

Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

Walker Chandiook & Co LLP
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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Inox Renewables (Jaisalmer) Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Inox Renewables (Jaisalmer) Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

2. 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.
4. 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.



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5. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 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 these financial statements are free from material misstatement.
6. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the 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 financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial controls relevant to the Company's preparation of the 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 the 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 financial statements.
7. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on these financial statements.

Opinion

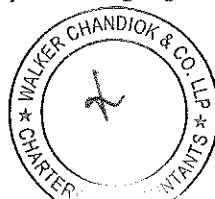
8. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31 March 2017, and its loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Other Matter(s)

9. The Company had prepared separate sets of statutory financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015 in accordance with Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended) on which we issued auditor's reports to the shareholders of the Company dated 6 May 2016 and 15 May 2015 respectively. These financial statements have been adjusted for the differences in the accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to Ind AS, which have also been audited by us. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

10. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure I, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
11. Further to our comments in Annexure II, 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;



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- 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 financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act;
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2017 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
- f) we have also audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCoFR) of the Company as on 31 March 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date and our report dated 12 May 2017 as per Annexure II expresses unmodified opinion;
- 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 (as amended), 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 litigation which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company; and
 - iv. the Company, as detailed in Note 36 to the financial statements, has made requisite disclosures in these financial statements as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016. Based on the audit procedures performed and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, these are in accordance with the books of account maintained by the Company.

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Lalit Kumar

per **Lalit Kumar**

Partner

Membership No.: 095256



Place: Noida

Date: 12 May 2017

Walker ChandioK & Co LLP

Annexure I to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Inox Renewables (Jaisalmer) Limited, on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Annexure I

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

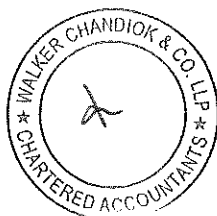
- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets comprising of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (b) The fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification of the fixed assets is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
- (c) The Company does not hold any immovable property (in the nature of 'fixed assets'). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i) (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (ii) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iii) The Company has granted interest bearing unsecured loans to one Company covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act; and with respect to the same:
 - (a) in our opinion the terms and conditions of grant of such loans are not, *prima facie*, prejudicial to the Company's interest.
 - (b) the schedule of repayment of principal has been stipulated wherein the principal amounts are repayable on demand and since the repayment of such loans has not been demanded, in our opinion, repayment of the principal amount and payment of interest is regular;
 - (c) there is no overdue amount in respect of loans granted to the Company.
- (iv) In our opinion, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security.
- (v) In our opinion, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.



Walker ChandioK & Co LLP

Annexure I to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Inox Renewables (Jaisalmer) Limited, on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

- (vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act in respect of Company's products and services and are of the opinion that, *prima facie*, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- (vii)(a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have generally been regularly deposited to the appropriate authorities, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) There are no dues in respect of income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any bank or financial institution during the year. The Company did not have any outstanding debentures during the year.
- (ix) The Company did not raise moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). In our opinion, the term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained, though idle funds which were not required for immediate utilization were temporarily used for the purpose other than for which the loan was sanctioned but were ultimately utilized for the stated end-use.
- (x) No fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.
- (xi) Managerial remuneration has been paid by the Company in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V to the Act.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.



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Annexure I to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Inox Renewables (Jaisalmer) Limited, on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

- (xiii) In our opinion all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of Act, where applicable, and the requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required by the applicable Ind AS.
- (xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures.
- (xv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them covered under Section 192 of the Act.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Lalit Kumar

per **Lalit Kumar**
Partner

Membership No.: 095256



Place: Noida

Date: 12 May 2017

Walker ChandioK & Co LLP

Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Inox Renewables (Jaisalmer) Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Annexure II

Independent Auditor's report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of Inox Renewables (Jaisalmer) Limited ("the Company") as of and for the year ended 31 March 2017, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCoFR) of the company of as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's IFCoFR based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of IFCoFR, and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the ICAI. 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 IFCoFR were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the IFCoFR and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of IFCoFR included obtaining an understanding of IFCoFR, 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.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's IFCoFR.



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Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Inox Renewables (Jaisalmer) Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

6. A company's IFCoFR 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 IFCoFR 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

7. Because of the inherent limitations of IFCoFR, 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 IFCoFR to future periods are subject to the risk that IFCoFR may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 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.

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Lalit Kumar

per **Lalit Kumar**
Partner

Membership No.: 095256



Place: Noida

Date: 12 May 2017

Inox Renewables (Jaisalmer) Limited
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2017
(In Indian Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
I	ASSETS				
1	Non-current assets				
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	-	31,292.98	32,954.64
	(b) Financial assets				
	(i) Other financial assets	5	0.20	0.20	0.20
	(c) Tax assets (Net)	6	5.93	123.94	-
	(d) Deferred tax assets (Net)	17	-	233.21	270.12
	(e) Other non-current assets	7	-	99.88	106.64
	Total non-current assets		6.13	31,750.21	33,331.60
2	Current assets				
	(a) Financial assets				
	(i) Trade receivables	8	1,081.76	3,607.80	2,014.40
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	7.50	68.52	1,609.72
	(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	10	176.08	163.32	740.00
	(iv) Loans	11	4,172.68	978.00	-
	(v) Other financial assets	5	487.31	21.31	5.54
	(b) Other current assets	7	11.60	52.87	37.12
			5,936.93	4,891.82	4,406.78
	Assets classified as held for sale	12	29,511.06	-	-
	Total current assets		35,447.99	4,891.82	4,406.78
	Total assets (1+2)		35,454.12	36,642.03	37,738.38
II	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
1	Equity				
	(a) Equity share capital	13	10,605.00	10,605.00	10,605.00
	(b) Other equity	14	2,260.63	2,386.75	2,203.40
	Total equity		12,865.63	12,991.75	12,808.40
2	Liabilities				
	Non-current liabilities				
	(a) Financial Liabilities				
	(i) Borrowings	15	19,464.41	20,899.62	22,261.50
	(b) Provisions	16	0.32	1.22	3.95
	(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	17	529.63	-	-
	Total non-current Liabilities		19,994.36	20,900.84	22,265.45
3	Current liabilities				
	(a) Financial Liabilities				
	(i) Trade payables	18	-	152.52	-
	(ii) Other financial liabilities	19	2,574.18	2,577.55	2,530.91
	(b) Provisions	16	17.11	16.32	11.57
	(c) Other current liabilities	20	2.84	3.05	10.00
	(d) Current tax liabilities (Net)	21	-	-	112.05
	Total current liabilities		2,594.13	2,749.44	2,664.53
4	Total liabilities (2+3)		22,588.49	23,650.28	24,929.98
	Total equity and liabilities (1+4)		35,454.12	36,642.03	37,738.38

See accompanying notes (1-37) to the financial statements

This is the balance sheet referred to in our report of even date.

Walker Chandni & Co LLP
For Walker Chandni & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants

per Lalit Kumar
Partner

Place : Noida
Date : 12 May 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Director
Director
CFO
Company Secretary

Inox Renewables (Jaisalmer) Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2017
(In Indian Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

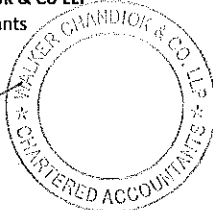
	Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
I	Revenue from operations	22	5,832.18	5,177.93
	Other income	23	161.77	160.51
	Total revenue		5,993.95	5,338.44
II	Expenses			
	Operation and maintenance expenses	24	583.21	550.84
	Employee benefits expense	25	73.25	93.57
	Finance costs	26	2,453.37	2,596.20
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	27	1,552.61	1,661.66
	Other expenses	28	110.03	142.49
	Total expenses		4,772.47	5,044.76
III	Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (II - I)		1,221.48	293.68
IV	Exceptional items		329.13	-
V	Profit/(loss) before tax (III - IV)		892.35	293.68
VI	Tax expense:		1,019.48	111.80
	Current tax	33.1	261.01	75.67
	Tax for earlier years		2.33	-
	Minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit entitlement		(261.01)	(75.67)
	Deferred tax charge/(credit)	17	1,017.15	111.80
VII	Profit/(loss) for the year (V - VI)		(127.13)	181.88
VIII	Other comprehensive Income			
A	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Changes in revaluation surplus		-	-
	(b) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		1.55	2.24
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	33.2	(0.54)	(0.77)
B	(i) Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(c) Effective portion of gains and losses on designated portion of hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge reserve.		-	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	Total other comprehensive income (A (i-ii)+B(i-ii))		1.01	1.47
IX	Total comprehensive income for the year (VII + VIII)		(126.12)	183.35
	Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to:			
	- Owners of the Company		(127.13)	181.88
	Other comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
	- Owners of the Company		1.01	1.47
	Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:		(126.12)	183.35
	Earnings per equity share			
	1) Basic (in Rs.)	29	(0.12)	0.17
	2) Diluted (in Rs.)	29	(0.12)	0.17

See accompanying notes (1-37) to the financial statements

This is the statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date.

Walker Chandio & Co. LLP
For Walker Chandio & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

per Lalit Kumar
Partner



Place: Noida
Date: 12 May 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Director
Director
Company Secretary

Inox Renewables (Jaisalmer) Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2017
(in Indian Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Amount
Balance at April 1, 2015	10,605.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at March 31, 2016	10,605.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at March 31, 2017	10,605.00

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Other comprehensive Income	Total
	Retained earnings	Other remeasurements of defined benefit plans	
Balance at April 1, 2015	2,203.40	-	2,203.40
Profit/(loss) for the year	181.88	-	181.88
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	1.47	1.47
Total comprehensive income for the year	181.88	1.47	183.35
Balance at March 31, 2016	2,385.29	1.47	2,386.75
Profit/(loss) for the year	(127.13)	-	(127.13)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	1.01	1.01
Total comprehensive income for the year	(127.13)	1.01	(126.12)
Balance at March 31, 2017	2,258.15	2.48	2,260.63

This is the statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date.

Walter Chandok & Co. LLP
For Walker Chandok & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

per Lalit Kumar
Partner

Place: Noida
Date: 12 May 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Director
Director
CFO
Company Secretary

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Inox Renewables (Jaisalmer) Limited
Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2017
(In Indian Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

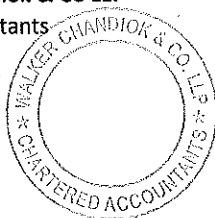
	Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
A.	Cash flows from operating activities:			
	Profit/(loss) for the period		892.35	293.68
	Adjustments for:			
	Depreciation expense	26	1,552.61	1,661.66
	Finance costs	27	2,453.37	2,596.20
	Loss on discard of assets	28	0.06	-
	Provision for trade receivables (Expected credit loss)	23,28	(72.30)	58.67
	Loss on assets held for sale		329.13	-
	Interest income	23	(89.48)	(160.51)
	Operating Profit before Working Capital changes		5,065.74	4,449.70
	Movements in working capital:			
	(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables		2,598.34	(1,652.07)
	(Increase)/decrease in loans	11	(0.45)	-
	(Increase)/decrease in other non-current assets		-	6.76
	(Increase)/decrease in other current assets		41.27	(15.75)
	(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	5	(416.66)	-
	Increase/(decrease) in trade payables		(152.52)	152.52
	Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities		(0.21)	(6.95)
	Increase/(decrease) in provisions		1.43	4.26
	Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities		3.04	11.17
	Cash flows from operations		7,140.00	2,949.64
	Income taxes paid		(139.18)	(311.64)
	Net cash flows from operating activities		7,000.82	2,638.00
B.	Cash flows from investing activities:			
	Interest received		40.13	144.74
	Investment in bank deposits	10	(12.76)	576.68
	Inter corporate deposit received back from holding Company		3,315.40	8,781.00
	Inter corporate deposit given to holding Company		(6,509.63)	(9,759.00)
	Net cash (used in) investing activities		(3,166.86)	(256.58)
C.	Cash flows from financing activities:			
	Repayment of long term borrowings	15	(1,361.87)	(1,257.13)
	Proceeds from short term borrowings		1,519.08	312.00
	Repayment of short term borrowings		(1,519.08)	(312.00)
	Interest paid		(2,533.11)	(2,665.49)
	Net cash (used in) financing activities		(3,894.98)	(3,922.62)
	Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(61.02)	(1,541.20)
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	9	68.52	1,609.72
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	9	7.50	68.52

See accompanying notes (1-37) to the financial statements

This is the statement of cash flows referred to in our report of even date.

Walker Chandni & Co
For Walker Chandniok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants

Lalit Kumar
per Lalit Kumar
Partner



Place: Noida
Date: 12 May 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

[Signature]
Director
[Signature]
CFO

[Signature]
Director
[Signature]
Company Secretary

First-time Ind AS adoption reconciliations

Effect of Ind AS adoption on the balance sheet as at March 31, 2016 and April 1, 2015:

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2016				As at April 1, 2015			
		End of last period presented under previous GAAP		Effect of transition to Ind AS		Effect of transition to Ind AS		Effect of transition to Ind AS	
		Previous GAAP	As per Ind AS balance sheet	Previous GAAP	As per Ind AS balance sheet	Previous GAAP	As per Ind AS balance sheet	Previous GAAP	As per Ind AS balance sheet
I. ASSETS									
1. Non-current assets									
(a) Property, plant and equipment		31,292.98	31,292.98	-	-	32,954.64	0.00	32,954.64	0.00
(b) Financial assets	a,b,c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Other financial assets	a,b,c,d	782.31	(782.11)	-	-	590.29	(590.09)	0.20	0.20
(d) Tax assets (Net)	a,b,f,d	-	123.94	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Other non-current assets	c	-	99.88	-	-	-	-	106.64	106.64
Total non-current assets		32,075.30	(558.30)			33,544.93	(483.45)	33,061.48	
2. Current assets									
(a) Financial assets		3,718.36	(110.55)	-	-	2,066.29	(51.89)	2,014.40	2,014.40
(b) Trade receivables	d	231.84	(163.32)	-	-	2,349.72	(740.00)	1,609.72	1,609.72
(c) Cash and cash equivalents	e	-	163.32	-	-	-	-	740.00	740.00
(d) Bank balances other than (i) above	e	-	(52.87)	-	-	37.12	(37.12)	-	-
(e) Loans	c	1,030.87	-	-	-	5.54	-	5.54	5.54
(f) Other financial assets	c	21.31	52.87	-	-	37.12	-	37.12	37.12
(g) Other current assets	c	-	(110.55)	-	-	4,458.67	(51.89)	4,406.78	4,406.78
Total current assets		5,002.37	(110.55)			38,003.60	(535.34)	37,468.26	
Total assets (1+2)		37,077.67	(668.85)			37,077.67	(668.85)	37,077.67	

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2016				As at April 1, 2015			
		End of last period presented under previous GAAP		Effect of transition to Ind AS		Effect of transition to Ind AS		Effect of transition to Ind AS	
		Previous GAAP	As per Ind AS balance sheet	Previous GAAP	As per Ind AS balance sheet	Previous GAAP	As per Ind AS balance sheet	Previous GAAP	As per Ind AS balance sheet
III. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES									
1. Equity									
(a) Equity share capital		10,605.00	10,605.00	-	-	10,605.00	-	10,605.00	10,605.00
(b) Other equity	d	2,459.04	(72.29)	-	-	2,386.75	(33.93)	2,203.40	2,203.40
Total equity		13,064.04	(72.29)			12,991.75	(33.93)	12,808.40	
2. Non-current liabilities									
(a) Financial liabilities		20,899.62	-	-	-	22,261.50	-	22,261.50	22,261.50
(b) Borrowings		1.22	1.22	-	-	3.95	-	3.95	3.95
(c) Provisions		363.35	(596.55)	-	-	231.29	(501.41)	(270.12)	(270.12)
(d) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)		21,264.19	(596.55)	-	-	22,496.78	(501.41)	21,995.32	21,995.32
Total non-current liabilities		22,264.19	(596.55)			22,496.78	(501.41)	21,995.32	
3. Current liabilities									
(a) Financial liabilities		152.52	152.52	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Trade payables		-	2,577.55	-	-	-	-	2,530.91	2,530.91
(c) Other financial liabilities		16.32	16.32	-	-	123.61	(112.05)	11.57	11.57
(d) Provisions		2,580.60	(2,577.55)	-	-	2,540.92	(2,530.92)	10.00	10.00
(e) Other current liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	112.05	112.05
(f) Current tax liabilities (Net)		2,749.44	-	-	-	2,664.53	-	2,664.53	2,664.53
Total current liabilities		2,749.44	(596.55)			2,664.53	(501.41)	2,163.12	
Total liabilities (2+3)		24,013.62	(668.85)			25,161.26	(595.34)	24,565.85	
Total equity and liabilities (1+4)		37,077.67	(668.85)			38,003.60	(595.34)	37,468.26	



Inox Renewables (Jaisalmer) Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017
(In Indian Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

First-time Ind AS adoption reconciliations

Effect of Ind AS adoption on the statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2016:

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2016		
		(End of last period presented under previous GAAP)		
		Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Revenue from operations		5,177.93	(0.00)	5,177.93
Other income		160.50	0.01	160.51
I. Total revenue		5,338.43	0.01	5,338.44
Expenses				
Operation and maintenance expenses		550.84	-	550.84
Employee benefits expense	h	91.33	2.24	93.57
Finance costs		2,596.20	(0.00)	2,596.20
Depreciation and amortisation expense		1,661.66	-	1,661.66
Other expenses	d	83.83	58.66	142.49
II. Total expenses		4,983.86	60.89	5,044.75
III. Profit before tax		354.57	(60.88)	293.68
IV. Tax expense:				
Current tax		75.67	-	75.67
Minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit entitlement		(75.67)	-	(75.67)
Deferred tax charge/(credit)	d,h	132.87	(21.07)	111.80
V. Profit/(loss) for the year (III-IV)		221.71	(39.82)	181.88
VI. Other comprehensive income				
A.(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
(a) Changes in revaluation surplus		-	-	-
(b) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	h	-	2.24	2.24
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	h	-	(0.77)	(0.77)
B.(i) Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss				
(c) Effective portion of gains and losses on designated portion of hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge reserve.		-	-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income (A (i-ii)+B(i-ii))		-	1.47	1.47
VII. Total comprehensive income for the year (V+VI)		221.71	(38.36)	183.35

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Innox Renewables (Jaisalmer) Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017
(in Indian Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

First-time Ind AS adoption reconciliations

Effect of Ind AS adoption on the statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2016

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2016		
	(End of last period presented under previous GAAP)		
	Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Net cash flows from operating activities	2,638.01	(0.01)	2,638.00
Net cash flows from investing activities	(256.59)	0.01	(256.58)
Net cash flows from financing activities	(3,922.61)	-	(3,922.62)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,541.20)	-	(1,541.20)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	1,609.72	-	1,609.72
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	68.52	-	68.52

Analysis of cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2016 and as at April 1, 2015 for the purpose of statement of cash flows under Ind AS:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
	(End of last period presented under previous GAAP)	(Date of transition)
Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of statement of cash flows as per previous GAAP	68.52	1,609.72
Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of statement of cash flows under Ind AS	68.52	1,609.72

Notes to reconciliation:

- Company has reclassified advance income tax to tax assets under INDAS.
- Company has reclassified MAT credit entitlement to deferred tax assets under INDAS.
- Company has reclassified prepaid expenses to other current assets under INDAS.
- Provision for doubtful debt is being made on trade receivables based on the past trends and estimates made by the management as per the requirements under INDAS 109. Consequently, deferred tax has been recognised.
- Company has reclassified fixed deposits with maturity less than 12 months but more than 3 months to other bank balances under INDAS.
- Under INDAS, deferred tax liability is adjusted against MAT Credit Entitlement.
- Company has reclassified current maturities of long term debt, Interest accrued but not due on borrowings and other liabilities to other financial liabilities under INDAS.
- Actuarial gain and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and not reclassified to profit and loss in a subsequent period. Consequently, deferred tax also has been recognized on the same.

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Innox Renewables (Jaisalmer) Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017
(in Indian Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Reconciliation of total equity as at March 31, 2016 and April 01, 2015:

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Total equity under previous GAAP		13,064.05	12,842.34
Adjustments:			
Expected Credit Losses recognized		(110.55)	(51.89)
Deferred Tax impact on above adjustments & on existing cash flow hedging reserve	i)	38.26	17.96
Total adjustment to equity		(72.29)	(33.93)
Total equity under Ind AS		12,991.75	12,808.40

Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2016:

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2016
Profit as per previous GAAP		221.71
Adjustments:		
Actuarial loss recognized in other comprehensive income	ii)	(2.24)
Expected Credit Losses recognized		(58.67)
Deferred Tax impact on above adjustments		21.08
Profit for the year as per Ind AS		181.88
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)		1.46
Total comprehensive income under Ind AS		183.35

Note: Under previous GAAP, total comprehensive income was not reported. Therefore, the above reconciliation starts with profit under the previous GAAP.

Notes to the reconciliation:

i) Consequential deferred tax on all the above adjustments are shown separately along with the respective reconciliation adjustments indicated above.

ii) As per Ind-AS 19, actuarial gain and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and not reclassified to profit and loss in a subsequent period.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

1. Corporate Information

Inox Renewables (Jaisalmer) Limited (the "Company") was incorporated on July 24, 2012 and is engaged in the business of generation and sale of wind energy. The Company is a subsidiary of Inox Renewables Limited. All the activities of the Company are in India. The registered office of the Company is situated at ABS Tower, Second Floor, Old Padra Road, Vadodara, Gujarat.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

Upto the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirements of previous GAAP, which includes standards specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. These are the Company's first Ind AS financial statements. The date of transition to Ind AS is April 1, 2015. Refer Note 3 for the details of first-time adoption exemptions availed by the Company.

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

With reference to Note no 12, the Company has, during the year, entered into definitive agreement to sell its operating assets of 64 MW. The Company shall during the year complete the process of transfer of these assets to the buyer and amount so realized (net of loan repayments) shall be invested into liquid funds. Moreover, Management will evaluate various alternatives to invest this surplus money and to contribute in group's new business initiatives. The Company would be able to generate sufficient cash flows to meet its obligations that arise in the normal course of business. Therefore, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

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The principal accounting policies are set out below:

2.3 Revenue recognition

2.3.1 Sale of electricity

Revenue from generation and sale of electricity is recognized on the basis of actual power sold (net of reactive energy consumed) in accordance with the terms of the power purchase agreements entered with the respective customers and when no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of consideration that will be derived.

2.3.2 Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.3.3 Insurance income

Insurance claims are recognised to the extent there is a reasonable certainty of the realisation of the claim amount.

2.4 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.5 Employee benefits

2.5.1 Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans viz. Government administered provident and pension schemes are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- a. service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- b. net interest expense or income; and
- c. remeasurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans. A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

2.5.2 Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service. Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service. Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

2.6 Taxation

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

2.6.1 Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

2.6.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid on the book profits, which gives rise to future economic benefits in the form of tax credit against future income-tax liability, is recognized as an asset in the Balance Sheet if it is probable that the Company will pay normal tax within the period prescribed for utilization of such credit.

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

2.6.3 Current and deferred tax for the year

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

2.7 Property, plant and equipment

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees, non-refundable taxes and levies, and any expenses attributable to bring the asset to its working condition for its intended use and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method at the rates determined as per the useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.



Inox Renewables (Jaisalmer) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date. The useful lives are as follows:

Block of Asset	Useful life as per Companies Act, 2013 (in years)
Plant & Machinery	22
Office Equipments	5

2.8 Impairment of tangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Company of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

2.9 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 the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2.10 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.11 Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

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

2.11.1 Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For the impairment policy on financial assets measured at amortised cost, refer Note 2.11.5

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss for FVTOCI debt instruments. For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of 'Reserve for debt instruments through other comprehensive income'. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in this reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

For the impairment policy on debt instruments at FVTOCI, refer Note 2.11.5

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

2.11.2 Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

2.11.3 Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investments.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

The Company has equity investments in one entity which is not held for trading. The Company has elected the FVTOCI irrevocable option for this investment. Fair value is determined in the manner described in note 32.

2.11.4 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading (see note 2.11.3 above).

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria (see above) are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established; it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

2.11.5 Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the risk free interest rate.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the lifetime expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Company measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous period, but determines at the end of a reporting period that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous period, the Company again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

The impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance are equally applied to debt instruments at FVTOCI except that the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the balance sheet.

2.11.6 Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

2.12 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

2.12.1 Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Company entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

2.12.2 Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

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



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

2.12.3 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company, and commitments issued by the Company to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

2.12.3.1 Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- It has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies, may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability forms part of a Company of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Companying is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

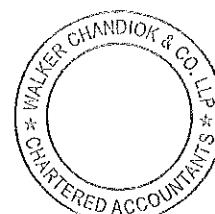
However, for non-held-for-trading financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, in which case these effects of changes in credit risk are recognised in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is always recognised in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Fair value is determined in the manner described in note 32.

2.12.3.2 Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.12.3.3 Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender 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. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

2.13 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average numbers of equity shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for events including a bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, net profit or losses for the period attributable to equity shareholders and weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.14 Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments maturing within 90 days from the date of acquisition. Cash and cash equivalent are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3 First-time adoption – mandatory exceptions, optional exemptions

3.1 Overall principle

The Company has prepared the opening balance sheet as per Ind AS as of April 1, 2015 (the transition date) by recognising all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by Ind AS, not recognising items of assets or liabilities which are not permitted by Ind AS, by reclassifying items from previous GAAP to Ind AS as required under Ind AS, and applying Ind AS in measurement of recognised assets and liabilities. However, this principle is subject to the certain exception and certain optional exemptions availed by the Company as detailed below.

3.2 Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company has applied the derecognition requirements of financial assets and financial liabilities prospectively for transactions occurring on or after April 1, 2015 (the transition date).

3.3 Classification of debt instruments

The Company has determined the classification of debt instruments in terms of whether they meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria based on the facts and circumstances that existed as of the transition date.

3.4 Impairment of financial assets

The Company has applied the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 retrospectively; however, as permitted by Ind AS 101, it has used reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort to determine the credit risk at the date that financial instruments were initially recognised in order to compare it with the credit risk at the transition date. Further, the Company has not undertaken an exhaustive search for information when determining, at the date of transition to Ind ASs, whether there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition, as permitted by Ind AS 101.

3.5 Deemed cost for property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its plant and equipment, investment property, and intangible assets recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.



Inox Renewables (Jaisalmer) Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017
(in Indian Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 4 : Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Carrying amounts of:			
Plant and equipment	-	31,292.91	32,954.55
Office equipments	-	0.07	0.09
TOTAL	-	31,292.98	32,954.64

Note 4.1 : Property, plant and equipment

Description of Assets	Plant and equipment	Office equipment	Total
Gross Block - Deemed Cost			
Balance as at April 1, 2015	32,954.55	0.09	32,954.64
Balance as at March 31, 2016	32,954.55	0.09	32,954.64
Accumulated depreciation and impairment			
Balance as at April 1, 2015	-	-	-
Depreciation/amortisation expense for the year	1,661.64	0.02	1,661.66
Balance as at March 31, 2016	1,661.64	0.02	1,661.66
Net block			
Balance as at April 1, 2015	32,954.55	0.09	32,954.64
Balance as at March 31, 2016	31,292.91	0.07	31,292.98

Description of Assets	Plant and equipment	Office equipment	Total
Gross Block			
Balance as at April 1, 2016	32,954.55	0.09	32,954.64
Discards	-	(0.09)	(0.09)
Reclassified as held for sale	(32,954.55)	-	(32,954.55)
Balance as at March 31, 2017	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation and impairment			
Balance as at April 1, 2016	1,661.64	0.02	1,661.66
Depreciation/amortisation expense for the year	1,552.61	0.00	1,552.61
Eliminated on discard of assets	-	(0.02)	(0.02)
Eliminated on reclassification as held for sale	(3,214.24)	-	(3,214.24)
Balance as at March 31, 2017	-	-	-
Net block			
Balance as at March 31, 2016	31,292.91	0.07	31,292.98
Balance as at March 31, 2017	-	-	-

Note 4.2 : Assets pledged as security

(i) Plant and equipment with a carrying amount of Rs. NIL (as at March 31, 2016: Rs. 31,292.91; as at April 1, 2015: Rs. 32,954.55) have been pledged to secure loans from banks and finance Company under mortgage. The Company is not allowed to pledge these assets as security for other borrowings. Carrying value Rs. 29,740.31 of pledged plant and equipment has been moved to Note no. 12 (Assets classified as held for sale).

(ii) Office equipment with a carrying amount of Rs. NIL (as at March 31, 2016: Rs. 0.07; as at April 1, 2015: Rs. 0.09) have been pledged to secure loans from banks and finance Company under mortgage. The Company is not allowed to pledge these assets as security for other borrowings.



Inox Renewables (Jaisalmer) Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017
(in Indian Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 5 : Other financial assets

Non-Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Security deposits	0.20	0.20	0.20
Total	0.20	0.20	0.20

Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Interest Receivable			
(i) Interest accrued but not due on fixed deposits	3.34	4.16	5.54
(ii) Interest accrued on inter corporate deposits	67.31	17.15	-
Other receivables	416.66	-	-
Total	487.31	21.31	5.54

Note 6 : Tax assets

Non-Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
a) Advance income tax (net of provisions for tax)	5.93	123.94	-
b) MAT credit entitlement	813.95	559.10	483.45
Less: Transferred to Deferred Tax (Note - 17)	(813.95)	(559.10)	(483.45)
Total	5.93	123.94	-

Note 7 : Other assets

Non-Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
a) Others			
(i) Prepaid expenses	-	99.88	106.64
Total	-	99.88	106.64

Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
a) Others			
(i) Prepaid expenses	11.60	52.87	37.12
Total	11.60	52.87	37.12

Note 8 : Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Trade receivables			
a) Secured, considered good	-	-	-
b) Unsecured, considered good	1,120.02	3,718.36	2,066.29
c) Doubtful	-	-	-
Less: Provision for trade receivables (expected credit loss)	(38.25)	(110.55)	(51.89)
Total	1,081.76	3,607.80	2,014.40



The average credit period on sales of goods is 45 days. Interest at the rates defined in power purchase agreements has been charged on trade receivables from the end of the credit period cycle. However, the same is recognised in the books on realization basis.

Whole amount of trade receivables are due from state electricity boards and IREDA & there is no risk involved in dealing with the government bodies.

Details of customers represents more than 5% of the total balance of trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	
	Amount	%
The Superintending Engineer, RPPC	921.47	82.27%
Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd.	198.55	17.73%
Total	1,120.02	100.00%

Details of customers represents more than 5% of the total balance of trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2016	
	Amount	%
The Superintending Engineer, RPPC	3,508.65	94.36%
Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd.	209.71	5.64%
Total	3,718.36	100.00%

Details of customers represents more than 5% of the total balance of trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2015	
	Amount	%
The Superintending Engineer, RPPC	1,906.61	92.27%
Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd.	159.68	7.73%
Total	2,066.29	100.00%

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on delays from customers (state electricity boards) on bill to bill basis. The matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is computed at risk free interest rate of 8% p.a. on the delays from state electricity boards including receivables from Central government.

Age of Receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Within the credit period	672.83	725.69	894.60
1-30 days past due	353.37	-	660.70
31-60 days past due	43.38	391.20	-
61-90 days past due	-	371.48	511.00
More than 90 days past due	50.44	2,229.99	-

Movement in the expected credit loss allowance

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
Balance at beginning of the year	110.55	51.89
Movement in expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables calculated at lifetime expected credit losses	(72.30)	58.67
Balance at end of the year	38.25	110.55

Note 9 : Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and in banks, net of bank overdrafts.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Cash and cash equivalents			
(a) Unrestricted Balances with banks			
(1) With scheduled banks			
(i) In Current Account	7.50	68.52	1,609.72
Total	7.50	68.52	1,609.72



Note 10 : Bank balances other than Note 9

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Other bank balances			
Fixed deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	176.08	163.32	740.00
Total	176.08	163.32	740.00

Note 11 : Loans

Current

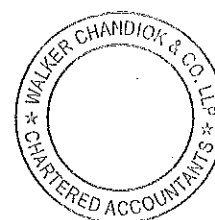
Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Loan to related parties			
- Inter corporate deposit to Inox Renewables Limited (Holding Company)	4,172.23	978.00	-
Loan to staff	0.45	-	-
Total	4,172.68	978.00	-

Note 12 : Assets classified as held for sale

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Property plant and equipment held for sale (i)	29,511.06	-	-
Net assets of wind generation business classified as held for sale	29,511.06	-	-

(i) The Company is operating 32 Wind turbine generators (WTG's) for generation and sale of power. These WTG's constituted the power generation business of the Company which has been the only reportable segment of the Company. During the year, the Company decided to sell its 32 WTG's and classified them as "Assets held for sale". As part of this single co-ordinated plan, the Company has also entered into a Business Transfer Agreement with a party to transfer 32 WTG's of its operating assets (as approved by Board of Director in their meeting held at March 4, 2017). The fair value less cost to sell based on the business transfer agreement of 32 WTG's as at March 31, 2017 is determined at Rs. 29,511.06. As at March 31, 2017 the carrying amount of these WTG's was Rs. 29,740.31. Therefore, asset has been restated at lower of carrying amount or fair value. Accordingly, the difference between the fair value less cost to sell and the carrying amount has been of Rs. 229.25 recognised in profit & loss account. Apart from this, certain prepaid expenses relating to assets held for sale amounting to Rs. 99.88 has been charged to Statement of Profit & Loss.

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Note 13 : Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Authorised: Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	1,060.50	10,605.00	1,060.50	10,605.00	1,060.50	10,605.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up: Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	1,060.50	10,605.00	1,060.50	10,605.00	1,060.50	10,605.00
	1,060.50	10,605.00	1,060.50	10,605.00	1,060.50	10,605.00

a) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares						
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,060.50	10,605.00	1,060.50	10,605.00	1,060.50	10,605.00
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	1,060.50	10,605.00	1,060.50	10,605.00	1,060.50	10,605.00

b) Rights/preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares :

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, in proportion of their shareholding, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. The distribution will be in proportion to the numbers of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c) There are no shares reserved for issue under options and contracts/commitments for the sale of shares as disinvestment.

d) During the period of five years immediately preceding March 31, 2017 the Company has not issued bonus shares, equity shares issued for considerations other than cash. During the said period no shares have been bought back.

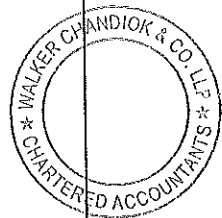
e) Details of shares held by holding Company :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding
Inox Renewables Limited*	1,060.50	100.00%	1,060.50	100.00%	1,060.50	100.00%
Total	1,060.50	100.00%	1,060.50	100.00%	1,060.50	100.00%

* Six hundred shares are held by six directors (100 shares each) on behalf of Inox Renewables Limited.

f) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company :

Name of shareholder	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding
Inox Renewables Limited	1,060.50	100.00%	1,060.50	100.00%	1,060.50	100.00%
Total	1,060.50	100.00%	1,060.50	100.00%	1,060.50	100.00%



Note 14 : Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Retained earnings	2,260.63	2,386.75	2,203.40
TOTAL	2,260.63	2,386.75	2,203.40

14.1 Retained earnings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Balance at beginning of year	2,386.75	2,203.40	2,203.40
Profit/(loss) attributable to owners of the Company	(127.13)	181.88	-
Other comprehensive income arising from remeasurement of defined benefit obligation net of income tax	1.01	1.46	-
Balance at end of year	2,260.63	2,386.75	2,203.40

The amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders is determined based on the separate financial statements of the Company and also considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. Thus, the amounts reported above are not distributable in entirety.

Note 15 : Non-current borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Secured borrowings at amortised cost			
i) Term loans	20,899.62	22,261.50	23,518.62
- from financial institution (Refer note (i) below)			
Less : Amount disclosed under the head "other financial liabilities" (note 19)	20,899.62 (1,435.21)	22,261.50 (1,361.88)	23,518.62 (1,257.12)
Total non-current borrowings	19,464.41	20,899.62	22,261.50

a. The terms of repayment of loans is as under: -

As at March 31, 2017:

Particulars	Amount outstanding	Terms of repayment	Rate of interest
Term loan from International Finance Corporation	20,899.62	Half yearly installments varied between Oct 14, 2013 and April 14, 2027.	11.44% p.a

As at March 31, 2016:

Particulars	Amount outstanding	Terms of repayment	Rate of interest
Term loan from International Finance Corporation	22,261.50	Half yearly installments varied between Oct 14, 2013 and April 14, 2027.	11.44% p.a

As at April 1, 2015:

Particulars	Amount outstanding	Terms of repayment	Rate of interest
Term loan from International Finance Corporation	23,518.62	Half yearly installments varied between Oct 14, 2013 and April 14, 2027.	11.44% p.a



b. Summary of borrowing arrangements :

i) Term loan from International Finance Corporation

This loan is secured by way of:

- a. hypothecation of all movable and immovable fixed assets including cash flow and receivables of project assets of its Dangri (64MW) wind farm.
- b. Corporate guarantee issued by Inox Renewables Limited (the holding Company).

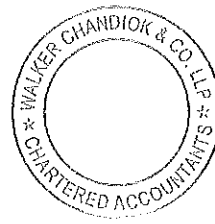
Note 16 : Provisions

Non-Current		As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Particulars				
Provision for employee benefits				
- for compensated absences		0.18	0.39	1.73
- for gratuity		0.14	0.83	2.21
Total Provisions		0.32	1.22	3.95

Current		As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Particulars				
Provision for employee benefits				
- for compensated absences		7.11	7.97	5.05
- for gratuity		10.00	8.34	6.52
Total Provisions		17.11	16.32	11.57

(i) The provision for employee benefits includes annual leave and vested long service leave entitlements accrued and compensation claims made by employees. The decrease in the carrying amount of the provision for the current year results from benefits being paid in the current year. For other disclosures Refer Note - 31.

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Innox Renewables (Jaisalmer) Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017
(in Indian Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 17 : Deferred tax liabilities (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Deferred tax assets	606.73	517.75	215.79
Deferred tax liabilities	1,950.32	843.65	429.12
	1,343.58	325.89	213.33
Less: Transferred from tax assets (Note 6)			
Mat Credit Entitlement	(813.95)	(559.10)	(483.45)
Total	529.63	(233.21)	(270.12)

Deferred tax liabilities/(assets) in relation to:

Particulars	As at April 1, 2015	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2016
Deferred tax assets				
Unabsorbed depreciation	197.83	275.59	-	473.42
Compensated absences	-	2.90	-	2.90
Gratuity	-	3.95	(0.77)	3.17
Expected Credit Loss	17.96	20.30	-	38.26
Total (A)	215.79	302.73	(0.77)	517.75
Deferred tax liabilities				
Difference between written down value of fixed assets as per books of accounts and tax records	429.12	414.53	-	843.65
Total (B)	429.12	414.53	-	843.65
Net deferred tax liability (B) - (A)	213.33	111.80	0.77	325.89

Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:

Particulars	As at April 1, 2016	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2017
Deferred tax assets				
Unabsorbed losses	473.42	47.16	-	520.58
Transfer expenses	-	86.15	-	86.15
Compensated absences	2.90	(2.90)	-	-
Gratuity	3.17	(2.64)	(0.54)	-
Expected Credit Loss	38.26	(38.26)	-	-
Total (A)	517.75	89.52	(0.54)	606.73
Deferred tax liabilities				
Difference between written down value of fixed assets as per books of accounts and tax records	843.65	1,099.86	-	1,943.50
Written off of prepaid expenses	-	6.81	-	6.81
Total (B)	843.65	1,106.67	-	1,950.32
Net deferred tax liability (B) - (A)	325.89	1,017.15	0.54	1,343.58

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Innox Renewables (Jaisalmer) Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017
(in Indian Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 18 : Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Trade payables	-	152.52	-
Micro, small and medium enterprises (refer (i) below)	-	-	-
Total	-	152.52	-

(i) Based on the information available with the Company, there are no dues outstanding in respect of micro, small and medium enterprises, as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMEDA) at the balance sheet date. No amounts were payable to such enterprises which were outstanding for more than 45 days. Further, no interest during the year has been paid or payable in respect thereof. The above disclosure has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

(ii) The average credit period on operation and maintenance services from Innox Wind Infrastructure Services Ltd. is Nil days. No interest is charged on the trade payables due past from credit terms.

Note 19 : Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
a) Current maturities of long-term debt	1,435.21	1,361.88	1,257.12
b) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	1,099.42	1,179.16	1,248.45
c) Other liabilities	39.55	36.51	25.34
Total	2,574.18	2,577.55	2,530.91

Note 20 : Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
a. Others			
- Statutory Dues (Service tax, TDS, etc.)	2.84	3.05	10.00
Total	2.84	3.05	10.00

Note 21 : Current tax liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Provision for income-tax	-	-	112.05
Total	-	-	112.05



Inox Renewables (Jaisalmer) Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017
(In Indian Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 22 : Revenue from operations

The following is an analysis of the Company's revenue for the year:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Sale of products	5,290.53	5,177.93
Other operating revenue	541.64	-
Total Revenue from operations	5,832.18	5,177.93
Sale of products comprises :		
Sale of wind energy	4,824.82	4,722.13
Income from green benefit Incentive	465.72	455.80
Total - Sale of products	5,290.53	5,177.93
Other operating revenues comprises :		
Interest on delayed payments from customer	541.64	-
Total - Other operating revenues	541.64	-

Note 23 : Other Income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Interest Income	89.17	158.18
Other gains and losses	72.60	2.33
Total	161.77	160.51

a) Interest Income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Other interest income on loans given	74.79	144.90
Interest on income tax refund	1.11	-
Interest on fixed deposits at amortised cost	13.27	13.28
Total	89.17	158.18

b) Other gains and losses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Excess provision written back	-	2.33
Gain on insurance claim	0.28	-
Reversal of provision for trade receivables (Expected credit loss)	72.30	-
Sundry balance written back	0.02	-
Total	72.60	2.33

Note 24 : Operation and maintenance expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Operations and maintenance expenses	576.47	544.08
Shared service procurement cost	6.74	6.76
Total	583.21	550.84

Note 25 : Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Salaries and wages	67.96	87.28
Contribution to gratuity & leave encashments	1.82	2.67
Contribution to provident and other funds	3.47	3.61
Total	73.25	93.57



Note 26 : Finance cost

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
a) Interest costs :-		
Interest on loans (other than those from related parties)	2,439.98	2,595.98
Interest on loans from related parties	13.38	0.21
Other Interest expense	0.01	0.01
Total finance costs	2,453.37	2,596.20

Note 27 : Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 4)	1,552.61	1,661.66
Total depreciation and amortisation	1,552.61	1,661.66

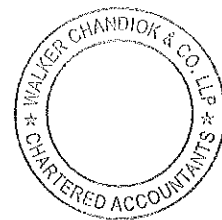
Note 28 : Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Rent expense	3.16	1.52
Rates and taxes	-	0.16
Legal and professional charges	25.42	20.72
Payment to auditors (Refer Note 28.1)	5.20	4.01
Insurance expenses	49.31	33.48
Loss on insurance claim receivable	-	5.11
Loss on assets held for sale	-	-
Provision for trade receivables (Expected credit loss)	-	58.67
Bank Charges	14.58	9.40
Loss on discard of assets	0.06	-
Miscellaneous expenses	12.29	9.42
Total	110.03	142.49

Note 28.1 : Payment to auditors

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
a) For statutory audit	2.00	2.00
b) For other services	2.25	1.50
c) For reimbursement of expenses	0.27	-
d) For service tax	0.68	0.51
Total	5.20	4.01

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Inox Renewables (Jaisalmer) Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017
(in Indian Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 29 : Earnings per share

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017 Rs. per share	Year ended March 31, 2016 Rs. per share
Basic and Diluted earnings per share		
From continuing operations	(0.12)	0.17
Earnings per share	<u>(0.12)</u>	<u>0.17</u>

29.1 Basic and diluted earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic & diluted earnings per share are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to owners of the Company	(127.13)	181.88
Earnings used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share	<u>(127.13)</u>	<u>181.88</u>

29.2 Weighted average number of equity shares

	Year ended March 31, 2017 Quantity in lakhs	Year ended March 31, 2016 Quantity in lakhs
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of basic & diluted earnings per share	1,060.50	1,060.50

The weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of diluted earnings per share reconciles to the weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017 Quantity in lakhs	Year ended March 31, 2016 Quantity in lakhs
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	1,060.50	1,060.50
Shares deemed to be issued for no consideration in respect of:		
employee options	-	-
partly paid equity shares	-	-
convertible notes	-	-
others	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	<u>1,060.50</u>	<u>1,060.50</u>

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Inox Renewables (Jalsalmer) Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended
(in Indian Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 30 : Related party transactions

30.1 Relationships

i) Holding/ultimate holding Company:

Inox Renewables Limited - Holding Company
Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited - Holding Company of Inox Renewables Limited
Inox Leasing and Finance Limited - Ultimate holding Company

ii) Fellow subsidiary entities at any time during the year with whom there are transactions during the year:

Inox Wind Limited - Fellow subsidiary
Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited (IWISL) - Fellow subsidiary

iii) Key managerial personnel:

Mr. Devansh Jain

30.2 Trading transactions

During the year, Company entered into the following trading transactions with related parties in the ordinary course of business:

Particulars	Fellow subsidiary	
	IWISL	
	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Operation and Maintenance Charges	576.47	544.08

30.3 Other related party transactions

During the year, Company entered into other transactions with related parties that are disclosed below:

Particulars	Holding		Fellow subsidiary			
	Inox Renewables Limited		Inox Wind Limited		IWISL	
	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Unsecured loan received	1,519.08	312.00	-	-	-	-
Unsecured loan given	6,509.63	9,759.00	-	-	-	-
Repayment of unsecured loan received	1,519.08	312.00	-	-	-	-
Unsecured loan given/adjusted	3,315.40	8,781.00	-	-	-	-
Interest expense on unsecured loan	13.38	0.21	-	-	-	-
Interest income on unsecured loan	74.79	144.90	-	-	-	-
Expenses incurred on our behalf	10.11	0.44	7.56	182.40	-	36.97
Expenses to be reimbursed	-	-	2.83	-	-	-

30.4 Closing balances

The following balances were outstanding at the end of the reporting period :

Particulars	Amounts owed by related parties as at			Amounts owed to related parties as at		
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 01, 2015	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 01, 2015
Trade payable and other payable						
Fellow subsidiary - IWISL				-	152.52	-
Interest payable						
Holding - Inox Renewables Limited				12.04	-	10.07
Other liabilities						
Holding - Inox Renewables Limited				-	5.11	0.19
Holding of Holding - Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited				-	-	1.25
Fellow subsidiary - Inox Wind Limited				-	8.14	6.04
Unsecured loan receivable						
Holding - Inox Renewables Limited	4,172.23	978.00	-			
Interest receivable						
Holding - Inox Renewables Limited	67.31	17.15	-			
Other receivable						
Holding - Inox Renewables Limited	416.66	-	-			

The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received. No expense has been recognised in the current or prior years for bad or doubtful debts in respect of the amounts owed by related parties.

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Note 31 : Employee benefit plans

31.1 Defined contribution plans

a) Provident and other funds

During the year the Company has recognised the following amounts in the statement of profit and loss :-

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Contribution to provident and other funds	3.47	3.61

31.2 Defined benefit plans and other long term benefits

a) Contribution to gratuity funds - Employee's gratuity fund (defined benefit plans).

b) Leave encashment/ Compensated absence (other long term benefits).

The principle assumptions used for the purpose of the actuarial valuations were as follows :

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Discount rate (per annum)	6.69%	7.46%
Expected rate of salary increase	8.00%	8.00%
Retirement age	60 Years	60 Years
Mortality	IALM (2006-08)	IALM (2006-08)
Attrition age (upto 42 years)	Ult.	Ult.
Expected average remaining working lives of employees (years)	7.49	6.10

Estimates of future salary increases considered in actuarial valuation take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Movements in the present value of the obligations are as follows :

Particulars	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016	
	Gratuity	Leave encashment	Gratuity	Leave encashment
Present value of obligation as at beginning of the year	9.17	8.37	8.73	6.78
Adjustment in beginning balance	-	-	-	-
Interest cost	0.68	0.38	0.68	0.32
Current service cost	1.84	0.53	2.00	2.90
Benefits paid	-	-	-	-
Actuarial (gain) /loss on obligations	(1.55)	(1.99)	(2.24)	(1.63)
Short term leave liability	-	-	-	-
Present value of obligation as at the year end	10.14	7.29	9.17	8.37

Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation and fair value of assets :

Particulars	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016	
	Gratuity	Leave encashment	Gratuity	Leave encashment
Present value of obligation as at the year end	10.14	7.29	9.17	8.37
Fair value of plan assets as at the year end	-	-	-	-
Surplus/ (Deficit)	-	-	-	-
Unfunded net asset/ (liability) recognised in balance sheet	10.14	7.29	9.17	8.37
Classified as Long Term	0.14	0.18	0.83	0.39
Classified as Short Term	10.00	7.11	8.34	7.97
Total	10.14	7.29	9.17	8.37

Amount recognised in statement of profit loss in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016	
	Gratuity	Leave encashment	Gratuity	Leave encashment
Current service cost	1.84	0.53	2.00	2.90
Past service cost (gain)/loss from settlements	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gain/(loss) recognized for the period	-	(1.99)	-	(1.63)
Interest cost	0.68	0.38	0.68	0.32
Components of defined benefits costs recognised in profit and loss	2.52	(1.08)	2.67	1.59
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability				
Actuarial gain/(loss)	(1.55)	-	(2.24)	-
Return on plan assets	-	-	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising due to change in assumptions	-	-	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	(1.55)	-	(2.24)	-



Experience adjustment :

Particulars	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
Gratuity					
PVO at end of period	10.14	9.17	8.73	-	-
Plan assets	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit)	(10.14)	(9.17)	(8.73)	-	-
Experience adjustments on plan assets	-	-	-	-	-
Leave encashment					
PVO at end of period	7.29	8.37	6.78	-	-
Plan assets	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit)	(7.29)	(8.37)	(6.78)	-	-
Experience adjustments on plan assets	-	-	-	-	-

1) The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the 'Employee benefits expense' line item in the statement of profit and loss.

2) The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in other comprehensive income.

3) Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

i) If the discount rate is 100 basis points higher (lower), the defined benefit obligation would decrease by Rs. 0.05 (increase by Rs. 0.07) (as at March 31, 2016: decrease by Rs. 0.12 (increase by Rs. 0.15)) (as at April 1, 2015: decrease by Rs. 3.07 (increase by Rs. 2.26)).

ii) If the expected salary growth increases (decreases) by 1%, the defined benefit obligation would increase by Rs. 0.06 (decrease by Rs. 0.05) (as at March 31, 2016: increase by Rs. 0.14 (decrease by Rs. 0.12)) (as at April 1, 2015: increase by Rs. 2.28 (decrease by Rs. 3.07)).

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

4) The average duration of the benefit obligation at March 31, 2017 is 5 years (as at March 31, 2016: 4 years; as at April 1, 2015: 4 years).

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Inox Renewables (Jaisalmer) Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31,
2017
(in Indian Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

32. Financial Instruments

i) Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in note 15 and offset by cash and bank balances as detailed in notes 9 & 10) and total equity of the Company.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company has a target gearing ratio of 2-3 times determined as the proportion of net debt to total equity. The gearing ratio at March 31, 2017 of 1.61 times, March 31, 2016 of 1.70 times and March 31, 2015 of 1.65 times was below the target range.

a) Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2015
Debt *	20,899.62	22,261.50	23,518.62
Cash and bank balances	183.58	231.84	2,349.72
Net debt	20,716.04	22,029.66	21,168.90
Equity**	12,865.63	12,991.75	12,808.40
Net debt to equity ratio	1.61	1.70	1.65

* Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings

** Equity includes all capital and reserved of the Company that are managed as capital.

ii) Categories of financial instruments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Financial assets			
Measured at amortised cost			
(a) Cash and bank balances	183.58	231.84	2,349.72
(b) Other financial assets at amortised cost (including trade receivables)	1,081.76	3,607.80	2,014.40
(c) Loans	4,172.68	978.00	-
(d) Interest accrued on bank deposits & inter corporate deposits	487.51	21.51	5.74
Financial liabilities			
Measured at amortised cost			
Borrowings and interest thereon	21,999.04	23,440.66	24,767.07
Trade Payables	-	152.52	-
Other Financial Liabilities	39.55	36.51	25.34

At the end of the reporting period, there are no significant concentrations of credit risk for financial assets and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL. The carrying amount reflected above represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk of such financial assets and liabilities.

(iii) Interest rate risk management

The Company's exposure to interest rates on financial assets and financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of the notes.



(iv) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties.

(v) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the BOD, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. Note (vi) below sets out details of additional undrawn facilities that the Company has at its disposal to further reduce liquidity risk.

Liquidity and interest risk tables

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities including estimated interest payments as at March 31, 2017:

Particulars	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	Carrying amount	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	5+ years	Total contracted cash flows
Non-interest bearing								
Trade payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	39.55	39.55	-	-	-	-	39.55
Fixed Interest rate instruments								
Borrowings and interest thereon	11.44%	21,999.04	1,817.03	-	717.61	7,039.87	12,424.54	21,999.04

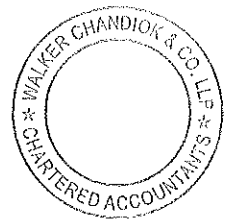
The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities including estimated interest payments as at March 31, 2016:

Particulars	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	Carrying amount	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	5+ years	Total contracted cash flows
Non-interest bearing								
Trade payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	152.52	152.52	-	-	-	-	152.52
Fixed Interest rate instruments								
Borrowings and interest thereon	11.44%	23,440.66	1,860.10	-	680.94	6,495.12	14,404.50	23,440.66

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities including estimated interest payments as at April 1, 2015:

Particulars	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	Carrying amount	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	5+ years	Total contracted cash flows
Non-interest bearing								
Trade payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	25.34	25.34	-	-	-	-	25.34
Fixed Interest rate instruments								
Borrowings and interest thereon	11.44%	24,767.07	1,877.01	-	628.56	6,034.18	16,227.32	24,767.07

The following table details the Company's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets. The inclusion of information on non-derivative financial assets is necessary in order to understand the Company's liquidity risk management as the liquidity is managed on a net asset and liability basis.



Financial assets as at March 31, 2017

Particulars	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	Carrying amount	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	5+ years	Total contracted cash flows
Non-interest bearing								
Trade receivable	-	1,081.76	408.94	672.83	-	-	-	1,081.76
Cash & Cash Equivalents	-	7.50	7.50	-	-	-	-	7.50
Other financial instrument	-	487.51	-	487.31	-	-	0.20	487.51
Fixed Interest bearing								
Bank balances	7.12%	176.08	-	-	176.08	-	-	176.08
Loans	12.00%	4,172.68	0.05	4,172.33	0.30	-	-	4,172.68

Financial assets as at March 31, 2016

Particulars	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	Carrying amount	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	5+ years	Total contracted cash flows
Non-interest bearing								
Trade receivable	-	3,607.80	2,882.12	725.69	-	-	-	3,607.80
Cash & Cash Equivalents	-	68.52	68.52	-	-	-	-	68.52
Other financial instrument	-	21.51	-	21.31	-	-	0.20	21.51
Fixed Interest bearing								
Bank balances	7.90%	163.32	-	-	163.32	-	-	163.32
Loans	12.00%	978.00	-	978.00	-	-	-	978.00

Financial assets as at April 1, 2015

Particulars	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	Carrying amount	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	5+ years	Total contracted cash flows
Non-interest bearing								
Trade receivable	-	2,014.40	1,119.81	894.60	-	-	-	2,014.40
Cash & Cash Equivalents	-	1,609.72	1,609.72	-	-	-	-	1,609.72
Other financial instrument	-	5.74	-	5.54	-	-	0.20	5.74
Fixed Interest bearing								
Bank balances	7.59%	740.00	590.00	-	150.00	-	-	740.00

The Company has access to financing facilities as described in note (vi) below, of which Rs. Nil were unused at the end of the reporting period (as at March 31, 2016; Rs. Nil ; as at April 1, 2015; Rs. Nil). The Company expects to meet its other obligations from operating cash flows and proceeds of maturing financial assets.

vi) Financing facilities

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Secured term loan & credit facility:			
- amount used	20,899.62	22,261.50	23,518.62
- amount unused	-	-	-

Note (i) - Credit facility includes cash credit, buyer's credit, letter of credit, bank guarantee.



(vii) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required)

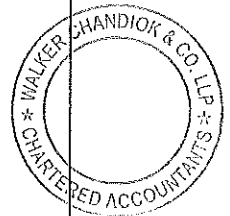
Particulars	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets held at amortised cost						
Trade receivables	1,081.76	1,081.76	3,607.80	3,607.80	2,014.40	2,014.40
Loans	4,172.68	4,172.68	978.00	978.00	-	-
Other financial assets	487.51	487.51	21.51	21.51	5.74	5.74
Financial Liabilities held at amortised cost						
Loans from other entities and interest thereon	21,999.04	21,999.04	23,440.66	23,440.66	24,767.07	24,767.07
Trade payables	-	-	152.52	152.52	-	-

Fair value hierarchy as at March 31, 2017

Particulars	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total
Financial assets							
Trade receivables	-	-	1,081.76	-	-	-	1,081.76
Other financial assets	-	-	487.51	-	-	-	487.51
Cash & Cash Equivalents	-	-	7.50	-	-	-	7.50
Bank balances	-	-	176.08	-	-	-	176.08
Loans	-	-	4,172.68	-	-	-	4,172.68
Total	-	-	5,925.54	-	-	-	5,925.54
Financial Liabilities							
Borrowings	-	-	21,999.04	-	-	-	21,999.04
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	39.55	-	-	-	39.55
Total	-	-	22,038.59	-	-	-	22,038.59

Fair value hierarchy as at March 31, 2016

Particulars	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total
Financial assets							
Trade receivables	-	-	3,607.80	-	-	-	3,607.80
Other financial assets	-	-	21.51	-	-	-	21.51
Cash & Cash Equivalents	-	-	68.52	-	-	-	68.52
Bank balances	-	-	163.32	-	-	-	163.32
Loans	-	-	978.00	-	-	-	978.00
Total	-	-	4,839.15	-	-	-	4,839.15
Financial Liabilities							
Borrowings	-	-	23,440.66	-	-	-	23,440.66
Trade Payables	-	-	152.52	-	-	-	152.52
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	36.51	-	-	-	36.51
Total	-	-	23,629.69	-	-	-	23,629.69

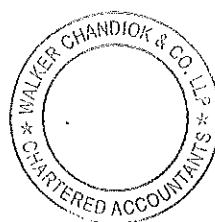


Fair value hierarchy as at April 1, 2015

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	-	2,014.40	-	2,014.40
Other financial assets	-	5.74	-	5.74
Cash & Cash Equivalents	-	1,609.72	-	1,609.72
Bank balances	-	740.00	-	740.00
Loans	-	-	-	-
Total	-	4,369.87	-	4,369.87
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	24,767.07	-	24,767.07
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	25.34	-	25.34
Total	-	24,792.41	-	24,792.41

The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities included in the level 2 and level 3 categories above have been determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models.

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Inox Renewables (Jaisalmer) Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017
(In Indian Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 33 : Income taxes relating to continuing operations

33.1 Income tax recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	261.01	75.67
In respect of prior years	2.33	-
Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement	(261.01)	(75.67)
	2.33	-
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	1,017.15	111.80
	1,017.15	111.80
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year relating to continuing operations	1,019.49	111.80

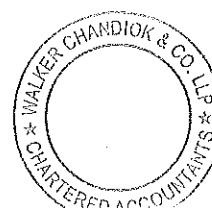
The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Profit before tax from continuing operations after exceptional items	892.35	293.68
Income tax expense calculated at 34.608% (2015-2016: 34.608%)	308.82	101.64
Effect of permanent difference on exceptional items	113.91	-
Effect of reversal of deferred tax for tax holiday period	654.49	-
Effect of Expected credit losses	13.24	-
Effect of transfer expenses and prepaid expenses written off	(79.34)	-
Effect of reversal of deferred tax on employee benefits	6.03	-
Effect of unused tax losses and tax offsets not recognised as deferred tax assets	-	8.34
Effect on deferred tax balances due to the change in income tax rate from 33.99% to 34.608%	-	1.81
	1,017.15	111.80
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	-	-
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (relating to continuing operations)	1,017.15	111.80

The tax rate used for the 2016-2017 and 2015-2016 reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 34.608% payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.

33.2 Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Deferred tax		
Arising on income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	(0.54)	(0.77)
	(0.54)	(0.77)
Arising on income and expenses reclassified from equity to profit or loss	-	-
Total income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	(0.54)	(0.77)
Bifurcation of the income tax recognised in other comprehensive income into:-		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(0.54)	(0.77)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
	(0.54)	(0.77)



Inox Renewables (Jaisalmer) Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017
(in Indian Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 34 : Corporate social responsibility

As per the provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 every Company having net worth of Rs. 500 crore or more or turnover of Rs. 1,000 crore or more or a net profit of Rs. 5 crore or more during any of the three preceeding financial years, shall spend atleast 2 percent of the average net profits of the Company made during the three immediately preceeding financial years. The Company has not spent such amount during the year as it is under the process to identify the projects for incurring such expenditure.

Note 35 : Segment information

The Company is engaged in the business of generation of wind energy which as per notified Ind AS 108 on "Operating Segments" is considered to be the only reportable business segment. The Company is operating in India which is considered as a single geographical segment.

35.1 Revenue from major products and services

The following is an analysis of the Company's revenue from continuing operations from its major products:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Sale of wind energy	4,824.82	4,722.13
Income from green benefit incentive	465.72	455.80
Total	5,290.53	5,177.93

35.2 Information about major customers

Included in revenues arising from direct sales of wind energy of Rs. 4,824.82 (2015-16 : Rs. 4,722.13) are revenues of Rs. 4,824.82 (2015-16 : Rs. 4,722.13) which arose from sales to the Company's largest customer.

Note 36 : Specified bank notes during demonetization

Company does not have any cash balance during the year, hence notification issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification no. GSR 308(E) which requires the Company to disclose the details of specified bank notes held and transacted during the period Nov. 8, 2016 to Dec. 30, 2016 is not applicable.

Note 37 : Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on May 12, 2017.

Walker Chandni & Co cel
For Walker Chandniok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants

Lalit Kumar
per Lalit Kumar
Partner



Place : Noida
Date : May 12, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

[Signature]
Director

[Signature]
Director

[Signature]
CFO

[Signature]
Company Secretary