Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Marut Shakti Energy India Limited

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **Marut Shakti Energy India Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows 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 Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit 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 the Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Marut Shakti Energy India Limited on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 *(continued)*

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of 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 Ind AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on these Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2018, and its financial performance including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Emphasis of Matters

We draw attention to Note 2.3 to the financial statements which indicate that the Company has accumulated losses and its net worth is fully eroded, the Company has incurred net cash loss during the current year and the previous year and the Company's current liabilities exceed its current assets as at the balance sheet date. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis for the reasons stated in the said Note. Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure I Statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the said Order.

2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

   (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Marut Shakti Energy India Limited on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 (continued)

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

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) The going concern matter described under the Emphasis of Matter paragraph above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.

(f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure II.

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

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

    ii. The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts, for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

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

For Patankar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 107628W

S S Agrawal
Partner
Membership No. 049051

Place: Noida
Date: 16 May 2018

Annexure I to Independent auditor's report to the members of Marut Shakti Energy India Limited on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 – referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date.

In term of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), on the basis of information and explanation given to us and the books and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and such checks as we considered appropriate, to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state as under:

1. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets. The fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. The title deeds of all immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

2. In view of nature of the inventories viz. wind farms under development, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order are considered as not applicable to the Company.

3. The Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 and hence the provisions of clause 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

4. The Company has not made any investments in or granted any loan or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under section 185 and section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. and hence the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

5. The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules framed thereunder and hence the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

6. The Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the activities of the Company and hence the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

7. The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues in respect of income-tax and goods and service tax. No payments were due in respect of provident fund, employee's state insurance, sales tax, service-tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, goods and service tax or any other material statutory dues. There are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of such statutory dues which were in arrears as at 31 March 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.

   There are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise or value added tax, which have not been deposited on account of disputes.

Annexure I to Independent auditor's report to the members of Marut Shakti Energy India Limited on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 (continued)

8. The Company does not have any borrowings from financial institutions or bank or Government or by way of debentures and hence the provisions of clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

9. The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence the provisions of clause 3(ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

10. No fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

11. The Company has not paid any managerial remuneration and hence the provisions of clause 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

12. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

13. All transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence the provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

15. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them and hence the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

16. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and hence the provisions of clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For Patankar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 107628W

S S Agrawal
Partner
Membership No. 049051

Place: Noida
Date: 16 May 2018

Annexure II to Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Marut Shakti Energy India Limited on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018– referred to in paragraph 2(g) under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date.

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Marut Shakti Energy India Limited** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the 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 internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness.

Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

Annexure II to Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Marut Shakti Energy India Limited on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 *(continued)*

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2018, based on the internal controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For Patankar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 107628W

S S Agrawal
Partner
Membership No. 049051

Place: Noida
Date: 16 May 2018

Marut Shakti Energy India Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	5	104.95	105.81
(b) Other non-current financial assets	6	0.35	173.74
(c) Income tax assets (net)	7	117.29	130.85
(d) Other non-current assets	8	0.20	3.31
Total Non - current assets		**222.79**	**413.71**
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	9	920.14	920.14
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	10	1,750.42	2,322.24
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	33.86	21.83
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	12	377.07	523.28
(c) Other current assets	8	123.52	68.83
Total Current assets		**3,205.01**	**3,856.32**
Total Assets		**3,427.80**	**4,270.03**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	13	61.11	61.11
(b) Other equity	14	(1,431.08)	(1,120.92)
Total equity		**(1,369.97)**	**(1,059.81)**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Other non-current liabilities	15	1,499.46	1,052.59
Total Non-current liabilities		**1,499.46**	**1,052.59**
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	2,348.92	3,564.14
(ii) Trade payables	17	154.71	167.93
(iii) Other financial liabilities	18	642.12	375.03
(b) Other current liabilities	15	152.56	170.15
Total current liabilities		3,298.31	4,277.25
Total Equity and Liabilities		**3,427.80**	**4,270.03**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Patankar & Associates
Chartered Accountants

S S Agrawal
Partner

Place: Noida
Date: 16 May 2018

For Marut Shakti Energy India Limited

Bhupesh Juneja
Director

Vineet Davis
Director

Place: Noida
Date: 16 May 2018

Marut Shakti Energy India Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2018

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	**Note No.**	**Year Ended 31 March 2018**	**Year Ended 31 March 2017**
Revenue from operations	19	164.19	733.28
Other income	20	35.00	35.68
Total Income		**199.19**	**768.96**
Expenses			
Project development expenses and cost of EPC and Common Infrastructure facilities	21	164.19	999.52
Changes in inventories of work-in-progress	22	-	(256.06)
Finance costs	23	329.35	391.32
Depreciation	24	0.86	0.86
Other expenses	25	14.95	40.93
Total expenses		**509.35**	**1,176.57**
Loss for the Year		**(310.16)**	**(407.61)**
Other Comprehensive Income		**-**	**-**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (Comprising loss and other comprehensive income for the year)		(310.16)	(407.61)
Basic and Diluted Loss per equity share of Rs. 10 each (in Rs.)	31	(50.76)	(66.70)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Patankar & Associates	**For Marut Shakti Energy India Limited**	
Chartered Accountants		
S S Agrawal	**Bhupesh Juneja**	**Vineet Davis**
Partner	Director	Director
Place: Noida	Place: Noida	
Date: 16 May 2018	Date: 16 May 2018	

Maruti Shakti Energy India Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2018

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	**Year Ended 31 March 2018**	**Year Ended 31 March 2017**
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the year	(310.16)	(407.61)
Adjustments for:		
Interest income	(33.89)	(35.68)
Finance costs	329.35	391.32
Allowance for expected credit loss	4.46	7.62
Depreciation	0.86	0.86
Operating loss before working capital changes	**(9.38)**	**(43.49)**
Movements in working capital:		
Trade payables	(13.22)	(267.90)
Other liabilities	429.28	1,072.30
Other financial liabilities	(24.12)	-
Inventories	-	(256.06)
Trade receivables	567.36	(1,524.41)
Other assets	(51.58)	47.51
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	**898.34**	**(972.05)**
Income taxes paid	13.56	(93.97)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	**911.90**	**(1,066.02)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Movement in Bank fixed deposits	319.60	(544.95)
Interest received	33.56	37.03
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	**353.16**	**(507.92)**

Maruti Shakti Energy India Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2018 - continued

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	**Year Ended 31 March 2018**	**Year Ended 31 March 2017**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Inter-corporate deposit received	169.78	3,494.79
Inter-corporate deposit repaid	(1,385.00)	(1,890.49)
Finance costs	(37.81)	(149.55)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	**(1,253.03)**	**1,454.75**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**12.03**	**(119.19)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	21.83	141.02
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**33.86**	**21.83**

Changes in liablities arising from financing activities during the year ended 31 March 2018:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	**Current borrowings**
Opening Balance	3,911.47
Cash flows	(1,215.22)
Interest expense	323.57
Interest paid	(32.36)
Closing Balance	**2,987.46**

Notes:
1. The above statement of cash flow has been prepared under the Indirect method.
2. Components of cash and cash equivalents are as per Note 11.
3. The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For Patankar & Associates
Chartered Accountants

For Marut Shakti Energy India Limited

S S Agrawal
Partner

Bhupesh Juneja
Director

Vineet Davis
Director

Place: Noida
Date: 16 May 2018

Place: Noida
Date: 16 May 2018

Marut Shakti Energy India Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2018

A: Equity Share Capital

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Balance as at 1 April 2016	**61.11**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2017	**61.11**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**61.11**

B.Other Equity

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Reserves & Surplus - Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2016	**(713.31)**
Loss for the year	(407.61)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(407.61)
Balance as at 31 March 2017	**(1,120.92)**
Loss for the year	(310.16)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(310.16)
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**(1,431.08)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For Patankar & Associates
Chartered Accountants

S S Agrawal
Partner

Place: Noida
Date: 16 May 2018

For Marut Shakti Energy India Limited

Bhupesh Juneja
Director

Vineet Davis
Director

Place: Noida
Date: 16 May 2018

1. Company information

Marut Shakti Energy India Limited (the "Company") is engaged in the business of providing wind farm development services and also provides common infrastructure and Erection, Procurement and Commissioning (EPC) services for wind turbine generators (WTGs). The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited which is a subsidiary of Inox Wind Limited (IWL). IWL is a subsidiary of Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited and its ultimate holding company is Inox Leasing and Finance Limited. The area of operations of the Company is within India.

The Company's registered office is located at Survey No. 1837 & 1834, At Moje Jetalpur, ABS Towers, Second Floor, Old Padra Road, Vadodara, Gujarat, India.

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation and presentation

2.1 Statement of Compliance

These financial statements of the Company comply in all material aspects with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and other relevant provisions of the Act.

2.2 Basis of Measurement

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

These 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 significant accounting policies.

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. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis.

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.

2.3 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

Effective 1 April 2016, the Company has adopted all the Ind AS Standards and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 'First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards', with 1 April 2015 as the transition date. The transition was carried out from the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended), which was the Previous GAAP

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Going Concern

The accumulated losses of the Company have fully eroded the Shareholder's funds, the Company has incurred net cash losses during the current year and preceding year and the Company's current liabilities exceed its current assets as at the balance sheet date. In view of the continuing financial and other support by the holding company, the financial statements of the Company are prepared on going concern basis.

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements.

Any asset or liability is classified as current if it satisfies any of the following conditions:
- the asset/liability is expected to be realized/settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- the asset is intended for sale or consumption;
- the asset/liability is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- the asset/liability is expected to be realized/settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
- the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date;
- in the case of a liability, the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

For the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities, the Company has ascertained its normal operating cycle as twelve months. This is based on the nature of products or services and the time between the acquisition of assets or inventories for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 16 May 2018.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

3.1 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Revenue is reduced for rebates, trade discounts, refunds and other similar allowances. Revenue is net of goods & service tax, service tax, sales tax, value added tax and other similar taxes.

3.1.1 Rendering of services

Revenue from services rendered is recognised in profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of transaction at the reporting date and when the costs incurred for the transactions and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to surveys of work performed.

Revenue from EPC is recognised on the basis of stage of completion by reference to surveys of work performed. Revenue from wind farm development is recognised when the wind farm site is developed and transferred to the customers in terms of the respective contracts. Revenue from common infrastructure facilities is recognized pro-rata over the period of the contract as per the terms of contract.

3.1.2 Other income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised on time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate which exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

3.2 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.

3.3 Taxation

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

3.3.1 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, items that are never taxable or deductible and tax incentives. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

3.3.2 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. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

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.

3.3.3 Presentation of current and deferred tax:

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. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. In case of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, the same are offset if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off corresponding current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the Company.

3.4 Property, plant and equipment

An item of Property, plant and equipment (PPE) that qualifies as an asset is measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, property, plant and equipment are carried at cost, as reduced by accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment separately, if the part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of that item of property, plant and equipment and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining item.

Cost comprises of purchase price / cost of construction, including non-refundable taxes or levies and any expenses attributable to bring the PPE to its working condition for its intended use. Project pre-operative expenses and expenditure incurred during construction period are capitalized to various eligible PPE. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of qualifying PPE are capitalised.

Spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment that meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalized at cost and depreciated over their useful life. Costs in nature of repairs and maintenance are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred.

Cost of assets not ready for intended use, as on the Balance Sheet date, is shown as capital work in progress. Advances given towards acquisition of PPE outstanding at each Balance Sheet date are disclosed as Other Non-Current Assets.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of PPE (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 are considered as the minimum lives. If the management's estimate of the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the time of acquisition of the asset or of the remaining useful life on a subsequent review is shorter than that envisaged in the aforesaid schedule, depreciation is provided at a higher rate based on the management's estimate of the useful life/remaining useful life. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

PPE are depreciated over its estimated useful lives, determined as under:

- Freehold land is not depreciated.
- On other items of PPE, on the basis of useful life as per Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from its use or disposal . 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 1 April 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

3.5 Impairment of tangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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 group 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 it is not possible to measure fair value less cost of disposal because there is no basis for making a reliable estimate of the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset would take place between market participants at the measurement dates under market conditions, the asset's value in use is used as recoverable amount.

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 cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, to the extent 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.

3.6 Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of the cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using weighted average cost basis.

Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, duties and taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities) and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to their present location and condition. Cost of work-in-progress includes the cost of materials, conversion costs, an appropriate share of fixed and variable overheads and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

3.7 Provisions and contingencies

The Company recognizes provisions when a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event exists and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle such obligation and the amount of such obligation can be reliably estimated.

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

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or the amount of such obligation cannot be measured reliably.

When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

3.8 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company 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 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.

A] Financial assets

a) Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. On initial recognition, a financial asset is recognised at fair value, in case of financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction costs are attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset.

b) 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.

c) Subsequent measurement:

For subsequent measurement, the Company classifies a financial asset in accordance with the below criteria:
i. The Company's business model for managing the financial asset and
ii. The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Based on the above criteria, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

i. Financial assets measured at amortized cost:

A financial asset is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

This category applies to cash and bank balances, trade receivables and other financial assets of the Company. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.
The amortized cost of a financial asset is also adjusted for loss allowance, if any.

ii. Financial assets measured at FVTOCI:

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

a) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company does not have any financial assets in this category.

iii. Financial assets measured at FVTPL:

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI as explained above. This is a residual category applied to all other investments of the Company. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

d) Derecognition:

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's Balance Sheet) when any of the following occurs:

i. The contractual rights to cash flows from the financial asset expires;
ii. The Company transfers its contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset and has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset;
iii. The Company retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows without material delay to one or more recipients under a 'pass-through' arrangement (thereby substantially transferring all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset);
iv. The Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all risk and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the financial asset.

In cases where Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the financial asset, but retains control of the financial asset, the Company continues to recognize such financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial asset. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability.

The financial asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

On derecognition of a financial asset, 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.

e) Impairment of financial assets:

The Company applies expected credit losses (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of loss allowance on the following:

i. Trade receivables
ii. Financial assets measured at amortized cost (other than trade receivables)
iii. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

In case of trade receivables, the Company follows a simplified approach wherein an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance.

In case of other assets (listed as ii and iii above), the Company determines if there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial asset since initial recognition. If the credit risk of such assets has not increased significantly, an amount equal to 12-month ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance.

Subsequently, if the credit quality of the financial asset improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL 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 entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate.

12-month ECL are a portion of the lifetime ECL which result from default events that are possible within 12 months from the reporting date. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial asset.

ECL are measured in a manner that they reflect unbiased and probability weighted amounts determined by a range of outcomes, taking into account the time value of money and other reasonable information available as a result of past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to measure lifetime ECL on its portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is prepared based on historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At each reporting date, the historically observed default rates and changes in the forward-looking estimates are updated.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head 'Other expenses'.

B] Financial liabilities and equity instruments

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

i. 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 the Company member 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.

ii. Financial Liabilities:

a) Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value.

b) Subsequent measurement:

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL.

c) Derecognition of financial liabilities:

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.9 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

3.10 Recent accounting pronouncements

a) On 28 March 2018, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 115, 'Revenue from contracts with customers' which is applicable to the Company from 1 April 2018. The main principle of the new standard is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The effect on the financial statements is being evaluated by the Company.

b) On 28 March 2018, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendments Rules, 2018 containing Appendix B to Ind AS 21, foreign currency transactions and advance consideration which clarifies the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income, when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. This amendment has no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

4 Critical accounting judgements and use of estimates

In application of Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, the directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimations and assumptions about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision or future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

a) Useful lives of Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE):

The Company has adopted useful lives of PPE as described in Note 3.4 above. The Company reviews the estimated useful lives of PPE at the end of each reporting period.

b) Other assumptions and estimation uncertainties, included in respective notes are as under:

- Impairment of financial assets – see Note 29
- Estimation of current tax expense and payable, recognition of deferred tax assets, availability of future taxable profits against which tax losses carried forward can be used, possibility of utilizing available tax credits – see Note 30

Marut Shakti Energy India Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

5: Property, plant and equipment

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Carrying amounts:		
Freehold land	95.68	95.68
Plant and equipment	9.27	10.13
Total	**104.95**	**105.81**

Description of Assets	Freehold Land	Plant and equipment	Total
Cost or deemed cost			
Balance as at 1 April 2016	**95.68**	**11.85**	**107.53**
Balance as at 31 March 2017	**95.68**	**11.85**	**107.53**
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**95.68**	**11.85**	**107.53**
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance as at 1 April 2016	-	0.86	**0.86**
Depreciation expense for the year	-	0.86	**0.86**
Balance as at 31 March 2017	**-**	**1.72**	**1.72**
Depreciation expense for the year	-	0.86	**0.86**
Balance as at 31 March 2018	-	**2.58**	**2.58**

Carrying amount

Particulars	Freehold Land	Plant and equipment	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2017	95.68	10.13	**105.81**
Balance as at 31 March 2018	95.68	9.27	**104.95**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
6: Other financial assets		
Non-Current		
Non-current bank balances (see Note 12)	0.35	173.74
Total	**0.35**	**173.74**
7: Income tax assets (net)		
Income tax paid (net of provisions)	117.29	130.85
Total	**117.29**	**130.85**
8 : Other assets		
Non-Current		
Prepayments	0.20	3.31
Total	**0.20**	**3.31**
Current		
Advance to suppliers	123.52	68.83
Total	**123.52**	**68.83**
9: Inventories (at lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Project development Work-in-progress	920.14	920.14
Total	**920.14**	**920.14**
10: Trade receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	1,750.42	2,322.24
Unsecured, considered doubtful	16.13	11.67
	1,766.55	2,333.91
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	16.13	11.67
Total	**1,750.42**	**2,322.24**

Marut Shakti Energy India Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
		(Rs. in Lakhs)
11: Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
in Currrent accounts	33.85	21.82
Cash on hand	0.01	0.01
Total	**33.86**	**21.83**
12: Other bank balances		
Deposit accounts with original maturity for more than 12 months	377.42	697.02
Less: Amount disclosed under Note 6 - 'Other financial assets-non-current'	0.35	173.74
	377.07	**523.28**
Other bank balances include margin money deposits kept as security against bank guarantees	377.07	523.28

Marut Shakti Energy India Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

13: Equity Share Capital

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Authorised:		
1,00,00,000 equity shares (31 March 2017 1,00,00,000) of Rs. 10 each	1,000.00	1,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully Paid:		
6,11,070 equity shares (31 March 2017 6,11,070 of Rs. 10 each	61.11	61.11
	61.11	**61.11**

a) Terms/rights 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. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General meeting. 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.

b) Shares held by holding company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018		As at 31 March 2017	
	No. of shares	Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)	No. of shares	Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)
Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited (*)	611,070	61.11	611,070	61.11

c) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Name of shareholder	As at 31 March 2018		As at 31 March 2017	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited (*)	611,070	100%	611,070	100%

(*) Includes shares held by nominee shareholders

Marut Shakti Energy India Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

14: Other Equity **(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Retained earnings	(1,431.08)	(1,120.92)
Total	**(1,431.08)**	**(1,120.92)**

Retained earnings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Balance as at beginning of the year	(1,120.92)	(713.31)
Loss for the year	(310.16)	(407.61)
Balance as at the end of the year	**(1,431.08)**	**(1,120.92)**

Marut Shakti Energy India Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
		(Rs. in Lakhs)
15: Other liabilities		
Non-Current		
Income received in advance	1,499.46	1,052.59
Total	**1,499.46**	**1,052.59**
Current		
Income received in advance	103.86	100.43
Advances received from customers	24.07	18.49
Statutory dues and taxes payable	24.63	51.23
Total	**152.56**	**170.15**
16: Current borrowings		
Unsecured		
Inter-corporate Deposits from holding company(see Note 28)	2,987.46	3,911.47
Less: Interest accrued disclosed under Note 18: other financial liabilities	638.54	347.33
Total	**2,348.92**	**3,564.14**

Inter-corporate deposit is repayable on demand and carries interest rate @ 12% p.a.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
17: Trade payables		
-Dues to micro and small enterprises	-	-
-Dues to others	154.71	167.93
Total	**154.71**	**167.93**

No amounts are due to "Micro or Small Enterprises" under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. Further no interest is paid/payable to in terms of section 16 of the said Act.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
18: Other Financial Liabilities		
Current		
Interest accrued	638.54	347.33
Expenses payable	3.58	27.70
Total	**642.12**	**375.03**

Marut Shakti Energy India Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
19: Revenue from operations		
Sale of services	164.19	733.28
Total	**164.19**	**733.28**
20: Other income		
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method:		
On fixed deposits with bank	33.89	35.68
Other interest income		
On income tax refund	1.11	-
Total	**35.00**	**35.68**
21: Project development expenses and cost of EPC and Common Infrastructure facilities		
Regulatory fees	-	15.89
EPC and Common Infrastructure facilities cost	104.02	368.14
O&M Expenses	60.17	-
Land costs	-	615.49
Total	**164.19**	**999.52**
22: Changes in inventories of work-in-progress		
Work-in-progress at the beginning of the year	920.14	664.08
Work-in-progress at the end of the year	920.14	920.14
Net decrease / (increase) in Work-in-progress	**-**	**(256.06)**
23: Finance costs		
Interest on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost		
-Inter-corporate deposit from holding company	323.57	385.92
Other borrowing costs	5.78	5.40
Total	**329.35**	**391.32**

Marut Shakti Energy India Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
24: Depreciation		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	0.86	0.86
Total	**0.86**	**0.86**
25: Other expenses		
Legal and professional fees and expenses	2.94	7.90
Directors' Sitting Fees	2.49	4.20
Allowance for Expected credit loss	4.46	7.62
Miscellaneous expenses	5.06	21.21
Total	**14.95**	**40.93**

Marut Shakti Energy India Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

26: Payment to Auditors:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	**Year ended 31 March 2018**	**Year ended 31 March 2017**
Statutory Audit	0.75	0.75
Tax audit	0.25	0.25
Certification matters	0.20	-
Taxation matters	0.15	0.35
Total	**1.35**	**1.35**

Note: The above amounts are exclusive of Service Tax/GST.

27: Segment information

The Company is engaged in the business of development of wind farm and providing common infrastructure services and erection, procurement and commissioining services for windmills which is the only business segment in terms of IND AS-108: Operating segment. Further, all the activities of the Company are in India and hence there is a single geographical segment.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Details of sale of services	**Year ended 31 March 2018**	**Year ended 31 March 2017**
Project development services	-	363.04
Common infrastructure services	-	100.43
Erection, Procurement & Commissioning services	164.19	269.81
Total	**164.19**	**733.28**

Of the above total revenue, one external customer contributed more than 10% of the Company's total revenue amounting to Rs. 24.28 Lakhs (31 March 2017: no external customer contributed more than 10% of the Company's total revenue).

28: Related party disclosures:

(i) Where control exists:

Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited (IWISL)- the holding company
Inox Wind Limited (IWL)- holding company of IWISL
Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited (GFL)- holding company of IWL
Inox Leasing and Finance Limited- ultimate holding company

(ii) Key Management Personnel:

Bhupesh Kumar Juneja - director
Vineet Valentine Davis - director
Mukesh Patni - director

Marut Shakti Energy India Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

28: Related party disclosures - continued

(iii) Particulars of transactions

A) Transactions during the year (Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Holding Company		Total	
	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17
a) Sales of good/services				
Inox Wind Limited	-	157.39	-	157.39
Sub total	**-**	**157.39**	**-**	**157.39**
b) Sales Return of good/services				
Inox Wind Limited	-	157.39	0.00	157.39
c) Purchase of goods/services				
Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited	104.02	618.05	104.02	618.05
d) Interest expenses				
Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited	323.57	385.92	323.57	385.92
e) Inter-corporate deposit taken				
Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited	169.78	3,494.79	169.78	3,494.79
f) Repayment of Loan				
Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited	1385.00	1890.49	1385.00	1,890.49
g) Reimbursement of expenses paid/payment made on or behalf of the company				
Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited	0.47	-	0.47	-

B) Compensation of Key Management Personnel:

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Sitting fees paid to directors	2.49	4.20

	Holding Company		Total	
B) Outstanding balances as at the end of the year	**2017-18**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2016-17**
1) Amount Payables				
a) Inter-corporate deposit taken				
Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited	2,348.92	3,911.47	2,348.92	3911.47
b) Interest payable				
Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited	638.54	347.33	638.54	347.33
2) Amount Receivables				
a) Trade receivables				
Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited	1,468.48	1,497.00	1,468.48	1497.00

Notes:

(a) Sales, purchases and service transactions with related parties are made at arm's length price.
(b) Amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash or receipts of goods and services.
(c) No expense has been recognised for the year current year and previous year for bad or doubtful trade receivables in respect of amounts owed by related parties.
(d) There have been no gurantees received or provided for any related party receivables or payables.
(e) The Company has been provided inter corporate deposits at rate comparable to the average commercial rate of interest of holding company. These loans are unsecured.

29. Financial Instruments

(i) Capital management

The Company is wholly owned by its parent company and it does not have any external borrowings and is not subject to any externally imposed capital requiremens.

(ii) Categories of financial instruments

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Financial assets		
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Cash and bank balances	411.28	718.85
(b) Trade receivables	1,750.42	2,322.24
	2,161.70	**3,041.09**
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Borrowings	2,987.46	3,911.47
(b) Trade payables	154.71	167.93
(c) Other Financial Liabilities	3.58	27.70
	3,145.75	**4,107.10**

The carrying amount reflected above represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for such financial

(iii) Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liablities comprise of borrowings from its holding company, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liablities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets includes trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, derived directly from its operations. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

a) Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market price. The Company does not have any foreign currency exposure and hence is not subject to foreign currency risks. The entire borrowing of the Company is from its holding company and is at a fixed rate. Hence the Company is not subject to any interest rate risks. Further, the Company does not have any investments and hence is not subject to other price risks.

b) 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 as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The credit risk is further mitigated since the Company's operations are part of Group's business with customers who have long term contracts in the group and thereby the risk of default is substantially minimised.

External customers who represent more than 5% of the total balance of trade receivables as at 31 March 2018 is one customer amounting to Rs. 162.62 lakhs (31 March 2017 one customers amounting to Rs 450.28 Lakhs)

29. Financial Instruments - continued

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables and the rates as given in the provision matrix. The provision matrix at the end of the year is as follows.

Financial assets

Ageing	**Expected credit loss (%)**
0-180 days	NIL
181-365 days	0.50%
Above 365 days	1.50%

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Age of receivables	**As at 31 March 2018**	**As at 31 March 2017**
0-180 days	-	-
181-365 days	-	2,333.91
Above 365 days	1,766.55	-
Gross trade receivables	**1,766.55**	**2,333.91**

Movement in the expected credit loss allowance (Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2018**	**As at 31 March 2017**
Balance as at beginning of the year	11.67	4.05
Movement in expected credit loss	4.46	7.62
Balance as at end of the year	**16.13**	**11.67**

c) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for Company's liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors and its holding company. The Company generally manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities and if needed, financial support of holding company.

The following tables details the remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods.The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	**Upto 1 year**	**1-3 years**	**3-5 years**	**5+ years**	**Total contractual cash flows**
a) As at 31 March 2018					
Borrowings	2,348.92	-	-	-	**2,348.92**
Trade payables	154.71	-	-	-	**154.71**
Other financial liabilities	642.12	-	-	-	**642.12**
Total	**3,145.75**				**3,145.75**
b) As at 31 March 2017					
Borrowings	3,564.14	-	-	-	**3,564.14**
Trade payables	167.93	-	-	-	**167.93**
Other financial liabilities	375.03	-	-	-	**375.03**
Total	**4,107.10**	-	-	-	**4,107.10**

(iv) Financial instrument measured at amortised cost

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost in the financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different than the values that be eventually received or paid.

Marut Shakti Energy India Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

30. Income tax recognised in profit or loss

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year	**-**	**-**

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

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Loss before tax	(310.16)	(407.61)
Income tax calculated at 25.75% (2016-17: 29.87%)	(79.87)	(125.95)
Effect of non-deductible expenses	79.87	125.95
Effect of non-recognition of deferred tax on losses	-	-
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	-	-

Tax rate used for reconciliations above are as under:
1) For the financial year 2017-18 corporate tax rate of 25.75% payable by corporate entities in India (where turnover is less than Rs. 50 crore in FY 2015-16)
2) For the financial year 2016-17 corporate tax rate of 29.87% payable by corporate entities in India (where turnover is less than Rs. 5 crore in FY 2014-15)

b. As at 31 March 2018, the Company has following unused tax losses and unused tax credit under the Income-tax Act for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised:

Nature of tax loss or tax credit	Financial Year	Gross amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Expiry date
Business loss	2015-16	344.19	31-Mar-24
Business loss	2016-17	398.24	31-Mar-25
Business loss	2017-18	309.30	31-Mar-26
Unabsorbed depreciation	2015-16	1.51	No Limit
Unabsorbed depreciation	2016-17	1.29	No Limit
Unabsorbed depreciation	2017-18	1.09	No Limit

c. As at 31 March 2018, the Company has not recognized deferred tax asset in respect of following deductible temporary differences:

Nature of deductible temporary differences	Gross amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Provision for Expected credit loss	16.13

Marut Shakti Energy India Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

31. Earnings per share:

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17
Basic and diluted earning per share:		
Loss as per statement of Profit and Loss (Rs. in Lakhs)	(310.16)	(407.61)
Weighted average number of equity shares used in calculation of earnings per shares (Nos.)	611,070	611,070
Nominal value of equity share (in Rs.)	10.00	10.00
Basic and diluted loss per equity share (in Rs.)	**(50.76)**	**(66.70)**

As per our report of even date attached
For Patankar & Associates
Chartered Accountants

S S Agrawal
Partner

Place: Noida
Date: 16 May 2018

For Marut Shakti Energy India Limited

Bhupesh Kumar Juneja
Director

Vineet Davis
Director

Place: Noida
Date: 16 May 2018