Annual Report

2016-17

RENEW AKSHAY URJA PRIVATE LIMITED

Reference Information

Registered Office:
138, Ansal Chambers II, Bikaji Cama Place, New Delhi-110066

Corporate office:
10th Floor, DLF Square, M Block, Jacaranda Marg, DLF City, Phase II, Gurgaon-122002, Haryana

Date of Incorporation:
19th January, 2015

Statutory Auditors:
M/s. M/s S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants

Bankers:
Kotak Mahindra Bank

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the 2nd (Second) Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at Registered Office of the Company on 28th September, 2017 at 10:35 am at 138, Ansal Chambers II, Bikaji Cama Place, Delhi-110 066, the Registered Office of the Company to transact the following business:

Ordinary Business:

1. **Adoption of Financial Statement for the financial year ended March 31st, 2017**

   To receive, consider and adopt the Financial Statements of the Company for year ended March 31st, 2017 together with the Reports of Board of Directors and Auditors thereon.

2. **Appointment of Auditor for a period of 5 years.**

   *To consider and, if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification(s), the following Resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution**:*

   "**RESOLVED** that pursuant to the provisions of Section 139, 142 and all other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3(7) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the consent of Members of the Company be and is hereby accorded to appoint M/s S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants (FRN-301003E/E300005), Chartered Accountants, as Statutory Auditors of the Company for a term of 5 (Five) years from the conclusion of the this (Second) Annual General Meeting (AGM) till the conclusion of 7th Annual General Meeting to be held after the this AGM, subject to ratification of their appointment by Members of the Company at every Annual General Meeting of the Company on such remuneration as shall be fixed by the Board of Directors."

SPECIAL BUSINESS

3. **Appointment of Mr. Rahul Jain as Director of the Company not liable to retire by rotation**

   *To consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modifications, the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution**:*

   "**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder, Mr. Rahul Jain, who was appointed as Additional Director in the Board Meeting held on June 28th, 2017, be and is hereby appointed as Director of the Company not liable to retire by rotation.

   "**RESOLVED FURTHER THAT** the Board of Directors or Company Secretary of the Company be and are hereby authorized to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things including signing and filing required e-forms to be filed with the Registrar of Companies to give effect to the above resolution."

4. **Appointment of Mr. Gaurav Wadhwa as Director of the Company not liable to retire by rotation**

*To consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modifications, the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution**:*

"**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder, Mr. Gaurav Wadhwa, who was appointed as Additional Director in the Board Meeting held on June 28th, 2017, be and is hereby appointed as Director of the Company not liable to retire by rotation.

"**RESOLVED FURTHER THAT** the Board of Directors or Company Secretary of the Company be and are hereby authorized to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things including signing and filing required e-forms to be filed with the Registrar of Companies to give effect to the above resolution."

5. **To ratify the remuneration of Cost Auditors for the Financial Year 2017-18**

*To consider and, if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification(s), the following Resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution:***

"**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to Section 148 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder, as amended from time to time, the Company hereby ratifies the remuneration (plus applicable service tax and out of pocket expenses) finalized by the Board of Directors to M/s. Sanjay Arya & Associates (Firm Registration No. 102619), who have been appointed by the Board of Directors as the Cost Auditors of the Company, to conduct the audit of the cost records of the Company for the Financial Year ending March 31st, 2018."

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
ReNew Akshay Urja Private Limited

Raman Singh
Company Secretary
ACS-32716

Place: Gurgaon
Date: 25th July, 2017

ReNew POWER

NOTES:

1. A MEMBER ENTITLED TO ATTEND AND VOTE AT THE MEETING IS ENTITLED TO APPOINT A PROXY TO ATTEND AND VOTE INSTEAD OF HIMSELF AND SUCH PROXY NEED NOT BE A MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.

2. A proxy shall not have the right to speak and shall not be entitled to vote except on a poll.

3. Proxies, if any, in order to be effective must be received at the Company's Registered Office, either in person or through post, not later than 48 hours before the time fixed for holding the meeting.

4. A member holding more than 10% of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights may appoint a single person as proxy and such person shall not act as a proxy for any other person / shareholder.

5. Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of the business item set out above is annexed hereto.

6. Documents, if any, referred to in the Addendum Notice may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company on any working day during business hours between 10.30 A.M to 12.30 P.M. up to the date of Meeting.

7. The details as required under the Secretarial Standards on General Meetings issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI), of Director seeking appointment at this Annual General Meeting in respect of the business item set out above is annexed hereto.

STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 102 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

ITEM NO. 3: Appointment of Mr. Rahul Jain as Director of the Company not liable to retire by rotation

The Board of Directors appointed at their meeting held on June 28th, 2017 appointed Mr. Rahul Jain (DIN-07641891) as an Additional Director in terms of Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013 who holds office up to the date of this Annual General Meeting. The Company has received a notice from ReNew Solar Power Private Limited, Member of the Company, proposing the appointment of Mr. Rahul Jain as a Director.

The Board of Directors propose the appointment of Mr. Rahul Jain as the Director not liable to retire by rotation and recommend the resolution as an Ordinary Resolution as set out in Item No. 3 for the approval of the Shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Other than Mr. Rahul Jain, none of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives are concerned or interested in the proposed Ordinary Resolution.

a. Director and Manager (Except Mr. Rahul Jain and his relatives - None
b. Every other Key Managerial Personnel - None
c. Relatives of persons mentioned in (i) and (ii) - None

Your Directors recommend the Resolution in Item No. 3, as Ordinary Resolution for your approval.

ITEM NO. 4: Appointment of Mr. Gaurav Wadhwa as Director of the Company not liable to retire by rotation

The Board of Directors appointed at their meeting held on June 28th, 2017 appointed. Gaurav Wadhwa (DIN-07641926) as an Additional Director in terms of Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013 who holds office up to the date of this Annual General Meeting. The Company has received a notice from ReNew Solar Power Private Limited, Member of the Company, proposing the appointment of Mr. Gaurav Wadhwa as a Director.

The Board of Directors propose the appointment of Mr. Gaurav Wadhwa as the Director not liable to retire by rotation and recommend the resolution as an Ordinary Resolution as set out in Item No. 4 for the approval of the Shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Other than Mr. Gaurav Wadhwa, none of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives are concerned or interested in the proposed Ordinary Resolution.

a. Director and Manager (Except Mr. Gaurav Wadhwa and his relatives - None
b. Every other Key Managerial Personnel - None
c. Relatives of persons mentioned in (i) and (ii) - None

Your Directors recommend the Resolution in Item No. 4, as Ordinary Resolution for your approved.

ITEM NO.5: To ratify the remuneration of Cost Auditors for the Financial Year 2017-18

In accordance with the provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the Company is required to appoint Cost Auditors to audit the cost records of the applicable products of the Company relating to the business.

The Board has appointed M/s. Sanjay Arya & Associates as the Cost Auditors of the Company for the Financial Year 2017-18 on remuneration as decided by Directors of the Company.

In terms of Section 148 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force), the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors has to be approved / ratified by the shareholders of the Company.

The concern or interest, financial or otherwise in respect of agenda no. 5 under Special Business of:

i. Director and Manager	- None
ii. Every other Key Managerial Personnel	- None
iii. Relatives of persons mentioned in (i) and (ii)	- None

Your Directors recommend the Resolution in Item No. 5, as Ordinary Resolution for your approval.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
ReNewAkshay Urja Private Limited

Raman Singh
Company Secretary
ACS-32716

Place: Gurgaon
Date: 25th July, 2017

Form No. MGT-11
Proxy form
[Pursuant to section 105(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 19(3) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

CIN:	U40300DL2015PTC275651
Name of the company:	ReNew Akshay Urja Private Limited
Registered office:	138, Ansal Chamber – II, Bikaji Cama Place, New Delhi-110066

Name of the member(s):
Registered address:
Email Id:
Folio No./Client Id:
DP ID:

I/We, being the member (s) of .... shares of the above named company, hereby appoint

1.	Name:	
	Address:	
	E-mail Id:	
	Signature:	

2.	Name:	
	Address:	
	E-mail Id:	
	Signature:	

3.	Name:	
	Address:	
	E-mail Id:	
	Signature:	

as my/our proxy to attend and vote (on a poll) for me/us and on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Company, to be held on _____ the ________ 2017 at ___ pm. at 138, Ansal Chamber – II, Bikaji Cama Place, New Delhi-110066, Haryana and at any adjournment thereof in respect of such resolutions as are indicated below:

Resolution No.	Particulars
1.	Adoption of Financial Statement for the financial year ended March 31st ,2017
2.	Appointment of Auditor for a period of 5 years.
3.	Appointment of Mr. Rahul Jain as Director of the Company not liable to retire by rotation
4.	Appointment of Mr. Gaurav Wadhwa as Director of the Company not liable to retire by rotation
5.	To ratify the remuneration of Cost Auditors for the Financial Year 2017-18

Signed this...... day of......... 20....

Signature of shareholder

Signature of Proxy holder(s)

Note: This form of proxy in order to be effective should be duly completed and deposited at the Registered Office of the Company, before the commencement of the Meeting.

RENEW AKSHAY URJA PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN No: U40300DL2015PTC275651
(Registered office: 138, Ansal Chamber – II, Bikaji Cama Place, NEW DELHI-110066)

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
ATTENDANCE SLIP

Name of the Attending Member/Proxy (in Block Letters): ___________________________

Folio No.: ____________________ No. of shares: ____________________

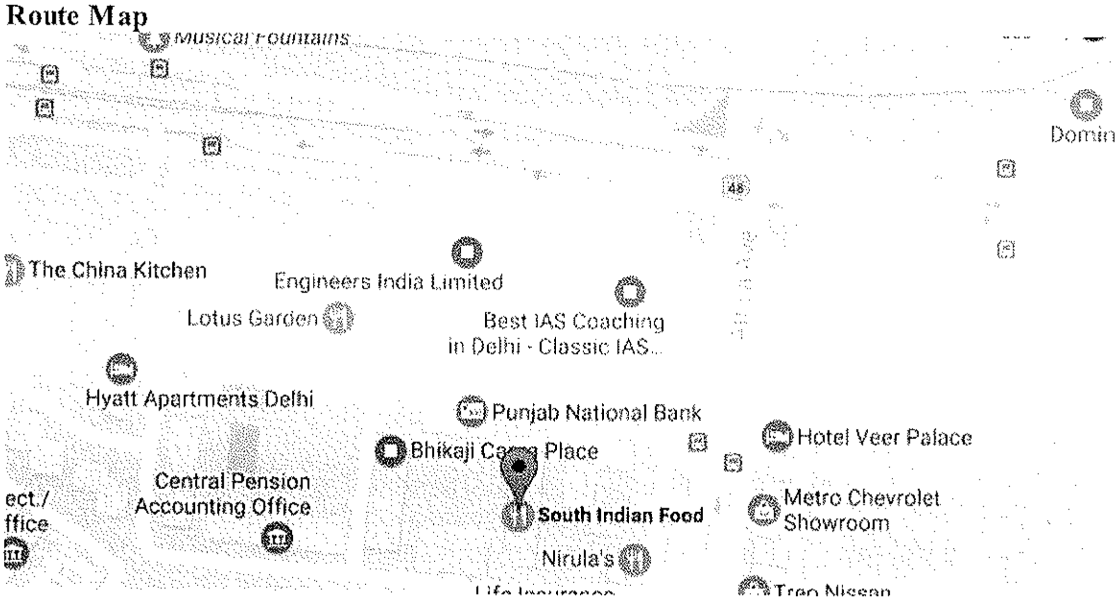
I hereby record my presence at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company being held on _____ the ____ 2017 at ______. at 138, Ansal Chambers-II, Bikaji Cama Place, New Delhi-110066.

....
Signature of the Attending Member/Proxy/ Authorised Representative

Notes:

1. A Member/Proxy/ Authorised representative attending the meeting must fill in and sign this Attendance Slip and hand it over at the entrance.
2. Member intending to appoint a proxy, should complete the Proxy Form given below and deposit it at the Company's Registered Office before the commencement of the Meeting.

Route Map



ReNew Akshay Urja Private Limited

CIN NO. U40300DL2015PTC275651

Corporate Office: 10th Floor, DLF Square, M Block, Jacaranda Marg, DLF City, Phase II, Gurgaon-122002, Haryana **Regd. Office:** 138, Ansal Chambers II, Bikaji Cama Place, Delhi-110066Ph. No. 0124-4896670, Fax: 0124-4896672Website: www.renewpower.in, Email Id: info@renewpower.in

ADDENDUM NOTICE

Addendum to the Notice of 2nd Annual General Meeting of the Members of "ReNew Akshay Urja Private Limited" slated on Thursday, September 28th, 2017 at 10.35 am at 138, Ansal Chambers II, Bikaji Cama Place, Delhi-110 066, the Registered Office of the Company transact following:

Special Business:

On September 13th, 2017 Mr. IK PYO Kim the nominee Director of Hanwha Q Cells Corporations resigned from the post of Directorship. In his place Mr. Beum Ho Joe has been appointed as the nominee Director of Hanwha Q Cells Corporations on September 13th, 2017.

As the notice was received from Hanwha Q Cells Corporation subsequent to the circulation of the Notice of the forthcoming Annual General Meeting slated on September 28th, 2017, an addendum to the notice is being circulated to the members in terms of Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the members are requested to consider, and if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification(s), the following resolution as a Special Resolution:

Appointment of Mr. Beum Ho Joe as Director of the Company not liable to retire by rotation

*To consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modifications, the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution**:*

"**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder, Mr. Beum Ho Joe, who was appointed as Additional Director in the Board Meeting held on September 13th, 2017, be and is hereby appointed as Director of the Company not liable to retire by rotation.

"**RESOLVED FURTHER THAT** the Board of Directors or Company Secretary of the Company be and are hereby authorized to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things including signing and filing required e-forms to be filed with the Registrar of Companies to give effect to the above resolution."

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
ReNewAkshay Urja Private Limited

Raman Singh
Company Secretary
ACS-32716

Place: Gurgaon
Date: 13th September, 2017

ReNew Akshay Urja Private Limited
CIN NO. U40300DL2015PTC275651
Corporate Office: 10th Floor, DLF Square, M Block, Jacaranda Marg, DLF City, Phase II, Gurgaon-122002, Haryana **Regd. Office:** 138, Ansal Chambers II, Bikaji Cama Place, Delhi-110066Ph. No. 0124-4896670, Fax: 0124-4896672Website: www.renewpower.in, Email Id: info@renewpower.in

ReNew POWER

NOTES:

1. A MEMBER ENTITLED TO ATTEND AND VOTE AT THE MEETING IS ENTITLED TO APPOINT A PROXY TO ATTEND AND VOTE INSTEAD OF HIMSELF AND SUCH PROXY NEED NOT BE A MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.

2. A proxy shall not have the right to speak and shall not be entitled to vote except on a poll.

3. Proxies, if any, in order to be effective must be received at the Company's Registered Office, either in person or through post, not later than 48 hours before the time fixed for holding the meeting.

4. A member holding more than 10% of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights may appoint a single person as proxy and such person shall not act as a proxy for any other person / shareholder.

5. Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of the business item set out above is annexed hereto.

6. Documents, if any, referred to in the Addendum Notice may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company on any working day during business hours between 10.30 A.M to 12.30 P.M. up to the date of Meeting.

7. The details as required under the Secretarial Standards on General Meetings issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI), of Director seeking appointment at this Annual General Meeting in respect of the business item set out above is annexed hereto.

STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 102 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

Appointment of Mr. Beum Ho Joe as Director of the Company not liable to retire by rotation

The Board of Directors appointed at their meeting held on September 13th, 2017 appointed Mr. Beum Ho Joe (DIN- 07859757) as an Additional Director in terms of Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013 who holds office up to the date of this Annual General Meeting. The Company has received a notice from Hanwha Q Cells Corporations, Member of the Company, proposing the appointment of Mr. Beum Ho Joe as a Director.

The Board of Directors propose the appointment of Mr. Beum Ho Joe as the Director not liable to retire by rotation and recommend the resolution as an Ordinary Resolution as set out in Item mentioned above for the approval of the Shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Other than Mr. Beum Ho Joe, none of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives are concerned or interested in the proposed Ordinary Resolution.

a. Director and Manager (Except Mr. Beum Ho Joe and his relatives - None
b. Every other Key Managerial Personnel - None
c. Relatives of persons mentioned in (i) and (ii) - None

Your Directors recommend the Resolution, as Ordinary Resolution for your approval.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
ReNewAkshay Urja Private Limited

Raman Singh
Company Secretary
ACS-32716

Place: Gurgaon
Date: 13th September, 2017

ReNew Akshay Urja Private Limited
CIN NO. U40300DL2015PTC275651
Corporate Office: 10th Floor, DLF Square, M Block, Jacaranda Marg, DLF City, Phase II, Gurgaon-122002, Haryana **Regd. Office:** 138, Ansal Chambers II, Bikaji Cama Place, Delhi-110066Ph. No. 0124-4896670, Fax: 0124-4896672Website: www.renewpower.in, Email Id: info@renewpower.in

RENEW AKSHAY URJA PRIVATE LIMITED
BOARD'S REPORT

To
The Members,

The Board hereby presents the 2nd Board's Report along with Company's Financial Statements for the Financial Year ended March 31st, 2017:

FINANCIAL SUMMARY/ HIGHLIGHTS

The performance of the Company for the financial year ended March 31st, 2017 is summarized below:

Particulars	Standalone	
Income	**2016-17**	**2015-16**
Revenue from operations	1,170,329,709	-
Other Income	51,277,551	66,464,228
Total Revenue (I)	1,221,607,260	66,464,228
Expenses		
Cost of goods sold	-	-
Employee benefit expense	-	-
Other expenses	158,553,267	54,630
Total (II)	**158,553,267**	**54,630**
Earning/(loss) before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) (I) - (II)	**1,063,053,992**	**66,409,598**
Depreciation and amortization expense	320,445,231	-
Finance cost	517,515,070	687,131
Profit for the year	**225,093,691**	**65,722,467**
Current tax	48,546,870	26,237,364
Deferred tax	(48,473,374)	2,105
Earlier year tax	-	-
Profit after tax	**225,020,194**	**39,482,998**
Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserves	-	-
Net Worth	**2,638,980,416**	**2,561,568,669**

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW

During the year under review, the company has earned a profit of Rs. **225,093,691** against Rs. **65,722,467** profit in the previous year.

DIVIDEND

No dividend is being recommended by the Board of your Company

OPERATIONS

The Company's following project got operational during the year successfully in the state of Telangana as per below mentioned table:

S. No.	Name of Project	Capacity of Project in MWs	District	State of India	Commissioned Status on 31st March, 2017	Commissioned Status after 31st March, 2017
1	Veltoor	100	Mehbubnagar	Telangana	100	100
2	Sadashivpeth	24	Medak	Telangana	24	24
	Total	**124**			**124 MWs**	**124 MWs**

There has been no change in the nature of business of the Company during the year.

HOLDING SUBSIDIARY RELATIONSHIP

The Company was incorporated as a wholly owned subsidiary of M/s ReNew Solar Power Private Limited on **19th January, 2015.** Thereafter vide **Joint Venture Agreement entered on 18th June, 2015** M/s **Hanwha Q Cells Corporation** invested in the company and presently M/s ReNew Solar Power Private limited holds 56% stake in Equity share capital of the company.

INVESTMENT BY HANWHA Q CELLS CORPORATION PURSUANT TO THE JOINT VENTURE AGREEMENT

In the year 2015-16 the company entered into a **Joint Venture Agreement entered on 18th June, 2015** with M/s **Hanwha Q Cells Corporation**("Hanwha"), pursuant to which Hanwha invested INR 109,12,00,000 into the company in the form of 58,53,571 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each at the premium of Rs. 91/- per share and 41,66,577 Compulsorily Convertible Debentures of Rs. 120/- each.

However during the year under review there has been no such investment.

SHARE CAPITAL

i. **INCREASE IN THE AUTHORIZED SHARE CAPITAL**

During the year under there has been no change in the Authorized Share Capital of the Company

PUBLIC DEPOSITS

The Company has not accepted any deposit during the year under review which fall under Chapter V of the Companies Act, 2013 read the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.

AUDITORS

M/s Bhandari Dastur Gupta & Associates (Firm Registration No.119739W), Chartered Accountants were appointed as the Statutory Auditors of the Company in the Annual General Meeting held on 28th September, 2016 to hold the office of auditors till the conclusion of 6th Sixth Annual General Meeting.

However on March 17th, 2017 **M/s BDG & Associates (Formerly Bhandari Dastur Gupta & Associates)** (Firm Registration No.119739W), resigned from the office of Statutory Auditors. Therefore M/s S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants (FRN - 301003E/E300005) was appointed as the statutory Auditors for the Year 2016-17 and who shall hold office till the conclusion of 2nd Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Accordingly the Board recommends the appointment of M/s S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants (FRN - 301003E/E300005), as Statutory Auditors of the Company by the Members in the ensuing Annual General Meeting for a period of five years.

M/s Sanjay Arya & Associates, Cost Accountants (Firm Registration No. 102619) is proposed to be appointed as Cost Auditors of the Company as per the provisions of Section 148 of Companies Act, 2013 to audit the cost records for the Financial Year 2017-18 at a remuneration as may be decided by the Board. The remuneration of the Cost Auditor is subject to the ratification by the shareholders in the ensuing Annual general meeting.

Accordingly the Board recommends ratification of their remuneration at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

AUDITORS' REPORT

The observations made by the Auditors in the Auditors' Report are self- explanatory and do not call for any further comments.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY AND TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION

As required under Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act 2013 read with rule 8 of Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014, details of conservation of energy, technology absorption, foreign exchange earnings and outgo are as follows:

A) **Conservation of energy:**

Energy conservation is an area of priority and the Company has made all efforts to ensure continuous monitoring and improvement in energy consumption in all its offices.

(B) **Technology absorption:**

Being in the business of providing clean energy, the Company is constantly looking at innovation and technology absorption to increase production efficiency in its business.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

During the current period, there was no Foreign Exchange Earning.

DIRECTORS

Changes in Directors & Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)

The Composition of Board of Directors as on March 31st, 2017 is as per the following details.

S.No	Name	Designation
1	Mr. Parag Sharma	Director
2.	Mr. Kailash Vaswani	Director
3.	Mr. IK Pyo Kim	Director

However, on June 28th, 2017 Mr. Parag Sharma and Mr. Kailash Vasant Vaswani resigned from the office of Directors and Mr. Rahul Jain and Mr. Gaurav Wadhwa have been appointed as the Directors of the Company effective June 28th, 2017. During the year under review, Mr. Raman Singh was appointed as the Company Secretary of the Company.

NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of the Company duly met 5 (Five) times during the period from 1st April, 2016 to 31st March 2017 as per the below mentioned details.

S. No.	Date of Meeting	Attended by		
		Parag Sharma	Kailash Vasant Vaswani	Ik Pyo Kim
1.	24-May-2016	Yes	Yes	Yes (Through Webex)
2.	07-June-2016	Yes	Yes	NO
3.	02-Sept-2016	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.	19-Dec-2016	Yes	Yes	NO
5.	22-March-2017	Yes	Yes	NO
	Total	**05**	**05**	**02**

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE (CSR)

As per the provision of Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy), Rules 2014, it is required that every Company having a Net Worth of Rupees Five Hundred Crore or more, or Turnover of Rupees One Thousand

Crore or more or a Net Profit of Rupees Five Crore or more during any of the three preceding financial year shall constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee of the Board consisting of two or more Directors. Companies which fall under the above criteria shall ensure that they spend, in every financial year, at least two per cent of the average Net Profits of the Company made during the three immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy.

The Company met the parameters specified by the Act in the financial year 2015-16 and it has set up its Corporate Social responsibility committee by way of a resolution by Circulation on on March 17^{th}, 2017 stating therein the mandate of the committee. The Committee met once during the year on 17^{th} March, 2017:

S. No.	Date of Meeting	Attended by		
		Parag Sharma	Kailash Vasant Vaswani	Ik Pyo Kim
1	17-March-2017	Yes	Yes	NO
	Total	**01**	**01**	**00**

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEE OR INVESTMENTS UNDER SECTION 186

The Company has not entered into any transactions that covered under the provision of section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

SIGNIFICANT AND THE MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS

There are no significant material orders passed by the Regulators/Courts which would impact the going concern status of the Company and its future operations.

DISCLOSURE OF VIGIL MECHANISM

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 177(9) and (10) of the Companies Act 2013, the Company has established Vigil Mechanism to report genuine concerns.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party transactions that were entered during the financial year 2016-17 were on an arm's length basis and were in the ordinary course of business and do not attract the provisions of Section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. The details of the transactions as required in Form AOC 2 are enclosed herewith as '**Annexure B**' forming part of Directors Report.

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

Risks are events, situations or circumstances which may lead to negative consequences on the Company's businesses. Risk management is a structured approach to manage uncertainty. A formal enterprise wide approach to Risk Management is being proposed to be adopted by the Company and key risks will now be managed within a unitary framework.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

To the best of their knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations obtained by them, your directors make the following statements in terms of section 134(3)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013:

(a) In the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;
(b) The directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and of the profit and loss of the company for that period;

(c) The directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

(d) The directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and

(e) The directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS, IF ANY, AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY WHICH HAVE OCCURRED BETWEEN THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR OF THE COMPANY TO WHICH THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS RELATE AND THE DATE OF THE REPORT

There has been no material change or commitment, affecting the financial position of the Company which have occurred between March 31st, 2017 and the date of this Report.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM AND THEIR ADEQUACY

The Company has adequate system of internal control to safeguard and protect from loss, unauthorized use or disposition of its assets. All the transactions are properly authorized, recorded and reported to the Management. The Company is following all the applicable

Accounting Standards for properly maintaining the books of accounts and reporting financial statements.

In terms of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the Company has appointed M/s. Narendra Singhania & Co., Chartered Accountants (Firm Regn. No. 009781N), as the Internal Auditors of the Company.

PERSONNEL

During the period under consideration there was no employee in the Company. Therefore no one was in receipt of any remuneration exceeding the sum prescribed under section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(2) of the companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Directors wish to take this opportunity to express their sincere thanks to all the investors, shareholders and stakeholders for the faith and confidence they have reposed in the Company. The directors also wish to place on record their deep appreciation for the employees for the hard work, commitment and dedication shown throughout the period.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD
ReNewAkshay Urja Private Limited

Rahul Jain
Director
DIN – 07641891

Gaurav Wadhwa
Director
DIN – 07641926

Date – July 25th, 2017
Place - Gurgaon

Form No. AOC-2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto.

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis: The Company has not entered into any such transaction during the year.'

(a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship: Not applicable
(b) Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions: Not Applicable
(c) Duration of the contracts / arrangements/transactions: Not applicable
(d) Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any: Not Applicable
(e) Justification for entering into such contracts or arrangements or transactions: Not Applicable
(f) date(s) of approval by the Board: Not Applicable
(g) Amount paid as advances, if any: Not Applicable
(h) Date on which the special resolution was passed in general meeting as required under first proviso to section 188: Not applicable

2. Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis:

Name of the Related party	ReNew Power Ventures Private Limited and ReNew Solar Power Private Limited
Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions	Management Consultancy Agreement
Duration of the contracts / arrangements/transactions	5 (Five) Year
Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any:	Services relating to pre-commissioning work and Operations and Maintenance Services for running of wind power plants
Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any:	22 March, 2017
Amount paid as advances, if any:	NIL

Rahul Jain
DIN- 07641891
Director
Date: 25-Jul-17

Gaurav Wadhwa
DIN - 07641926
Director

ReNew POWER

ANNEXURE "C"

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

[Pursuant to clause (o) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 9 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility) Rules, 2014]

1. A brief outline of the Company's CSR policy, including overview of projects or programs proposed to be undertaken and a reference to the web-link to the CSR policy and projects or programs.

   ReNew Power is committed to the highest standards of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) through programs that improve and empower the quality of lives of women and children in the community. ReNew India Initiatives (RII) are based on three broad indicators of development: **Human, Social** and **Natural** capital.

CSR Policy stated herein below:

Weblink:

http://renewpower.in/corporate-social-responsibility/

2. The Composition of the CSR Committee as on March 31st, 2017:

   1. Mr. Parag Sharma
   2. Mr. Kailash Vasant Vaswani
   3. Mr. Ik Pyo Kim

3. Average net profit of the company for last three financial years

   Average Net Profit: INR 245,38,859

4. Prescribed CSR Expenditure (two per cent of the amount as in item 3 above)

The Company is required to spend Rs. 4,90,777 towards CSR. The Company has complied with Section 135 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

5. Details of CSR spent during the financial year.

(a) Total amount to be spent for the financial year; Rs. 4,90,777 (Actual spent Rs. 5,72,733) team

(b) Amount unspent, if any; Nil

(c) Manner in which the amount spent during the financial year is detailed below.

S. No.	CSR project or activity identified	Sector in which the project is covered	Projects or program (1)Local Area or other (2)Specify the state and district where the projects or program was undertaken	Amount outlay (Budget) Project or Programs wise	Amount spent on the project or programs Sub-heads: (1)Direct expenditure on projects or programs (2)Overheads	Cumulative Expenditure upto the reporting period* (unaudited)	Amount spent: Direct or through implementing Agency
1	Education, School infrastructure upgradation, Water Security, Water Security	Rural Development	Mulkanoor, Karimnagar	5,72,733	Direct expenditure on projects	5,72,733	Implementing Agency

*Details of Implementing Agency

*Name of NGO Partner/Implementing Agency
1. **Society for Educational Welfare and Economic Development,** Address: 81/2, 2nd Floor opposite STC housing colony, Shri Aurobindo Marg, Adhchini, New Delhi-110017

6. In case the Company has failed to spend the two per cent of the average net profit of the last three financial years or any part thereof, the company shall provide the reasons for not spending the amount in its Board report.

7. A responsibility statement of the CSR Committee that the implementation and monitoring of CSR Policy, is in compliance with CSR objectives and Policy of the Company

As a part of our high level CSR strategy we have designed the ReNew India Initiative (RII), a holistic pan India program which has a sustainable impact across various communities at the grassroots and urban level. This is implemented in partnership with various stakeholders such as NGOS, ReNew employees, the central and local government, India Inc, investors etc. The goal of the Board is to ensure optimum utilization of resources in a planned and coordinated manner to magnify impact.

ReNew Akshay Urja Private Limited

Rahul Jain	**Gaurav Wadhwa**
Director	**Director**
DIN – 07641891	**DIN – 07641926**

Date – July 25th, 2017
Place - Gurgaon

FORM NO. MGT 9

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

As on financial year ended on 31.03.2017

Pursuant to Section 92 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Company (Management & Administration) Rules, 2014.

I. REGISTRATION & OTHER DETAILS:		
1	CIN	U40300DL2015PTC275651
2	Registration Date	1/19/2015
3	Name of the Company	ReNew Akshay Urja Private Limited
4	Category/Sub-category of the Company	Company Limited By Shares/Indian Non Government Company
5	Address of the Registered office & contact details	138, Ansal Chamber-II, Bikaji Cama Place, New Delhi-110066/ 0124- 4896670
6	Whether listed company	Not Listed
7	Name, Address & contact details of the Registrar & Transfer Agent, if any.	Karvy Computershare Private Limited/ Plot No. 17 to 24, Vitlalrao Nagar, Madhapur, Hyderabad-500081/ 23420815-24

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

(All the business activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover of the company shall be stated)

S. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product/service	% to total turnover of the company
1	Generation, Transmission, Distribution and supply of Electricity other than for Captive Generation.	40108	100%
2			
3			

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

SN	Name and address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate	% of shares held	Applicable Section
1	ReNew Solar Power Private Limited	U40300DL2012PTC236953	Holding	56%	2(46)

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN

(Equity share capital breakup as percentage of total equity)

(i) Category-wise Share Holding

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year [As on 1-April-2016]				No. of Shares held at the end of the year [As on 31-March-2017]				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoters									
(1) Indian									
a) Individual/ HUF			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
b) Central Govt			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
c) State Govt(s)			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
d) Bodies Corp.	7,449,999	-	7,449,999	56.00%	7,449,999	-	7,449,999	100.00%	0.00%
e) Banks / FI			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
f) Any other (Nominee)		1	1	0.00%		1	1	0.00%	0.00%
Sub Total (A) (1)	7,449,999	1	7,450,000	56.00%	7,449,999	1	7,450,000	100.00%	0.00%
(2) Foreign									
a) NRI Individuals			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
b) Other Individuals			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
c) Bodies Corp.			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
d) Any other			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
Sub Total (A) (2)	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%

TOTAL (A)	7,449,999	1	7,450,000	56.00%	7,449,999	1	7,450,000	100.00%	0.00%
B. Public Shareholding									
1. Institutions									
a) Mutual Funds			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
b) Banks / FI			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
c) Central Govt			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
d) State Govt(s)			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
e) Venture Capital Funds			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
f) Insurance Companies			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
g) FIIs			-	0.00%		-	-	0.00%	0.00%
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
i) Others (specify)			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
Sub-total (B)(1):-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
2. Non-Institutions									
a) Bodies Corp.									
i) Indian			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
ii) Overseas		5,853,571	5,853,571	44.00%			-	0.00%	-100.00%
b) Individuals									
i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 1 lakh			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs 1 lakh			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
c) Others (specify)									
Non Resident Indians			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
Overseas Corporate Bodies			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
Foreign Nationals			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
Clearing Members			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
Trusts			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
Foreign Bodies - D R			-	0.00%			-	0.00%	0.00%
Sub-total (B)(2):-	-	5,853,571	5,853,571	44.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	-100.00%
Total Public (B)	-	5,853,571	5,853,571	44.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	-100.00%
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs			-	0.00%				0.00%	0.00%
Grand Total (A+B+C)	7,449,999	5,853,572	13,303,571	100.00%	7,449,999	1	7,450,000	100.00%	-100.00%

(ii) Shareholding of Promoter

SN	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year			% change in shareholding during the year
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged/ encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	
1	ReNew Solar Power Private Limited	7,449,999	56.00%	56%	7,449,999	100.00%		0.00%
2	Kailash Vasant Vaswani (Nominee)	1	0.00%		1	0.00%		0.00%

There has been a Joint Venture with Hanwha Q Cells Corporation which has brought holding percentage of Promotor i.e. ReNew Solar Power Private Limited from 100% to 56%

(iii) Change in Promoters' Shareholding (specify, if there is no change): ReNew Solar Power Private Limited - No Change

SN	Particulars	Date	Reason	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
				No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares
	At the beginning of the year			7,450,000		7,450,000	
	Changes during the year						
	At the end of the year			7,450,000		7,450,000	

(iv) **Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders**

*(Other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs): **Hanwha Q Cells Corporation***

SN	For each of the Top 10 shareholders	Date	Reason	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
				No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares
1	Name						
	At the beginning of the year				0.00%		0.00%
	Changes during the year	6/18/2015	Allot	5,853,571	44.00%	5,853,571	78.57%
	At the end of the year				0.00%		0.00%
2	Name						
	At the beginning of the year				0.00%		0.00%
	Changes during the year				0.00%		0.00%
	At the end of the year				0.00%		0.00%

(v) **Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:**

SN	Shareholding of each Directors and each Key Managerial Personnel	Date	Reason	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
				No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares
1	Name						
	At the beginning of the year				0.00%		0.00%
	Changes during the year				0.00%		0.00%
	At the end of the year				0.00%		0.00%
2	Name						
	At the beginning of the year				0.00%		0.00%
	Changes during the year				0.00%		0.00%
	At the end of the year				0.00%		0.00%

V. INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment.

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	5,244,500,161.40	936,777.86		5,245,436,939.26
ii) Interest due but not paid				-
iii) Interest accrued but not due				-
Total (i+ii+iii)	5,244,500,161.40	936,777.86	-	5,245,436,939.26
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
* Addition	1,566,324,784.11	50,229,187.14		1,616,553,971.25
* Reduction	(118,144,338.35)			(118,144,338.35)
Net Change	1,448,180,445.76	50,229,187.14	-	1,498,409,632.90
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	6,611,179,119.16	51,037,746.00		6,662,216,865.16

ii) Interest due but not paid				-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	81,501,488.00	128,219.00		81,629,707.00
Total (i+ii+iii)	6,692,680,607.16	51,165,965.00	-	6,743,846,572.16

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager:

SN.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/WTD/ Manager		Total Amount
	Name			(Rs/Lac)
	Designation			
1	Gross salary			
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961			-
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961			-
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income- tax Act, 1961			-
2	Stock Option			-
3	Sweat Equity			-
4	Commission			-
	- as % of profit			-
	- others, specify			-
5	Others, please specify			-
	Total (A)	-	-	-
	Ceiling as per the Act			

B. Remuneration to other Directors

SN.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors			Total Amount
					(Rs/Lac)
1	Independent Directors				
	Fee for attending board committee meetings				-
	Commission				-
	Others, please specify				-
	Total (1)	-	-	-	-
2	Other Non-Executive Directors				-
	Fee for attending board committee meetings				-
	Commission				-
	Others, please specify				-
	Total (2)	-	-	-	-
	Total (B)=(1+2)	-	-	-	-
	Total Managerial Remuneration				-
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act				

C. Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel other than MD/Manager/WTD

SN.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Key Managerial Personnel			Total Amount
	Name				(Rs/Lac)
	Designation	CEO	CFO	CS	
1	Gross salary				
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961				-
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax				-
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income- tax Act, 1961				-
2	Stock Option				-
3	Sweat Equity				-
	Commission				

4	- as % of profit				-
	- others, specify				-
5	Others, please specify				-
	Total	-	-	-	-

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES:

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty / Punishment/ Compounding fees imposed	Authority [RD / NCLT/ COURT]	Appeal made, if any (give Details)
A. COMPANY					
Penalty					
Punishment					
Compounding					
B. DIRECTORS					
Penalty					
Punishment					
Compounding					
C. OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT					
Penalty					
Punishment					
Compounding					

Rahul Jain
DIN- 07641891
Director
Date: 25-Jul-17

Gaurav Wadhwa
DIN - 07641926
Director

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants

Golf View Corporate Tower-B
Sector-42, Sector Road
Gurgaon-122 002, Haryana, India
Tel : +91 124 464 4000
Fax : +91 124 464 4050

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **ReNew Akshay Urja Private Limited**

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of ReNew Akshay Urja Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the 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 of these Ind AS 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified 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 of 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder. We conducted our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP
GURGAON

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2017, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2016 ("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 1 a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

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 purpose of our audit;

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

(c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

(e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2017, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2017, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act;

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

   ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts – Refer Note 27 to the financial statements.

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. As per books of accounts of the Company and as represented by the management of the Company, the Company did not have cash balance as on November 8, 2016 and December 30, 2016 and has no cash dealings during this period.

Other Matter

The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2016 included in these standalone Ind AS financial statements, are based on the previously issued statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 audited by the predecessor auditor whose report for the period ended March 31, 2016 dated June 7, 2016 expressed an unmodified opinion on those standalone financial statements, as adjusted for the differences in the accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to the Ind AS, which have been audited by us. Further, as detailed in Note 38C to the financial statements, the transition date opening balance sheet as at April 01, 2015 prepared in accordance with Ind AS, included in these standalone Ind AS financial statements, have been audited by the predecessor auditor. The report of the opening balance sheet dated July 25, 2017 expressed an unmodified opinion.

For **S.R. Batliboi & CO. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP * GURGAON

per Amit Chugh
Partner
Membership Number: 505244
Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: July 25, 2017

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 of our report of even date under section 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements'

Re: ReNew Akshay Urja Private Limited ("the Company")

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) Fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given by the management the title deeds of immovable properties included in property, plant and equipment, except for freehold land amounting to Rs. 20 million as at March 31, 2017 for which there are possession letters but registration is pending, are held in the name of the company. As explained to us, Registration of title deeds is in progress in respect of these immovable properties.

(ii) The Company's business does not involve inventories and accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii) (a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, guarantees and securities granted in respect of which provisions of section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable. Further, since the Company is an infrastructure company within the meaning of Schedule VI of the Companies Act, 2013, the provision of section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public.

(vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the products/services of the Company.

(vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. The provisions relating to provident fund, employees' state insurance and excise duty are not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income-tax, service tax, sales-tax, customs duty, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. The provisions relating to provident fund, employees' state insurance and excise duty are not applicable to the Company.

S.R. BATLIBOI & ... GU...

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to financial institutions or a bank or debenture holders. The Company did not have any loans or borrowing in respect of a government during the year.

(ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has utilized the monies raised by way of term loans for the purpose for which they were raised. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer / further public offer / debt instruments.

(x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xi) are not applicable and hence not commented upon. Refer note 26(j) of the financial statements.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3 (xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of sec 177 are not applicable to the company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiii) insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the company and, not commented upon.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP
GURGAON

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Amit Chugh
Partner
Membership Number: 505224
Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: July 25, 2017

ANNEXURE 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the financial statements of ReNew Akshay Urja Private Limited

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 ReNew Akshay Urja Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility 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. 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 the 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.

Auditor's 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 as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the 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 internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised 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 respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2017, 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.

For **S.R. Batliboi & CO. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP * GURGAON *

per Amit Chugh
Partner
Membership Number: 505224
Place of Signature: Gurgaon
Date: July 25, 2017

Renew Akshay Urja Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017
(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	4	9,083	114	-
Capital work in progress	4	9	5,809	1
Financial assets				
Loans	5	0	0	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	6.1	98	-	-
Other non-current assets	7	10	3,057	2
Total non-current assets		**9,200**	**8,980**	**3**
Current assets				
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	8	152	-	-
Cash and cash equivalent	9	571	37	3
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	9	173	318	737
Others	5	182	13	6
Prepayments	10	5	3	3
Other current assets	7	5	9	-
Total current assets		**1,088**	**380**	**749**
Total assets		**10,288**	**9,360**	**752**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital	11 A	133	133	74
Other equity				
Equity component of compulsory convertible debentures	11 B	1,144	1,144	-
Share premium	12.1	1,200	1,200	669
Hedging reserve	12.2	(110)	38	-
Retained earnings	12.3	272	47	7
Total equity		**2,639**	**2,562**	**750**
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Long-term borrowings	13	6,595	5,245	-
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	6.2	-	17	-
Total non-current liabilities		**6,595**	**5,262**	-
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Short-term borrowings	14	50	-	-
Trade payables	15	176	100	2
Derivative instruments	16	350	104	-
Other current financial liabilities	17	445	1,320	-
Other current liabilities	18	11	9	-
Short term Provisions	19	22	3	-
Total current liabilities		**1,054**	**1,536**	**2**
Total liabilities		**7,649**	**6,798**	**2**
Total equity and liabilities		**10,288**	**9,360**	**752**

Summary of significant accounting policies 3
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005
Chartered Accountants

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP GURGAON

per Amit Chugh
Partner
Membership No.: 505224
Place: Gurugram
Date: July 25, 2017

For and on behalf of the Renew Akshay Urja Private Limited

Director
(Rahul Jain)
DIN- 07641891
Place: Gurugram
Date: 25/07/17

Director
(Gaurav Wadhwa)
DIN- 07641926
Place: Gurugram
Date: 25/07/17

Company Secretary
(Raman Singh)
Membership No.: A32716
Place: Gurugram
Date: 25/07/17

Renew Akshay Urja Private Limited New Delhi

Renew Akshay Urja Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2017
(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Income:			
Revenue from operations	20	1,170	-
Other income	21	51	67
Total Income		1,221	67
Expenses:			
Other expenses	22	158	0
Earning before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)		1,063	67
Depreciation and amortization expense	23	320	-
Finance costs	24	518	1
Profit before tax		225	66
Tax expense			
Current tax		49	26
Deferred tax		(49)	0
Profit for the year	(a)	225	40
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Net movement on cash flow hedges		(214)	55
Income tax effect		66	(17)
		(148)	38
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax	(b)	(148)	38
Total comprehensive income for the year	(a)+(b)	77	78
Earnings per share:			
Basic	25	16.90	3.81
Diluted	25	9.84	2.88

Summary of significant accounting policies 3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005
Chartered Accountants

per Amit Chugh
Partner
Membership No.: 505224
Place: Gurugram
Date: July 25, 2017

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP GURGAON

For and on behalf of the Renew Akshay Urja Private Limited

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(Rahul Jain)
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(Raman Singh)
Membership No.: A32716
Place: Gurugram
Date: 25/07/17

Akshay Urja Private Limited New Delhi

Renew Akshay Urja Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2017
(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
Profit before tax	225	66
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation/amortisation	320	-
Interest income	(36)	(67)
Interest expenses	515	1
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	**1,024**	**(0)**
Movement in working capital		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(152)	-
(Increase)/decrease in other current financial assets	(179)	-
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	(3)	-
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	5	(9)
(Increase)/decrease in other non-current financial assets	0	-
(Increase)/decrease in other non-current assets	100	(107)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	76	99
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	2	9
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	**873**	**(8)**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(32)	(23)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	**841**	**(31)**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed asset including CWIP, capital creditors and capital advances	(1,451)	(7,617)
(Investments in)/redemption of mark deposits having remaining maturity more than 3 months	145	420
Interest received	46	60
Net cash generated used in investing activities	**(1,260)**	**(7,137)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares (including premium)	-	589
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	1,400	6,548
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	50	-
Interest paid	(497)	66
Net cash generated from financing activities	**953**	**7,203**
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	**534**	**34**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**37**	**3**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**571**	**37**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cheques on hand	-	-
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	188	37
- On deposit accounts with original maturity of less than 3 months	383	-
Total cash and cash equivalents (refer note 9)	**571**	**37**

Notes:

1. The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005
Chartered Accountants

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP GURGAON

per Amit Chugh
Partner
Membership No.: 505224
Place: Gurugram
Date: July 25, 2017

For and on behalf of the Renew Akshay Urja Private Limited

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Place: Gurugram
Date: 25/07/17

Company Secretary
(Raman Singh)
Membership No.: A32716
Place: Gurugram
Date: 25/07/17

Akshay Urja Private Limited New Delhi

Renew Akshay Urja Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2017
(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Attributable to the equity holders of the parent					Total Equity
			Reserves and Surplus		Items of OCI	
	Equity share capital	Equity Component of compulsorily convertible debentures	Share Premium	Retained Earnings	Hedging Reserve	
	(refer note 11 A)	(refer note 12 C)	(refer note 12.1)	(refer note 12.3)	(refer note 12.2)	
At 1 April 2015	74	-	669	7	-	750
Profit for the year	-	-	-	40	-	40
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	38	38
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	40	38	78
Equity shares issued during the year	59	-	533	-	-	592
Amount utilized for issue of equity shares	-	-	(2)	-	-	(2)
Issue of compulsorily convertible debentures	-	1,144	-	-	-	1,144
At 31 March 2016	133	1,144	1,200	47	38	2,562
Profit for the year	-	-	-	225	-	225
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(148)	(148)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	225	(148)	77
At 31 March 2017	133	1,144	1,200	272	(110)	2,639

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005
Chartered Accountants

per Amit Chugh
Partner
Membership No.: 505224
Place: Gurugram
Date: July 25, 2017

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP GURGAON

For and on behalf of the Renew Akshay Urja Private Limited

Director
(Rahul Jain)
DIN- 07641891
Place: Gurugram
Date: 25/07/17

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Place: Gurugram
Date: 25/07/17

Company Secretary
(Raman Singh)
Membership No.: A32716
Place: Gurugram
Date: 25/07/17

Renew Akshay Urja Private Limited New Delhi

1 General information

ReNew Akshay Urja Private Limited is a private limited company domiciled in India. The registered office of the Company is located at 138, Ansal Chamber - II Bikaji Cama Place, New Delhi-110066.

The Company is carrying out business activities relating to generation of power through non-conventional and renewable energy sources.

The Financial Statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 25 July 2017.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Derivative financial instruments,
- Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Use of estimates

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

b) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.
An asset is treated as current when it is:
- Expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current when it is:
- Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets/liabilities are classified as non-current assets/liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation/settlement in cash and cash equivalents. The company has identified twelve months as their operating cycle for classification of their current assets and liabilities.

c) Fair value measurement

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. The fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured 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

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Akshay Urja Private Limited New Delhi

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.

At each reporting date, the management of the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the accounting policies of the Company.
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.

This note summarises the accounting policy for determination of fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes as following:
- Disclosures for significant estimates and assumptions (refer note 40)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (refer note 29)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (refer note 28)

d) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised -

Sale of Power
Income from supply of power is recognized on the supply of units generated from the plant to the grid, as per the terms of the PPA entered into with the state electricity board/ private customers.

Dividend
Dividend income is recognised when the right of the Company to receive dividend is established by the reporting date.

Interest income
For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

e) Foreign Currencies
The Company Financial Statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR), which is also the functional currency and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the companies operate.

Transactions and balances
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the company at their functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.
Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items that are measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e. translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

f) Income taxes
Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in India.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or 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.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off these.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.
Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.
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 asset to be recovered.

In situations where company is entitled to a tax holiday under the Income-tax Act, 1961, enacted in India, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognized in respect of temporary differences which reverse during the tax holiday period.

Deferred taxes in respect of temporary differences which reverse after the tax holiday period are recognized in the year in which the temporary differences originate.

However, the company restrict the recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent that it has become reasonably certain that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

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.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in OCI or equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

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Minimum Alternate Tax

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.

g) Property, plant and equipment

Under the previous GAAP (Indian GAAP), Property, plant and equipment (PPE) comprising of Freehold land (other than investment property) and plant and equipment were carried in the balance sheet at their respective carrying value. Using the deemed cost exemption available as per Ind AS 101, the company has elected to carry forward the carrying value of PPE under Indian GAAP as on 31st March 2015 as book value of such assets under Ind AS as at the transition date (1st April, 2015).

Capital work-in-progress, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment if the recognition criteria are met. 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. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent Costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment, if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably with the carrying amount of the replaced part getting derecognised. The cost for day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of fixed assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

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 from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

h) Depreciation/amortization of fixed assets

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

	Years
• Plant and equipment	25*
• Office equipment	5

* Based on an internal technical assessment, the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represents the period over which management expects to use its assets. Hence, the useful life of plant and equipment is different from the useful life as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013.

i) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds (this cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs).

The loan origination costs directly attributable to the acquisition of borrowings (e.g. loan processing fee, upfront fee) are amortised basis the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method over the term of the loan. The EIR amortisation is recognised under finance costs in the Statement of Profit or Loss. The amount amortized for the period from disbursement of borrowed funds upto the date of capitalization of the qualifying assets is added to cost of the qualifying assets.

j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

k) 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.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. 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) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. 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. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

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Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met
a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.
Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when.

The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
The respective company has transferred their rights to receive cash flows from the asset or have assumed the obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass- through' arrangement; And

Either the companies under the company:
(a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
(b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but have transferred control of the asset.

When the companies under the company have transferred their rights to receive cash flows from an asset or have entered into a pass-through arrangement, they evaluate if and to what extent they have retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When they have neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the continuing involvement of company. In that case, the company also recognise an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the company could be required to repay.
Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:
a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balances.
b) Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL

The company recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.
ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L).

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.
The financial liabilities of the company include trade and other payables, derivative financial instruments, loans and borrowings including bank overdraft.

Subsequent measurement
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as discussed below:-

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.
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. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

The company recognise debt modifications agreed with lenders to restructure their existing debt obligations. Such modifications are done to take advantage of falling interest rates by cancelling the exposure to high interest fixed rate debt, pay a fee or penalty on cancellation and replace it with debt at a lower interest rate (exchange of old debt with new debt). The qualitative factors considered to be relevant for modified financial liabilities include, but are not limited to, the currency that the debt instrument is denominated in, the interest rate (that is fixed versus floating rate), conversion features attached to the instrument and changes in covenants. The accounting treatment is determined depending on whether modifications or exchange of debt instruments represent a settlement of the original debt or merely a renegotiation of that debt. The exchange of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

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The company perform quantitative analysis to determine whether an exchange or a modification is to be accounted for as an extinguishment. If the change in discounted cash flows (calculated on the basis of EIR) of the revised loans as compared with the original loan is less than 10%, the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment and the unamortised loan origination costs in respect of the original financial liability are carried forward and amortised over the life of the modified loan facility. However, if the impact on cash flows due to modification is equal to or more than 10%, the unamortised loan origination costs of the initial loan facility are directly taken to the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance costs in the same year.

Compound Instruments- Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCDs)

The company determines classification of compound financial instruments at initial recognition.
Basis the terms of these compound financial instruments the distributions to holders of an equity instrument are being recognised by the entity directly in equity. Transaction costs of an equity transaction are being accounted for as a reduction from equity.
The company recognises interest, dividends, losses and gains relating to such financial instrument or a component that is a financial liability as income or expense in profit or loss.

The present value of the liability part of the compulsory convertible debentures classified under financial liabilities and the equity component is calculated by subtracting the liability from the total proceeds of CCDs.

Transaction costs that relate to the issue of a compound financial instrument are allocated to the liability and equity components of the instrument in proportion to the allocation of proceeds. Transaction costs that relate jointly to more than one transaction (for example, cost of issue of debentures, listing fees) are allocated to those transactions using a basis of allocation that is rational and consistent with similar transactions.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged/ cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Combined balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

l) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as interest rate swaps and call options, to hedge its interest rate risks and foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.
Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.
For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment
- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment
- Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Company's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging/ economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

(i) Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as finance costs. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss as finance costs.
For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortised through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge using the EIR method. EIR amortisation may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.
If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss. When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in profit and loss.

(ii) Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.
The Company uses interest rate swaps and call options as hedges of its exposure to interest rate risks and foreign currency risks in the foreign currency loan. The ineffective portion relating to foreign currency loan is recognised in other income or expenses. Refer to Note for more details.
Amounts recognised as OCI are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged item affects the statement of profit and loss.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover (as part of the hedging strategy), or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, or when the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI remains separately in equity until the forecast transaction occurs or the foreign currency firm commitment is met.

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(iii) Hedges of a net investment

Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, including a hedge of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of the net investment, are accounted for in a way similar to cash flow hedges. Gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised as OCI while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative value of any such gains or losses recorded in equity is reclassified to the statement of profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment)

m) Cash and Cash-Equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and cash in 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.

n) Measurement of EBITDA

The company has elected to present earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) as a separate line item on the face of the Statement of Profit and Loss. The company measure EBITDA on the basis of profit/ (loss) from continuing operations. In their measurement, the Company includes interest income but do not include depreciation and amortization expense, finance costs and tax expense

o) Events occurring after the Balance Sheet date

Impact of events occurring after the balance sheet date that provide additional information materially effecting the determination of the amounts relating to conditions existing at the balance sheet date are adjusted to respective assets and liabilities

p) Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

q) Earnings per equity share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issue data later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

r) Impairment of non-financial assets:

The Company, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimate the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating units (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre -tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as an increase in revaluation.

s) Standards issued but not yet effective:

In March 2017, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendments) Rules, 2017, notifying amendments to Ind AS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'. The amendment is in accordance with the recent amendments made by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'. The amendment is applicable to the Company from 1 April 2017.

Amendment to Ind AS 7:

The amendment to Ind AS 7 requires the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement.

The Company is evaluating the requirements of the amendment and the effect on the financial statements is being evaluated.

The Company has disclosed only those new standards or amendments that are expected to have an impact on its financial position, performance and disclosures.

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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017
(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold Land #	Plant and equipment	Office equipment	Total Property, plant and equipment*	Capital work in progress
Cost					
At 1 April 2015	-	-	-	-	1
Additions	114	-	-	114	5,808
At 31 March 2016	**114**	**-**	**-**	**114**	**5,809**
Additions	156	9,133	0	9,289	3,333
Capitalised during the year	-	-	-	-	(9,133)
At 31 March 2017	**270**	**9,133**	**0**	**9,403**	**9**
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2015	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year (refer note 23)	-	-	-	-	
At 31 March 2016	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year (refer note 23)	-	320	0	320	-
At 31 March 2017	**-**	**320**	**0**	**320**	**-**
Net book value					
At 1 April 2015	-	-	-	-	1
At 31 March 2016	114	-	-	114	5,809
At 31 March 2017	270	8,813	0	9,083	9

#The title represented by sale deeds in respect of land amounting to INR 20 (31 March 2016 INR Nil : 1 April 2015 INR Nil) is not yet in the name of the Company. However, the Company is in the process of getting the title transferred in its favour by way of sale deed.

***Capitalised borrowing costs**

The amount of borrowing costs capitalised in the tangible assets during the year ended 31 March 2017 was INR 60 (31 March 2016 INR 89, 1 April 2015 INR Nil). The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation was the effective interest rate (ranges between 12.16% - 12.55%) of the specific borrowing.

Mortgage and hypothecation on Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of INR 9,091 (31 March 2016: INR 5,923 ; 1 April 2015 INR 1) are subject to a pari passu first charge to respective lenders for project term loans and buyer's/supplier's credit as disclosed in Note 13.

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

5	Financial assets	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
	Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)			
	Loans			
	Security deposits	0	0	
	Total	**0**	**0**	-
	Current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)			
	Others			
	Recoverable from related parties (refer note 26)	0	-	-
	Unbilled revenue	179	-	-
	Interest accrued on fixed deposits	3	13	6
	Total	**182**	**13**	**6**

6	Deferred tax	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
6.1	**Deferred tax assets (net)**			
	Deferred tax related to items recognised in equity:			
	Deferred tax assets (gross)			
	Compound Financial Instruments	0	-	-
		0	-	-
	Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI:			
	Deferred tax assets (gross)			
	Loss on mark to market of derivative instruments	49	-	-
		49	-	-
	Deferred tax related to items recognised in statement of profit and loss:			
	Deferred tax assets (gross)			
	Unused tax credit (MAT)	49	-	-
		49	-	-
	Deferred tax assets (net)	**98**	-	-
6.2	**Deferred tax liabilities (net)**			
	Deferred tax relates to the following:			
	Deferred tax related to items recognised in equity:			
	Deferred tax assets (gross)			
	Compound Financial Instruments		0	-
		-	**0**	-
	Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI:			
	Deferred tax liabilities (gross)			
	Gain on mark to market of derivative instruments	-	17	-
		-	17	-
	Deferred tax liabilities (net)	-	17	-

a) **Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016:**

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Accounting profit before income tax	225	66
At India's applicable statutory income tax rate i.e. Minimum Alternate Tax (18.50%)/ Income Tax (30%) plus applicable Surcharge rate (7% to 12 %) and Cess (3%)	48	22
Deferred tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss*	(49)	0
Other non deductible expenses	1	4
At the effective income tax rate	-	26
Current tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	49	26
Deferred tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	(49)	0
	-	26

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

*** Where deferred tax expense relates to the following :**

Taxes available for offsetting against future taxes	(49)	-
Compound Financial Instruments	-	0
	(49)	0

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets (net):

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Opening balance of DTA/(DTL) (net) on 1 April	(17)	(17)
Deferred tax income/(expense) during the year recognised in profit or loss	49	(0)
Deferred tax income/(expense) during the year recognised in OCI	66	-
Closing balance of DTA/(DTL) (net) as at 31 March	98	(17)

The Company has unabsorbed depreciation which arose in India of INR 169 (31 March 2016: INR Nil; 1 April 2015: INR Nil). The unabsorbed depreciation will be available for offsetting against future taxable profits of the Company.

7 Other assets	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Non-current (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)			
Capital advance	3	2,950	1
Advances recoverable	-	107	-
Advance income tax (net of income tax provisions)	-	-	1
VAT recoverable	7	-	-
Total	10	3,057	2
Current (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)			
Advances recoverable	5	9	-
Total	5	9	-

8 Trade receivables	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise	152	-	-
Total	152	-	-

No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivables are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, director or a member.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 days

9 Cash and cash equivalents	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Balance with bank			
- On current accounts	188	37	3
- Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	383	-	-
	571	37	3
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents			
Deposits with			
- Remaining maturity for more than three months but less than twelve months*	173	318	737
Total	173	318	737

*Fixed deposits of INR 127 (31 March 2016: INR Nil ; 1 April 2015: INR Nil) have been liened with Yes Bank for the purpose of Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA).

10 Prepayments	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Current (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)			
Prepaid expenses	5	3	3
	5	3	3

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(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

10 Share capital

Authorised share capital	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10 each		
At 1 April 2015	25,000,000	250
Increase during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2016	25,000,000	250
Increase during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2017	25,000,000	250

Issued share capital

11 A Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up	Number of shares	Amount
At 1 April 2015	7,450,000	74
Shares issued during the year	5,853,571	59
At 31 March 2016	13,303,571	133
Shares issued during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2017	13,303,571	133

Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company will declare and pay dividends in Indian rupees.
In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of 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

11 B Equity component of compulsory convertible debentures	Number of debentures	Total proceeds	Liability component (refer note 13)	Equity component*
At 1 April 2015	-	-	-	-
Debentures issued during the year	9,539,077	1,145	1	1,144
Accretion during the year	-	-	0	-
At 31 March 2016	9,539,077	1,145	1	1,144
Accretion during the period	-	-	0	-
At 31 March 2017	9,539,077	1,145	1	1,144

(*Adjusted for deferred tax at inception)
Terms of conversion of CCDs

CCDs are compulsorily convertible into equity shares at the end of twenty years from the date of issue, viz., June 17, 2035 or in accordance with the terms of the JVA at conversion ratio defined therein.
CCD carry an interest coupon rate of 0.01% per annum with moratorium of 18 months from the date of issue. CCDs do not carry any voting rights.

10 C Shares held by the holding Company

	31 March 2017		31 March 2016		31 March 2015	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
ReNew Solar Power Private Limited (including its nominees)						
Equity shares of INR 10 each	7,450,000	74	7,450,000	74	7,450,000	74

10 D Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	31 March 2017		31 March 2016		31 March 2015	
	Number of shares	% Holding	Number of shares	% Holding	Number of shares	% Holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each						
ReNew Solar Power Private Limited	7,450,000	56.00%	7,450,000	56.00%	7,450,000	100.00%
Hanwha Q Cells Corporation	5,853,571	44.00%	5,853,571	44.00%	-	-

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares

10 E No shares have been allotted without payment of cash or by way of bonus shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date

12 Other equity

12.1 Share premium	
At 1 April 2015	669
Premium on issue of equity shares during the year	533
Amount utilized against writing off issue expenses for equity shares	(2)
At 31 March 2016	1,200
Premium on issue of equity shares during the year	0
At 31 March 2017	1,200

12.2 Hedging Reserve	
At 1 April 2015	-
Gains arising during the year on CCIRS	38
At 31 March 2016	38
Losses arising during the year on CCIRS	(148)
At 31 March 2017	(110)

12.3 Retained Earnings	
At 1 April 2015	7
Loss for the year	40
At 31 March 2016	47
Profit for the year	225
At 31 March 2017	272

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13 Long-term borrowings

	Maturity	Non-current 31 March 2017	Non-current 31 March 2016	Non-current 1 April 2015	Current 31 March 2017	Current 31 March 2016	Current 1 April 2015
Debentures (note 12 C)							
Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (unsecured) (includes accretion on CCDs of INR 100,968 (31 March 2016 : INR 53,940 ; 1 April 2015 : INR Nil))	17 June 2035	1	1	-	-	-	-
	(a)	1	1	-	-	-	-
Term loan in Indian rupees (secured)							
From banks							
11.75% Union Bank of India	30 September 2032	209	-	-	2	-	-
11.75% Canara Bank	30 September 2032	105	-	-	1	-	-
11.75% Central Bank of India	30 September 2032	217	-	-	3	-	-
11.75% IndusInd Bank	30 September 2032	133	-	-	1	-	-
11.75% State Bank of Hyderabad	30 September 2032	233	-	-	3	-	-
11.75% Andhra Bank	30 September 2032	107	-	-	2	-	-
	(b)	1,004	-	-	12	-	-
From financial institutions							
11.75% PTC India Financial Services Limited	30 September 2032	124	-	-	1	-	-
11.75% India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	30 September 2032	204	-	-	2	-	-
11.75% TATA Cleantech Capital Limited	30 September 2032	135	-	-	2	-	-
	(c)	463	-	-	5	-	-
	(d) = (b) + (c)	1,467	-	-	17	-	-
Buyer's/ Supplier's credit (secured)		5,127	5,245	-	-	-	-
	(e)	5,127	5,245	-	-	-	-
	(f) = (a) + (d) + (e)	6,595	5,245	-	17	-	-
Amount disclosed under the head "Other current financial liabilities" (refer note 17)		-	-	-	(17)	-	-
Total long-term borrowings		6,595	5,245	-	-	-	-

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Effective interest rate on borrowings ranges from 11.53% - 12.55%.

Notes:
(i) Details of terms of repayment and security provided in respect of the secured long-term borrowings:

Particulars	Terms of repayment and security
Compulsorily Convertible Debentures Coupon rate - 0.01% p.a Net carrying amount as on 31 March 2017: INR 1 (31 March 2016: INR 1 ; 1 April 2015: Nil).	Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCD) are compulsorily convertible into equity shares at the time of initial public offering or end of twenty years from the date of issue, viz., June 17, 2035 in accordance with the terms of the JVA at conversion ratio defined therein. CCD carry an interest coupon rate of 0.01% per annum. CCD do not carry any voting rights
Union Bank of India Interest Rate - 11.70% p.a. (floating interest rate) Net carrying amount as on 31 March 2017: INR 211 (31 March 2016: Nil ; 1 April 2015: Nil).	Repayable in 62 quarterly instalments commencing from June 2017 and ending September 2032 . Secured by pari passu first charge by way of mortgage of all the present and future immovable properties, hypothecation of movable assets, book debt, operating cash flows, receivables, commissions, revenue of whatsoever nature, all bank accounts and all tangibles assets, assignment of all rights, title, interests, benefits, claims etc. of project documents, PPA, and insurance contracts of the Company. Creation of charge by way of mortgage is under process.
Canara Bank Interest Rate - 11.75% p.a. (floating interest rate) Net carrying amount as on 31 March 2017: INR 106 (31 March 2016: Nil ; 1 April 2015: Nil).	Repayable in 62 quarterly instalments commencing from June 2017 and ending September 2032 . Secured by pari passu first charge by way of mortgage of all the present and future immovable properties, hypothecation of movable assets, book debt, operating cash flows, receivables, commissions, revenue of whatsoever nature, all bank accounts and all tangibles assets, assignment of all rights, title, interests, benefits, claims etc. of project documents, PPA, and insurance contracts of the Company. Creation of charge by way of mortgage is under process.
Central Bank of India Interest Rate - 11.75% p.a. (floating interest rate) Net carrying amount as on 31 March 2017: INR 220 (31 March 2016: Nil ; 1 April 2015: Nil).	Repayable in 62 quarterly instalments commencing from June 2017 ending in September 2032. Secured by pari passu first charge by way of mortgage of all the present and future immovable properties, hypothecation of movable assets, book debt, operating cash flows, receivables, commissions, revenue of whatsoever nature, all bank accounts and all tangibles assets, assignment of all rights, title, interests, benefits, claims etc. of project documents, PPA, and insurance contracts of the Company. Creation of charge by way of mortgage is under process.
IndusInd Bank Interest Rate - 11.70% p.a. (floating interest rate) Net carrying amount as on 31 March 2017: INR 134 (31 March 2016: Nil ; 1 April 2015: Nil).	Repayable in 62 quarterly instalments commencing from June 2017 ending in September 2032. Secured by pari passu first charge by way of mortgage of all the present and future immovable properties, hypothecation of movable assets, book debt, operating cash flows, receivables, commissions, revenue of whatsoever nature, all bank accounts and all tangibles assets, assignment of all rights, title, interests, benefits, claims etc. of project documents, PPA, and insurance contracts of the Company. Creation of charge by way of mortgage is under process.
State Bank of Hyderabad Interest Rate - 11.75% p.a. (floating interest rate) Net carrying amount as on 31 March 2017: INR 236 (31 March 2016: Nil ; 1 April 2015: Nil).	Repayable in 62 quarterly instalments commencing from June 2017 ending in September 2032. Secured by pari passu first charge by way of mortgage of all the present and future immovable properties, hypothecation of movable assets, book debt, operating cash flows, receivables, commissions, revenue of whatsoever nature, all bank accounts and all tangibles assets, assignment of all rights, title, interests, benefits, claims etc. of project documents, PPA, and insurance contracts of the Company. Creation of charge by way of mortgage is under process.
Andhra Bank Interest Rate - 11.75% p.a. (floating interest rate) Net carrying amount as on 31 March 2017: INR 109 (31 March 2016: Nil ; 1 April 2015: Nil).	Repayable in 62 quarterly instalments commencing from June 2017 ending in September 2032. Secured by pari passu first charge by way of mortgage of all the present and future immovable properties, hypothecation of movable assets, book debt, operating cash flows, receivables, commissions, revenue of whatsoever nature, all bank accounts and all tangibles assets, assignment of all rights, title, interests, benefits, claims etc. of project documents, PPA, and insurance contracts of the Company. Creation of charge by way of mortgage is under process.
PTC India Financial Services Limited Interest Rate - 11.70% p.a. (floating interest rate) Net carrying amount as on 31 March 2017: INR 125 (31 March 2016: Nil ; 1 April 2015: Nil).	Repayable in 62 quarterly instalments commencing from June 2017 ending in September 2032. Secured by pari passu first charge by way of mortgage of all the present and future immovable properties, hypothecation of movable assets, book debt, operating cash flows, receivables, commissions, revenue of whatsoever nature, all bank accounts and all tangibles assets, assignment of all rights, title, interests, benefits, claims etc. of project documents, PPA, and insurance contracts of the Company. Creation of charge by way of mortgage is under process.

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India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited Interest Rate - 11.75% p.a. (floating interest rate) Net carrying amount as on 31 March 2017: INR 206 (31 March 2016: Nil ; 1 April 2015: Nil).	Repayable in 62 quarterly instalments commencing from June 2017 ending in September 2032. Secured by pari passu first charge by way of mortgage of all the present and future immovable properties, hypothecation of movable assets, book debt, operating cash flows, receivables, commissions, revenue of whatsoever nature, all bank accounts and all tangibles assets, assignment of all rights, title, interests, benefits, claims etc. of project documents, PPA, and insurance contracts of the Company. Creation of charge by way of mortgage is under process.
TATA Cleantech Capital Limited Interest Rate - 11.75% p.a. (floating interest rate) Net carrying amount as on 31 March 2017: INR 137(31 March 2016: Nil ; 1 April 2015: Nil).	Repayable in 62 quarterly instalments commencing from June 2017 ending in September 2032. Secured by pari passu first charge by way of mortgage of all the present and future immovable properties, hypothecation of movable assets, book debt, operating cash flows, receivables, commissions, revenue of whatsoever nature, all bank accounts and all tangibles assets, assignment of all rights, title, interests, benefits, claims etc. of project documents, PPA, and insurance contracts of the Company. Creation of charge by way of mortgage is under process.
Buyer's/ Supplier's credit Interest Rate - 6 month LIBOR + 0.75% Net carrying amount as on 31 March 2017: INR 5,127 (31 March 2016: INR 5,245 ; 1 April 2015: Nil).	Interest to be paid semi-annually starting from 11 July 2016 till maturity. Bullet repayment at the end of 1080 days from the shipment date. Secured by pari passu first charge by way of mortgage of all the present and future immovable properties, hypothecation of movable assets, book debt, operating cash flows, receivables, commissions, revenue of whatsoever nature, all bank accounts and all tangibles assets, assignment of all rights, title, interests, benefits, claims etc. of project documents, PPA, and insurance contracts of the Company.

(ii) ReNew Solar Power Private Limited, the holding company, has pledged as on 31 March 2017: 6,784,821 (31 March 2016: 6,784,821, 01 April 2015: Nil) equity shares and as on 31 March 2017: 4,864,929 (31 March 2016: 4,864,929, 01 April 2015: Nil) CCDs in favour of security trustee on behalf of lender.

(iii) The facility is covered by corporate guarantee of ReNew Power Ventures Private Limited, the ultimate holding company. The guarantee shall remain valid and in force till all security is created and perfected to the satisfaction of lenders.

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14 Short term borrowings

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Loan from related party* (refer note 26)	50	-	-
Total	50	-	-

*Unsecured loan from related party is repayable on demand and carries interest at 8.00% per annum.

15 Trade payables

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 33)	-	-	-
Others	176	100	2
Total	176	100	2

16 Derivative instruments

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Financial liabilities at fair value through OCI			
Cash flow hedges			
Derivative instruments	350	104	-
Total	350	104	-

17 Other current financial liabilities

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 13)	17	-	-
Others			
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	81	66	-
Capital creditors	347	1,254	-
Total	445	1,320	-

18 Other current liabilities

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Other payables			
TDS payable	10	9	-
WCT payable	1	-	-
VAT payable	0	-	-
Total	11	9	-

19 Short term Provisions

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Provision for income tax [net of advance income tax]	22	3	-
Total	22	3	-

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20 Revenue from operations	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Sale of power	1,170	-
Total	**1,170**	**-**

21 Other income	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Interest income		
- on fixed deposit with banks	36	67
Foreign exchange gain	15	-
Total	**51**	**67**

22 Other expenses	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Legal and professional fees	13	-
Corporate social responsibility (refer note 35)	1	-
Travelling and conveyance	6	-
Rent	0	-
Printing and stationery	0	-
Management shared services	71	0
Rates and taxes	1	0
Payment to auditors	0	-
Insurance	5	-
Operation and maintenance	60	-
Repair and maintenance		
- plant and machinery	0	-
Communication Costs	0	-
Loss on mark to market of ineffective hedging instrument (refer note 27)	-	0
Miscellaneous Expenses	1	0
Total	**158**	**0**

Payment to Auditors

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
As auditor:		
Audit fee	1	-
	1	**-**

23 Depreciation and amortization expense	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Depreciation of property, plant & equipments (refer note 4)	320	-
Total	**320**	**-**

24 Finance costs	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Interest expense on		
- term loans	139	-
- loan from related party (refer note 26)	2	-
- acceptance	371	-
- liability component of compulsorily convertible debentures	0	-
- others	3	1
Bank charges	3	0
Total	**518**	**1**

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25 Earnings per share (EPS)

The following reflects the profit and share data used for the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Net profit for calculation of basic EPS	225	40
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating basic EPS	13,303,571	10,379,951
Basic earnings per share	16.90	3.81
Net profit for calculation of diluted EPS	225	40
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating diluted EPS	22,842,648	13,753,777
Diluted earnings per share	9.84	2.88

	No. of shares	No. of shares
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS	13,303,571	10,379,951
Effect of dilution		
Convertible equity pending allotment	-	63,461
CCDs	9,539,077	3,310,365
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating diluted EPS	**22,842,648**	**13,753,777**

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26 Related Party Disclosures

a) Names of related parties and related party relationship

The names of related parties where control exists and/or with whom transactions have taken place during the year and description of relationship as identified by the management are:

I. Holding Company :
ReNew Solar Power Private Limited

II. Intermediate Holding Company
ReNew Power Ventures Private Limited

III. Ultimate Holding Company
GS Wyvern Holdings Limited

IV. Co-venturer
Hanwa Q Cells Corporation

V. Key management personnel :
Mr. Sumant Sinha, Whole Time Director and CEO of ReNew Power Ventures Private Limited.

VI. Fellow subsidiaries with whom tranactions occurred during the year:
Abaha Wind Energy Developers Private Limited
Renew Solar Energy (Karnataka) Private Limited
ReNew Wind Energy (Welturi) Private Limited
Renew Solar Energy (TN) Private Limited

b) Details of transactions with holding Company:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Issue of equity shares	-	74
Issue of Compulsorily convertible debentures	-	645
Unsecured loan received form related party	50	-
Expenses incurred on behalf of the company	1	-
Reimbursement of expenses	2	-
Purchase of services# (Management shared services)	3	9
Interest expense on unsecured loan	0	-

c) Details of outstanding balances with holding Company:

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Unsecured loan payable	50	-	-
Trade payables	2	-	-
Capital creditors	5	8	-
Interest expense accrued on unsecured loan	-	-	-

d) Details of transactions with Intermediate Holding Company:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Expenses incurred on behalf of the company	7	-
Reimbursement of expenses	6	-
Purchase of services# (Management shared services)	174	221

The Intermediate holding Company has charged certain common expenses to its subsidiary companies on the basis of its best estimate of expenses incurred for each of its subsidiary companies and recovered the said expenses in the form of 'Management Shared Services'. The management believes that the method adopted by the holding Company is most appropriate basis for recovering of such common expenses.

e) Details of outstanding balances with Intermediate Holding Company:

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Trade payables	74	41	-
Capital creditors	269	168	-

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f) Details of transactions with fellow subsidiaries:

Particulars	Abaha Wind Energy Developers Private Limited For the year ended 31 March 2017	Abaha Wind Energy Developers Private Limited For the year ended 31 March 2016
Unsecured loan received	50	-
Unsecured loan repaid	50	-
Interest expense on unsecured loan	2	-

Particulars	Renew Solar Energy (Karnataka) Private Limited For the year ended 31 March 2017	Renew Solar Energy (Karnataka) Private Limited For the year ended 31 March 2016
Payment made on behalf of related party	0	-

Particulars	ReNew Wind Energy (Welturi) Private Limited For the year ended 31 March 2017	ReNew Wind Energy (Welturi) Private Limited For the year ended 31 March 2016
Payment made on behalf of related party	0	-

g) Details of outstanding balances with fellow subsidiaries:

	Abaha Wind Energy Developers Private Limited		
Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Interest expense accrued on unsecured loan	2	-	-

	Renew Solar Energy (Karnataka) Private Limited		
Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Recoverable from related party	0	-	-

	ReNew Wind Energy (Welturi) Private Limited		
Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Recoverable from related party	0	-	-

	Renew Solar Energy (TN) Private Limited		
Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Trade payable	52	-	-

h) Details of transactions with co-venturer

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Issue of equity shares (including share premium)	-	591
Amount paid on behalf of the Company	-	40
Purchase of fixed assets	-	5,332

i) Details of outstanding balances with co-venturer:

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Capital advances	-	40	-

j) Compensation of Key management personnel

Remuneration to the key managerial personnel is paid by the holding Company of the company and is allocated between the subsidiary companies as management shared services and is not separately identifiable.

k) The facility is covered by corporate guarantee of ReNew Power Ventures Private Limited, the Intermediate holding company. The guarantee shall remain valid and in force till all security is created and perfected to the satisfaction of lenders.

l) ReNew Solar Power Private Limited, the holding company, has pledged as on 31 March 2017: 6,784,821 (31 March 2016: 6,784,821, 01 April 2015: Nil) equity shares and as on 31 March 2017: 4,864,929 (31 March 2016: 4,864,929, 01 April 2015: Nil) CCDs in favour of security trustee on behalf of lender.

m) The facility is covered by corporate guarantee of ReNew Power Ventures Private Limited, the ultimate holding company. The guarantee shall remain valid and in force till all security is created and perfected to the satisfaction of lenders.

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27 Hedging activities and derivatives

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments

The Company uses certain types of derivative financial instruments (viz. Cross-currency interest rate swap) to manage/mitigate their exposure to foreign exchange and interest risk. Further, the entity designates such derivative financial instruments (or its components) as hedging instruments for hedging the exchange rate fluctuation and interest risk attributable to either a recognised item or a highly probable forecast transaction ('Cash flow hedge'). The effective portion of changes in the fair value of Derivative financial instruments (or its components) that are designated and qualify as Cash flow hedges, are recognised in the Other comprehensive income and held in Cash flow hedge reserve - a component of Equity. Any gains / (losses) relating to the ineffective portion, are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss within finance income / finance costs. The amounts accumulated in Equity for highly probable forecast transaction are added to carrying value of non financial asset or non financial liability as basis adjustment, other amounts accumulated in Equity are re-classified to the statement of profit and loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit / (loss).

At any point of time, when a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gains / (losses) that were reported in equity is immediately transferred to the statement of profit and loss within finance income / finance costs.

Cash flow hedges

Hedge has been taken against exposure to foreign currency risk and variable interest outflow on Buyer's/Supplier's Credit. Terms of the swaps and their respective impact on OCI and statement of profit and loss is as below:--

Pay fixed INR and receive USD and fixed interest at 7.60% to 7.98% p.a. and receive a variable interest at 6 month LIBOR plus 0.75% p.a. on the notional amount.

The cash flow hedges through CCIRS is USD 79,063,333 outstanding at the year ended 31 March 2017 were assessed to be highly effective and a mark to market loss of INR 159 (31 March 2016: INR (55); 31 March 2015: INR Nil) with a deferred tax asset of INR 49 (31 March 2016: INR (17); 1 April 2015: INR Nil), is included in OCI.
Mark to market loss on ineffective portion of hedge of swaps for the year ended March 31 2017 Nil (March 31 2016: INR 0) has been charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Foreign currency and Interest rate risk

Cross currency interest rate swaps measured at fair value through OCI are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges of interest and principal payments in USD.

	31 March 2017		31 March 2016		1 April 2015	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Cross currency interest rate swaps designated as hedging instruments	-	350	-	104	-	-

The interest on buyer's credit is payable on a half yearly basis and the corresponding settlement using the interest rate swap also happens on a half yearly basis. The settlement year for the above described CCIRS is 2018.

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28 Fair values

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the financial instruments of the company, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

	31 March 2017		31 March 2016		1 April 2015	
	Carrying value	**Fair value**	**Carrying value**	**Fair value**	**Carrying value**	**Fair value**
Financial liabilities						
Derivative instruments- Cross currency interest rate swaps	350	350	104	104	-	-
Term loans from banks and financial institutions	1,484	1,484	-	-	-	-
Compulsory convertible Debentures	1	1	1	1	-	-
Buyer's/supplier's credit	5,127	5,127	5,245	5,245	-	-

The management of company assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, short term borrowings, other current financials liabilities and other current financial assets approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

i The fair values of the company term loans from banks, financial institutions and buyer/suppliers credit including current maturities are determined by using DCF method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at 31 March 2017 was assessed to be insignificant.

ii The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, principally financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. Cross currency interest rate swaps are valued using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, yield curves of the currency, interest rate curves and forward rate curves of the underlying instrument. The changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationships.

29 Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the assets and liabilities of the company :-

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets/liabilities as at 31 March 2017:

	Date of valuation	Carrying Amount	Fair value measurement using Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) Fair Value	Fair value measurement using Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2) Fair Value	Fair value measurement using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) Fair Value
Financial liabilities					
Derivatives in effective hedges- Cross currency interest rate swaps	31 March 2017	350	-	350	-
	31 March 2016	104	-	104	-
	1 April 2015	-	-	-	-
Term loans from banks and financial institutions	31 March 2017	1,484	-	1,484	-
	31 March 2016	-	-	-	-
	1 April 2015	-	-	-	-
Buyer's/supplier's credit	31 March 2017	5,127	-	5,127	-
	31 March 2016	5,245	-	5,245	-
	1 April 2015	-	-	-	-
Compulsory convertible Debentures	31 March 2017	1	-	1	-
	31 March 2016	1	-	1	-
	1 April 2015	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique	Inputs used
Financial liabilities			
Derivative instruments- Cross currency interest rate swaps	Level 2	Market valuation techniques	Forward foreign currency exchange rates, Interest rates to discount future cash flows
Term loans from banks and financial institutions	Level 2	Discounted cash flow	Prevailing interest rates in the market, Future payouts
Buyer's/supplier's credit	Level 2	Discounted cash flow	Forward foreign currency exchange rates, Interest rates to discount future cash flows
Compulsory convertible Debentures	Level 2	Discounted cash flow	Prevailing interest rates in the market, Future cash flows

(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

30 Financial Risk Management objectives and policies

The financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the Company's assets and liabilities will be exposed to due to a change in market prices that determine the valuation of these financial instruments. Market risk comprises 3 types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 March 2017. The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt are all constant as at 31 March 2017.

Interest rate Risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk primarily from the external borrowings that are used to finance their operations. The Company also monitors the changes in interest rates and actively re finances its debt obligations to achieve an optimal interest rate exposure.

Interest Rate Sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in interest rates on financial liabilities, i.e. floating interest borrowings in INR. With all other variables held constant, the company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on financial assets, as follows:

	31 March 2017		31 March 2016	
	Increase/decrease in basis points	**Effect on profit before tax**	**Increase/decrease in basis points**	**Effect on profit before tax**
INR	+/(-)50	(-)/+ 6	+/(-)50	-

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment. Though there is exposure on account of Interest rate movement as shown above but the company minimises the INR interest rate exposure through re-finanicing.

Foreign Currency Risk:

Foreign Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company does not have any foreign currency exposures as on 31 March 2017. In case of foreign currency exposures, the Company monitors that the hedges do not exceed the underlying foreign currency exposure. The Company does not undertake any speculative transactions.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the power procurer will not meet their obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from their operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities but this credit risk exposure is insignificant given the fact that substantially whole of the revenues are from state utilities/government entities.

Further we have sought to reduce counterparty credit risk under our long-term contracts in part by entering into power sales contracts with utilities or other customers of strong credit quality and we monitor their credit quality on an on going basis.

Trade Receivables

Customer credit risk is managed basis established policies of Company, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company does not hold collateral as security.

Financial instruments and credit risk

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by group's treasury department. Investments, in the form of fixed deposits, of surplus funds are made only with banks and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed on an annual basis by the Company, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of Company's finance committee. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017
(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The approach of the Company to manage liquidity is to ensure , as far as possible, that these will have sufficient liquidity to meet their respective liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk damage to their reputation.

The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of financial liabilities of company based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Year ended 31 March 2017	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings (other than preference shares)						
Term loan from Banks	-	-	-	126	878	1,004
Loans from Financial Institutions	-	-	-	58	405	463
Buyer's credit	-	-	-	5,127	-	5,127
11% compulsorily convertible debentures of INR 120 each	-	-	-	-	1	1
Short term borrowings						
Loans from related party	50	-	-	-	-	50
Other financial liabilities						
Current maturities of long term borrowings	-	1	16	-	-	17
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	81	-	-	-	81
Mark to market on derivatives	-	350	-	-	-	350
Capital Creditors	274	73	-	-	-	347
Trades and other payables						
Trades payables	128	48	-	-	-	176

Company expects liabilities with current maturities to be repaid from net cash provided by operating activities of the entity to which the debt relates or through opportunistic refinancing activity or some combination thereof.

The Company relies mainly on long-term debt obligations to fund their construction activities. To the extent available at acceptable terms, utilized non-recourse debt to fund a significant portion of the capital expenditures and investments required to construct and acquire our wind and solar power plants and related assets. Our non-recourse financing is designed to limit cross default risk to the Parent Company or other subsidiaries and affiliates. Our non-recourse long-term debt is a combination of fixed and variable interest rate instruments. In addition, the debt is typically denominated in the currency that matches the currency of the revenue expected to be generated from the benefiting project, thereby reducing currency risk. In certain cases, the currency is matched through the use of derivative instruments. The majority of non-recourse debt is funded by banks and financial institutions, with debt capacity supplemented by unsecured loan from related party.

Year ended 31 March 2016	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings (other than preference shares)						
Buyer's credit	-	-	-	5,245	-	5,245
11% compulsorily convertible debentures of INR 120 each	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other financial liabilities						
Mark to market on derivatives	-	104	-	-	-	104
Capital Creditors	176	1,079	-	-	-	1,254
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	66	-	-	-	66
Trades and other payables						
Trades payables	41	100	-	-	-	142

Year ended 1 April 2015	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Trades and other payables						
Trades payables	-	2	-	-	-	2

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31 Capital management

For the purpose of the capital management by the company, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants.

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The companu monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and short-term deposits.

The policy of the Company is to keep the gearing ratio to 3:1 during the construction phase and aim to enhance it to 4:1 post the construction phase.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the capital management of the Company, amongst other things, aims to ensure that they meet financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current year.
No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2017.

32 Commitments Liabilities and Contingencies (to the extent not provided for)

(i) Contingent liabilities
At 31 March 2017, the Company has a no contingent liability (31 March 2016: nil ; 1 April 2015: nil).

(ii) Commitments:
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for
At 31 March 2017, the Company has capital commitment of INR 42 (31 March 2016: nil ; 1 April 2015: nil).

33 Details of dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMED) which came into force from 2 October 2006, certain disclosure are required to be made relating to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. On the basis of the information and records available with the management, there are no outstanding dues to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises development Act, 2006.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	Nil	Nil
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	Nil	Nil
The 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 Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	Nil	Nil
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	Nil	Nil
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	Nil	Nil

34 Pursuant to notification dated 30 March 2017, the details of Specified Bank Notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period 8 November, 2016 to 30 December 2016 as provided in the Table below:

Particulars	SBN	Other denomination notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on 8 November 2016	-	-	-
(+) Permitted receipts	-	-	-
(-) Permitted payments	-	-	-
(-) Amount deposited in Banks	-	-	-
Closing cash in hand as on 30 December 2016	-	-	-

35 Pursuant to section 135(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder, the Company needs to ensure that at least 2% of the average net profit of preceding three financial years is spend on CSR activities. Since the Company do not have established track record of at least 3 years and did not have average profits in the preceding three financial years, no amount is required to be spent on such activities during the year ended 31 March 2017.

36 There are no employees on the rolls of the company and therefore no employee benefit expense accrued in the financial statements.

37 Absolute amounts less than INR 500 are appearing in the financial statements as "0" due to presentation in thousands.

38A Segment Information

The CEO of Renew Power Ventures Private Limited (Holding Company) takes decision in respect of allocation of resources and assesses the performance basis the reports/ information provided by functional heads and is thus considered to be Chief Operating Decision Maker.
The company is in the business of development and operation of solar power plant (refer note 1). Considering the nature of company's business and operations, there are no separate reportable segments (business and/ or geographical) in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 108 'Operating segment' and hence, there are no additional disclosures to be provided other than those already provided in the financial statements.

38B The company is entitled to a tax holiday under section 80-IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly the deferred tax on timing differences reversing during the tax holiday has not been recognized.

38C The company was incorporated on 19 January 2015, hence previous period from 19 January 2015 to 31 March 2016 was the first financial year of the Company. For the purpose of transition to Ind AS, opening balance sheet as at 1 April 2015 was audited by predecessor auditor.

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39 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of 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. 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.

In the process of applying the accounting policies management has made certain judgements, estimates and assumptions. The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based their assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, 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.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The company based their assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, 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.

Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. 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.

Adjustments to "Other Equity" on account of equity component of compound financial instruments, with regard to compulsory convertible debentures, have not be considered as part of the transition amount for the purpose of computation of MAT under section 115JB of the Income Tax Act, 1961 basis legal opinion taken by the Company.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF 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.

Assumptions 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. See note 28 and 29 for further disclosures.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management. Considering the applicability of Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013, the management has re-estimated useful lives and residual values of all its property, plant and equipment. The management believes that depreciation rates currently used fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment, though these rates in certain cases are different from lives prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Basis legal opinion obtained, management is of the view that application of CERC and/or SERC rates for the purpose of accounting for depreciation expenses is not mandatory. Hence, Company is depreciating the assets bases on life as determined by an expert.

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40 First Time Adoption of Ind AS

These financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2017, are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP).

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on 31 March 2017, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended 31 March 2016, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at 1 April 2015, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS.
This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at 1 April 2015 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2016.

A Exemptions Applied:-
Ind AS 101 First-Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain Ind AS.
The Company has applied the following exemptions:

I Property, Plant and Equipment

Freehold land and plant and equipment were carried in the balance sheet prepared in accordance with Previous GAAP on the basis of its purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. The Company has elected to regard those values of assets as deemed cost at the transition date.

B The following mandatory exceptions have been applied:

I Estimates
a) The company's estimates in accordance with Ind ASs at the date of transition to Ind ASs are consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies).

b) Ind AS 101 treats the information received after the date of transition to Ind AS as non-adjusting events. The entity shall not reflect that new information in its opening Ind AS Balance Sheet (unless the estimates need adjustment for any differences in accounting policies or there is objective evidence that the estimates were in error).

II Hedge Accounting
The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as cross currency interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks. Under Indian GAAP, there is no mandatory standard that deals comprehensively with hedge accounting, which has resulted in the adoption of varying practices. The Company has designated various economic hedges and applied economic hedge accounting principles to avoid profit or loss mismatch. All the hedges designated under Indian GAAP are of types which qualify for hedge accounting in accordance with Ind AS 109 also. Moreover, the Company, before the date of transition to Ind AS, has designated a transaction as hedge and also meets all the conditions for hedge accounting in Ind AS 109. Consequently, the Company continues to apply hedge accounting after the date of transition to Ind AS.

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Reconciliation of Equity as at 31 March 2016
(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As per Previous GAAP as at 31 March 2016*	Adjustments	Ind AS as at 31 March 2016
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment		114	-	114
Capital Work in Progress	A,C	5,768	41	5,809
Financial assets				
- Loan		0	-	0
Other non-current assets		3,057	-	3,057
		8,939	41	8,980
Current assets				
Financial assets			-	
Cash and cash equivalent		37	-	37
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent		318	-	318
Others		13	-	13
Prepayments		3	-	3
Other Current Assets		9	-	9
		380	-	380
Total assets		9,319	41	9,360
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital		133	-	133
Other equity				
Equity component of compulsorily convertible debentures	A	-	1,144	1,144
Share premium		1,200	-	1,200
Hedging Reserve	D,B	55	(17)	38
Retained earnings		47	(0)	47
Total equity		1,435	1,127	2,562
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Long term borrowings	A	6,389	(1,144)	5,245
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	A,B	-	17	17
		6,389	(1,127)	5,262
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	B	59	41	100
Derivative instruments	C	104	-	104
Other current financial liabilities		1,320	-	1,320
Other Current Liabilities		9	-	9
Short term provisions		3	-	3
		1,495	41	1,536
Total liabilities		7,884	(1,086)	6,798
Total Equity And Liabilities		9,319	41	9,360

Renew Akshay Urja Private Limited
Reconciliation of Profit or Loss for the year ended 31 March 2016
(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As per Previous GAAP as at 31 March 2016*	Adjustments	Ind AS For the year ended 31 March 2016
Income:				
Other income		67	-	67
Total income		**67**	**-**	**67**
Expenses:				
Other Expenses		0	-	0
Total expenses		**0**	**-**	**0**
Earning before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)		**67**	**-**	**67**
Finance Costs		1	-	1
Profit before tax		**66**	**-**	**66**
Tax Expense				
Current tax		26	-	26
Deferred tax	B	-	0	0
Profit for the year		**40**	**(0)**	**40**
Other Comprehensive Income				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods				
Net movement on cash flow hedges	D	-	55	55
Income tax effect	B	-	(17)	(17)
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**-**	**38**	**38**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**40**	**38**	**78**

* The Previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements.

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Renew Akshay Urja Private Limited
Reconciliation of Equity as at 1 April 2015
(Amounts in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As per Previous GAAP as at 31 March 2015*	Adjustments	Ind AS as at 1 April 2015
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Capital Work in Progress		1	-	1
Other non-current assets		2	-	2
		3	-	**3**
Current assets				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalent		3	-	3
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent		737	-	737
Others		6	-	6
Prepayments		3		3
		749	-	**749**
Total assets		**752**	-	**752**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital		74	-	74
Other equity				
Share premium		669	-	669
Retained earnings		7	-	7
Total equity		**750**	-	**750**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables		2	-	2
		2	-	**2**
Total liabilities		**2**	-	**2**
Total Equity And Liabilities		**752**	-	**752**

* The Previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements.

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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2017
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A Compulsory Convertible Debentures

The Company has issued compulsory convertible debentures. Under Indian GAAP these were being classified under long term borrowings. Under Ind AS, during the financial year 2015-2016 compulsory convertible debentures are separated into liability component of INR 1 and equity component of INR 1,144 based on the terms of the contract.

Deferred tax asset created at inception on these instruments amounts to INR 0 which has been added to the equity component. Subsequent to inception any deferred tax shall be created/ reversed from Statement of Profit and Loss.

Interest on the liability component is recognised using the effective interest method. During the year ended 31 March 2016 an amount of INR 0 was capitalised under tangible assets being the interest accrued on the liability component.

B Deferred tax

Indian GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Ind AS 12, "Income Taxes" requires entities to account for deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. The application of Ind AS 12, has resulted in recognition of deferred tax on new temporary differences, which was not required under Indian GAAP. The deferred tax has been thus computed on and loans and borrowings.

In addition, the various transitional adjustments lead to additional temporary differences. According to the accounting policies, the Company has to account for such differences. Tax impact on Deferred tax adjustments are recognized in reserves for opening balance sheet and statement of profit and loss in subsequent years. On the date of transition, the net impact on deferred tax liabilities is of INR Nil (31 March 2016: INR 17).

C Property, plant and equipment

Additional management shared services cost of INR 41 for the year ended 31 March 2016 pertaining to fair value of employee stock options was charged to the Company. The Parent has accounted for the employee stock options at fair value under Ind AS which was accounted for at intrinsic value under Indian GAAP and the same was capitalised in the cost of Property, plant and equipment.

D Derivative Instruments

The Company has entered into cross currency interest rate swaps to hedge their foreign currency and interest rate risks. Such contracts, which were designated as hedging instruments under Indian GAAP, have been designated during the year March 31 2016 to Ind AS as cash flow hedges. The corresponding adjustment has been recognised as a separate component of equity in the cash flow hedge reserve. Net movement of INR 38 (net of tax) during the year ended 31 March 2016 was recognised in OCI and subsequently taken to cash flow reserve.

E Other comprehensive income

Under Indian GAAP, the Group has not presented other comprehensive income (OCI) separately. Hence, it has reconciled Indian GAAP profit or loss to profit or profit or loss as per Ind AS. Further, Indian GAAP profit or loss is reconciled to total comprehensive income as per Ind AS.

F Statement of Cash Flows

The transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS has not had a material impact on the statement of cash flows.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005
Chartered Accountants

per Amit Chugh
Partner
Membership No.: 505224
Place: Gurugram
Date: July 25, 2017

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP GURGAON

For and on behalf of the Renew Akshay Urja Private Limited

Director
(Rahul Jain)
DIN- 07641891
Place: Gurugram
Date: 25/07/17

Director
(Gaurav Wadhwa)
DIN- 07641926
Place: Gurugram
Date: 25/07/17

Renew Akshay Urja Private Limited New Delhi

Company Secretary
(Raman Singh)
Membership No.: A32716
Place: Gurugram
Date: 25/07/17