 Lakhs in current financial year and Rs. 1 Lakh in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. 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. On the basis of the financial ratios under Note no 24, 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 (including support letter from Ultimate Holding Company) 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. The provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable on the company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 23-04-2025

For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 112054W/W100725

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Keval Shah
Partner
Membership No. 198089
UDIN -25198089BMOFFQ6615

Annexure – B to the Independent Auditor’s Report
RE: Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited

(Referred to in Paragraph 2(g) 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 Renewable Energy Ten 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 included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

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 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 23-04-2025

For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 112054W/W100725

Keval Jaykumar Shah
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Keval Shah
Partner
Membership No. 198089
UDIN -25198089BMOFFQ6615

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	327	327
(b) Right-of-Use Assets	4.2	79	-
(c) Capital Work-In-Progress	4.3	7	1
(d) Financial Assets			
(i) Other Financial Assets	5	0	0
(e) Other Non - Current Assets	6	12	-
Total Non - Current Assets		425	328
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	1	0
(b) Other Current Assets	8	13	1
Total Current Assets		14	1
Total Assets		439	329
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	9	1	1
(b) Instruments entirely equity in nature	10	417	378
(c) Other Equity	11	(55)	(50)
Total Equity		363	329
Liabilities			
Non - Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Lease Liabilities	26	65	-
Total Non - Current Liabilities		65	-
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Lease Liabilities	26	8	-
(ii) Trade Payables	12		
-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		0	-
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	0
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	13	2	-
(b) Other Current Liabilities	14	1	0
Total Current Liabilities		11	0
Total Liabilities		76	0
Total Equity and Liabilities		439	329

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

As per our report of even date

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 112054W/W100725

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited

Keval
Jaykumar
Shah

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by Keval
Jaykumar Shah
Date: 2025.04.23
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Keval Shah

Partner

Membership No. 198089

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UMAR
PATEL

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Nilesh Kumar Patel

Director

DIN:- 09036208

JAYMIN
M.
GANDHI

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by JAYMIN M.
GANDHI
Date: 2025.04.23
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Jaymin Gandhi

Additional Director

DIN:- 10786887

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 23rd April, 2025

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 23rd April, 2025

Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended on 31st March, 2025



Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Income			
Revenue from Operations		-	-
Other Income	15	-	0
Total Income		-	0
Expenses			
Finance Costs	16	2	-
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	4.1 and 4.2	1	-
Other Expenses	17	2	1
Total Expenses		5	1
(Loss) before tax		(5)	(1)
Tax Charge / (Credit):	18		
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax Charge / (Credit)		-	-
Total Tax Charge / (Credit)		-	-
(Loss) for the year	Total A	(5)	(1)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period:		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period:		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income (Net of Tax)	Total B	-	-
Total Comprehensive (Loss) for the year (Net of Tax)	Total (A+B)	(5)	(1)
Earnings Per Equity Share (EPS) (Face Value ₹ 10 Per Share)			
Basic and Diluted EPS (₹)	22	(387.54)	(407.55)

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

As per our report of even date

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 112054W/W100725

**Keval
Jaykumar
Shah**

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Date: 2025.04.23
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Keval Shah

Partner

Membership No. 198089

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 23rd April, 2025

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited

**NILESHKUMAR
MAR
PATEL**

Digitally signed
by NILESHKUMAR
PATEL
Date: 2025.04.23
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Nilesh Kumar Patel

Director

DIN:- 09036208

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 23rd April, 2025

**JAYMIN
M.
GANDHI**

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by JAYMIN M.
GANDHI
Date: 2025.04.23
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Jaymin Gandhi

Additional Director

DIN:- 10786887

Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on 31st March, 2025

Particulars	Equity Share Capital		Instruments entirely equity in nature	Reserves and Surplus	Total
	No. of Shares	Amount		Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	10,000	1	376	(49)	328
Addition during the year (refer note 10)	-	-	2	-	2
(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Other Comprehensive Income (Net of Tax)	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive (Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	10,000	1	378	(50)	329
Addition during the year (refer note 10)	-	-	39	-	39
(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(5)	(5)
Other Comprehensive Income (Net of Tax)	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive (Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(5)	(5)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	10,000	1	417	(55)	363

(₹ in Lakhs)

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

As per our report of even date

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 112054W/W100725

Keval Jaykumar Shah
Partner
Membership No. 198089

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Keval Jaykumar Shah
Date: 2025.04.23
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For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited

NILESHKUMAR PATEL
Director
DIN:- 09036208

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JAYMIN M. GANDHI
Date: 2025.04.23
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Jaymin Gandhi
Additional Director
DIN:- 10786887

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 23rd April, 2025

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 23rd April, 2025

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
(A) Cash flow from operating activities		
(Loss) before tax	(5)	(1)
Adjustment to reconcile the Loss before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	1	-
Finance Costs	2	-
Operating (Loss) before working capital changes	(2)	(1)
Working Capital Changes:		
(Increase) / Decrease in Operating Assets		
Other Current Assets	(13)	(0)
Increase / (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities		
Trade Payables	0	0
Other Current Liabilities	1	(0)
Net Working Capital Changes	(12)	(0)
Cash (used in) operations	(14)	(1)
Less : Income Tax (Net)	-	-
Net cash (used in) operating activities (A)	(14)	(1)
(B) Cash flow from investing activities		
Capital Expenditure on acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment (including capital advances and Capital Creditors)	(15)	(1)
Net cash (used in) investing activities (B)	(15)	(1)
(C) Cash flow from financing activities		
Payment of Lease Liabilities	(9)	-
Proceeds from issuance Unsecured Perpetual Debt	39	2
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	30	2
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	1	0
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1	0

Notes to Statement of Cash flow :

Particulars

Reconciliation of Cash and cash equivalents with the Balance Sheet:

Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 7)

Balances with banks

In current accounts

For the year ended
31st March, 2025

For the year ended 31st
March, 2024

1	0
1	0

Notes:

- 1 Disclosure of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes under Para 44A as set out in Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash flows" under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2017 (as amended) is as under.

Movement for the year ended 31st March, 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2024	Net Cash Flows	New Lease Contracts	Changes in fair values / Accruals	As at 31st March, 2025
Lease Liabilities	-	(9)	80	2	73

Movement for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2023	Net Cash Flows	New Lease Contracts	Changes in fair values / Accruals	As at 31st March, 2024
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

As per our report of even date

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 112054W/W100725

Keval
Jaykumar
Shah

Keval Shah

Partner

Membership No. 198089

Digitally signed by
Keval Jaykumar Shah
Date: 2025.04.23
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For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited

NILESHK
UMAR
PATEL

Nilesh Kumar Patel

Director

DIN:- 09036208

Digitally signed by
NILESHKUMAR PATEL
Date: 2025.04.23
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JAYMIN M.
GANDHI

Jaymin Gandhi

Additional Director

DIN:- 10786887

Digitally signed
by JAYMIN M.
GANDHI
Date: 2025.04.23
20:08:55 +05'30'

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 23rd April, 2025

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 23rd April, 2025

Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited

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

1. Corporate Information

Adani Renewable Energy Ten 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: U40106GJ2021PLC120856).

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 original / acquisition cost grossed up with the amount of tax / duty benefits availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All directly attributable costs, including borrowing costs incurred up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use and for qualifying assets, are capitalised along with the respective asset.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, directly / indirectly attributable cost of bringing the asset / project to its working condition for its intended use, cost of testing whether the asset / project is functioning properly, after deducting the net proceeds from selling power generated while ensuring the asset at that location and condition are properly operational, and 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.

Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited

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

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 wind equipments, in whose case the life of the assets has been estimated at 25 years in case of wind power generation and in case of the plant and equipments for development of solar park facilities at Khavda in whose case the life of the assets has been estimated at 30 years based on assessments 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.

Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited

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

b. Capital Work in Progress

Directly and indirectly attributable Expenditure related to and incurred during implementation (net of incidental income) 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 project) / 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 and financial liability is initially measured at fair value with the exception of trade receivables that do not contain significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, the transaction cost. 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 are measured using effective interest rate (EIR) method (except for debt

Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited

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

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.

Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited

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

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. The EIR amortization 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 "n".

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)

Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited

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

to off-set the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

f. Current and non-current classification

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for determining current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities in the Balance sheet other than deferred tax assets and liabilities which are classified as non-current assets and liabilities respectively.

g. Taxation

Tax expenses comprises current tax and deferred tax. These are recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

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

Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited

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

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.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

h. Earnings per share

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

i. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

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.

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

j. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited

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

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.

k. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale, based on borrowings incurred specifically for financing the asset or the weighted average rate of all other borrowings, if no specific borrowings have been incurred for the asset. Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing cost.

l. 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

Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited

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

- (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
- (e) Uses hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease

Right of Use Assets:

The company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use).

The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer note 'o' for impairment of non-financial assets.

Lease Liability

The Company records the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application and right of use asset at an amount equal to the lease liability adjusted for any prepayments/accruals recognized in the balance sheet. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. 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.

m. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited

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

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

Other Bank deposits

Margin money comprise of bank deposits restricted as to withdrawal or usage and are used to collateralize certain debt related obligations required under the Trust and Retention Account agreement entered with the various lenders and restricted under other arrangements. Margin money bank deposits are classified as current and non-current based on management expectation of the expiration date of the underlying restrictions. Interest on these bank deposits is presented as investing cash flows.

n. 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

Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited

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

the Company. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Key Sources of Estimation uncertainty:

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

i. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

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

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

ii. Taxes

Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies and future recoverability of deferred tax assets. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realisable could reduce if the estimates of the future taxable income are reduced. In assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, the Company relies on the same forecast assumptions used elsewhere in the financial statements.

Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited**Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March 2025****iii. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets**

For determining whether property, plant and equipments are impaired, it requires an estimation of the value in use of the relevant cash generating units. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow model over the estimated useful life of the Power Plants. Further, the cash flow projections are based on estimates and assumptions relating to tariff, operational performance of the Plants, life extension plans, exchange variations, inflation, terminal value etc. which are considered reasonable by the Management.

iv. Impairment of Financial Assets

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

v. Recognition and measurement of provision and contingency

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

vi. 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.

4.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

Description of Assets	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Property, Plant and Equipment Land - Freehold	Total
I. Cost		
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	327	327
Additions during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	327	327
Additions during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	327	327
II. Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	-	-
Depreciation expense for the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	-	-
Depreciation expense for the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	-	-

Carrying amount of Property, Plant and Equipment

Description of Assets	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Property, Plant and Equipment Land - Freehold	Total
Carrying amount:		
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	327	327
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	327	327

Note:

The Company does not have any immovable property where the title deeds are not held in the name of the Company.

4.2 Right-of-use Assets

Description of Assets	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Lease Hold Land	Total
I. Cost		
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	-	-
Addition for the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	-	-
Addition for the year	80	80
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	80	80
II. Accumulated Amortisation		
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	-	-
Depreciation expense for the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	-	-
Depreciation expense for the year	1	1
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	1	1

Carrying amount of Right-of-Use Assets (₹ in Lakhs)		
Description of Assets	Land - Freehold	
	Land - Freehold	Total
Carrying amount:		
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	79	79
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	-	-

Note:

All land lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company.

4.3 Capital Work-In-Progress (CWIP)

(₹ in Lakhs)		
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Opening Balance	1	-
Additions during the year	6	1
Capitalised during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	7	1

Notes:

(i) CWIP Ageing Schedule:

a. Balance as at 31st March, 2025

	Amount in CWIP for a period of			Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
Capital Work In Progress				
Projects in progress	6	1	-	7
Total	6	1	-	7

b. Balance as at 31st March, 2024

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

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

5 Other Non-current Financial Assets

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Security Deposits	0	0
Total	0	0

6 Other Non - Current Assets

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Capital Advances	12	-
Total	12	-

Note:

For balances with related parties, refer note 23

7 Cash and Cash equivalents

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Balances with banks	1	0
In current accounts	1	0
Total	1	0

8 Other Current Assets

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Advance for supply of goods and services	11	1
Balances with Government authorities	2	-
Total	13	1

Note:

For balances with related parties, refer note 23

9 Equity Share Capital

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

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

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

b. Terms/rights attached to Equity Shares

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

c. Shares held by Holding Company

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its Holding Company is as under:

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Adani Renewable Energy Holding Nine Limited (Formerly known as Adani Green Energy Twenty One Limited)	1	1
10,000 (Previous year - 10,000) Fully Paid Up Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each (along with its nominees)		

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

	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	No. of Shares	% holding in the class	No. of Shares	% holding in the class
Adani Renewable Energy Holding Nine Limited (Formerly known as Adani Green Energy Twenty One Limited) (along with its nominees)	10,000	100%	10,000	100%
	10,000	100%	10,000	100%

e. Details of shares held by promoters

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

10 Instruments entirely equity in nature (refer below note)

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
At the beginning of the year	378	376
Add: Issued during the year	39	2
Outstanding at the end of the year	417	378

Note:

The Company has issued Unsecured Perpetual Debt to Adani Green Energy 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 debt is cumulative and at the discretion of the issuer at the rate of 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.

11 Other Equity

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Retained earnings (refer note below)		
Opening Balance	(50)	(49)
Add: (Loss) for the year	(5)	(1)
Closing Balance	(55)	(50)

Note:

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

12 Trade Payables

Trade Payables

- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 25)
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises

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

Notes:

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

a. Balance As at 31st March, 2025

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

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	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
3	Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	0	-	-	-	-	0

13 Other Financial Liabilities

Capital Creditors

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
	2	-
Total	2	-

Note:

For balances with related parties, refer note 23

14 Other Current Liabilities

Statutory Liabilities
Other Payables

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
	1	0
	0	-
Total	1	0

15 Other Income

Miscellaneous Income

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

16 Finance costs

(a) Interest Expenses on Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost :

Interest on Lease Liabilities

	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)
	2	-
(a)	2	-

(b) Other borrowing costs :

(b)	-	-
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(c) Exchange difference regarded as an adjustment to borrowing cost

(c)	-	-
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Total	Total(a+b+c)	2	-
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17 Other Expenses

Legal & Professional Expenses
Payment to Auditors
Statutory Audit Fees
Miscellaneous expenses

	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
	2	1
	0	0
	-	0
Total	2	1

18 Income Tax

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

Income Tax Expense :

Profit and loss section:

Current Tax:

Current Tax

	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
	-	-
(a)	-	-

Deferred Tax Charge / (Credit):

In respect of current year origination and reversal of temporary differences

(b)	-	-
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OCI section

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the period:

(c)	-	-
Total (a+b)	-	-

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

	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
(Loss) before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(5)	(1)
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate @ 17.16% (Previous Year @ 17.16%)	(1)	(0)
Tax Effect of :	1	0
Income and Expenses not allowed under Income Tax	-	-
Income tax recognised in statement of profit and loss at effective rate	-	-

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

(i) Contingent Liabilities :

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

(ii) Commitments :

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

20 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 and these risks are identified and measured properly.

The Company's financial liabilities comprise mainly of Trade and Other payables. The Company's financial assets comprise mainly of Cash and Cash equivalents and Other Financial Assets.

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

- Market Risk;
- Credit Risk; and
- Liquidity Risk

Market risk

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

i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company has no variable rate borrowing outstanding as at 31st March, 2025 and as at 31st March 2024 and hence, there is no impact on the Company's 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 as at 31st March 2024. Hence, the Company's profit for the year would have no impact.

iii) Price risk

The Company does not have any price risk.

Credit risk

Other Financial Assets:

This comprises mainly of deposits with banks and other intercompany receivables. Credit risk arising from these financial assets is limited and there is no collateral held against these because the counterparties are group companies, banks and recognised financial institutions. Banks and recognised financial institutions have high credit ratings assigned by the international credit rating agencies.

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
Trade Payables	12	0	-	-	0
Lease Liabilities#	26	8	35	263	306

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

#Carrying value of Lease liabilities is ₹ 73 Lakhs (Previous year is Nil)

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

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

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

21 Fair Value Measurement :

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

Particulars	FVOCI	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	1	1
Other Financial Assets	-	-	0	0
Total	-	-	1	1
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payables	-	-	0	0
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	2	2
Lease Liabilities	-	-	73	73
Total	-	-	75	75

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

Particulars	FVOCI	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	0	0
Other Financial Assets	-	-	0	0
Total	-	-	0	0
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payables	-	-	0	0
Total	-	-	0	0

Notes:

(i) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost is not materially different from its carrying value. Further, impact of time value of money is not significant for the financial instruments classified as current. Accordingly, the fair value hierarchy 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, Trade Payables, Leases and Other Financial liabilities: Fair values approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short-term maturities of these instruments.

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

	UOM	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Basic and Diluted EPS			
(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders	(₹ in Lakhs)	(5)	(1)
(Less) : Distribution on Unsecured Perpetual Securities in abeyance, net off tax	(₹ in Lakhs)	(34)	(40)
(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders		(39)	(41)
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	₹	(387.54)	(407.55)

23 Related party transactions

a. List of related parties and relationship

The Management has identified the following entities and individuals as related parties of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024 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 Company;	: S. B. Adani Family Trust (SBAFT) (controlling entity)
	: Adani Trading Services LLP (entity having significant influence)
	: Adani Properties Private Limited (entity having significant influence)
Ultimate Holding Company	: Adani Green Energy Limited
Immediate Holding Company	: Adani Renewable Energy Holding Nine Limited (Formerly known as Adani Green Energy Twenty One Limited)
Key Management Personnel	: Mr. Nilesh Kumar Patel, Director Mr. Manjeet Singh Sahdev, Director (up to 30th October, 2024) Mr. Jaymin Gandhi, Additional Director (w.e.f. 30th October, 2024) Mr. Rohan Tonage, Director

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding balances of related parties at the period-end are unsecured. There have been no guarantees 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.

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b. Transactions with Related Parties

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025		For the year ended 31st March, 2024	
	Holding Company (including Ultimate / Immediate Holding)	Fellow Subsidiaries and Subsidiaries of Ultimate Holding Company	Holding Company (including Ultimate / Immediate Holding)	Fellow Subsidiaries and Subsidiaries of Ultimate Holding Company
Borrowings (Perpetual Debt)	39	-	2	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	39	-	2	-
Reimbursement made for dues paid by	7	-	0	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	7	-	0	-

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c. Balances With Related Parties

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	Holding Company (including Ultimate / Immediate Holding)	Fellow Subsidiaries and Subsidiaries of Ultimate Holding Company	Holding Company (including Ultimate / Immediate Holding)	Fellow Subsidiaries and Subsidiaries of Ultimate Holding Company
Trade and Other Payables	-	-	0	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	-	-	0	-
Borrowings (Perpetual Debt)	417	-	378	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	417	-	378	-

24	Ratio Analysis :-					
	Particulars	UoM	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	% Variance	Remarks
i)	Current Ratio :					
	Current Assets (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)	14	1		Due to increase in other current assets and liabilities during the year.
	Current Liabilities (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)	11	0		
	Current Ratio (a/b)	Times	1.2	2.7	(53.44%)	
	a. Items included in Numerator: All types of financial and non financial current assets b. Items included in Denominator: All types of financial and non financial current liabilities					
ii)	Debt:Equity Ratio:	Not Applicable				
iii)	Debt Service coverage Ratio :	Not Applicable				
iv)	Return on Equity Ratio :					
	Net Profit after Taxes (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)	(5)	(1)		Due to increase in Unsecured Perpetual Debt during the year.
	Average Equity Shareholder's Fund (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)	363	329		
	Return on Equity Ratio (a/b)	%	(1.2%)	(0.2%)	448.35%	
	a. Items included in Numerator: Profit after tax b. Items included in Denominator: Average of Total Equity					
v)	Inventory Turnover Ratio :	Not Applicable				
vi)	Trade Receivables turnover Ratio :	Not Applicable				
vii)	Trade Payables turnover Ratio :					
	Annual Cost of Goods sold & Other expense (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)	2	1		Due to increase in other Expenses during the year.
	Average Accounts Payable (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)	0	0		
	Trade Payables turnover Ratio (a/b)	Times	6.37	3.23	96.92%	
	a. Items included in Numerator: Total Costs of Goods sold + Other expense b. Items included in Denominator: Average Trade payables					
viii)	Net Capital turnover Ratio :	Not Applicable				
ix)	Net Profit Ratio :	Not Applicable				
x)	Return on Capital Employed :					
	Earnings before Interest and Taxes (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)	(3)	(1)		Due to increase in Tangible net worth during the year
	Capital Employed (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)	428	329		
	Return on Capital Employed (a/b)	%	(0.7%)	(0.2%)	189.63%	
	a. Items included in Numerator: Profit before tax + Interest expense b. Items included in Denominator: Tangible net worth + Long term debt					
xi)	Return on Investment :	Not Applicable				

25 Due to micro, small and medium enterprises

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the year end	0	-
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 period.	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in succeeding years.	-	-

The Disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to Micro and Small Enterprises have been made in the financial statements based on the information received and available with the Company. Further in view of the Management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Act is not expected to be material. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier as at the balance sheet date. These facts have been relied upon by the auditors.

26 Leases

The Company has lease contracts for land will be used in its operations, with lease term of 30 years. The Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the lease.

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

The following is the movement in Lease liabilities:

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs) Amount
As at 31st March, 2024	-
Addition during the year	80
Interest expense incurred during the year	2
Payments of Lease Liabilities	(9)
As at 31st March, 2025	73

Classification of Lease Liabilities:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Current Lease Liabilities	8	-
Non - Current Lease Liabilities	65	-
Total	73	-

Disclosure of expenses related to Leases :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Interest expense on Lease Liabilities	2	-
Depreciation on Right of Use Assets	1	-
Total	3	-

For maturity profile of lease liabilities, refer note 20 of maturity profile of financial liabilities.

27 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.

28 Recent Pronouncements

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 Group w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Group has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

- 29** 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.

- 30** 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.

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

- 31** 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:
 1. Borrowing obtained on the basis of Security of Current Assets
 2. Willful defaulter
 3. Utilization of borrowed fund and share premium
 4. Discrepancy in utilization of borrowings
- 32** 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.
- 33 Events occurring after the Balance sheet Date**
The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to approval of the financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the financial statements. There are no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed. As of 23rd April, 2025 there are no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.
- 34 Approval of financial statements**
The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 23rd April, 2025.

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

As per our report of even date

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 112054W/W100725

Keval

Jaykumar Shah

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Keval Jaykumar Shah
Date: 2025.04.23
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Keval Shah

Partner

Membership No. 198089

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 23rd April, 2025

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Adani Renewable Energy Ten Limited

NILESHK
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PATEL
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NILESHKUMAR
PATEL
Date: 2025.04.23
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Nilesh Kumar Patel
Director
DIN:- 09036208

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 23rd April, 2025

JAYMIN
M.
GANDHI
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Date: 2025.04.23
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Jaymin Gandhi
Additional Director
DIN:- 10786887