ANNUAL REPORT, 2016-17

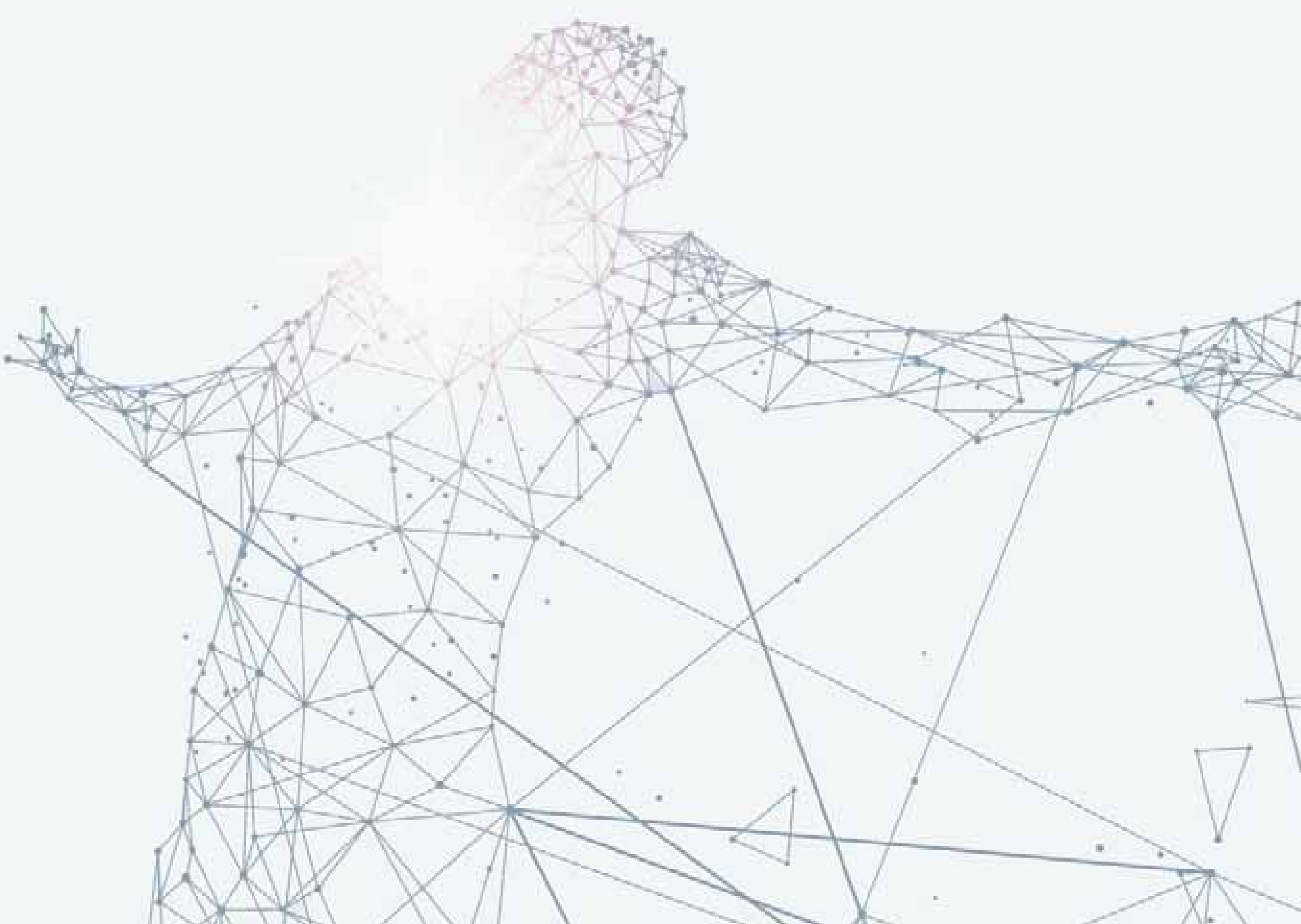
SUZLON
POWERING A GREENER TOMORROW

॥ विजयी भव: ॥

BEING VICTORIOUS

॥ विजयी भवः ॥

Rooted in values but conquering the world with home-grown manufacturing and global research and development. Leading the charge to save our planet for future generations.



SUZLON VISION 2020

TO BE THE BEST RENEWABLE ENERGY COMPANY IN THE WORLD

WORK TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE, SOCIAL, ECONOMICAL AND ECOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

TO CREATE A BETTER LIFE FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

KEY MARKETS

India

- Realise 'Make in India' vision of the government by developing our vertically integrated value chain to build India's position as a hub for renewable energy
- Aims to achieve, and surpass the annual wind energy target of 5,000 MW set by the government
- Be the Number One Renewable Energy player in the Indian market

North America

- The regions of U.S.A., Mexico and Canada remain attractive for Suzlon
- Development of technology, R&D and innovation

Other markets

- Australia to remain attractive for Suzlon
- Emerging markets to enhance Suzlon's growing footprint

TECHNOLOGY ADVANCEMENT FOR REDUCED COST OF ENERGY

- Innovate to develop highest efficiency products to meet market requirements
- Establish new R&D facilities to further technology and innovation
- Digitisation of services and use of big data to increase efficiency and performance of wind turbines
- Aim to reduce levelized cost of energy (LCoE) and enable higher return on investment for customers

GLOBAL CUSTODIAN OF CUSTOMERS' ASSETS

- Ensure profitable functioning of wind turbines across the world, and expansion to 20 GW
- Ensure smooth functioning of products through long term services
- Strengthen OMS capabilities to develop solutions that enhance life of WTGs and operational excellence to enable energy security and reliability
- Provide value-added products and services to meet the ever growing customer needs

A TALENTED WORKFORCE OF BRAND AMBASSADORS

- Sustain an environment where the global workforce of over 8,600 employees can work with increased transparency and measurable goals, aided by promoting employee initiatives
- Inspire a culture where employees are brand ambassadors of the organisation
- Inculcate values where employees and the organisation work in tandem for optimum performance of the business

COMPANY OF CHOICE FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY

- Building utility scale, GW size, viable projects as investment opportunities, with the aim of installing additional 20 GW in the next six years
- Develop innovative business models with the aim of offering repowering, wind-solar hybrid solutions
- Improve technological strength, enhance successful project execution and best-in-class service to re-establish market leadership, with an aim to capitalize on the potential available under the government's new policy framework

INDEX

COMPANY INFORMATION

SUZLON ENERGY LIMITED, CIN: L40100GJ1995PLC025447

Mr. Tulsi R. Tanti
(DIN: 00002283)
Chairman & Managing Director

Mr. Rajiv Ranjan Jha
(DIN: 03523954)
A nominee of
Power Finance Corporation Limited
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Vaidhyanathan Raghuraman
(DIN: 00411489)
Non-Executive
Independent Director

Mr. Venkataraman Subramanian
(DIN: 00357727)
Non-Executive
Independent Director

Mr. Vinod R. Tanti
(DIN: 00002266)
Wholetime Director &
Chief Operating Officer

Mrs. Pratima Ram
(DIN: 03518633)
A nominee of
State Bank of India
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Marc Desaedeleer
(DIN: 00508623)
Non-Executive
Independent Director

Mr. Per Hornung Pedersen
(DIN: 07280323)
Non-Executive Independent Director

Mrs. Medha Joshi
(DIN: 00328174)
A nominee of IDBI Bank Limited
who ceased to be a Director
w.e.f. November 11, 2016
Non - Executive Director

Mr. Girish R. Tanti
(DIN: 00002603)
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Sunit Sarkar
(DIN: 02806212)
A nominee of IDBI Bank Limited
(appointed as Additional Director
w.e.f. November 11, 2016)
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Ravi Uppal
(DIN: 00025970)
Non-Executive
Independent Director

Mrs. Vijaya Sampath
(DIN: 00641110)
Non-Executive Independent Director
(appointed as an Independent Director
w.e.f. August 12, 2016)

GROUP CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Mr. J. P. Chalasani
(DIN: 00308931)
(appointed as Chief Executive Officer
w.e.f. April 4, 2016)

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
Mr. Sanjay Baweja
(DIN: 00232126)
(appointed as Chief Financial Officer
w.e.f. December 19, 2016)

COMPANY SECRETARY
Mr. Hemal A. Kanuga
ICSI Membership No.F4126

AUDITOR

SNK & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 109176W
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Dhole Patil Road, Pune - 411001, India

S.R.Batliboi & Co., LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 301003E/E300005
C-401, 4th Floor, Panchshil Tech Park, Yerawada,
(Near Don Bosco School), Pune - 411006, India

BANKERS / INSTITUTIONS

Axis Bank Limited | Bank of Baroda | Bank of India | Bank of Maharashtra | Central Bank of India | Corporation Bank | Dena Bank | Export Import Bank of India | ICICI Bank Limited | IDBI Bank Limited | Indian Overseas Bank | Life Insurance Corporation of India | Oriental Bank of Commerce | Power Finance Corporation Limited | Punjab National Bank | State Bank of India | The Saraswat Co-operative Bank Limited | Union Bank of India | Yes Bank | Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited

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CORPORATE OFFICE
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Tel.: +91.20.6702 2000
Fax.: +91.20.6702 2100

REGISTRAR AND SHARE TRANSFER AGENTS
Karvy Computershare Private Limited
Karvy Selenium, Tower B, Plot 31 & 32,
Gachibowli, Financial District,
Nanakramguda, Hyderabad-500032, India
Toll Free No. 1800-3454-001
Website: www.karvycomputershare.com
Email: einward.ris@karvy.com

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Standing (L to R)
Mr. Marc Desaedeleer, Mr. Vinod Tanti, Mr. Sunit Sarkar, Mr. Vaidhyanathan Raghuraman

Seated (L to R)
Mrs. Vijaya Sampath, Mr. Per Hornung Pederson,

Standing (L to R)
Mr. Venkatraraman Subramanian, Mr. Ravi Uppal, Mr. Rajiv Ranjan Jha, Mr. Girish Tanti

Seated (L to R)
Mr. Tulsi Tanti, Mrs. Pratima Ram

CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

Dear Stakeholders,

Financial Year 2016-17 (FY17) was a historic year for Suzlon.

Passion, perseverance, and commitment characterised our performance; the results reflected our sustainable and profitable turnaround. 1,779 MW installations in FY17 is our highest-ever commissioning in India in a single fiscal year. The Company's stellar performance across all parameters - financial, operations, sales, project management and services, demonstrates that Suzlon is back on the growth path with renewed vigour. It is also reflected in our improved credit rating, both at the group level and in our services subsidiary.

This achievement re-endorses our leadership position, with over 11,000 MW of cumulative installations in India and over 17,000 MW globally.

Suzlon outlook - Stronger, smarter and sustainable

In the past two years, Suzlon has registered a growth rate of over 100% Y-o-Y, which is twice the growth rate of the market during the same period. While we are market leaders with ~35% share in India's cumulative wind installations, we are also headed towards achieving leadership position in annual wind installations. Our annual market share in India has grown from 19% in FY15 to 33% in FY17.

Suzlon has further strengthened its manufacturing capabilities and presence across all nine wind resource-rich states in India, by establishing three new rotor blade factories in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. Our future-ready technology, extensive service and manufacturing capabilities, and presence in 18 diversified geographies served by over 8,600 strong global workforce will power our robust resurgence as a global renewable energy player.

R&D - Our cornerstone of success

At Suzlon, harnessing futuristic technologies and thus staying ahead of the technology curve, has been the cornerstone of our success. We continue to invest in R&D, incubate innovation, and implement the outcomes in our product development, processes, operations, and maintenance services. The net result has been a significant reduction in levelised cost of energy (LCoE) in the last five years and we have been able to bring down the cost of energy by almost 25%. Continuing this legacy, we introduced the S111-120m wind turbine generator (WTG). The first commissioned turbine of S111-120m delivered a 42% Plant Load Factor (PLF) over its first 12 months of operation - this is the highest PLF in the Indian wind industry. The S111-120m will prove to be a game changer in the Indian renewable market.

Our wind-solar hybrid technology has gathered momentum. While we await the wind-solar hybrid policy to further mature, we have commenced technical studies in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. Our development pipeline, infrastructure, nation-wide operations, and strong maintenance capabilities shall reinforce our leadership position in this area. We look forward to harnessing these emerging opportunities.

Our Blade Science Centre at Vejle, Denmark, was established last year. It has enhanced our technological competence by aiding in the development of better airfoils, end-to-end blade solutions to make more efficient turbines, and lowering the LCoE. We are pushing the aerodynamic limits with each new turbine model. We are also introducing advanced materials such as carbon fibre in our next-generation turbines which will make our blades stronger and lighter.

Digital and technological transformation

We have embraced digital transformation by investing in relevant technologies for improving our operations, maintenance services, scheduling and forecasting, and real-time monitoring of our machines. This digitisation has increased the efficiency of our turbines. Today, with over 10,000 wind turbines in operation across 18 geographies, we have harnessed the competitive advantage of big data and sophisticated data analytics. This has strengthened our preventive maintenance algorithms and ensured fewer break-downs.

Renewables – A transition from alternative to mainstream

FY17 was a significant year for the renewable energy sector globally, as well as in India. Internationally, more renewable power capacity was added as compared to (net) capacity addition from all fossil fuels combined*. This is a clear indication that renewables has achieved mainstream and base-load status.

Rapidly evolving technology, declining production cost, conducive policy reforms, and growing consciousness to mitigate climate change risks, has ushered in momentum in favour of renewable energy across the world. It is heralding a new wave of interest and positive action in the clean energy sector. India registered its highest-ever wind and solar combined installations of ~14,400 MW during the year. Its renewable energy capacity addition in FY17 surpassed capacity addition of conventional fuel sources which stood at 7,700 MW capacity. Wind energy exceeded the government's target with installation of 5,500 MW. With such positive impetus, the writing on the wall is clear - the future of energy is certainly green!

Market outlook - Global and India

Renewable energy has entered an exciting new phase and its growth is unstoppable. Once considered a niche industry dependent on government subsidies, today it is driven largely by economic realities, improved reliability, and cost competitiveness of proven technology. According to Bloomberg New Energy Finance (BNEF), wind, solar, hydro and other sustainable sources are expected to account for half of our global energy mix by 2030.

Globally, an estimated investment to the tune of USD 10 trillion is expected in the energy sector between 2014 and 2035, of which, renewables will attract USD 6 trillion**.

We are confident that the evolving technology and economic viability of battery for energy storage, will give further impetus to renewables.

In India, investors are bullish and excited to be part of the renewable growth story. The declining wind and solar tariffs, advent of competitive bidding in wind energy, and policy reforms are steering new possibilities. This momentum will continue to gather speed. While FY18 will be a transitionary year, FY19 onwards, industry will deliver over 6,000 MW of new capacity. This will pave the way to unlock 300 GW wind energy potential in India, delivering higher volumes and harnessing the latent potential of non-windy states.

In over 22 years of our experience, the wind industry in India has witnessed several policy changes, uncertainties and business cycles. The industry has emerged stronger, resilient and mature with renewed vigor. Suzlon has the inherent advantage of an early-stage start-up, which has today transformed into a position of pioneering leadership. This makes a clear case of Suzlon being a preferred partner for global customers.

**REN21 Renewables 2017 Global Status Report (GSR)   **World Energy Investment Outlook report by International Energy Agency (IEA)*

Internal restructuring

With a view to improve productivity and strengthen to further efficiency, the Company has initiated a Composite Scheme of Amalgamation and Arrangement (the "Scheme") involving merger of three wholly owned subsidiaries and demerger of tower division from another wholly owned subsidiary into the Company. In this regard, the Honourable National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT"), Ahmedabad Bench, has approved the Scheme vide its order dated May 31, 2017, the certified copy of which has since been filed with the Registrar of Companies, Gujarat. With that the Scheme has become effective on June 1, 2017 from the Appointed Date, viz., January 1, 2016 for the merger and April 1, 2016 for the demerger. The impact of the Scheme has been broadly covered in the Management Discussion & Analysis section of the Directors' Report.

Looking ahead

Suzlon is committed to mitigate climate-change risks and herald the transition from fossil-fuel-dominated energy architecture to that of clean energy. The Indian government's target of 175 GW of renewables by 2022, including 60 GW wind, appears to be an imminent reality, propelled by technology and conducive policy environment. India has already crossed ~32 GW wind installations, and we believe that the industry will realize its target of 60 GW earlier than 2022.

Suzlon is well-equipped to capitalize on the inevitable growth of renewables, both in the domestic and international markets. Our growth strategy is based on strengthening our leadership position in India and expanding our global footprint, with focus on select profitable markets. In the US, we are in a unique position of having created a 500 MW project pipeline that qualifies for 100% Production Tax Credit (PTC) benefit. We expect this 500 MW to be executed in the next two years.

Our key priorities are:

- Leverage innovation and technology to bring down LCoE
- Further strengthen our capital structure
- Remain cost competitive to increase market share

Together we can

The light of the future casts the shadows of tomorrow. We will not rest on past laurels and become complacent. We are agile and excited to seize any and every growth possibility in the renewables market.

Sustainable, affordable and reliable energy for all is no more a distant dream. It is a reality, and renewable energy has enabled it.

We are glad to partner with our stakeholders in the switch to renewable energy globally. Together, we can and we will empower the world with clean and sustainable energy which is good for people and the planet.

I am thankful to my team whose relentless efforts have strengthened our brand's promise of powering a greener tomorrow. I am grateful to all our stakeholders for maintaining trust in us, which has been our driving force towards creating greater value for the entire spectrum of stakeholders.

Best wishes

Tulsi Tanti

S97-90m
Jaisalmer, Rajasthan
India

GROUP CEO'S LETTER

Dear Stakeholders,

It has been an eventful journey for me since I joined Suzlon in April 2016. I am proud to be a part of Team Suzlon that, through sheer hard work, persistence and dedication, achieved historical landmarks during FY17.

We started the year with well-placed optimism which was supported by clear direction and commitment towards profitable growth. With 1,779 MW commissioned in FY17, we recorded our highest-ever annual installations in India. This resonated in our significantly improved financial and operational performance.

FY17 Performance highlights

During the year, we grew by 100% as compared to 48% growth by rest of the market. This achievement can be attributed to singular focus on execution, and synchronised operations between project management, sales, finance and services teams. Our efforts were bolstered by the support of various state governments in areas such as logistical simplification of greenfield production facilities, providing FiT framework, conducive policy environment, and availability of evacuation infrastructure.

Our financial performance showed a remarkable improvement across all parameters in FY17. Revenue of Rs 12,693 Crores, which is 1.5 times the revenue of FY16, 64% growth in EBITDA (pre forex) to Rs 2,203 Crores, 17.4% EBITDA margin, and Profit after tax (PAT) of Rs 839 Crores, all indicate that Suzlon is back on the path of sustainable profitability. It is encouraging to note that while we nearly doubled our installation volumes, our net debt reduced by Rs 341 Crores. With a focus on operational efficiency, our net working capital was controlled at 12.8%.

The Company's service vertical as well as its forging and foundry subsidiary (SEForge) witnessed growth in volumes and profitability, and contributed positively to the Group's revenues and profit in FY17.

With ~16 GW under our maintenance contracts, we are today one of the largest wind energy service providers, offering our customers with best-in-class services. Our revenue from Operations and Maintenance (O&M) in FY17 was Rs 1,755 Crores, with a 20% Y-o-Y growth. During the year, we further improved our service offerings with value-added products such as the Climbing System and the new Wind Vane, which enhanced the efficiency of our wind turbines.

SEForge has become one of the world's leading suppliers of large and high-precision castings and forgings within a decade of its inception in 2006. Post its exit from Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) in the last fiscal, SEForge has improved its credit rating to investment grade BBB, and registered a 25% revenue growth.

Talent - Our core strength

At the heart of Suzlon's resurgence lies the passion, hard work and commitment of its 8,600+ workforce that hails from diverse backgrounds and geographies. Our employee's adherence to the Company's values, processes and practices is deep rooted, which makes them our most prized asset. During the year, we further strengthened our leadership team by welcoming Sanjay Baweja as the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Vivek Kumar as our Chief Human Resources Officer (CHRO) and Ajay Bhardwaj as our Chief Projects Officer (CPO).

Suzlon is committed to nurturing the potential of its people through various training and development programs and employee engagement initiatives. To actualize our vision of powering a greener tomorrow, we strive continuously to bring the management and the employees together on one platform, through initiatives such as 'Connect' and 'Dialogue for Change'. Such activities enable us to share, brainstorm and fructify the organization's vision, goals and growth strategy collectively.

Changing market dynamics

The phenomenal growth of the renewable energy sector indicates a revolutionary transition in the energy landscape. With ~14,400 MW installations in FY17, India's annual renewable energy capacity addition exceeded that of conventional energy, which stood at 7,700 MW during the same period. On cumulative basis, renewable energy (57,000 MW) surpassed hydro energy (44,000 MW) to become the country's second largest source of energy.

Policy reforms such as competitive bidding and GST, coupled with technological advancement and increased competition, augur well for the wind energy industry in general, and Suzlon in particular. While the market transition creates short-term challenges, it will ultimately lead to sustainable and inclusive growth of the sector. It will enable even the wind-deprived states to embrace wind energy. The canvas has expanded from nine wind-rich states to all 29 states in the country. The first auction that took place in February, 2017, witnessed 100% power off-take by non-windy states. Another ~1,000 MW bidding has recently taken place. These central auctions will enable the wind deficient states to meet their Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO) backlog of ~35,000 MW. With 5,000 – 6,000 MW per annum of central level auctions being planned, we believe there will be significant increase in demand for wind energy from states and retail customers for captive use. Suzlon, as a pioneer of wind energy, is well equipped to convert these tailwinds into opportunities and capture a major share of the market.

We are future-ready

In FY18, we will fast-track our actions to seize the opportunities both in the domestic and international markets. Sustainable and profitable growth is the bedrock of our growth agenda. We will continue to focus on rapidly executing our wind order backlog of 670 MW as on March 31, 2017 as well as the orders won post the quarter end, to be executed in FY18. We also aim to gain traction for new orders across customer base which mainly consists of Independent Power Producers (IPP) , Retail customers and Public Sector Units (PSUs). Besides the wind sector, we will also expeditiously execute 340 MW of solar orders won earlier.

As we move forward, we will remain a lean organization to maintain pole position within the renewable energy sector. We will enrich the skills of our workforce and focus on digitisation to improve operational efficiencies.

Innovation forms the core of our new product development and process improvement across the value chain. We will continue to invest in Research and Development (R&D) to further bring down the cost of energy with innovative, reliable and disruptive technologies.

The best is yet to come

While we have carved a niche within the renewable energy sector, we will not be complacent.

Despite the success achieved so far, I strongly believe that our best years are still ahead. We will challenge our own benchmarks and remain agile to adapt to the evolving market dynamics and the policy reforms both in India and in international markets. This will enable us to stay ahead of the curve and focus on accomplishing our vision to become the best renewable energy company in the world.

The unwavering support of our stakeholders has steered us towards the growth-path once again.

I would like to thank everyone for the support and encouragement offered during the past year. I assure you that we are committed to creating and delivering maximum stakeholder value. We look forward to your continued patronage to enable us to power a greener tomorrow, today!

Best regards

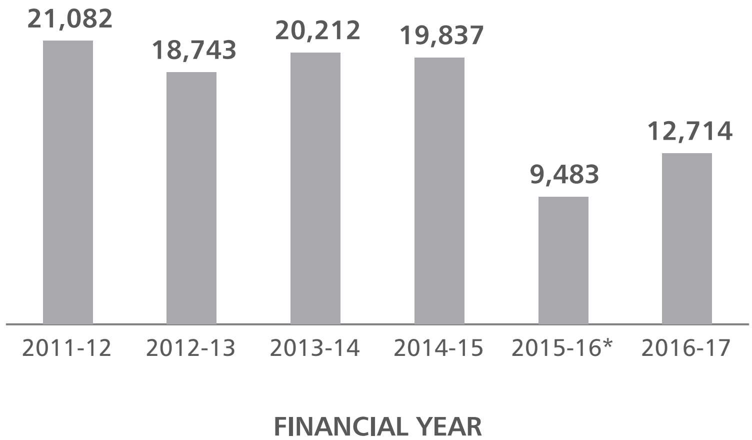
J.P. Chalasani

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS CONSOLIDATED

Rs in Crore

Particulars	I GAAP					Ind-AS	
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2015-16*	2016-17
Revenue from operations	21,082	18,743	20,212	19,837	9,508	9,483	12,714
EBIDTA	1,821	(1,296)	(141)	316	969	1,102	2,499
Interest	1,379	1,518	1,792	1,746	997	1,134	1,107
Depreciation	661	740	777	809	403	392	389
Net profit / (loss)	(479)	(4,724)	(3,520)	(9,158)	483	583	852
Equity share capital	355	355	498	742	1,004	1,004	1,005
Net worth	4,978	320	(544)	(9,122)	(7,083)	(7,533)	(6,841)
Gross fixed assets	15,161	15,809	18,055	16,154	4,905	2,208	2,618
Net fixed assets	12,602	12,382	13,948	6,200	1,925	1,839	1,871
Total assets	32,427	29,216	30,315	21,731	9,967	9,723	12,160
Basic earning per share	(2.7)	(26.6)	(15.7)	(30.5)	1.0	1.2	1.7
EBITDA / Gross turnover (%)	8.6%	-6.9%	-0.7%	1.6%	10.2%	11.6%	19.7%

REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS (Rs in Crore)



* Figures are restated as per Ind-AS


S111-90m
Sankaneri, Tamil Nadu
India

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Suzlon surpasses the milestone of 11,000 MW installed wind energy in India

Two decades ago, Suzlon Group embarked on its 'Clean Energy' mission from Gujarat. In FY17, we crossed 11,000 MW wind energy installations in India (over 7,500 wind turbines installed pan-India). One out of every three MW of wind energy installed in India is by Suzlon, thereby making it the largest wind energy OEM in the country.

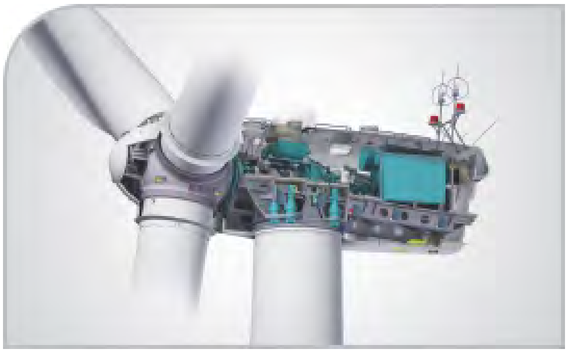
Globally, Suzlon has cumulative wind energy installations of over 17,000 MW and over 1,800 customers across 18 countries.

Suzlon's first wind farm achieves an operational milestone of 20 years

Suzlon's first wind farm at Dhank, Gujarat, celebrated an operational milestone of two decades in service. Built initially for Indian Petrochemical Corporation Ltd (now Reliance Industries Ltd), the site has a total of 14 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) commissioned for IPCL and other SMEs. This has further reaffirmed our capabilities in technology for designing machines that meet their lifetime production estimates.

Year of record Installations

FY17 was a historic year for Suzlon as it achieved record installations of 1,779 MW. This is an impressive growth of around 100% from FY16. Suzlon also achieved its highest installations in the state of Andhra Pradesh by commissioning 900 MW and thereby ranking as the top OEM in the state. Andhra Pradesh continues to be a key market for Suzlon and we are committed to bring further investments to strengthen the state's objective of achieving its renewable targets.



42% PLF – a new industry benchmark in India

Newly launched S111-120m 2.1 MW wind turbine model achieved over 42% Plant Load Factor (PLF). The prototype was commissioned at Jamanwada site in Kutch, Gujarat, and has successfully generated 7.66 million Kwh units over a period of 12 months. With its reduced levelised cost of energy (LCoE), cost effective design, and superior performance, S111-120m has set a new benchmark in the Indian wind energy industry.

CARE upgrades Suzlon ratings to Investment Grade BBB

Rating agency CARE upgraded our investment grade credit rating from 'BBB-' to 'BBB'. The rating has been assigned for Suzlon's outstanding banks facilities as well as for the proposed working capital enhancement given Suzlon's continued strong performance across all key parameters.

CARE assigns provisional 'A-' credit rating to Suzlon Global Services Limited

Suzlon Global Services Limited (SGSL), formerly known as Suzlon Structures Limited, received 'A-'(Provisional) credit rating with stable outlook from CARE. The rating has been assigned for its proposed long term and short term bank facilities.

Suzlon redeems FCCBs worth US$ 28.8 million

Suzlon successfully repaid in cash, Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs) worth US$ 28.8 million in principal amount, along with the applicable 8.7% redemption premium. This was part of the 5% April 2016 FCCB series (ISIN: XS0614325156), which now stands redeemed in full.

Suzlon recognised as the number one green energy company in India and ranked 67th globally

Canada-based research house 'Corporate Knights' and non-profit organization 'As You Sow' ranked Suzlon 67th in its inaugural Carbon Clean 200 list of clean energy companies worldwide. Suzlon leads the Indian companies featured in the list for clean energy revenue generation. The ranking is a testimony of Suzlon's efforts in creating a low carbon economy and powering a greener tomorrow.

SWECO receives the highest Health and Safety Award in USA

Suzlon Wind Energy Corporation (SWECO), a Suzlon Group company, received the Gold level AWEA (American Wind Energy Association) Health and Safety Achievement Award 2017, as an operations and maintenance service provider. This award is given for achieving the highest level of safety recognized by AWEA.

Prominent awards and recognitions received by Suzlon in FY16-17

- Thomson Reuters India Innovation Award 2016
- 'Wind Turbine Tower Technology Company of the Year', from Indian Wind Energy Forum (IWEF)
- Mr. Tulsi Tanti awarded 'Renewable Energy Industry Man of the Year' award by Renewable Energy India (REI)
- Mr. Tulsi Tanti conferred with the 'Lifetime Achievement Award' by Government of Gujarat, at Switch Awards 2016
- SEForge Limited (SEFL) received the 'Excellence Award for Partner in Growth' from General Electric (GE)

Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister inaugurates Suzlon's Rotor Blade Manufacturing Unit (RBU) at Badnawar

Suzlon's latest aerodynamic technology rotor blade manufacturing facility was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Shri Shivraj Singh Chauhan. This is Suzlon's 14th manufacturing facility in India and has been brought into operation in less than a year.

The facility at Badnawar village, spread across 19 acres, has an annual production capacity of 400 MW and manufactures blades for the S111-2.1 MW turbine. The S111 has a blade length of 54.8 meters, making it one of the largest rotor diameter WTGs in India.

Suzlon powers Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation's maiden wind project

To mitigate climate change challenges, Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) partnered with Suzlon by commissioning a 4.2 MW wind power project. The wind energy project, located at Nakhatrana, Kutch, comprises of two units of S97-120m wind turbines. The project was inaugurated by the then Chief Minister of Gujarat, Smt. Anandiben Patel.

Championing the CSR cause

Suzlon's CSR is guided by the philosophy of sustainable social, economic and ecological development. This translates into action at the grass roots level to leverage sustainability as a way of life. This year, Suzlon reached out to over 1,29,000 families, comprising of more than a million people across eight states and the union territory of Daman.

Leadership team strengthened

Suzlon strengthened its management team by appointing Sanjay Baweja as Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Vivek Kumar as Chief Human Resource Officer (CHRO) and Ajay Bhardwaj as Chief Projects Officer (CPO). Sanjay comes with diverse organisational experience across sectors like e-commerce, Infrastructure and Telecom, and will be part of the core strategic think-tank. Vivek has rich HR experience of over 30 years with top public and private sector companies across IT, ITES, engineering, pharmaceutical and petroleum industries, handling varied portfolios at senior positions. Ajay has led business transformation in his previous roles and his objective is to manage the complete end-to-end project execution and delivery of our projects as per schedule. Ajay has over 33 years of experience in both public and private sector undertakings.

SEForge

Vadodara, Gujarat,
India

SEForge: Forging Bonds; Casting Solutions

In 2006, Suzlon established SEForge and within a decade it has become one of the world's leading suppliers of large and high-precision castings and forgings, offering end-to-end solutions and technologically advanced innovative products. Having its origin as a captive supplier to Suzlon, it has grown organically to become an independent entity, catering to a diverse portfolio with customers across wind energy, defense, power, oil & gas, aerospace, construction and mining sectors. This customer base is spread across 10 countries spanning five continents.

SEForge is a fully-integrated casting and forging solutions company with in-house competence in pattern making, moulding, pouring, fettling, ring-rolling, heat treatment, machining, painting and packaging. Both the foundry and forging plants of SEForge are located in Special Economic Zones (SEZ) in Coimbatore and Vadodara, India, respectively. SEForge facilities are quality accredited with ISO and TUV certifications and are highly automated, which ensures superior quality and shorter lead-time. The facilities are technologically advanced, equipped with latest machinery, efficient and ergonomic processes, state-of-the-art software and deep human expertise.

The forging unit at Vadodara manufactures products such as tower flanges, bearing rings, gas/steam turbine rings, oil and gas rings, gear rings, blanks and shrink discs. The unit manufactures a wide spectrum of rings ranging from 0.5m to 5.0m in Outer Diameter (OD) for tower flanges and from 0.5 m to 2.5 Meters in OD for bearing rings. It has one of the biggest ring-rolling lines in India besides an in-house machining and testing facility. The facility is equipped with unique axial profiling with automatic process control which helps to deliver fully-machined near net shape forged rings for multiple industry segments.

The foundry (castings) unit at Coimbatore is equipped to manufacture large, complex, ductile and grey iron castings in the weight range of 500 to 25,000 kgs. It is the only foundry in India which can pour, machine and paint in-house castings up to 25 metric tonnes (MT). The products manufactured at the unit include castings of Hub, Main Frame, Planet Carrier, Torque Arm etc.

Growth frontiers

SEForge is on a growth-path as evidenced by its significantly improved financial and operational performance. After a successful turn around and Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) exit last financial year, SEForge has registered a 25% growth, which has further cemented its position in the industry. Simultaneously, the credit rating of SEForge has been improved to investment grade credit rating of BBB by CARE.

SEForge has clearly outlined its future roadmap and is fully equipped to move ahead. Key focus is now on exports mainly to the European and North American markets. Its portfolio includes prestigious customers such as General Electric Company (GE) USA, GE Jenbacher Austria, GE Transportation USA, SKF, Kaydon USA, Max Boegl Germany, IMO Germany amongst others.

As part of its expansion plans, SEForge is further strengthening its manufacturing capabilities and capacity both at the Coimbatore and Vadodara plants. This will enable SEForge to meet the growing demand, cater to customers' requirements and ensure on-time delivery. It is also focused on expanding the customer base and catering to wider industry segments.

Further, SEForge's collaborative approach with customers is endorsed by various awards and recognitions conferred by customers and industry bodies. It bagged the 'Excellence Award' for Partners in Growth in 2016 and the 'Best Supplier of the Year 2015' award. The awards are in recognition of SEForge partnering with GE to ensure on-time development of new products and deliveries with quality fully-machined castings to both GE India and GE USA. The foundry unit in Coimbatore has also been felicitated with the 'Best exporter award in Large Scale Industry category' in 2016 by the Indian Institute of Foundrymen (IIF), Coimbatore.

Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India

SUZLON SERVICE

Bhuj, Gujarat
India

Since its inception, Suzlon has had a clear focus on providing sustainable Operations and Maintenance Service (OMS) for the entire life cycle of each of its Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs). The guiding principle for this approach was to ensure the best Return on investment (ROI) for investors and not be limited to designing the best turbine or erecting the same on the best site.

Suzlon is the custodian of its customer's assets for the entire project life-cycle and is committed to ensure the best service for them through its world-class OMS team.

Suzlon Global Operations and Maintenance Services (GOMS) team maintains a fleet of ~15.5 GW wind turbines across 13 countries in 6 continents. With rich experience of over two decades, we have scripted OMS best practices that enable Suzlon to operate WTGs across any climatic zone or condition: from 50 degree Celsius to -35 degree Celsius.

The 3,500-strong global workforce of engineers are the real heroes who provide 24X7 dedicated service to Suzlon's turbines across the world. These engineers undergo rigorous on-site training at dedicated learning and development centres, which are equipped with live simulators to provide them with real-world experience. This equips the technicians with requisite skills, technique and knowledge to confront demanding on-site conditions and situations.

At Suzlon, a constant vigil is kept on the global industry trends and the future needs of the customers. There is continuous focus on improving the OMS standards to enhance the turbines reliability and performance. By embracing digitisation, we are confident that Suzlon will be able to better leverage analytics to improve operational efficiency and predictive maintenance, manage operational scale and adopt IT-based modules.

Data and its collated analytics are the DNA of Suzlon's next-generation technology. Its proprietary Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition system (SCADA) remotely measures and monitors performance, and provides real-time information on the entire global WTG fleet. It enables us to proactively monitor field conditions, improve energy yield of turbines and allows for better scheduling and forecasting.

To deliver on our promise of service excellence, we offer value-added services and products such as the quick climbing system (Quick Climb) and quick sense wind vane (Quick Sense), amongst others.

- **Quick Climb is an assisted climbing tool for OMS engineers to enable hurdle-free climbing of turbine towers. It ensures a safer and faster way for technicians to reach the nacelle of the wind turbine and facilitates carrying of tools, thus significantly reducing human effort and risk.**
- **Quick Sense is a sensor which identifies the wind direction. The new wind vane, once deployed, ensures enhanced resolution and accuracy of the wind direction. This leads to better alignment of the nacelle to the wind direction, resulting in increase in the Annual Energy Production (AEP).**

Our best-in-class service has resulted in the increase of machine availability of Suzlon's global fleet from 93.9% in FY16 to 96.5% in FY17. Suzlon GOMS shall continue to leverage digital technology to become a world-class renewable energy service provider.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Dear Shareholders,

The Directors present the Twenty Second Annual Report of your Company together with the audited standalone and consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2017.

1. FINANCIAL RESULTS

The audited standalone and consolidated financial results for the year ended March 31, 2017 are as under:

Particulars	Standalone				Consolidated			
	Rs in Crore		USD in Million		Rs in Crore		USD in Million	
	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16
Revenue from operations	9,229.21	5,913.03	1,423.16	892.43	12,692.53	9,429.58	1,957.21	1,423.17
Other operating income	16.47	29.29	2.54	4.42	21.84	53.90	3.37	8.13
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)	1,835.16	838.98	282.99	126.62	2,499.39	1,101.81	385.41	166.29
Less: Depreciation and amortisation expense	413.99	420.50	63.84	63.46	389.03	391.76	59.99	59.12
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	1,421.17	418.48	219.15	63.16	2,110.36	710.05	325.42	107.17
Add: Finance income	400.97	535.27	61.83	80.79	88.82	98.38	13.70	14.85
Less: Finance costs	930.71	776.01	143.52	117.12	1,287.59	1,304.02	198.55	196.81
Profit / (loss) before tax before exceptional items	891.43	177.74	137.46	26.83	911.59	(495.59)	140.57	(74.79)
Less: Exceptional items	535.78	(187.25)	82.62	(28.26)	-	(1,079.56)	-	(162.93)
Profit / (loss) before tax	355.65	364.99	54.84	55.09	911.59	583.97	140.57	88.14
Less: Tax expense (Net of earlier years tax and MAT credit entitlement)	(0.05)	(12.54)	-	(1.89)	11.70	(23.61)	1.80	(3.56)
Profit / (loss) after tax	355.70	377.53	54.84	56.98	899.89	607.58	138.76	91.71
Share of profit / (loss) of associates and jointly controlled entities	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	(48.25)	(24.48)	(7.44)	(3.69)
Net profit / (loss) for the year	355.70	377.53	54.84	56.98	851.64	583.10	131.32	88.01
Other comprehensive income / (loss), net of tax	(9.94)	(1.07)	(1.53)	(0.16)	(239.68)	(121.79)	(36.96)	(18.38)
Total comprehensive income / (loss), net of tax	345.76	376.46	53.31	56.82	611.96	461.31	94.37	69.63

1 US$ = Rs 64.8500 as on March 31, 2017 (1 US$ = Rs 66.2575 as on March 31, 2016)

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017 have been prepared under Ind AS (Indian Accounting Standards) for the first time by the Company. The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2016 have been restated in accordance with Ind AS for comparative information. Further, the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 have been updated so as to give effect to the composite schemes of amalgamation and arrangement for merger and demerger. For details, refer Notes to Accounts forming part of this Annual Report.

2. COMPANY'S PERFORMANCE

On a standalone basis, the Company achieved revenue from operations of Rs 9,229.21 Crore and EBIT of Rs 1,421.17 Crore as against Rs 5,913.03 Crore and Rs 418.48 Crore respectively in the previous year. Net profit for the year is Rs 355.70 Crore as compared to Rs 377.53 Crore in the previous year.

On consolidated basis, the Group achieved revenue from operations of Rs 12,692.53 Crore and EBIT of Rs 2,110.36 Crore as against Rs 9,429.58 Crore and Rs 710.05 Crore respectively in the previous year. Net profit for the year is Rs 851.64 Crore as compared to net profit of Rs 583.10 Crore in the previous year.

3. APPROPRIATIONS

a) Transfer to reserves

During the financial year under review, the Company was not required to transfer any amount to any reserves.

b) Dividend

In view of accumulated losses, the Board of Directors has not recommended any dividend on equity shares for the year under review.

c) Dividend Distribution Policy

In terms of Regulation 43A of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (the "Listing Regulations"), the Company has adopted a Dividend Distribution Policy which has been provided in an Annexure which forms part of the Directors' Report. The Dividend Distribution Policy is also available on the Company's website (www.suzlon.com).

4. **MATERIAL DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW AND OCCURRED BETWEEN THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR AND THE DATE OF THIS REPORT**

During the year under review and up to the date of this Report, certain material changes took place, the details of which together with their rationale are as under:

a) **Sale of Solar SPVs –** During the year under review, the Company signed Share Subscription and Shareholders' Agreements by whatever name called, in respect of its solar special purpose vehicles ("SPVs"), the details of which are as under:

- CLP Windfarms (India) Private Limited ("CLP") and SE Solar Limited ("SE Solar"), for setting-up 100 MW solar power project in the State of Telangana under SE Solar and eventually sale of SE Solar to CLP;
- Unisun Energy Private Limited ("Unisun") and Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited ("Vayudoot") for setting-up 15 MW solar power project in the State of Telangana under Vayudoot and eventually sale of Vayudoot to Unisun;
- Canadian Solar Energy Holding Singapore 1 Pte. Ltd. ("Canadian Solar") and Amun Solarfarms Limited ("Amun") and Avighna Solarfarms Limited ("Avighna") for setting-up 15 MW solar power project each in the State of Telangana under Amun and Avighna respectively, and eventually sale of the said Amun and Avighna to Canadian Solar;
- AMP Solar India Private Limited ("AMP") and Rudra Solarfarms Limited ("Rudra") for setting-up 15 MW solar power project in the State of Telangana under Rudra and eventually sale of Rudra to AMP.
- Ostro Energy Private Limited ("Ostro") for setting-up 50 MW solar power project in the State of Telengana under Prathamesh Solarfarms Limited ("Prathamesh"), 20 MW solar power project each under Heramba Renewables Limited ("Heramba") and Shreyas Solarfarms Limited ("Shreyas") and 10 MW solar power project each under Aalok Solarfarms Limited ("Aalok") and Abha Solarfarms Limited ("Abha") aggregating to 60 MW in the State of Rajasthan and eventually sale of the said Prathamesh, Heramba, Shreyas, Aalok and Abha to Ostro.

b) **Amalgamation / Merger / Demerger**

With a view to consolidate the manufacturing activities, to optimise on cost and to have enhanced efficiency, the Company had initiated a Composite Scheme of Amalgamation and Arrangement (the "Scheme") involving merger of three wholly owned subsidiaries, namely, SE Blades Limited, SE Electricals Limited and Suzlon Wind International Limited into the Company, and demerger of tubular tower manufacturing division of another wholly owned subsidiary, namely, Suzlon Structures Limited (now known as Suzlon Global Services Limited), into the Company. The final hearing of the Scheme has been undertaken by the Honourable National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmedabad Bench ("NCLT") and the final order has been passed on May 31, 2017 sanctioning the Scheme which has become effective from June 1, 2017 from the respective appointed dates, i.e. January 1, 2016 for merger and April 1, 2016 for demerger, consequent upon filing of the certified copy of the Order issued by the Honourable National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmedabad Bench, with the Registrar of Companies, Gujarat.

5. **CAPITAL**

a) **Increase in authorised share capital –** The Authorised Share Capital of the Company has been increased from Rs 1,500.00 Crore divided into 7,500,000,000 Equity Shares of Rs 2/- each to Rs 2,498.00 Crore divided into 12,490,000,000 Equity Shares of Rs 2/- each by virtue of Common Final Order passed by NCLT approving the Composite Scheme of Amalgamation and Arrangement.

b) **Increase in paid-up share capital -** During the year under review, the Company has made following allotments, whose details are as under:

Date of allotment	No. of Securities	Remarks
August 23, 2016	3,895,536 equity shares of Rs 2/- each	Allotment pursuant to conversion of 1,000 USD 546,916,000 Step-up Convertible Bonds due 2019

Post March 31, 2017 and up to the date of this Report, the Company has made following allotments:

Date of allotment	No. of Securities	Remarks
April 25, 2017	16,750,807 equity shares of Rs 2/- each	Allotment pursuant to conversion of 4,300 USD 546,916,000 Step-up Convertible Bonds due 2019
May 3, 2017	13,634,377 equity shares of Rs 2/- each	Allotment pursuant to conversion of 3,500 USD 546,916,000 Step-up Convertible Bonds due 2019
May 12, 2017	73,158,180 equity shares of Rs 2/- each	Allotment pursuant to conversion of 18,780 USD 546,916,000 Step-up Convertible Bonds due 2019
June 3, 2017	56,173,638 equity shares of Rs 2/- each	Allotment pursuant to conversion of 14,420 USD 546,916,000 Step-up Convertible Bonds due 2019
June 26, 2017	7,970,268 equity shares of Rs 2/- each	Allotment pursuant to conversion of 2,046 USD 546,916,000 Step-up Convertible Bonds due 2019
July 20, 2017	9,87,12,902 equity shares of Rs 2/- each	Allotment pursuant to conversion of 25,340 USD 546,916,000 Step-up Convertible Bonds due 2019

Accordingly, the paid-up share capital of the Company as on the date of this Report is Rs 1058.16 Crore divided into 529,07,99,122 equity shares of Rs 2/- each.

c) **Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) -** The outstanding GDRs as on March 31, 2017 are 2,749,000 representing 10,996,000 equity shares of Rs 2/- each. Each GDR represents four underlying equity shares in the Company.

d) **Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds ("FCCBs") –** During the year under review, the outstanding USD 175,000,000 5% Convertible Bonds due 2016 worth USD 28.80 Million in principal amount, along with the applicable 8.7% redemption premium were repaid in cash on April 14, 2016. Further, during the year under review, 3,895,536 equity shares of Rs 2/- each have been allotted to the Bondholders pursuant to conversion of 1,000 USD 546,916,000 Step-up Convertible Bonds due 2019. The details of outstanding convertible securities as on March 31, 2017 are as under:

Series	Outstanding Amount (USD) as on March 31, 2017	Exchange Rate	Convertible on or before	Conversion Price
USD 546,916,000 Step-up Convertible Bonds due 2019 (Restructured Bonds)	247,826,000	60.225	July 9, 2019	15.46

Post March 31, 2017 and till the date of this Report, certain Bondholders forming part of the Restructured Bonds have elected to convert their respective bonds aggregating to 68,386 Bonds worth USD 68,386,000 into 266,400,172 equity shares of the Company and accordingly the details of outstanding convertible securities as on date of this Report are as under:

Series	Outstanding Amount (USD) as on date of this Report	Exchange Rate	Convertible on or before	Conversion Price
USD 546,916,000 Step-up Convertible Bonds due 2019 (Restructured Bonds)	179,440,000	60.225	July 9, 2019	15.46

Note: As on date of this Report, the Company has received notice(s) for conversion of 7,438 FCCBs to be converted into 28,974,999 equity shares at a conversion price of Rs 15.46 per equity share.

6. EXTRACT OF THE ANNUAL RETURN

The extract of the annual return in Form MGT-9 in terms of Section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the financial year under review has been provided in an Annexure which forms part of the Directors' Report.

7. NUMBER OF BOARD MEETINGS HELD

The details pertaining to number of Board Meetings held during the financial year under review have been provided in the Corporate Governance Report forming part of this Annual Report.

8. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors confirm to the best of their knowledge and belief that:

a) in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;

b) the directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit of the Company for that period;

c) the directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

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

e) the directors, in the case of a listed company, had laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively; and

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

9. A STATEMENT ON DECLARATION GIVEN BY INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

In terms of Section 149(7) of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. Vaidhyanathan Raghuraman, Mr. Marc Desaedeleer, Mr. Ravi Uppal, Mr. Venkataraman Subramanian, Mr. Per Hornung Pedersen and Mrs. Vijaya Sampath, the Independent Directors of the Company, have given a declaration to the Company that they meet the criteria of independence as specified under Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Listing Regulations and there has been no change in the circumstances which may affect their status as Independent Directors.

10. COMPANY'S POLICY ON DIRECTOR'S APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION

In accordance with Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Listing Regulations, the 'Board Diversity and Remuneration Policy' as approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors is available on the Company's website (www.suzlon.com). The details of remuneration paid to the Executive and Non-executive Directors have been provided in the Corporate Governance Report forming part of this Annual Report.

11. AUDITORS AND AUDITORS' OBSERVATIONS

a) **Statutory Auditors -** M/s. SNK & Co., Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No.109176W) and M/s. S.R.Batliboi & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No.301003E/E300005), the Joint Statutory Auditors of the Company hold office till the conclusion of the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company and are liable for mandatory rotation in terms of the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company has at its meeting held on February 10, 2017, recommended appointment of M/s. Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No.117366W/W-100018) as the Statutory Auditors of the Company to hold office for a period of 5 (Five) years from the conclusion of the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The Board of Directors recommends appointment of M/s. Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No.117366W/W-100018) in place of M/s. SNK & Co., Chartered Accountants and M/s. S.R.Batliboi & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants, to hold office from the conclusion of this Annual General Meeting for a period of 5 (Five) consecutive years, i.e. till the conclusion of the Twenty Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Statutory Auditors' Observation(s) in Audit Report and Directors' explanation thereto –

i) In respect of Note 5 of the standalone financial statements regarding accounting of financial guarantee provided by the Company (along with its six Indian subsidiaries and a jointly controlled entity) in respect of borrowing availed by one of its subsidiary based in the Netherlands.

Suzlon Energy Limited and its identified subsidiaries and a jointly controlled entity (collectively 'the Group') are obligors under the Onshore SBLC Facility Agreement and have provided security under the Offshore SBLC Facility Agreement in connections with a SBLC issued by State Bank of India of USD 655 Million for securing the credit facility and covered bonds availed by AE Rotor Holding B.V.(AERH), a step-down wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The Group has classified the Onshore facility availed as a financial guarantee contract. AERH has a borrowing of USD 626 million as at March 31, 2017, which is due for repayment in March 2018, as per original schedule. The Group has obtained No Objection Certificate from the SBLC lenders as well as approval from Reserve Bank of India for extension of SBLC from April 2018 to April 2023. The Group believes that based on the strength of extended SBLC, the outstanding borrowing of AERH can be extended/refinanced by the existing lenders or by new lenders. AERH and its subsidiaries are engaged in dealing of WTGs in international markets and the cash-flows generated from these business activities will be used for serving the finance cost as well as towards part repayment of outstanding debt of AERH. The ability of AERH to repay the outstanding debt is primarily dependent on generation of cash-flows from business operations in overseas market. The Company management believes that AERH has reasonable business forecast over the next few years and estimates that AERH will be able to refinance the outstanding debt, if required and meet the debt obligations as and when they fall due and hence they believe that the financial guarantee obligation is not required to be recognised in financial statements and it has been disclosed as contingent liability.

ii) In respect of Note 6 of the consolidated financial statements and Note 7 of the standalone financial statements regarding issuance of fresh audit report on updated financial statements.

The standalone and consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2017 were earlier approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 19, 2017. Those standalone and consolidated Ind AS financial statements have been revised by the Company so as to give effect to the composite schemes of amalgamation and arrangement approved by the Honourable National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmedabad Bench vide its order dated May 31, 2017, filed by the Company with the Registrar of Companies, Gujarat on June 1, 2017, with effect from appointed dates, January 1, 2016 for merger and April 1, 2016 for the demerger. As a result, the standalone and consolidated financial statements have been updated by the Company to give effect to the said composite schemes of amalgamation and arrangement and fresh audit report has been issued by the auditors on the updated financial statements. The auditors have issued an Emphasis of Matter paragraph on the same for information purpose.

iii) In respect of Note 8 of the standalone financial statements regarding accounting of goodwill on amalgamation

The Company has recognised goodwill on amalgamation aggregating to Rs.1,059.80 Crore and amortised the same in accordance with the composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement approved by the Honourable National Company Law Tribunal. The Company has incorporated the accounting effects in its books of accounts as per the accounting treatment prescribed in the Scheme which is in compliance and accordance with the accounting standards applicable to the Company as of the appointed date of the Scheme.

b) **Secretarial Auditor –** Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder, Mr. Dinesh Joshi, Partner, Kanj & Associates, Company Secretaries, Pune (Membership No.F3752 and C.P.No.2246) has been appointed as a Secretarial Auditor to conduct the Secretarial Audit for the financial year 2016-17. A Secretarial Audit Report in Form MR-3 given by M/s. Kanj & Associates, Company Secretaries, Pune has been provided in an Annexure which forms part of the Directors Report.

Secretarial Auditors' Observation(s) in Secretarial Audit Report and Directors' explanation thereto –

i) As per Regulation 17(1)(b) of LODR, the Company had 5 independent directors instead of 6 independent directors for the period commencing from April 1, 2016 till August 11, 2016; however, the Company was compliant of Regulation 17 of the Listing Regulations since August 12, 2016.

Mrs. Vijaya Sampath (DIN: 00641110) has been appointed as an Independent Director on the Board of the Company for a terms of 5(Five) years with effect from August 12, 2016. Accordingly, the Company is compliant of Regulation 17 of the Listing Regulations with effect from August 12, 2016.

c) **Cost Auditor -** M/s. D.C.Dave & Co., Cost Accountants, Mumbai (Registration No.000611) had been appointed as the Cost Auditors for conducting audit of cost accounting records of the Company for the financial year 2016-17. The due date of submitting the cost audit report by the Cost Auditor to the Company for the financial year 2016-17 is within a period of one hundred eighty days from the end of the financial year, i.e. March 31, 2017. Thereafter, the Company shall file a copy of the Cost Audit Report in Form CRA-4 within a period of thirty days from the date of its receipt. The Cost Audit Report for the financial year 2015-16 dated September 13, 2016 issued by M/s.N.I.Mehta & Co., Cost Accountants, Mumbai (Registration No.000023) was filed with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, on October 6, 2016.

Further, in terms of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 and pursuant to the recommendation of the Audit Committee, M/s. D.C.Dave & Co. Cost Accountants, Mumbai (Registration No.000611) have been appointed as Cost Auditors for conducting audit of cost accounting records of the Company for the financial year 2017-18 at a remuneration of Rs 5,00,000/- (Rupees Five Lacs Only), which shall be subject to ratification by the shareholders at the Twenty Second Annual General Meeting.

d) **Internal Auditor –** In terms of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the Company has appointed Mr. Shyamal Budhdev, Chartered Accountant (Membership No.43952) as the Internal Auditor of the Company in place of Mr. Sandip Shah, Chartered Accountant (Membership no.106157).

12. PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES AND INVESTMENTS

The particulars of loans, guarantees and investments in terms of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the financial year under review have been provided in the Notes to the Financial Statement which forms part of this Annual Report.

13. PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS / ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The particulars of contracts / arrangements with related parties referred to in Section 188(1) entered into during the financial year under review as required to be given in Form AOC-2, have been provided in an Annexure which forms part of the Directors' Report.

14. PARTICULARS OF CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

The particulars of conservation of energy, technology absorption, foreign exchange earnings and outgo for the financial year under review as required to be given under Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder, has been provided in an Annexure which forms part of the Directors' Report.

15. RISK MANAGEMENT

In terms of the Listing Regulations, though not mandatorily required, the Company has constituted a Risk Management Committee, the details of which have been provided in the Corporate Governance Report forming part of this Annual Report. The Board of Directors has approved a Risk Management Policy which is available on Company's website (www.suzlon.com). The Company's risk management and mitigation strategy has been discussed in the Management Discussion and Analysis Report forming part of this Annual Report. The Board of Directors have not found any risk which in its view may threaten the existence of the Company.

16. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

The Company has constituted the CSR Committee in accordance with Section 135(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, the details of which have been provided in the Corporate Governance Report forming part of this Annual Report. The Board of Directors has approved the CSR Policy which is available on the Company's website (www.suzlon.com). The Annual Report on CSR activities as required to be given under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 has been provided in an Annexure which forms part of the Directors' Report.

17. ANNUAL EVALUATION OF BOARD'S PERFORMANCE

The information pertaining to Annual Evaluation of Board's performance as required to be provided in terms of Section 134(3)(p) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8(4) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 have been provided in the Corporate Governance Report forming part of this Annual Report.

18. DIRECTORS / KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL APPOINTED / RESIGNED DURING THE YEAR AND UPTO THE DATE OF THIS REPORT

Appointment / re-appointment of Executive Directors – In terms of the recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee and approval of the Board at their respective meetings held on August 12, 2016, the shareholders of the Company at their Twenty First Annual General Meeting approved the appointment of Mr. Vinod R.Tanti (DIN: 00002266) as the Wholetime Director & Chief Operating Officer of the Company with effect from October 1, 2016 for a period of 3 (Three) years, i.e. up to September 30, 2019. Further, in terms of the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on March 22, 2017 and the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on March 23, 2017, Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti (DIN: 00002283) has been reappointed as the Managing Director of the Company with effect from April 1, 2017 for a further period of 5 (Five) years, i.e. up to March 31, 2022, subject to approval of such appointment by the shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Re-appointment of directors retiring by rotation – Mr. Vinod R.Tanti (DIN: 00002266), the Wholetime Director & Chief Operating Officer and Mr. Rajiv Ranjan Jha (DIN: 03523954), the non-executive director retire by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and being eligible offer themselves for re-appointment.

Change in nominee director – During the year under review, IDBI Bank Limited has substituted its Nominee Director on the Board of the Company by withdrawing nomination of Mrs. Medha Joshi (DIN: 00328174) and instead nominating Mr. Sunit Sarkar (DIN: 02806212) as the Nominee Director of IDBI Bank Limited on the Board of the Company. Accordingly, Mr. Sunit Sarkar has been appointed as an Additional Director in the capacity as a Nominee Director with effect from November 11, 2016 to hold office till the conclusion of ensuing Annual General Meeting and being eligible offers himself for appointment as Director of the Company. The

Nomination and Remuneration Committee has recommended the appointment of Mr. Sunit Sarkar as the Director designated as the "Non Executive Director" who shall be liable to retire by rotation. The Company is in receipt of a notice in writing pursuant to Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013 proposing the candidature of Mr. Sunit Sarkar for the office of the Director of the Company. Mrs. Medha Joshi ceased to be the Nominee Director of the Company with effect from November 11, 2016. The Board expresses its appreciation for the valuable services rendered and matured advice provided by Mrs. Medha Joshi during her association with the Company.

Key Managerial Personnel – During the year under review, Mr. J.P.Chalasani (DIN: 00308931) has been appointed as the Chief Executive Officer, designated as Group Chief Executive Officer, with effect from April 4, 2016 and Mr. Sanjay Baweja (DIN: 00232126) has been appointed as the Chief Financial Officer of the Company w.e.f. December 19, 2016 in place of Mr. Kirti J.Vagadia (DIN: 00605991).

Profile of Directors seeking appointment / re-appointment – Profile of the directors seeking appointment / re-appointment as required to be given in terms of Regulation 36 of the Listing Regulations forms part of the Notice convening the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company.

19. SUBSIDIARIES

As on March 31, 2017, the Company has 65 subsidiaries (including SE Blades Limited, SE Electricals Limited and Suzlon Wind International Limited which have been merged with the Company w.e.f. June 1, 2017) and 2 joint ventures in terms of the Companies Act, 2013, a list of which is given in Form No.MGT9 – Extract of Annual Return forming part of this Annual Report. The salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries / joint ventures / associates and their contribution to the overall performance of the Company during the period under review have been provided in Form AOC-1 and Notes to Accounts respectively both forming part of this Annual Report.

a) Companies which became subsidiaries during the year under review

Sr. No.	Name of the entity	Country
1.	Anshuman Renewables Limited	India
2.	Sharanya Renewables Limited	India
3.	Suryoday Renewables Limited	India
4.	Rashmi Renewables Limited	India
5.	Souravi Renewables Limited	India
6.	Saroja Renewables Limited	India
7.	Shanay Renewables Limited	India
8.	Suyash Renewables Limited	India
9.	Rajat Renewables Limited	India
10.	Kanak Renewables Limited	India
11.	Gale Green Urja Limited	India
12.	Wharton Wind LLC	USA

b) Change of name of subsidiaries during the year under review

Sr. No.	Previous name of the entity	New name of the entity
1.	Gale Solarfarms Private Limited	Gale Solarfarms Limited
2.	Tornado Solarfarms Private Limited	Tornado Solarfarms Limited
3.	Abha Solarfarms Private Limited	Abha Solarfarms Limited
4.	Aalok Solarfarms Private Limited	Aalok Solarfarms Limited
5.	Shreyas Solarfarms Private Limited	Shreyas Solarfarms Limited
6.	Heramba Wind Energy Limited	Heramba Renewables Limited
7.	Sirocco Wind Energy Limited	Manas Renewables Limited
8.	Vakratunda Wind Energy Limited	Vakratunda Renewables Limited
9.	Varadvinayak Wind Energy Limited	Varadvinayak Renewables Limited
10.	Vignaharta Wind Energy Limited	Vignaharta Renewable Energy Limited
11.	Suzlon Structures Limited	Suzlon Global Services Limited

c) Companies which ceased to be subsidiaries during the year under review

Sr. No.	Name of the entity	Country	Remarks
1.	Rashmi Renewables Limited	India	Sold
2.	Souravi Renewables Limited	India	Sold
3.	Suzlon Global Services Limited	India	Merged with Suzlon Structures Limited now known as Suzlon Global Services Limited
4.	Suzlon Energy PLC	United Kingdom	Liquidated
5.	Suzlon Energy Australia RWFD Pty Ltd	Australia	Liquidated
6.	Suzlon Energy GmbH	Germany	Merged
7.	Suzlon Windenergie GmbH	Germany	Merged

Note: Post March 31, 2017, SE Blades Limited, SE Electricals Limited and Suzlon Wind International Limited have been merged with the Company w.e.f. June 1, 2017.

d) Rationalisation of international OMS business

The international OMS business of the Group was carried through multiple companies each having a geographical jurisdiction of its own, outside India. The shareholding of all these entities was sought to be rationalized such that, international OMS vertical can be identified separately and the flexibility for any structural initiatives in future is available. Pursuant to the above objective, during the financial year under review, there has been transfer of investments by the Company and one of the wholly owned subsidiaries to other wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company.

e) Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements as required in terms of Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Listing Regulations have been provided along with standalone financial statements. Further a statement containing salient features of the financial statements of the subsidiaries / associate companies / joint ventures in Form AOC-1 as required to be given in terms of first proviso to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 has been provided in a separate section which forms part of this Annual Report. The financial statements including the consolidated financial statements, financial statements of the subsidiaries and all other documents have been uploaded on the Company's website (www.suzlon.com).

20. SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS

During the year under review, no significant and material orders impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future have been passed by any Regulators or Courts or Tribunals.

21. INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS AND THEIR ADEQUACY

The details pertaining to internal financial control systems and their adequacy have been disclosed in the Management Discussion and Analysis Report forming part of this Annual Report.

22. AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company has constituted an Audit Committee in accordance with Section 177(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, the details of which have been provided in the Corporate Governance Report forming part of this Annual Report. There has been no instance where the Board of Directors had not accepted any recommendation of the Audit Committee. The Company has formulated a Whistle Blower Policy to provide vigil mechanism for employees including directors of the Company to report genuine concerns which is available on the Company's website (www.suzlon.com).

23. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

a) Statement showing details of employees drawing remuneration exceeding the limits specified in Rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

A statement showing details of employees in terms of Rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 has been provided in a separate Annexure which forms part of the Directors' Report. However, in terms of Section 136 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Annual Report excluding the aforesaid information is being sent to all the shareholders of the Company and others entitled thereto. Any shareholder interested in obtaining a copy of the same may write to the Company Secretary at the registered office of the Company.

b) Disclosures pertaining to remuneration of directors as required under Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013

Details pertaining to remuneration of directors as required under Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013 have been provided in the Corporate Governance Report forming part of this Annual Report.

c) Disclosures pertaining to payment of commission from subsidiaries in terms of Section 197(14) of the Companies Act, 2013

During the financial year under review, the Managing Director of the Company has received remuneration of USD 83,333 from Suzlon Wind Energy Corporation, USA ("SWECO") in his capacity as Chairman of SWECO. Besides this, the Managing Director did not receive any commission / remuneration from any other subsidiaries of the Company during the year under review. Further, the Wholetime Director & Chief Operating Officer was paid remuneration from Suzlon Wind International Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary till September 30, 2016. Thereafter, the Wholetime Director & Chief Operating Officer did not receive any commission / remuneration from any subsidiary of the Company.

d) Information pertaining to remuneration to be disclosed by listed companies in terms of Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

The information / details pertaining to remuneration to be disclosed by listed companies in terms of Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 have been provided in an Annexure which forms part of the Directors' Report.

e) **Employees stock option plans**

The Company has introduced few Employee Stock Option Plans ("ESOPs") for its employees and employees of its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as the "Schemes"). The information pertaining to these Schemes as required under Rule 12(9) of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 have been provided in an Annexure which forms part of the Directors' Report. All the Schemes formulated by the Company are in compliance with the applicable regulations. During the year under review, there was no material change in any of the Schemes. The details of the Schemes are available on the Company's website (www.suzlon.com).

24. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES & MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT

The disclosures pertaining to Related Party Transactions as required to be given in terms of Para A of Schedule V of the Listing Regulations have been provided in an Annexure which forms part of the Directors' Report. Further, the Management Discussion and Analysis Report on the operations and financial position of the Company has been provided in a separate section which forms part of this Annual Report.

25. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

A detailed report on corporate governance has been provided in a separate section which forms part of this Annual Report. The Company is in compliance with the requirements and disclosures that have to be made in this regard. The auditors' certificate on compliance with corporate governance requirements by the Company is attached to the Corporate Governance Report.

26. BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY REPORT

In terms of Regulation 34 of the Listing Regulations, the Business Responsibility Report has been provided in a separate section which forms part of this Annual Report.

27. TRANSFER TO INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND (IEPF)

During the year under review, the Company was not required to transfer any unpaid or unclaimed dividend to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) set up by the Government of India.

28. OTHER DISCLOSURES

a) **Deposits -** During the year under review, the Company did not accept any deposits falling within the purview of Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013.

b) **Equity shares with differential voting rights -** During the year under review, the Company has not issued equity shares with differential voting rights as to dividend, voting or otherwise.

c) **Sweat equity shares -** During the year under review, the Company has not issued any sweat equity shares.

d) **Revision of financial statements and directors report -** The Company was not required to revise its financial statements or directors' report during the year under review in terms of Section 131 of the Companies Act, 2013.

e) **Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace –** In terms of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, the Company has an internal complaints committee in place, which entertains the complaints made by any aggrieved woman. During the year under review, there was 1 (one) complaint received, which has been resolved.

29. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Directors wish to place on record their appreciation for the co-operation and support received from the government and semi-government agencies, especially from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India, all state level nodal agencies and all state electricity boards.

The Directors are thankful to all the Bankers, Financial Institutions and the Investor Group for their support to the Company. The Board places on record its appreciation for continued support provided by the esteemed customers, suppliers, bankers, financial institutions, consultants, bondholders and shareholders.

The Directors also acknowledge the hard work, dedication and commitment of the employees. Their enthusiasm and unstinting efforts have enabled the Company to emerge stronger than ever, enabling it to maintain its position as one of the leading players in the wind industry, in India and around the world.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Place : Pune
Date : August 11, 2017

Tulsi R.Tanti
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN.: 00002283

DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Purpose, objective and scope:

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (the "SEBI") vide its notification dated 8th July 2016 has amended the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (the "Listing Regulations") by inserting Regulation 43A in order to make it mandatory to have a Dividend Distribution Policy in place by the top five hundred listed companies based on their market capitalization calculated as on the 31st day of March of every financial year. Accordingly, the Board of Directors of the Company have approved this Dividend Distribution Policy (the "Policy") in its Board Meeting dated 11th November 2016. This Policy lays down parameters to be considered by the Board of Directors of the Company for declaration of Dividend from time to time.

Definitions:

Unless repugnant to the context:

"Act" shall mean the Companies Act, 2013 including the Rules made thereunder, as amended from time to time.

"Applicable Laws" shall mean the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015; as amended from time to time and such other Act, Rules or Regulations which provides for the distribution of Dividend.

"Company" or "SEL" shall mean Suzlon Energy Limited.

"Board" or "Board of Directors" shall mean the Board of Directors of the Company.

"Dividend" shall mean Dividend as defined under the Companies Act, 2013.

"Policy" or "this Policy" shall mean the Dividend Distribution Policy.

"SEBI Regulations" shall mean the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 together with the circulars issued thereunder, including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force.

Interpretation – In this Policy unless the contrary intention appears, words and expressions used and not defined in this Policy but defined in Companies Act, 2013 or Rules made thereunder or Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder or Depositories Act, 1996 or the Listing Regulations or the Accounting Standards shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in those Acts, Rules and Regulations.

Financial parameters / internal / external factors for declaration of Dividend:

The Company shall observe the relevant statutory requirements as may be applicable to the Company at the time of taking decision with regard to dividend declaration. However, the Board of Directors of the Company shall consider the following parameters for declaration of Dividend:

Financial Parameters / Internal Factors / External Factors:

The Board of Directors of the Company would consider the following list of parameters / factors before declaring dividend to its shareholders, including but not restricted to:

1) Net operating profit after tax;
2) Availability of retained earnings;
3) Operating cash flow including cash flow required to meet contingencies;
4) Inadequacy of profits;
5) Working capital requirements;
6) Capital expenditure requirements;
7) Resources required to fund acquisitions and / or new businesses;
8) Borrowings;
9) Past Dividend trends, if any;
10) Peer industry practices;
11) Economic viability;
12) Restrictions from Lenders / Bondholders / CDR.

Circumstances under which the shareholders may or may not expect Dividend:

The Board shall consider the parameters and factors provided above before declaring any dividend payout after analysing the prospective opportunities and threats, viability of the options of dividend payout or retention, etc. The decision of dividend payout shall, majorly be based on the aforesaid factors considering the balanced interest of the shareholders and the Company. However, the shareholders of the Company may not expect Dividend under the following circumstances:

1) Whenever the Company undertakes or proposes to undertake a significant expansion project requiring higher allocation of capital;

2) Significantly higher working capital requirements adversely impacting free cash flow;

3) Whenever it undertakes any acquisitions or joint ventures requiring significant allocation of capital;

4) Whenever it proposes to utilise surplus cash for buy-back of securities;

5) In the event of inadequacy of profits or whenever the Company has incurred losses;

6) Where the Company believes redeployment of profits will maximise shareholders' wealth; or

7) Where there is a need to repay Debt as per covenant put in place by the lenders.

Utilisation of retained earnings:

The Company may declare dividend out of the profits of the Company for the year or out of the profits for any previous year or years or out of the free reserves available for distribution of Dividend, after having due regard to the parameters laid down in this Policy and subject to compliance of applicable laws.

Parameters adopted with regard to various classes of shares:

At present, the share capital of the Company comprises only of equity shares. As and when the Company issues other kind of shares, the Board of Directors may suitably amend this Policy.

General:

To the extent any change or amendment is required in terms of any of the applicable laws, the Managing Director or the Chief Executive Officer of the Company shall be authorised to review and amend the Policy in due course, to give effect to any such changes or amendments. Such amended Policy shall be placed before the Board for noting and necessary ratification. The Company reserves its right to alter, modify, add, delete or amend any of the provisions of this Policy.

FORM NO. MGT 9 - EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

As on financial year ended on March 31, 2017

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

I. REGISTRATION & OTHER DETAILS:

1.	CIN	L40100GJ1995PLC025447
2.	Registration Date	April 10, 1995
3.	Name of the Company	SUZLON ENERGY LIMITED
4.	Category/Sub-category of the Company	Company limited by shares
5.	Address of the Registered office & contact details	"Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, Gujarat, India; Tel.: +91.79.66045000; Fax: +91.79.26565540; Email: investors@suzlon.com; Website: www.suzlon.com.
6.	Whether listed company (Yes / No)	Yes, National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited
7.	Name, Address & contact details of the Registrar & Transfer Agent, if any	Karvy Computershare Private Limited, Unit: Suzlon Energy Limited, Karvy Selenium, Tower B, Plot 31 & 32, Gachibowli, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Hyderabad-500032; Toll Free No. 1800-3454-001

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

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

Sr. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product / Service	% to total turnover of the Company
1.	Sale of Wind Turbine Generators and related components of various capacities	27101	~94

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

Sr. No.	Name and Address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding / Subsidiary/ Associate	% of shares held as on March 31, 2017[#]	Applicable Section
1.	Aalok Solarfarms Limited (formerly Aalok Solarfarms Private Limited) : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U40300GJ2015PLC082718	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
2.	Abha Solarfarms Limited (formerly Abha Solarfarms Private Limited) : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U40300GJ2015PLC082583	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
3.	AE-Rotor Holding B.V., The Netherlands	N.A.	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
4.	Amun Solarfarms Limited (formerly Amun Solarfarms Private Limited) : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U40300GJ2015PLC082716	Subsidiary	51.05	2(87)
5.	Avighna Solarfarms Limited (formerly Avighna Solarfarms Private Limited) : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U40102GJ2015PLC082733	Subsidiary	51.59	2(87)
6.	Avind Desenvolvimento De Projetos De Energia Ltda, Brazil	N.A.	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
7.	Consortium Suzlon Padgreen Co Ltd, Mauritius	N.A.	Joint Venture	26	2(6)
8.	Gale Solarfarms Limited (formerly Gale Solarfarms Private Limited) : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U40106GJ2015PLC082732	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
9.	Heramba Renewables Limited (formerly Heramba Wind Energy Limited) : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U40100GJ2015PLC083751	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
10.	Parque Eolico El Almendro S.L., Spain	N.A.	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
11.	Prathamesh Solarfarms Limited (formerly Prathamesh Solarfarms Private Limited) : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U40106GJ2015PLC082734	Subsidiary	51	2(87)

Sr. No.	Name and Address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding / Subsidiary/ Associate	% of shares held as on March 31, 2017#	Applicable Section
12.	Rudra Solarfarms Limited (formerly Rudra Solarfarms Private Limited) : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U40108GJ2015PLC082717	Subsidiary	51.01	2(87)
13.	SE Blades Limited* : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U28999GJ2006PLC091978	Subsidiary	0.00*	2(87)
14.	SE Blades Technology B.V., The Netherlands	N.A.	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
15.	SE Drive Technik GmbH, Germany	N.A.	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
16.	SE Electricals Limited* : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U31108GJ2006PLC091977	Subsidiary	0.00*	2(87)
17.	SE Forge Limited : 5, Shrimali Society, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U27310GJ2006PLC048563	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
18.	SE Solar Limited : One Earth, Hadapsar, Pune-411028, India	U40108PN2008PLC131668	Subsidiary	51.02	2(87)
19.	Shreyas Solarfarms Limited (formerly Shreyas Solarfarms Private Limited) : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U40300GJ2015PLC082722	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
20.	Sirocco Renewables Limited : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U40100GJ2015PLC083663	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
21.	Manas Renewables Limited (formerly Sirocco Wind Energy Limited) : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U40100GJ2015PLC083655	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
22.	Sure Power LLC, USA	N.A.	Subsidiary	79.90	2(87)
23.	Suzlon Energia Elocia do Brasil Ltda, Brazil	N.A.	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
24.	Suzlon Energy (Tianjin) Limited, China	N.A.	Associate	25	2(6)
25.	Suzlon Energy A/S, Denmark	N.A.	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
26.	Suzlon Energy Australia Pty. Ltd., Australia	N.A.	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
27.	Suzlon Energy B.V. , The Netherlands	N.A.	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
28.	Suzlon Energy Korea Co., Ltd., Republic of South Korea	N.A.	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
29.	Suzlon Energy Limited, Mauritius	N.A.	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
30.	Suzlon Generators Limited : Gat No.339/3/1 & Plot No.A-20/1, Chakan Industrial Area, Village Mahalunge, Taluka Khed, District Pune-410501, India	U31101PN2004PLC019205	Subsidiary	75	2(87)
31.	Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U40108GJ2004PLC044409	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
32.	Suzlon Power Infrastructure Limited : 4A, 4th Floor, 723, Thirumalai Towers, Upstairs of HDFC Bank, Avinashi Road, Coimbatore-641018, India	U45203TZ2004PLC011180	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
33.	Suzlon Project VIII LLC, USA	N.A.	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
34.	Suzlon Rotor Corporation, USA	N.A.	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
35.	Suzlon Global Services Limited (formerly Suzlon Structures Limited) : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U27109GJ2004PLC044170	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
36.	Suzlon Wind Energy (Lanka) Pvt Limited, Sri Lanka	N.A.	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
37.	Suzlon Wind Energy BH, Bosnia & Herzegovina	N.A.	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
38.	Suzlon Wind Energy Bulgaria EOOD, Bulgaria	N.A.	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
39.	Suzlon Wind Energy Corporation, USA	N.A.	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
40.	Suzlon Wind Energy Equipment Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., China	N.A.	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
41.	Suzlon Wind Energy Espana, S.L, Spain	N.A.	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
42.	Suzlon Wind Energy Italy s.r.l., Italy	N.A.	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
43.	Suzlon Wind Energy Limited, United Kingdom	N.A.	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
44.	Suzlon Wind Energy Nicaragua Sociedad Anonima, Nicaragua	N.A.	Subsidiary	100	2(87)

Sr. No.	Name and Address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding / Subsidiary/ Associate	% of shares held as on March 31, 2017#	Applicable Section
45.	Suzlon Wind Energy Portugal Energia Elocia Unipessoal Lda, Portugal	N.A.	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
46.	Suzlon Wind Energy Romania SRL, Romania	N.A.	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
47.	Suzlon Wind Energy South Africa (PTY) Ltd, South Africa	N.A.	Subsidiary	80	2(87)
48.	Suzlon Wind Energy Uruguay SA, Uruguay	N.A.	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
49.	Suzlon Wind Enerji Sanayi Ve Ticaret Limited Sirketi, Turkey	N.A.	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
50.	Suzlon Wind International Limited* : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U40108GJ2006PLC092233	Subsidiary	0.00*	2(87)
51.	Tarilo Holding B.V., The Netherlands	N.A.	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
52.	Tornado Solarfarms Limited (formerly Tornado Solarfarms Private Limited) : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U40300GJ2015PLC082719	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
53.	Vakratunda Renewables Limited (formerly Vakratunda Wind Energy Limited) : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U40106GJ2015PLC083763	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
54.	Valum Holding B.V., The Netherlands	N.A.	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
55.	Varadvinayak Renewables Limited (formerly Varadvinayak Wind Energy Limited) : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U40200GJ2015PLC083747	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
56.	Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited (formerly Vayudoot Solarfarms Private Limited) : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U40300GJ2015PLC082720	Subsidiary	51	2(87)
57.	Vignaharta Renewable Energy Limited (formerly Vignaharta Wind Energy Limited) : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U40100GJ2015PLC083644	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
58.	Anshuman Renewables Limited : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U40300GJ2016PLC092737	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
59.	Sharanya Renewables Limited : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U40100GJ2016PLC092710	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
60.	Suryoday Renewables Limited : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U40108GJ2016PLC092709	Subsidiary	100	2(87)
61.	Gale Green Urja Limited: "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U40300GJ2017PLC096251	Subsidiary	70	2(87)
62.	Rajat Renewables Limited : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U40106GJ2017PLC096163	Subsidiary	70	2(87)
63.	Kanak Renewables Limited : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U40100GJ2017PLC096162	Subsidiary	70	2(87)
64.	Suyash Renewables Limited : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U40108GJ2017PLC096154	Subsidiary	70	2(87)
65.	Shanay Renewables Limited : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U40300GJ2017PLC096147	Subsidiary	70	2(87)
66.	Saroja Renewables Limited : "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India	U40108GJ2017PLC096148	Subsidiary	70	2(87)
67.	Wharton Wind LLC, USA	N.A.	Subsidiary	79.90	2(87)

either directly or through its subsidiaries
* since merged with the Company effective June 1, 2017

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity)

(i) Category-wise Share Holding

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year (As on April 1, 2016 based on shareholding pattern as on March 31, 2016)				No. of Shares held at the end of the year (As on March 31, 2017 based on shareholding pattern as on March 31, 2017)				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total shares	
A. Promoters									
(1) Indian									
a) Individual/ HUF	598,384,000	-	598,384,000	11.92	598,384,000	-	598,384,000	11.91	(0.01)
b) Central Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Bodies Corp.	454,400,456	-	454,400,456	9.05	454,400,456	-	454,400,456	9.04	(0.01)
e) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Any other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (A)(1)	1,052,784,456	-	1,052,784,456	20.97	1,052,784,456	-	1,052,784,456	20.95	(0.02)
(2) Foreign									
a) NRIs – Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Other – Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Bodies Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Any other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (A)(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total shareholding of Promoters [(A) = (A)(1) + (A)(2)]	1,052,784,456	-	1,052,784,456	20.97	1,052,784,456	-	1,052,784,456	20.95	(0.02)
B. Public Shareholding									
1. Institutions									
a) Mutual Funds	74,604,602	-	74,604,602	1.49	58,228,762	-	58,228,762	1.16	(0.33)
b) Banks / FI	349,452,144	-	349,452,144	6.96	241,541,106	-	241,541,106	4.81	(2.15)
c) Central Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Insurance Companies	90,232,017	-	90,232,017	1.80	90,232,017	-	90,232,017	1.80	0.00
g) FIIs/Foreign Portfolio Investors	642,933,183	-	642,933,183	12.81	585,590,183	-	585,590,183	11.65	(1.16)
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (B)(1)	1157,221,946	-	1157,221,946	23.05	975,592,068	-	975,592,068	19.42	(3.63)

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year (As on April 1, 2016 based on shareholding pattern as on March 31, 2016)				No. of Shares held at the end of the year (As on March 31, 2017 based on shareholding pattern as on March 31, 2017)				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total shares	
2. Non-Institutions									
a) Bodies Corp.									
i) Indian	1109,730,829	1,000	1109,731,829	22.10	1,123,749,344	1,000	1,123,750,344	22.37	0.27
ii) Overseas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Individuals									
i) Individuals holding nominal share capital upto Rs 1 lakh	942,339,511	45,764	942,385,275	18.77	1,004,378,910	70,326	1,004,449,236	19.99	1.22
ii) Individuals holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs 1 Lakh	656,443,730	-	656,443,730	13.08	732,449,119	-	732,449,119	14.58	1.50
c) Others-(specify)									
Qualified Foreign Investor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NBFCs registered with RBI	2,199,343	-	2,199,343	0.04	3,567,745	-	3,567,745	0.07	0.03
Employee Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non Resident Indians	57,211,707	-	57,211,707	1.14	73,141,356	-	73,141,356	1.46	0.32
Foreign Nationals	74,000	-	74,000	0.00	72,500	-	72,500	0.00	0.00
Foreign Corporate Bodies	6,415,076	-	6,415,076	0.13	183,992	-	183,992	0.00	(0.13)
Clearing Members	21,815,543	-	21,815,543	0.43	44,051,099	-	44,051,099	0.88	0.45
Trusts	3,377,585	-	3,377,585	0.07	3,361,035	-	3,361,035	0.07	0.00
Sub-total (B)(2)	2,799,607,324	46,764	2,799,654,088	55.76	2,984,955,100	71,326	2,985,026,426	59.41	3.65
Total Public Shareholding [(B) = (B)(1)+ (B)(2)]	3,956,829,270	46,764	3,956,876,034	78.81	3,960,547,168	71,326	3,960,618,494	78.83	0.02
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	10,842,924	-	10,842,924	0.22	10,996,000	-	10,996,000	0.22	0.00
Grand Total (A+B+C)	5,020,456,650	46,764	5,020,503,414	100.00	5,024,327,624	71,326	5,024,398,950	100.00	-

(ii) Shareholding of Promoters

Sr. No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year (as on April 1, 2016 based on shareholding pattern as on March 31, 2016)			Shareholding at the end of the year (as on March 31, 2017 based on shareholding pattern as on March 31, 2017)			% change in shareholding during the year
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	% of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	% of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	
	Paid up capital:	5,020,503,414			5,024,398,950			
1.	Tulsi R.Tanti	3,905,000	0.08	0.08	3,905,000	0.08	0.08	0.00
2.	Gita T.Tanti	64,512,000	1.28	1.28	64,512,000	1.28	1.28	0.00
3.	Tulsi R.Tanti as karta of Tulsi Ranchhodbhai HUF	18,000,000	0.36	0.36	18,000,000	0.36	0.36	0.00
4.	Tulsi R.Tanti as karta of Ranchhodbhai Ramjibhai HUF	42,570,000	0.85	0.45	42,570,000	0.85	0.73	0.00
5.	Tulsi R.Tanti J/w. Vinod R.Tanti J/w. Jitendra R.Tanti	42,660,000	0.85	0.85	42,660,000	0.85	0.85	0.00
6.	Tanti Holdings Private Limited	158,901,093	3.17	3.16	158,901,093	3.16	3.15	(0.01)
7.	Vinod R.Tanti	11,367,000	0.23	0.23	11,367,000	0.23	0.23	0.00
8.	Jitendra R.Tanti	12,400,000	0.25	0.25	12,400,000	0.25	0.25	0.00
9.	Sangita V.Tanti	70,182,000	1.40	1.40	70,182,000	1.40	1.40	0.00
10.	Lina J.Tanti	70,182,000	1.40	1.40	70,182,000	1.40	1.40	0.00
11.	Rambhaben Ukabhai	3,000	0.00	0.00	3,000	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Vinod R.Tanti as karta of Vinod Ranchhodbhai HUF	18,900,000	0.38	0.19	18,900,000	0.38	0.38	0.00
13.	Jitendra R.Tanti as karta of Jitendra Ranchhodbhai HUF	12,723,000	0.25	0.25	12,723,000	0.25	0.25	0.00
14.	Pranav T.Tanti	59,067,000	1.18	1.18	59,067,000	1.18	1.18	0.00
15.	Nidhi T.Tanti	3,052,000	0.06	0.06	3,052,000	0.06	0.06	0.00
16.	Rajan V.Tanti	16,605,000	0.33	0.33	16,605,000	0.33	0.33	0.00
17.	Brij J.Tanti	37,117,000	0.74	0.74	37,117,000	0.74	0.74	0.00
18.	Trisha J.Tanti	15,120,000	0.30	0.30	15,120,000	0.30	0.30	0.00
19.	Girish R.Tanti	100,019,000	1.99	1.99	100,019,000	1.99	1.99	0.00
20.	Sugati Holdings Private Limited	262,497,868	5.23	4.94	262,497,868	5.22	5.22	(0.01)
21.	Samanvaya Holdings Private Limited	33,001,495	0.66	0.66	33,001,495	0.66	0.66	0.00
	Total	1,052,784,456	20.97	20.08	1,052,784,456	20.95	20.82	(0.02)

Note: The shareholding of promoters remained unchanged, however the % has reduced due to allotment made by the Company to non-promoters during the financial year under review.

(iii) Change in Promoters' Shareholding (please specify, if there is no change)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Shareholding at the beginning of the year (as on April 1, 2016)		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares
1.	Promoters shareholding at the beginning of the year	1,052,784,456	20.97	1,052,784,456	20.97
2.	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / and decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus etc)	Refer notes below			
3.	Promoters shareholding at the end of the year	1,052,784,456	20.95	1,052,784,456	20.95

Notes:

1. For changes in shareholding % of each promoter, if any, refer point no. IV(ii).
2. The shareholding of promoters remained unchanged, however the % has reduced due to allotment made by the Company to non-promoters during the financial year under review.

(iv) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs)

Sr. No.	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year (as on April 1, 2016 based on shareholding pattern as on March 31, 2016)		Cumulative Shareholding during the year as on March 31, 2017 based on shareholding pattern as on March 31, 2017)	
		No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares
	Paid up capital	5,020,503,414		5,024,398,950	
1.	Cowell & Lee Investment (Mauritius) Limited	132,986,172	2.65	132,986,172	2.65
2.	Suraksha Buildwell LLP	110,000,000	2.19	110,000,000	2.19
3.	Family Investment Pvt. Ltd. J/w. Quality Investment Pvt. Ltd. J/w. Kumud S. Shanghvi in the capacity of partners of M/s. Sunrise Associates	100,900,000	2.01	100,900,000	2.01
4.	Viditi Investment Pvt. Ltd. J/w. Virtuous Share Investments Pvt. Ltd. J/w. Vibha Shanghvi in the capacity of partners of M/s. Pioneer Resources	100,900,000	2.01	100,900,000	2.01
5.	Tejaskiran Pharmachem Industries Pvt. Ltd. J/w. Virtuous Finance Pvt. Ltd. J/w. Aalok D. Shanghvi in the capacity of partners of M/s. Goldenstar Enterprises	100,900,000	2.01	100,900,000	2.01
6.	LIC of India Child Fortune Plus Balanced Fund	118,616,417	2.36	118,616,417	2.36
7.	Real Gold Developers LLP	85,000,000	1.69	85,000,000	1.69
8.	Neostar Developers LLP	85,000,000	1.69	85,000,000	1.69
9.	Vibha D.Shanghvi	68,000,000	1.35	68,000,000	1.35
10.	Aalok D.Shanghvi	68,000,000	1.35	68,000,000	1.35
11.	Cannon Realty Pvt. Ltd. J/w. Sun Fastfin Services Pvt. Ltd. in the capacity of partners of M/s. GEE SIX Enterprises	-	-	138,300,000	2.75

Note: The shares of the Company are traded frequently and hence the date wise increase / decrease in shareholding is not provided.

(v) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

Sr. No.	Shareholding of each Directors and each Key Managerial Personnel	Shareholding at the beginning of the year (as on April 1, 2016 based on shareholding pattern as on March 31, 2016)		Cumulative Shareholding during the year as on March 31, 2017		Remarks
		No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
	Paid up capital	**5,020,503,414**		**5,024,398,950**		
1.	Tulsi R.Tanti, Managing Director (MD)*	3,905,000	0.08	3,905,000	0.08	
2.	Girish R.Tanti, Non-executive Director	100,019,000	1.99	100,019,000	1.99	
3.	Vaidhyanathan Raghuraman, Independent Director	-	-	-	-	
4.	Vinod R.Tanti, Wholetime Director & COO*	11,367,000	0.23	11,367,000	0.23	
5.	Rajiv Ranjan Jha, Non-executive Director	-	-	-	-	
6.	Marc Desaedeleer, Independent Director	-	-	-	-	
7.	Ravi Uppal, Independent Director	1,000	0.00	1,000	0.00	
8.	Medha Joshi, Non-executive Director	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	Ceased as Nominee Director w.e.f. November 11, 2016
9.	Venkataraman Subramanian, Independent Director	-	-	-	-	
10.	Pratima Ram, Non-executive Director	-	-	-	-	
11.	Per Hornung Pedersen, Independent Director	-	-	-	-	
12.	Vijaya Sampath, Independent Director	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	Appointed w.e.f. August 12, 2016
13.	Sunit Sarkar, Non-executive Director	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	Appointed as Nominee Director w.e.f. November 11, 2016
14.	J.P.Chalasani, Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	Appointed as CEO w.e.f. April 4, 2016
15.	Sanjay Baweja, Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	Appointed as Chief Financial Officer w.e.f. December 19, 2016
16.	Kirti J.Vagadia, Group Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	541,000	0.01	N.A.	N.A.	Resigned as CFO w.e.f. December 19, 2016
17.	Hemal A.Kanuga, Company Secretary (CS)	59,928	0.00	59,928	0.00	

* Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti and Mr. Vinod R.Tanti also hold shares in the capacity as karta of HUF and jointly with others.

V. INDEBTEDNESS

The Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment as on March 31, 2017 is as under:

Particulars	Secured Loans excluding deposits (Rs in Crore)	Unsecured Loans (Rs in Crore)	Deposits (Rs in Crore)	Total Indebtedness (Rs in Crore)
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	4,354.48	1,855.39	-	6,209.87
ii) Interest due but not paid	5.37	-	-	5.37
iii) Interest accrued but not due	5.69	2.78	-	8.47
Total (i+ii+iii)	4,365.54	1,858.17	-	6,223.71
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
Addition	1,057.71	-	-	1,057.71
Addition due to merger	9.23	-	-	9.23
Reduction	981.60	212.63	-	1,194.23
Net Change	85.34	(212.63)	-	(127.29)
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	4,429.86	1,645.54	-	6,075.40
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	21.02	-	-	21.02
Total (i+ii+iii)	4,450.88	1,645.54	-	6,096.42

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

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

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti, Managing Director	Mr. Vinod R.Tanti Wholetime Director & COO	Total Amount
1.	Gross salary			
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained u/s 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (Rs)	28,711,020	14,817,702	43,528,722
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (Rs)	-	-	-
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary u/s 17(3) of the Income- tax Act, 1961 (Rs)	-	-	-
2.	Stock Option (Nos.)	-	-	-
3.	Sweat Equity (Nos.)	-	-	-
4.	Commission (Rs)	-	-	-
	- as % of profit			
	- others, specify...			
5.	Others, please specify (Provident fund and Gratuity)	1,288,980	1,209,600	2,498,580
Total (A) (Rs)		30,000,000	16,027,302	46,027,302
Ceiling as per the Act		As per Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013.		

In terms of the approval granted by the shareholders, Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti was entitled to a remuneration of Rs.3,00,00,000/- p.a. for a period from April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2017; however due to losses, the payment of remuneration was restricted to Rs.1,70,50,000/- in the respective financial years, as approved by the Central Government. Considering adequate profits for financial year 2015-16, the differential remuneration of Rs.1,29,50,000/- for that financial year was paid to him post finalisation of accounts during the next financial year, i.e. 2016-17. Similarly, the differential remuneration related to financial year 2016-17 has been paid in financial year 2017-18.

B. Remuneration to other directors

Sr. No.	Name of Directors	Particulars of Remuneration			
		Fee for attending board/committee meetings (Rs in Crore)	Commission	Others, please specify	Total Amount (Rs in Crore)
1.	**Independent Directors:**				
	Mr. V. Raghuraman	0.120	-	-	0.120
	Mr. Marc Deseadeleer	0.046	-	-	0.046
	Mr. Ravi Uppal	0.040	-	-	0.040
	Mr. V.Subramanian	0.106	-	-	0.106
	Mr. Per Hornung Pedersen	0.042	-	-	0.042
	Mrs. Vijaya Sampath	0.032	-	-	0.032
	Total (1)	0.386	-	-	0.386
2.	**Other Non-Executive Directors:**				
	Mr. Girish R.Tanti	0.074	-	-	0.074
	Mr. Vinod R.Tanti*	0.056	-	-	0.056
	Mr. Rajiv Ranjan Jha	0.030	-	-	0.030
	Mrs. Medha Joshi	0.048	-	-	0.048
	Mrs. Pratima Ram	0.060	-	-	0.060
	Mr. Sunit Sarkar	0.010			0.010
	Total (2)	0.278	-	-	0.278
	Total =(1+2)	0.664	-	-	0.664
	Total Managerial Remuneration	0.664	-	-	0.664
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act	-	-	-	-

*Mr. Vinod R. Tanti was appointed as Wholetime Director & COO of the Company w.e.f. October 1, 2016. Till September 30, 2016, he was paid sitting fees for attending meetings of the Board and / or Committees, being a non-executive director.

Note: The non-executive directors are not paid any remuneration except sitting fees for attending the meetings of the Board and / or Committees thereof, which is within the limits prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

C. REMUNERATION TO KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL OTHER THAN MD/MANAGER/WTD

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel				
		Mr. J.P.Chalasani, CEO$	**Mr. Kirti J.Vagadia, CFO***	**Mr. Sanjay Baweja, CFO#**	**Mr. Hemal A.Kanuga, CS**	**Total (Rs.)**
1.	Gross salary					
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained u/s 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (Rs)	47,118,501	28,710,348	8,479,830	4,943,352	89,252,031
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (Rs)	-	34,500	-	-	34,500
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary u/s 17(3) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (Rs)	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Stock Option (live as on date of this Report)					
	Special ESOP 2014 (Nos.)	-	1,201,500	-	308,200	-
3.	Sweat Equity (Nos.)	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Commission (Rs)	-	-	-	-	-
	- as % of profit					
	- others, specify					
5.	Others, please specify (Provident fund & gratuity & superannuation)	6,006,000	1,909,449	693,504	384,648	8,993,601
	Total (Rs)	53,124,501	30,654,297	9,173,334	5,328,000	98,280,132

$ Appointed as CEO w.e.f. April 4, 2016
* Resigned as CFO w.e.f. December 19, 2016, however continued as Group CFO.
# Appointed as CFO w.e.f. December 19, 2016

Note: Apart from fixed remuneration, the remuneration includes amount towards variable components like performance linked incentive, project bonus, retention bonus, leave encashment, etc.

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief description	Details of Penalty / Punishment / Compounding fees imposed	Authority [RD/NCLT/Court]	Appeal made, if any (give details)
A. COMPANY	There were no penalties, punishment or compounding of offences during the year ended March 31, 2017.				
Penalty					
Punishment					
Compounding					
B. DIRECTORS					
Penalty					
Punishment					
Compounding					
C. OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT					
Penalty					
Punishment					
Compounding					

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Place : Pune
Date : August 11, 2017

Tulsi R.Tanti
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN.: 00002283

Form No. AOC-2

[Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014]

Disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the Company with related parties referred to in Section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arms' length transactions under third proviso thereto

1. Details of contracts or arrangement or transactions not at arm's length basis: None

Sr. No.	Particulars	Remarks
a)	Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	
b)	Nature of contracts/arrangements /transactions	
c)	Duration of the contracts / arrangements/ transactions	
d)	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	
e)	Justification for entering into such contracts or arrangements or transactions	
f)	Date(s) of approval by the Board	
g)	Amount paid as advances, if any	
h)	Date on which the special resolution was passed in general meeting as required under first proviso to Section 188	

2. Details of material* contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis: None

Sr. No.	Particulars	Remarks
a)	Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	
b)	Nature of contracts/arrangements /transactions	
c)	Duration of the contracts / arrangements/ transactions	
d)	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	
e)	Date(s) of approval by the Board / shareholders, if any	
f)	Amount paid as advances, if any	

* The materiality threshold has been taken as 10% or more of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company as per last audited financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Place : Pune
Date : August 11, 2017

Tulsi R.Tanti
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN.: 00002283

PARTICULARS OF CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

Information as required under Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 are set out hereunder.

A. Conservation of energy

The Company's Corporate Headquarter in Pune, India named 'ONE EARTH' is an environmental-friendly campus, with a minimal carbon footprint on the surrounding environment. As already informed in the previous years, the Campus has been awarded the coveted LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Platinum rating and GRIHA (Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment) green building certifications for its approach towards sustainability and green practices towards infrastructure. The Company continues its efforts to reduce and optimise the use of energy consumption at its Corporate Headquarter and at its manufacturing facilities by installing hi-tech energy monitoring and conservation systems to monitor usage, minimise wastage and increase overall efficiency at every stage of power consumption. The Company is also emphasising to utilise the maximum natural sources of energy instead of using electricity.

- Steps taken or impact on conservation of energy - The energy conservation measures taken are given as under:

Sr. No.	Measures Taken
1.	Replaced the existing Bay fittings with LED lights, installed solar street lights, added capacitor at the work station leading to improved power factor for VPI Air compressor at Coimbatore facility.
2.	Replaced 1 Star rated AC with 5 star rated AC along with power saver unit at our Daman facility. Further to save the electricity, installed poly carbonate sheet at the roof of shop floor, installed water level controller for overhead & underground water tanks.
3.	Installed LED flood lights below the EOT cranes in our Chakan facility leading to less consumption of energy
4.	Replaced the existing 400W bulbs by LED high bay lights at the shop floors at our Pondicherry NCU facility
5.	Capacity Enhancement of VPI PhII ovens leading to reduction of cycle time for stator curing yielding saving in energy consumption at our Chakan facility

  The impact of above measures undertaken by the Company result in optimisation of energy consumption, savings in energy cost and environment protection.

- Steps taken by the Company for utilising alternate sources of energy - The Company along with its subsidiaries being in the business of selling and installing wind turbine generators and related equipments, it is very active in promoting renewable sources of energy and supporting conservation. The Company concentrates on reengineering of process to facilitate optimum utilisation of energy. The Company has further embarked in the renewable sector by venturing into the solar space.
- Capital Investment on energy conservation equipments during the financial year 2016-17 – Rs 0.08 Crore (previous financial year i.e. 2015-16 - Rs 0.12 Crore).

B. Technology absorption

Research & Development (R&D) -

Specific areas in which R & D is carried out by the Company are given as under:

- Suzlon opened and staffed the new Blade Science Center in Vejle, Denmark. The team is advancing Suzlon's Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) and wind tunnel testing capabilities to develop the next generation of air foils for Suzlon turbines. Additional research is ongoing to improve current turbine performance by upgrading the blades, pitch control software, and overall wind park control. The Blade Science Centre is in addition to Suzlon R&D facilities in Germany, Netherlands and India.
- The S111 turbine was combined with the innovative 120m Hybrid Lattice Tower (HLT) and certified in June 2016. It achieved a full year PLF of 42%. A 140 meter HLT version is now also in development. The lattice base requires 33% less concrete than a traditional tubular tower.
- The Company completed the detailed design of Suzlon's newest turbine, the S128 2.6MW configured specifically for India conditions. The first machine is being assembled and readied for testing and certification.
- The S128 will utilise carbon fibre technology in its 63 meter long blades. This allows Suzlon to build lighter, stiffer blades that can utilize more slender air foils that produce higher lift and lower drag to improve the power curve.
- Together, the advances in technology continue to drive down the Levelized Cost of Energy (LCOE) for our clients. The advent of taller towers and larger rotor diameters allows previously unviable sites to become viable. This is critical in order to help achieve the nation's renewable energy goals.
- Globally, the Suzlon 2.1 MW fleet continues to operate at and above 97% in some of hottest and coldest environments on the globe.

Expenditure on R&D -

Sr. No.	Particulars	2016-17 (Rs in Crore)	2015-16 (Rs in Crore)
a.	Capital (including CWIP)	56.56	257.75
b.	Recurring	17.38	46.57
c.	Total	73.94	304.32
d.	Total R & D expenditure as a % of total turnover	0.79%	5.13%

Technology absorption, adaption and innovation – The efforts made towards technology absorption, adaption and innovation and benefits derived are given as under:

- Technologies developed in the various offices of the Company are implemented in the new products leading to improved performance.
- New materials are being tested for manufacture of lighter rotor blades.

C. Foreign exchange earnings and outgo

Total foreign exchange used and earned is given as under:

Sr. No.	Particulars	2016-17 (Rs in Crore)	2015-16 (Rs in Crore)
1.	Total foreign exchange earned	28.41	132.54
2.	Total foreign exchange used	2,694.03	2,491.07

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Place : Pune
Date : August 11, 2017

Tulsi R.Tanti
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN.: 00002283

Annexure to Directors' report

ANNUAL REPORT ON CSR ACTIVITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2016-17

[Pursuant to Rule 8(1) of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014]

1. A brief outline of the Company's CSR Policy, including overview of projects or programs proposed to be undertaken and a reference to the weblink to the CSR Policy and projects or programmes:

   CSR in Suzlon Energy Limited ("Suzlon" or the "Company") is based on the premise that business and its environment are inter-dependent, and the organic link between them should be strengthened. A higher degree of sustainability can be achieved in business by balancing growth in all aspects of development - financial, natural, social, human and physical. Suzlon Foundation (a Section 8 company) established in 2007 is the implementing arm of Suzlon's CSR. More information on its CSR Policy and programs can be availed from the Company's website (www.suzlon.com).

   Clubbed under six thematic areas (Environment, Livelihood, Health, Education, Empowerment and Civic Amenities) CSR initiatives at Suzlon are taken up to engage with disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalised stakeholders in its immediate neighbourhood villages where the wind turbines and factories are located. The initiatives include, but are not limited to the following:

   - Improving agriculture and livestock management practices
   - Improving access to animal health care and vaccination to enhance productivity
   - Improving employability or entrepreneurship
   - Improving availability of water supply and conservation of soil and water
   - Increasing green cover through plantation of trees and seed broadcasting on hills
   - Formation and strengthening of Village Development Committees and women's Self Help Groups
   - Improving access to preventive and curative human health services with emphasis on eye care
   - Improving quality of education
   - Constructing structures to improve quantity and quality of drinking water
   - Creating a garbage free environment
   - Installing equipment to improve availability of solar light energy in un-electrified areas
   - Improving school infrastructure
   - Improving sanitation and hygiene structures

2. **The Composition of the CSR Committee:** Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti is the Chairman, Mr. Girish R.Tanti and Mr. V.Raghuraman are the members of the CSR Committee. The role of CSR Committee includes:

   a) formulate and recommend to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the Company as specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013, as amended, read with Rules framed thereunder;

   b) recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on such activities; and

   c) monitor the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the Company from time to time.

3. **Average net profit of the Company for last three financial years (preceding the financial year under review):** Not applicable since the average net profit for last three financial years (preceding the financial year under review) is negative.

4. **Prescribed CSR expenditure (2% of the amount as mentioned in item 3 above):** Nil, however, the Company has voluntarily spent on CSR activities, the details of which are given at point 5(c) below.

5. **Details of CSR spent during the financial year:**

   a) Total amount to be spent for the financial year: Nil, however the Company has voluntarily spent on CSR activities as detailed below.

   b) Amount unspent, if any: Not Applicable

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

Sr. No.	CSR Project or activity identified	Sector in which the Project is covered	Projects or programs (i) local area or others; (ii) specify the state and district where projects or programs were undertaken	Amount outlay (budget) project or programs wise (Rs.)	Amount spent on the projects or programs		Cumulative expenditure upto the reporting period (Rs.)	Amount spent directly or through implementing agency
					Direct expenditure on projects or programs (Rs.)	Overheads (Rs.)		
1.	SUZTAIN- Sustainable need based village development in Telangana Villages	Civic Amenities, Education, Empowerment, Environment, Health	Mehboobnagar Dist. of Telangana State	-	7,018,429	-	7,018,429	Amount spent through implementing agency Suzlon Foundation which is the implementing arm of Suzlon's CSR
2.	SUZTAIN- Sustainable need based village development in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamilandu, Pondicherry, Maharashtra Villages	Civic Amenities	Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamilandu, Pondicherry, Maharashtra	-	1,904,271	-	1,904,271	
		Education		-	217,977	-	217,977	
		Empowerment		-	271,863	-	271,863	
		Environment		-	264,954	-	264,954	
		Health		-	405,602	-	405,602	
		Livelihood		-	793,590	-	793,590	
		Transformative		-	400,584	-	400,584	
3.	Climate Change	Renewable energy & Greening	All Above States	-	1,724,742	-	1,724,742	
			Total	**-**	**13,002,012**	**-**	**13,002,012**	

d) **In case the Company has failed to spend the two percent of the average net profit of the last three financial years or any part thereof, the Company shall provide the reasons for not spending the amount in the Board's report:** Not applicable.

e) **A responsibility statement of the CSR Committee that the implementation and monitoring of CSR Policy, is in compliance with the CSR Objectives and Policy of the Company:** It is hereby stated that the implementation and monitoring of CSR Policy is in compliance / will be in compliance with the CSR Objectives and Policy of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Place : Pune
Date : August 11, 2017

Tulsi R.Tanti
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN.: 00002283

INFORMATION PERTAINING TO REMUNERATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 197(12) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 READ WITH RULE 5(1) OF THE COMPANIES (APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL) RULES, 2014 (FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2016-17)

i) The ratio of the remuneration of each director to the median remuneration of the employees of the Company for the financial year under review:

Sr. No.	Name of directors	Category	~ Ratio to median remuneration[1]
1.	Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti	Chairman & Managing Director	1: 90.44
2.	Mr. Girish R.Tanti	Non-executive Director	1: 2.23
3.	Mr. Vaidhyanathan Raghuraman	Non-executive Independent Director	1: 3.62
4.	Mr. Vinod R.Tanti[2]	Wholetime Director & Chief Operating Officer	1: 50.01
5.	Mr. Rajiv Ranjan Jha	Non-executive Director	1: 0.90
6.	Mr. Marc Desaedeleer	Non-executive Independent Director	1: 1.39
7.	Mr. Ravi Uppal	Non-executive Independent Director	1: 1.21
8.	Mr. Venkataraman Subramanian	Non-executive Independent Director	1: 3.20
9.	Mrs. Pratima Ram	Non-executive Director	1: 1.81
10.	Mr. Per Hornung Pedersen	Non-executive Independent Director	1: 1.27
11.	Mrs. Vijaya Sampath[3]	Non-executive Independent Director	1: 0.96
12.	Mr. Sunit Sarkar[4]	Non-executive Director	1: 0.30
13.	Mrs. Medha Joshi[5]	Non-executive Director	1: 1.45

[1] The non-executive directors are not paid any remuneration except sitting fees for attending the meetings of the Board and / or Committees thereof which is within the limits prescribed by the Companies Act, 2013.
[2] Remuneration includes sitting fees paid upto September 30, 2016.
[3] Appointed on Board w.e.f. August 12, 2016.
[4] Appointed on Board w.e.f. November 11, 2016.
[5] Ceased to be a Director w.e.f. November 11, 2016.

ii) The percentage increase in remuneration of each Director, Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Company Secretary (CS) for the financial year under review:

Sr. No.	Name	Category	~ Increase / (decrease) (%)
1.	Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti[1]	Chairman & Managing Director	0.00%
2.	Mr. Vinod R.Tanti[2]	Wholetime Director & Chief Operating Officer	Not Applicable
3.	Mr. J.P.Chalasani[3]	Group Chief Executive Officer	Not Applicable
4.	Mr. Sanjay Baweja[4]	Chief Financial Officer	Not Applicable
5.	Mr. Kirti J.Vagadia[5]	Group Chief Financial Officer	(10.06)%
6.	Mr. Hemal A.Kanuga[6]	Company Secretary	(32.13)%

[1] In terms of the approval granted by the shareholders, Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti was entitled to a remuneration of Rs.3,00,00,000/- p.a. for a period from April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2017; however due to losses, the payment of remuneration was restricted to Rs.1,70,50,000/- in the respective financial years, as approved by the Central Government. Considering adequate profits for financial year 2015-16, the differential remuneration of Rs.1,29,50,000/- for that financial year was paid to him post finalisation of accounts during the next financial year, i.e. 2016-17. Similarly, the differential remuneration related to financial year 2016-17 has been paid in financial year 2017-18. Though, based on the actual payment made to him during respective financial years, the increase is 75.95% for the financial year 2016-17 as against NIL for the financial year 2015-16, the effective increase is NIL for financial year 2016-17 as against 75.95% for financial year 2015-16 .
[2] This being the first year as Wholetime Director & Chief Operating Officer w.e.f. October 1, 2016, the previous year figures are not comparable with the sitting fees paid for attending meetings of the Board and / or committees in financial year 2015-16 .
[3] Appointed as CEO w.e.f. April 4, 2016 and hence % Increase / (decrease) is not applicable.
[4] Appointed as CFO w.e.f. December 19, 2016; hence % Increase / (decrease) is not applicable.
[5] Ceased as a CFO w.e.f. December 19, 2016; hence % Increase / (decrease) is calculated based on salary for the relevant period of both the years, excluding one off project incentive in financial year 2015-16.
[6] During the previous financial year 2015-16, the remuneration also included amount towards retention bonus, leave encashment etc. unlike financial year 2016-17. Hence there is % decrease in the remuneration during the financial year under review.

iii) The percentage increase in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year under review: (18.60)%

iv) The number of permanent employees on the rolls of the Company as at the end of the financial year under review: 2,596

v) Average percentile increase already made in the salaries of employees other than the key managerial personnel in the last financial year and its comparison with the percentile increase in the key managerial remuneration and justification thereof and point out if there are any exceptional circumstances for increase in managerial remuneration:

Particulars	~ Increase / (decrease) %
Average salary of all employees (other than KMPs)	(17.10)%
Average salary of all KMPs mentioned at point (ii) above (based on average monthly salary for the period of office held)	10.61%

Justification for increase in average remuneration of the key managerial personnel - In view of the increased business opportunities and responsibilities, the size of the team at the top management has been increased resulting into addition of few key managerial personnel.

vi) Affirmation that the remuneration is as per the Remuneration Policy of the Company:

The Company affirms that the remuneration is as per the Remuneration Policy of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Tulsi R. Tanti
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN : 00002283

Place : Pune
Date : August 11, 2017

Annexure to Directors' report

EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTION PLANS (ESOPs)

The details of options granted under various ESOPs of the Company as required to be provided in terms of Rule 12(9) of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 are given as under:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Special ESOP 2009 forming part of ESOP Perpetual I		Special ESOP 2014
		Tranche VII Scheme XI	Tranche VIII Scheme XII	Scheme XIV
1.	Date of shareholders' approval	August 13, 2009	August 13, 2009	March 27, 2014
2.	Date of Grant	July 31, 2011	May 25, 2012	June 23, 2014
3.	Vesting requirements			
	Tranche 1	August 1, 2012 - 50%	May 26, 2013 - 50%	June 23, 2015 - 50%
	Tranche 2	August 1, 2013 - 25%	May 26, 2014 - 25%	June 23, 2016 - 50%
	Tranche 3	August 1, 2014 - 25%	May 26, 2015 - 25%	-
4.	Maximum term of options granted / Exercise period	July 31, 2016	May 25, 2017	March 31, 2019
5.	Pricing formula	The closing price of Equity Shares of the Company on BSE as on August 1, 2011	The closing price of Equity Shares of the Company on BSE as on date of grant	10% Discount to the closing price of Equity Shares of the Company on NSE as on date of grant
6.	Sources of shares (primary, secondary or combination)	Primary	Primary	Primary
7.	Options granted under the Plan as at March 31, 2017 (Nos.)	65,000	25,000	45,000,000
8.	Options outstanding as at April 1, 2016 (Nos.)	Nil	Nil	40,340,800
9.	Options granted during the year ended March 31, 2017 (Nos.)	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Options vested during the year ended March 31, 2017 (Nos.)	Nil	Nil	17,556,300
11.	Options exercised during the year ended March 31, 2017 (Nos.)	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Total number of shares arising as a result of exercise of options (Nos.)	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Options forfeited / cancelled during the year ended March 31, 2017 (Nos.)	Nil	Nil	2,519,000
14.	Options lapsed / expired during the year ended March 31, 2017 (Nos.)	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Options in force as at March 31, 2017 (Nos.)	Nil	Nil	37,821,800
16.	Options exercisable at the end of the year	Nil	Nil	37,821,800
17.	Variation of terms of options during the year ended March 31, 2017	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Money realised by exercise of options (Rs)	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Loan repaid by the Trust during the year ended March 31, 2017	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
20.	Lock-in period, if any	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
21.	Employee wise details of options granted to:			
i)	Senior Managerial Personnel (including Key Managerial Personnel)	N.A.	N.A.	Refer Note 2
ii)	Employees receiving 5% or more of the total number of options granted during the year ended March 31, 2017	Nil	Nil	Nil

Sr. No.	Particulars	Special ESOP 2009 forming part of ESOP Perpetual I		Special ESOP 2014	
		Tranche VII Scheme XI	Tranche VIII Scheme XII	Scheme XIV	
iii)	Employees granted options equal to or exceeding 1% of the issued capital	Nil	Nil	Nil	
22.	Diluted EPS on issue of shares on exercise calculated in accordance with Ind AS 33 (Rs)	0.71			
23.	Method used to account for the Plan	The Company shall use lattice model for determining the compensation cost for the Schemes from the financial year under review. Till previous year, the Company used intrinsic value based method of accounting for determining the compensation cost for the Schemes.			
24.	Difference between employee compensation cost calculated using lattice model for valuation of stock options and employee compensation cost that shall have been recognised if the fair value of the options had been used and the impact of this difference on profits and EPS of the Company	The Company has provided Rs.Nil (Rs.Nil) at the rate of Rs.Nil per option under Scheme XI - Tranche VII, Rs.Nil (Rs. Nil) at the rate of Rs.Nil per option under Scheme XII – Tranche VIII, Rs. 2.24 Crore (Rs 18.19 Crore) at the rate of Rs 13.94 per option under Scheme XIV for the year ended March 31, 2017. The value of option is calculated using lattice model. Had the Company adopted the fair value method based on 'Black-Scholes' model for pricing and accounting the options, the cost would have been Rs.22.67 (Rs.22.67) per option for Scheme XI – Tranche VII, Rs.9.25 (Rs.9.25) per option for Scheme XII – Tranche VIII, Rs.13.18 (Rs.13.18) per option for Scheme XIV and accordingly the profit after tax would have been higher by Rs.5.21 Crore (Rs.0.16 Crore).			
25.	Weighted average exercise price and weighted average fair value of options, exercise price of which is less than the market price on the date of grant:				
i)	Weighted average exercise price (Rs)	54.15	20.85	26.95	
ii)	Weighted average fair value (Rs)	22.67	9.25	13.18	
26.	Significant assumptions used to estimate fair values of options granted during the year			First Vesting	Second Vesting
i)	Risk free interest rate	8.20%	8.20%	8.63%	8.64%
ii)	Expected life (years)	5	5	2.0	2.50
iii)	Expected volatility	48.90%	48.90%	65.45%	63.79%
iv)	Dividend yield	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
v)	The price of the underlying share in market at the time of option grant (Rs)	52.40	20.85	29.95	29.95

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has issued SEBI (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 which are effective from October 28, 2014. Prior to that SEBI (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999 were in force for all stock option schemes established after June 19, 1999. In accordance with SEBI (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999, the excess of the market price of the underlying equity shares as of the date of grant over the exercise price of the option, including upfront payments, if any, had to be recognised and amortised on a straight line basis over the vesting period. The equity shares issued / to be issued under Special ESOP 2014 of the Company rank / shall rank pari passu in all respects including dividend with the existing equity shares of the Company.

Notes:

1. In terms of Special ESOP-2009 – Tranche VII (Scheme XI) and Tranche VIII (Scheme XII), all vested options had to be exercised on or before July 31, 2016 and May 25, 2017 respectively however there are no outstanding options under Special ESOP-2009 – Tranche VII (Scheme XI) and Tranche VIII (Scheme XII) as at the end of the financial year under review. During the previous year, in terms of ESOP 2007 (Scheme III) and Special ESOP 2009 – Tranche III (Scheme VI), all vested options had to be exercised on or before May 21, 2015 and July 28, 2015 respectively and accordingly 7,11,000 and 35,000 unexercised options under ESOP 2007 and Special ESOP 2009 – Tranche III (Scheme VI) respectively have lapsed / expired during financial year 2015-16 and hence details of ESOP 2007 and Special ESOP 2009 – Tranche III (Scheme VI) have not been provided.

2. The details of options granted to senior managerial personnel (including the key managerial personnel in terms of Companies Act, 2013) of the Company are given as under:

Name of senior managerial personnel	Designation	No. of Stock options granted under Special ESOP 2014
Tulsi R.Tanti	Chairman & Managing Director	Nil
Vinod R.Tanti	Wholetime Director & Chief Operating Officer	Nil
J.P.Chalasani	Group Chief Executive Officer	Nil
Sanjay Baweja	Chief Financial Officer	Nil
Hemal A.Kanuga	Company Secretary & Compliance Officer	308,200
Rakesh Sarin	Chief Executive Officer, International Business & Global Services	Nil
Kirti Vagadia	Group Chief Financial Officer	1,201,500
Dr. V. V. Rao	Chief Quality Officer	1,251,000
Ishwar Mangal	Chief Executive Officer, GOMS & International Sales (EM)	1,251,000
Vivek Kumar	Group Chief Human Resource Officer	Nil

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Tulsi R. Tanti
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN : 00002283

Place : Pune
Date : August 11, 2017

Annexure to Directors' report

FORM NO. MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2017
[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule No.9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
SUZLON ENERGY LIMITED,
CIN: L40100GJ1995PLC025447
"Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex,
Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **SUZLON ENERGY LIMITED** (hereinafter called "the Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, it's officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on March 31st, 2017, generally complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by "the Company" for the financial year ended on March 31st, 2017 according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;

(ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made there under;

(iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;

(iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;

(v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):-

- (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
- (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992 and Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
- (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009;
- (d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999 and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014;
- (e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008: There are no events occurred during the period which attracts provisions of these Regulations, hence not applicable;
- (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client: There are no events occurred during the period which attracts provisions of these Regulations, hence not applicable;
- (g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009: There are no events occurred during the period which attracts provisions of these Regulations, hence not applicable; and
- (h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 1998: There are no events occurred during the period which attracts provisions of these Regulations, hence not applicable.

(vi) As informed to us there are no other laws as applicable specifically to the Company;

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

(i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

(ii) The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited and Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosures Requirements) Regulations, 2015. (LODR)

During the period under review the Company has generally complied with the provisions of above mentioned Acts, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. subject to the following observation:

- As per Regulation 17(1)(b) of LODR, the Company had 5 independent directors instead of 6 independent directors for the period commencing from April 1st, 2016 till August 11th, 2016; however, the Company was compliant of Regulation 17 of the Listing Regulations since August 12th, 2016.

We further report that

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors except for the fact that the requisite number of Independent director was appointed as on August 12th, 2016. The changes in the composition of the

Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

There is a system for sending the notice to all the directors to schedule the Board Meetings, and the agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

All the decision in the board meetings were carried through by majority while there were no dissenting members' views and hence not captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

We further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with above referred applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that during the audit period the Company has taken following actions or enter into events having a major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc.

- The Company has taken steps to consolidate the manufacturing operations of the Suzlon Group. This consolidation would be achieved through (a) merger of SE Electricals Limited, SE Blades Limited and Suzlon Wind International Limited into the Company; and (b) demerger of the tubular tower manufacturing division of Suzlon Structures Limited into the Company.
- On April 14th, 2016 the Company has redeemed FCCB of USD 28.8 million.

Place : Pune
Date : May 19th, 2017

Dinesh Joshi
Partner,
Kanj & Associates,
Company Secretaries
FCS No: 3752
C P No.:2246

To,
The Members,
SUZLON ENERGY LIMITED
CIN L40100GJ1995PLC025447
"Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex,
Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009

Our report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of Secretarial Record is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Secretarial Records based on our audit.
2. We have followed the audit practices and process as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial Records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in Secretarial Records. We believe that the process and practices followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of Financial Records and Books of Accounts of the Company.
4. Wherever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events, etc.
5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable Laws, Rules, Regulations, Standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the company.

Place: Pune
Date : May 19th, 2017

Dinesh Joshi
Partner,
Kanj & Associates,
Company Secretaries
FCS No: 3752
C P No.:2246

Disclosures as required under Para A of Schedule V to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

Type of relationship	Name	Amount outstanding as at March 31, 2017 Rs in Crores	Maximum amount outstanding during the year Rs in Crores
Subsidiaries	Suzlon Power Infrastructure Limited	479.24	528.68
	Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited	1,030.82	1,076.99
	AE Rotor Holding B.V.	318.04	318.04
	Suzlon Energy A/S	0.27	0.27
	SE Forge Limited	14.11	14.11
	Suzlon Global Services Limited	1,344.43	1,344.43
	Sirocco Renewables Limited	1.04	1.04
	Vakratunda Renewables Limited	0.01	0.01
	Varadvinayak Renewables Limited	0.01	0.01
	Vignaharta Renewable Energy Limited	0.02	0.02
	Manas Renewables Limited	0.01	0.01
	Heramba Renewables Limited	0.01	0.01
Jointly controlled entity	Suzlon Generators Limited	-	80.98

Note- No loans have been granted by the Company to any person for the purpose of investing in the shares of Suzlon Energy Limited or any of its subsidiaries.

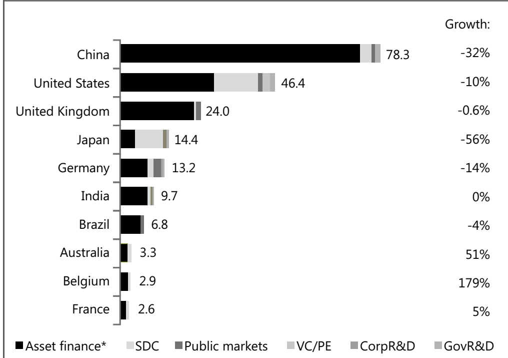
Global renewable energy market and outlook

The calendar year (CY) 2016 witnessed a record Renewable Energy (RE) capacity addition of 138.5 GW up from 127.5 GW in 2015. However investments in RE excluding large Hydro fell by 23% to USD 241.6 billion. This decline in investment was primarily due to sharp reduction in the capital costs for Solar PV, Onshore and Offshore wind. Overall the RE investment in developing countries fell 30% to USD 116.6 billion and developed economies witnessed a decline of 14% to USD 125 billion. Key developing economies such as China, Mexico, Chile, South Africa and Morocco witnessed a decline in investments. This was primarily attributed to delays in auctions and financing.

This capacity addition came from all main stream RE sources such as Wind, Solar, Biomass, Waste, Geo thermal, Small Hydro and Marine. Solar added a whopping 75 GW surpassing any other technology for the first time.

The capacity addition in 2016 was equivalent to 55% of all the generating capacity added globally and investment in new renewables capacity was almost double that in fossil fuel generation for five years in succession. The increase in proportion of global electricity from these new RE sources rose from 10.3 % in 2015 to 11.3% in 2016 which translated in an emission offset of an estimated 1.7 Gt of CO_2.

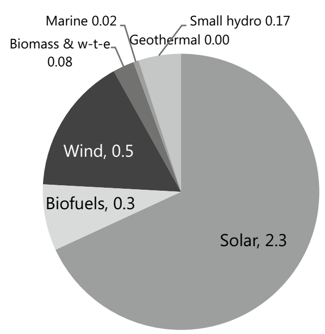
NEW INVESTMENT IN RENEWABLE ENERGY BY COUNTRY AND ASSET CLASS, 2016, AND GROWTH ON 2015, $BN



Top 10 countries. *Asset finance volume adjusts for re-invested equity. Includes corporate and government R&D Source: UN Environment, Bloomberg New Energy Finance

The most heartwarming sign of last year was the fructification of successful winning bids for solar and wind with plummeting tariffs. The winning solar bid in Chile was a record low at USD 29.1 per MWh and the winning wind bid in Morocco was a record low of USD 30 per MWh. Other places such as Dubai, India, Zambia, Mexico and Peru also had auction prices discovering new lows.

VC/PE NEW INVESTMENT IN RENEWABLE ENERGY BY SECTOR, 2016, $BN



VC/PE new investment excludes PE buy-outs. Total values include estimates for undisclosed deals Source: UN Environment, Bloomberg New Energy Finance

Availability of finance was not a constraint in most countries for investment in mature RE technologies. There was a record acquisition activity in the clean energy technologies in 2016 which totalled to USD 110.3 billion up by 17%. Assets acquisition in solar and wind parks reached a record figure of USD 72.7 billion. Corporate takeovers reached USD 27.6 billion; 58% more than 2015.

Solar attracted a new investment of USD 113.7 billion down 34% from 2015 due to significant cost reductions and also due to slowdowns in China and Japan. This was followed by Wind which attracted an investment of USD 112.5 billion, down by 9%.

On the capacity addition front, the CY 2016 witnessed a significant addition by Solar of 75 GW and wind capacity additions declined from 63 GW to 54 GW.

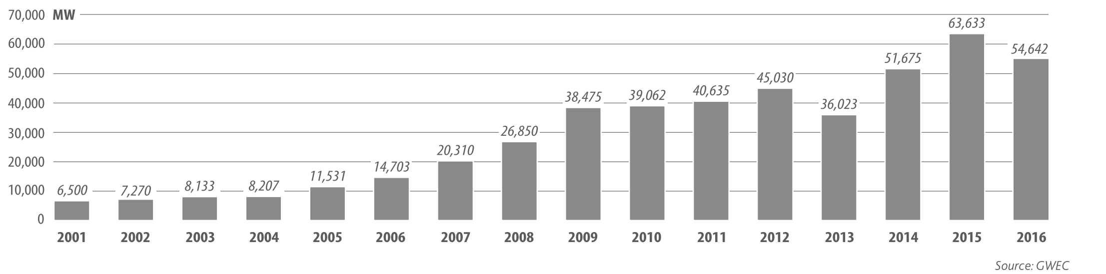
Other smaller RE sectors such as Bio fuels (USD 2.2 billion), Bio Mass and Waste (USD 6.8 billion), Geothermal (USD 2.7 billion), Small hydro (USD 3.5 billion) and marine saw a mixed fortune in terms of investment.

On the technology front, the up and coming innovation in hybrid technologies such as wind-solar, Hydro-Solar, PV-Solar Thermal, Solar Thermal-Geothermal, Biomass- Geo thermal were aggressively being promoted. This was done to optimize usage of shared resources such as grid and land and reduce intermittency.

Global wind energy overview*

The CY 2016 was another strong year for the global wind industry with annual installations in excess of 50 GW. Overall the capacity addition was 54.6 GW. This capacity addition did not match the record-breaking installations witnessed in CY 2015 when the annual market crossed the 60 GW mark for the first time.

GLOBAL ANNUAL INSTALLED WIND CAPACITY 2001-2016



Source: GWEC

** Source: Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC)*

The cumulative global total at the end of CY 2016 stood at 486.8 GW. This represented a cumulative market growth of more than 12 %. The 23.4 GW in new installations figure in China powered this growth in a very large part. The contraction in expected markets in Brazil, Mexico, Canada, and Africa – South Africa led to lower than expected installations in 2016.

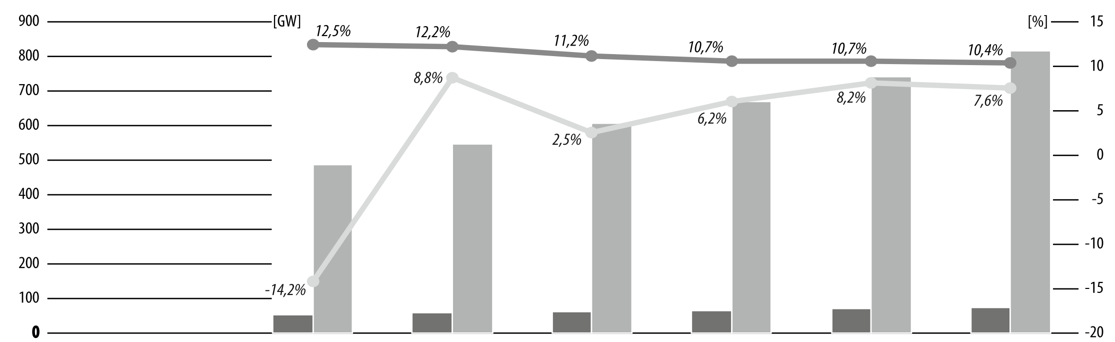
Installations in Asia once again led the global markets, with Europe in the second spot, and North America closing the gap with Europe, in third place.

The capacity addition at the end of last year saw 29 countries having a cumulative capacity of over 1000 MW or 1 GW - 17 in Europe; 5 in Asia-Pacific (China, India, Japan, South Korea and Australia); 3 in North America (Canada, Mexico, US), 3 in Latin America (Brazil, Chile, Uruguay) and 1 in Africa (South Africa).

Also by the end of CY 2016, nine countries had surpassed 10,000 MW of installed capacity. Those are China (168,732 MW), the US (82,184 MW), Germany (50,018 MW), India (28,700 MW), Spain (23,074 MW), UK (14,543 MW), France (12,066 MW), Canada (11,900 MW) and Brazil (10,740 MW).

Global market outlook CY 2017 to 2022

MARKET FORECAST FOR 2017-2021



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cumulative [GW]	486.8	546.1	607.0	671.7	741.7	817.0
Cumulative capacity growth rate [%]	12.5%	12.2%	11.2%	10.7%	10.7%	10.4%
Annual installed capacity [GW]	54.6	59.4	60.9	64.7	70.0	75.3
Annual installed capacity growth rate [%]	-14.2%	8.8%	2.5%	6.2%	8.2%	7.6%

Source: GWEC

It is expected that the annual market will return to growth in CY 2017 and will roughly grow at a CAGR of ~11%. Another policy-induced rush to install will drive market growth in China, although it is unlikely to reach the 30 GW record set in 2015; stable markets in Europe and North America; continued growth in India; a general pickup in Africa and Latin America; and some new markets putting up numbers for the first time.

India's performance in CY 2016

India continued to be the second largest wind market in Asia, offering ample prospects for both international and domestic players. India saw new wind energy installations reach 3.6 GW by the end of 2016, for a total of 28.7 GW, a record for the Indian market.

The CY 2016 saw India rise up to its potential given the Government's desire to address some of the structural bottlenecks in the market. It also kept the Indian wind power market firmly in the top five rankings globally. The total grid connected renewable energy installations in the country crossed the 50 GW mark at the end of the year. The Indian Government has committed to a target of 175 GW of renewables by 2022. The target includes achieving 100 GW of solar capacity and 60 GW of cumulative wind power capacity by 2022. The Government has also indicated its support for rapidly growing the power sector, renewables being a core part of this strategy.

In financial year (FY) 2017, Suzlon recorded an all-time high commissioning, by installing 1,779 MW, taking its cumulative installations to over 11 GW in India and over 17 GW globally. This is the second consecutive year Suzlon achieved almost close to 100% growth rate in annual installations. This phenomenal growth could primarily be attributable to two factors. First being, growth in overall market size. Indian market grew at about 61% in FY 2017 to touch its all-time high figure of 5.5 GW on this. Second factor, which Suzlon take proud in is, the continued increase in our market share. In FY 2017, while rest of the market grew at 48%, Suzlon grew by 98%.

Renewables Market

With India having a huge potential of 889 GW[1] of renewable resource, Government of India has further increased focus in Wind and Solar sector through its proactive policy and programs. Government has already charted a strong programme to do a five-fold ramp up in renewable energy of 175 GW by CY 2022. It includes ramping up the Solar to 100 GW, wind to 60 GW, and biomass/small hydropower to 15 GW. To accelerate the achievement of goal, it has again doubled the clean environment cess to INR 400 per tonne. The Renewable Purchase Obligation for solar power is planned to be increased from the current 3% to 8% by CY 2022[2]. Furthermore, a new Renewable Generation Obligation has been proposed which requires fossil fuel plants to produce 10% of their capacity through renewable sources. The Government recently announced the Draft Renewable Energy Act which will give boost to the RE industry post legislation. This Act shall in particular contribute to ensuring fulfillment of national and international objectives on increasing the proportion of energy produced through the use of renewable energy sources.

[1] *CAG-Renewable Energy Sector in India*
[2] *New Tariff Policy 2016*

India is currently witnessing a boom in the RE sector with upbeat investor sentiments coupled with the proactive efforts of the government to make renewable energy compete with mainstream source of energy. The sector has seen frantic action with investments pouring in a steady stream. Both Solar and Wind Energy capacity addition are going full throttle with record breaking installations in the FY 2017. Solar and wind expanded 5.5 GW and 5.4 GW respectively in FY 2017 and for the first time in the history of India capacity additions from Renewables surpassed installations from fossil fuel technologies. The preceding fiscal also saw capacity addition from Renewables surpassing the 50 GW on a cumulative basis.

Product and technology

Suzlon's Product and Technology continues the relentless drive to reduce the Levelized Cost Of Energy (LCOE).

In 2016, Suzlon's latest S111 product with 120m Hybrid lattice tower achieved ~ 42% Plant Load Factor (PLF), which gives 20% higher generation than the S97-120.

With a clear objective to further reduce the LCOE and make the product competitive in scenario of declining tariff bids, Suzlon is set to launch its newest turbine S128 2.6 MW, designed for India conditions. This turbine will feature innovative carbon fibre in its rotor blades, allowing Suzlon to build lighter, stiffer blades to produce higher lift and lower drag to improve the power curve. The advent of taller towers and larger rotor diameters will enable S128 to make viable previously unviable sites. This shall enable Suzlon to achieve its commitment towards nation's renewable energy goals. The S128 will commence production in CY 2018, thereby becoming one of the most advanced and the largest turbine made under the category of MAKE IN INDIA.

The Group continues to invest in research & development (R&D) to push the limits further with next generation of products while also working on advanced technologies in the field of aerodynamics and control systems amongst others.

Key initiatives

Our focus for FY 2018 remains to consolidate our position in India and grow in international markets. The key priority for FY 2018 are as follows:

1. Regain market leadership position in India.
2. Reducing LCOE through improved technology and cost reduction across value chain.
3. Focus on core profitable emerging markets.
4. Enhance customer satisfaction through machine up-time and bring to market best-in-class services offerings through value added services and products.
5. Establish Wind-Solar Hybrid utility scale projects and repowering business.
6. Optimize debt and financial cost.

With these key focus areas in mind, we believe that we are poised to accelerate in the growth trajectory and unlock various markets to serve our stakeholders in renewables business.

Business risks and mitigation

Suzlon Group has an active risk management and mitigation strategy, taking a fairly wholesome view of the internal and external environment to proactively address challenges, to the extent possible. Key elements of the program are summarized below:

Operational risks

Technology: Leveraging technology to render turbines saleable and viable at low-wind sites has been a point of continuous exploration and improvement, to expand market reach and share. Technology team is continuously working on development of more efficient and cost effective Wind energy generation system. The new products are aimed to open up new sites and market opportunities while providing clean energy.

Supply chain risk: Critical components like Gearbox, Bearings, Converter and Blades have a long ramp-up duration which would inhibit agility. The Group has worked to create alternative sources through expansion of the vendor base, localization and standardization of certain components to keep the costs of procurement under control.

Project execution risk: The Group is exposed to various risks associated to the project life cycle, which includes extreme climatic and environmental conditions causing delay in execution, availability of grid, availability of suitable land resources and timely execution of project activities by subcontractors etc. The Group continuously monitors the progress of each project vis-à-vis it's target timeline and take necessary course correction to ensure timely completion of the project.

Business volume risk: The Indian wind sector is witnessing a paradigm shift as it transits from a Feed-in-Tariff (FIT) regime to an auction based competitive bidding scenario. Till now, the State run distribution companies used to purchase electricity based on a fixed, notified, tariff called Feed-in-Tariff (FIT). In FY 2017, the Central Government of India introduced competitive bidding for wind projects which is expected to be replicated by some of the individual States. However, the process of initiating the bid may take a few months which could potentially result into non-signing of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and thus lower turbine orders in that period.

Solar business: During the year, the Group has added few more solar bids in few states in India. There are certain key risks associated with these bids viz timely availability of land and other engineering resources, extreme weather events, grid connection, security issues, timely financial closure and timely project execution etc. The adverse impact of these risks might impact financial viability of the solar projects. However the Group is confident to manage these risks by leveraging its 20 years of end-to-end renewable management experience and by being proactive in the project execution approach.

Financial risks

Foreign exchange risk: The Group is exposed to Currency risk on account of exposure to trade receivables, trade payables, investments and borrowings denominated in foreign currencies. Foreign exchange risks are attempted to be hedged depending upon the nature of the transactions and in accordance with the hedging policy and strategy of the Company. During the year, risk management practices continued to focus on minimizing the economic impact on Group's profitability arising from fluctuations in exchange rates.

Interest rate risk: Post Corporate Debt Restructuring, risks associated with interest rate fluctuation has been substantially mitigated with fixing the interest rate regime on all short term and long term rupee debts. Recompense liability may have impact due to change in market interest rate. Refinancing of high cost bearing debt into low cost is also being negotiated from lenders for interest cost reduction from time to time.

Credit risk: The Group also consistently monitors the financial health of its customers and sales proceeds are being realized as per the milestone payment terms agreed to minimize the loss due to defaults or insolvency of the customer. Progressive liquidity management is being followed to de-risk the Group from any non-fulfillment of its liabilities to various creditors, statutory obligations, or any stakeholders.

Commodity price risk: The Group has a strong framework and governance mechanism in place for meeting market volatility in terms of price and availability. Mechanism like proactive planning, strategic decision making and proper contracting is in place to mitigate price volatility risks in various commodities. Backward integration strategy, rate negotiation with vendors, alternative sourcing, indigenisation of critical components, and value-engineering driven initiatives also help the Group to mitigate this risk to a great extent.

Internal control systems and their adequacy

Management Assurance team, consisting of in-house team members and co-sourced partners, periodically undertakes independent reviews of risks, controls, operations and procedures, identifying control and process gaps and recommending business solutions for risk mitigation. The Group runs in-house Risk and Misconduct Management Unit which supports management to assess, evaluate, strengthen and institutionalise value system from the standpoint of ethical business practices. With regular reporting mechanism, a stage gate system has been established. Complaints received under whistle-blower policy are evaluated on a regular basis.

The Audit Committee of the Board periodically reviews the Company's management audit reports, audit plans and recommendations of the auditors and managements' responses to those recommendations. The Audit Committee met seven times during the year.

Corporate social responsibility (CSR)

The greater purpose of existence of a business is of distributing wealth equitably among those who helped create it. With this as a preeminent goal, Suzlon as a company looked for a business in wind energy that was good for the planet and society. Defining sustainability holistically is the first step towards a meaningful CSR and sustainability program. Aligned with the Millennium development goals (MDGs), UN global compact principles and National voluntary guidelines (NVGs), Suzlon' s CSR and sustainability definition since it was launched in FY 2008, is still relevant to the recent sustainable development goals (SDGs). Sustainability as interpreted by Suzlon states that sustainability can be ensured only if all resources –financial, natural, social, human and physical are continually and responsibly enhanced for the benefit of business. Offsetting the impact of business on these resources, specially the resources in the businesses immediate neighbourhood is the responsibility of the company. Suzlon believes that business and its environment are inter-dependent, and that focus should be on strengthening the organic link between them. A higher degree of sustainability can be achieved in business by balancing growth in all aspects of development - financial, natural, social, human and physical.

Suzlon CSR mission:

"Corporate Social Responsibility at Suzlon means living corporate values, with the goal of:

- Having minimal impact on the natural environment
- Enabling local communities to develop their potential
- Empowering employees to be responsible civil society members
- Committing ourselves to ethical business practices that are fair to all the stakeholders

So that we can collectively contribute towards creating a better world for all"

Suzlon has a unique self-sustaining CSR model. The keys features of this model are:

Empowerment: Suzlon's wind energy turbines are present in the villages in remote rural areas. For Suzlon this is an opportunity for investment in rural development in the neighborhood villages. Suzlon believes in empowering communities so that they become capable of taking decisions related to their development issues. The village communities are the most important partners in development programs. The communities are organized into groups and their capacities are built.

Community participation: Active community participation and sizable contribution in kind and cash indicate that CSR programs create shared value. There are no free programs. Community is encouraged to participate by volunteering with labour and/or with cash with complete involvement in the implementation. Rich local knowledge is used in planning and implementation thus bringing in innovation and appropriate technology; Implementation through Village Development Committees enables greater chances of making the program sustainable due to village ownership.

Resource mobilisation: Partnerships and collaborations with various agencies are developed to enhance outreach and impact. Suzlon effectively mobilizes resources to achieve the CSR goals through strategies like complementing government programs;(Emphasis is not to create parallel service but to augment existing government services); partnering with Krishi Vigyan Kendra to provide agricultural management knowledge and material inputs such as improved seeds; forming partnerships with other corporates and customers for resource convergence; using reusable waste material in partnership with Suzlon business teams to prepare benches, park material for schools.

Employee volunteering: Internally, the work with employees is a continual process to increase awareness on various environmental and social issues, and encourage them to become truly responsible citizens. Employee participation in CSR activities is a major part of Suzlon's CSR approach. Employee participation is an important CSR parameter included in the internal prestigious business excellence awards annually given to Business Units. Employees participate by giving their time, money and skills under CSR.

FY 2017 Outreach

In **FY 2017**, The CSR programs have been implemented in 677 neighbourhood villages across eight states and one union territory.

Natural capital – enhancing natural resources:

Natural resource management is an important part of sustainability. Under this 53 hectare of land was treated leading to soil and water conservation; 83,677 trees were planted; 1.45 tons of seeds were broadcasted on hills and barren patches thus greening the area; 7,25,926 cubic meter of water was conserved through rain water harvesting methods; 7 ponds were de-silted increasing the water availability in the drought prone regions; 23 bio-input centres ensured that organic inputs were readily available in the village for use in farmer fields; 455 tons of fodder was produced for the animals. 5,767 Kg of waste was collected and 3,232 Kg waste was recycled under the zero garbage initiative; 25,413 Kg of wet waste was used in production of biogas; 719 soak pits were constructed increasing ground water, preventing water stagnation and decreasing mosquito menace in the villages.

Financial capital – enhancing livelihoods:

Livelihood activities are crucial for financial empowerment. Under this 171 youths were trained in various skills; 40 women received vocational training support; 120 micro enterprises were developed; 110 village group members were trained in federation formation enabling financial empowerment and collective bargaining; 3,992 farmers were trained in integrated agriculture based livelihood program; 8,408 animals were serviced under the breed improvement program; 53,931 animals vaccinated increasing their productivity; 2,001 persons were supported to procure the BPL card and 87 benefited from the job cards making them eligible to receive benefits of many various government scheme.

Human capital – enhancing education and health: The future of India will be bright only with a healthy and educated population. Under this 588 schools were reached with environment and social awareness programs; 7 schools have been supported with employability skills by introducing them to basic technology; 3 schools were support with solar based digital education system; 37,121 patients visits through health camps, 2,938 cataract surgeries were enabled by supporting the cases to reach the surgical units thus improving sight and quality of life of as many people, 1,795 families benefitted from vegetables from their own kitchen gardens developed under the initiative;

Social capital – empowering communities:

Institution building ensures that the initiatives are owned by the community and sustains beyond the project period. This forms the core of the CSR model at Suzlon. Under this 502 village development committees (VDCs) have been formed in seven states in as many villages; 5,222 VDC members form a solid foundation of social capital that is being empowered to bring about change at the grass roots through awareness sessions, trainings, exposure visits and hand-holding.

Physical capital – enhancing basic amenities:

Basic civic amenities is not only the basic human right of people but enables a better quality of life by preventing diseases among humans and animals, enhancing children's study time, preventing pollution and preventing drudgery for women. 887 families who had no or little access to electricity, benefited from solar lighting systems, enabling them to save kerosene costs, prevent pollution and enable children to study beyond dusk. Toilet construction was facilitated for 3,972 families; 12 villages became "Open Defecation Free"; 66 water tanks were constructed decreasing the drudgery of water fetched by women; 11 water purification plants were installed enabling access to portable drinking water; 5,054 cattle troughs were constructed for better health of the animals.

Employee volunteering and employee giving:

7,796 employees participated in CSR activities contributing 62,914 person-hours; 242 employees donated Rs 0.16 Crore from their salaries through 1,923 instances of voluntary donation towards social and environmental initiatives. Suzlon employees contributed in cause related purchase in meaningful products, thus benefitting the deserving NGOs.

Suzlon received the National CSR leadership award and the Best Corporate Foundation award during the FY 2017.

Sustainability in value chain:

Sustainability is based on a simple principle namely; everything that we need for our survival and well-being depends, either directly or indirectly, on our natural environment. Sustainability creates and maintains the conditions under which humans and nature can exist in productive harmony, that permit fulfilling the social, economic and other requirements of present and future generations. (EPA, USA). Suzlon believes that the purpose of a business is around creating shared value and it was with this in mind that the very business of wind energy was started. Sustainability at Suzlon refers to sustainable development, defined as development that "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." (The Brundtland Commission, UN, 1987). Since future generations have the same rights as the present ones at Suzlon we attempt to integrate environmental, social, and economic values into business operations. Its wind turbine generators are helping mitigate environment degradation significantly globally. In supply chain however, there is always scope for improvement. It has taken up following focused projects to improve environment, energy efficiency, water and waste management:

- Reducing water consumption
- Reducing power consumption
- Reducing power dissipation
- Reducing scrap generation
- Recycling waste water
- Recycling wood

Non-financial indicators for FY 2017

Indicators	Co2e*	
Indirect Emissions from electricity consumption[1]	28,968	(metric tonnes)
Emissions avoided by renewable energy generation (by Group owned turbines in India) in the year[2]	17. 50	(million metric tonnes)
Emissions avoided annually by Suzlon Group powered turbines (India and Sri Lanka)[3]	17.60	(million metric tonnes)
Emissions avoided annually by Suzlon Group Globally[4]	31.61	(million metric tonnes)
Emissions of blade waste disposal by combustion avoided due to co-processing[5]	10,710	(metric tonnes)
Emissions avoided at blade waste co-processor's facility[6]	38,603	(metric tonnes)

Notes:

** Carbon dioxide equivalent or CO2e, refers to a metric measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases on the basis of their global-warming potential (GWP), by converting amounts of other gases to the equivalent amount of carbon dioxide with the same global warming potential.*

1 *Emissions emitted data is limited to Indirect Emissions Scope 2 (as defined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Corporate Accounting Standard) for SEL, India. (Source: user_guide_ver9-co2 calculator for grid india, by Central Electricity Authority, 2014)*

2 *Refers to emissions avoided by Suzlon Group owned turbines, as on March 31, 2017 in India.*

3 *Refers to emissions avoided by Suzlon Group powered turbines, as on March 31, 2017 in India and Sri Lanka.*

4 *Refers to carbon emissions avoided by Suzlon Group powered turbines based on installation summary as on March 31, 2017.*

5 *Refers to emissions of disposal of blade waste by combustion that were avoided by sending it for co-processing in India.*

6 *Refers to emissions avoided at co-processor's facility by replacing coal with the blade waste for fuel in their cement kilns in FY2017 (India only)*

Highlights of consolidated results:

A. Sources of funds

1. Equity share capital

Rs in Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Authorized share capital	2,498	2,498
Issued share capital	1,009	1008
Subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	1,005	1004

2. Other equity

Rs in Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Capital reserve	23	23
Capital reserve on consolidation	0*	0*
Capital redemption reserve	15	15
Legal and statutory reserve	103	166
General reserve	859	858
Securities premium account	8,842	8,844
Share option outstanding account	58	56
Foreign currency monetary item translation difference account	(90)	(161)
Retained earnings	(17,264)	(18,177)
Foreign currency translation reserve	(421)	(190)
Equity component of compound financial instruments	29	29
Total	**(7,846)**	**(8,537)**

*Less than Rs 1 Crore

a) Capital reserve

There is no change in capital reserve as compared to previous year.

b) Capital redemption reserve (CRR)

There is no change in CRR as compared to previous year.

c) Legal and statutory reserve

The legal and statutory reserve stood at Rs 103 Crore as compared to Rs 166 Crore in previous year. The reduction of Rs 63 Crore is on account of transfer to retained earnings.

d) Securities premium account

The securities premium account stood at Rs 8,841 Crore as compared to Rs 8,844 Crore in previous year. The net movement is of Rs 3 Crore includes conversion of foreign currency convertible bonds.

e) Share option outstanding account

The share option outstanding account stood at Rs 58 Crore as compared to Rs 56 Crore in previous year. The net increase of Rs 2 Crore is on account of share based payments and options cancelled during the year.

f) Foreign currency translation reserve ('FCTR')

The change in FCTR is due to exchange fluctuation resulting from translation of the accounts of overseas subsidiaries into reporting currency of the parent company i.e. INR.

3. Financial liabilities

a. Borrowings

Rs in Crore

Particulars	Long-term		Short-term		Total	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Secured	3,141	7,502	2,076	1,895	5,217	9,397
Unsecured	1,700	1,723	-	-	1,700	1,723
Total	**4,841**	**9,225**	**2,076**	**1,895**	**6,917**	**11,120**
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	4,197	295	-	-	4,197	295
Grand total	**9,038**	**9,520**	**2,076**	**1,895**	**11,114**	**11,415**

i. Total borrowings stood at Rs 11,114 Crore as compared to Rs 11,415 Crore in previous year. During the year, the Group has repaid foreign currency convertible bonds of Rs 191 Crore and SBLC backed term loan of Rs 141 Crore. Current maturities of long-term borrowings includes SBLC backed covered bonds and long- term borrowings of Rs 4,038 which are due for repayment in next financial year and are reclassified from long-term borrowings in previous financial year to current maturities of long-term borrowings under "other financial liabilities" in the current financial year. However, The Group has obtained NOC from the lenders for extension of SBLC to April 2023 and is working on to get extension / refinance the same.

ii. Short-term borrowings stood at Rs 2,076 Crore as compared to Rs 1,895 Crore in previous year. The net movement of Rs 181 Crore is on account of availing of working capital loans.

b. Other financial liabilities

Rs in Crore

Particulars	Non-current		Current		Total	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Trade payables	-		- 4,812	2,970	4,812	2,970
Other financial liabilities	225	129	730	446	955	575
Total	**225**	**129**	**5,542**	**3,416**	**5,767**	**3,545**

i. Trade payables stood at Rs 4,812 Crore as compared to Rs 2,970 Crore in previous year. The increase is on account of increased volumes.

ii. Non-current financial liabilities stood at Rs 225 Crore as compared to Rs 129 Crore in previous year.

iii. Current financial liabilities stood at Rs 730 Crore as compared to Rs 446 Crore in previous year.

4. Other liabilities and provisions

Rs in Crore

Particulars	Non-current		Current		Total	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Due to customers	-	-	17	46	17	46
Advance from customers	-	-	737	1,054	737	1,054
Other payables	40	22	369	397	409	419
Provisions	127	219	822	558	949	777
Total	**167**	**241**	**1,945**	**2,055**	**2,112**	**2,296**

Provisions stood at Rs 949 Crore as compared to Rs 777 Crore in previous year. The increase of Rs 172 Crore is primarily on account of increased guarantee and warranty provisions.

B. Application of funds

1. Property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets

Rs in Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Property, plant and equipment	1,420	1,235
Capital work-in-progress	119	197
Investment property	34	33
Intangible assets (including goodwill)	211	339
Intangible assets under development	87	35

a. During the year, property, plant and equipment of Rs 447 Crore and intangible assets of Rs 29 Crore were capitalised as compared to Rs 166 Crore and Rs 266 Crore respectively in previous year.

b. Investment property consists of certain office premises given on lease and considered at deemed costs.

c. Intangible assets comprising of design and drawings, Goodwill and SAP and other software stood at Rs 211 Crore as compared to Rs 339 Crore.

d. Capital commitment stood at Rs 110 Crore as compared to Rs 59 Crore in previous year.

2. Financial assets

Rs in Crore

Particulars	Non-current		Current		Total	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Investments	188	93	481	267	669	360
Loans	6	2	49	96	55	98
Trade receivables	46	78	3,628	2,515	3,674	2,593
Cash and cash equivalents	377	260	336	627	713	887
Other financial assets	335	515	149	112	484	627
Total	**952**	**948**	**4,643**	**3,617**	**5,595**	**4,565**

Non-current investments primarily includes investments in associates and jointly controlled entities for Solar business and stood at Rs 188 Crore as compared to Rs 93 Crore in previous year. Current investments consists of investments in mutual funds and stood at Rs 481 Crore as compared to Rs 267 Crore in previous year.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables stood at Rs 3,674 Crore as compared to Rs 2,593 Crore in previous year, an increase of Rs 1,081 Crore on account of increased sales volume.

Cash and cash equivalents

Non-current bank balance stood at Rs 377 Crore as compared to Rs 260 Crore in previous year and current cash and bank balance stood at Rs 336 Crore as compared to 627 Crore.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets stood at Rs 484 Crore as compared to RS 627 Crore in previous year, a reduction of Rs 143 Crore primarily on account of reduction in infrastructure developments assets and security deposits.

3. Non-financial assets

Rs in Crore

Particulars	Non-current		Current		Total	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Inventories	-	-	3,469	2,525	3,469	2,525
Other assets	166	105	1,014	658	1,180	763
Current tax asset, net	-	-	45	32	45	32
Total	**166**	**105**	**4,528**	**3,215**	**4,694**	**3,320**

a. **Inventories**

Inventories stood at Rs 3,469 Crore as compared to Rs 2,525 Crore in previous year, an increase of Rs 944 Crore to cater increased volume.

b. **Other assets**

Other assets stood at Rs 1,180 Crore as compared to Rs 763 Crore in previous year, an increase of Rs 417 Crore on account of rise in prepaid expenses and advance to vendors for goods and services.

C. Cash flow

Net cash generated from operating activities is Rs 1,609 Crore, on account of cash generated from operation of Rs 2,470 Crore, cash deployed in working capital of Rs 799 Crore and tax paid of Rs 62 Crore. Net cash used in investment activities of Rs 650 Crore is primarily on account of purchase of fixed assets and investment in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities. Net cash used in financing activities of Rs 1,249 Crore is primarily on account of repayment of long-term borrowings of Rs 697 Crore and payment of interest of Rs 1,028 Crore.

D. Results of operations

Rs in Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Revenue from operations	12,693	9,430
Other operating income	21	54
Other income	89	98
Total income	**12,803**	**9,582**
Cost of goods sold	7,543	5,604
Employee benefits expense	1,046	959
Other operating expenses	1,626	1,819
Depreciation and amortization	389	392
Finance costs	1,287	1,304
Total expenses	**11,891**	**10,078**
Profit/ (loss) before tax and exceptional items	**912**	**(496)**
Exceptional items	-	(1,079)
Tax	(12)	(24)
Share of loss of associate and jointly controlled entities	(48)	(24)
Net profit for the year	**852**	**583**

Principal components of results of operation

1. **Revenue from operations**

   Revenue from operations increased by 34.6% to Rs. 12,693 Crore during the year as compared to Rs. 9,430 Crore in previous year.

2. **Cost of goods sold ('COGS')**

   COGS as a percentage of sales has been maintained at 59.4% during the year at the same level of previous year. The maintained ratio reflects continuous efforts of technology and supply chain management to maintain costs by development of new products, value engineering and control over COGS.

3. **Other operating expenses**

   Other operating expenses (excluding exchange differences) as a percentage to sales has reduced to 15.1% during the year as compared to 16.7% in previous year on account of efforts to control expenses.

4. **Employee benefit expense**

   Employee benefit expense has increased in absolute terms but as a percentage of sales it stands reduced at 8.2% compared to 10.2% in previous year. The continuous efforts to enhance productivity and achieve optimal manpower costs are paying off.

5. **Finance cost**

   Finance cost has reduced marginally to Rs 1,287 Crore as compared to Rs 1,304 Crore in previous year, mainly on account of reduction in debt level despite increased production and sales.

6. **Depreciation and amortisation**

   Depreciation and amortisation marginally reduced to Rs 389 Crores as compared to Rs 392 Crore in previous year.

7. Profit / (loss)

The consolidated EBITDA has increased to Rs 2,499 Crore as compared to Rs 1,102 Crore in previous year. The same can be attributed to higher volumes and better project execution and operational efficiencies in the business. Similarly consolidated EBIT of Rs 2,110 Crore for the year shows improvement from Rs 710 Crore in previous year. Profit before tax and exceptional item stands at Rs 912 Crore as compared to loss of Rs 496 Crore.

Profit after tax stands at Rs 900 Crore as compared to Rs 607 Crore in previous year. Share of loss of associate and jointly controlled entities is Rs 48 Crore as compared to loss of Rs 24 Crore in previous year.

As a result of the foregoing factors, net profit for the year stands at Rs 852 Crore as compared to Rs 583 Crore in previous year.

Cautionary Statement

Suzlon Group has included statements in this discussion, that contain words or phrases such as "will", "aim", "likely result", "believe", "expect", "will continue", "anticipate", "estimate", "intend", "plan", "contemplate", "seek to", "future", "objective", "goal", "project", "should", "will pursue" and similar expressions or variations of such expressions that are "forward-looking statements".

All forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by the relevant forward-looking statement. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the Suzlon Group's expectations include:

- Variation in the demand for electricity;
- Changes in the cost of generating electricity from wind energy and changes in wind patterns;
- Changes in or termination of policies of state governments in India that encourage investment in power projects;
- General economic and business conditions in India and other countries;
- Suzlon's ability to successfully implement it's strategy, growth and expansion plans and technological initiatives;
- Changes in the value of the INR and other currencies;
- Potential mergers, acquisitions or restructurings and increased competition;
- Changes in laws and regulations;
- Changes in political conditions;
- Changes in the foreign exchange control regulations; and
- Changes in the laws and regulations that apply to the wind energy industry, including tax laws.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Tulsi R. Tanti
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN : 00002283

Place : Pune
Date : August 11, 2017

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

[As required under the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (the "Listing Regulations")]

1. **Company's Philosophy on Corporate Governance**

   The Company's corporate governance philosophy rests on the pillars of integrity, accountability, equity, transparency and environmental responsibility that confirm fully with laws, regulations and guidelines. The Company's philosophy on corporate governance is to achieve business excellence and maximise shareholder value through ethical business conduct, which also includes building partnerships with all stakeholders, employees, customers, vendors, service providers, local communities and government.

2. **Board of Directors (the Board):** The Board is entrusted and empowered to oversee the management, direction and performance of the Company with a view to protect interest of the stakeholders and enhance value for shareholders. The Board monitors the strategic direction of the Company.

   Composition – As on March 31, 2017, the Board consists of twelve directors, out of which two are executive directors, four are non-executive directors including three nominee directors (including one woman nominee director), and six are independent directors (including one woman independent director). As on March 31, 2017 and as on date of this Report, the Company is in compliance with Regulations 17(1)(a) and 17(1)(b) of the Listing Regulations pertaining to optimum combination of executive and non-executive directors with two women directors, not less than fifty percent of the Board comprising of non-executive directors and at least half of the Board comprising of independent directors. The Company is also in compliance with the provisions of Section 149(4) of the Companies Act, 2013.

   Independent Directors: The Company has, at its Twenty First Annual General Meeting held on September 30, 2016, appointed Mr. Per Hornung Pedersen as an Independent Director for a term of five years with effect from the original date of his appointment, i.e. September 28, 2015 to September 27, 2020 and Mrs. Vijaya Sampath as an Independent Director for a term of five years with effect from the original date of her appointment i.e. August 12, 2016 to August 11, 2021. In terms of Section 149(7) of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. V. Raghuraman, Mr. Marc Desaedeleer, Mr. Ravi Uppal, Mr. V. Subramanian, Mr. Per Hornung Pedersen and Mrs. Vijaya Sampath, the Independent Directors have given a declaration to the Company that they meet the criteria of independence as specified under Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Listing Regulations. Further, in terms of Regulation 25 of the Listing Regulations, none of the Independent Directors hold directorship as Independent Director in more than seven listed companies and none of the Independent Directors, who is / are serving as a wholetime director, if any, in any listed company, is not serving as independent director in more than three listed companies. The terms and conditions of appointment of Independent Directors have been disclosed on the website of the Company as required in terms of Regulation 46 of the Listing Regulations.

   All the directors have certified that they are not members of more than ten mandatory committees and do not act as chairman of more than five mandatory committees in terms of the Regulation 26 of the Listing Regulations across all the companies in which they are directors.

   Board Procedure – The Board meets at regular intervals and apart from regular Board business, it discusses policies and strategy matters. All the necessary documents and information pertaining to the matters to be considered at each Board and Committee meetings, is made available to enable the Board and Committee members to discharge their responsibilities effectively.

   Meetings held during the financial year 2016-17 – During the financial year 2016-17, the Board met nine times on April 2, 2016, April 27, 2016, May 30, 2016, August 12, 2016, September 13, 2016, November 11, 2016, December 16, 2016, February 10, 2017 and March 23, 2017. The gap between any two board meetings did not exceed one hundred and twenty days. Apart from the physical meetings, the Board / the Committees also considered and approved certain matters by circular resolutions, which were ratified at the next meeting of the Board as required in terms of the Companies Act, 2013.

   Attendance, Directorships and Committee Positions – The names and categories of the directors on the Board, their attendance record, the number of directorships and committee positions as on March 31, 2017, are as under:

Name of the director	Category	Attendance at meetings held during the financial year 2016-17		Total no. of directorships as on March 31, 2017	Total no. of membership of the committees of Board as on March 31, 2017		Total no. of chairmanship of the committees of Board as on March 31, 2017	
		Board (out of 9)	Twenty First AGM on September 30, 2016		Membership in audit / stakeholders relationship committees	Membership in other committees	Chairmanship in audit / stakeholders relationship committees	Chairmanship in other committees
Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti, Promoter DIN: 00002283	Chairman & Managing Director	8	Yes	1	1	4	-	4
Mr. Vinod R.Tanti,[1] Promoter DIN: 00002266	Wholetime Director & COO	7	Yes	7	7	8	3	1
Mr. Girish R.Tanti, Promoter DIN: 00002603	Non-Executive Director	7	Yes	1	-	2	-	-
Mr. V. Raghuraman DIN: 00411489	Independent Director	9	Yes	9	9	9	5	6
Mr. Rajiv Ranjan Jha, a nominee of Power Finance Corporation Limited DIN: 03523954	Non-Executive Director	3	Yes	1	-	-	-	-
Mr. Marc Desaedeleer DIN: 00508623	Independent Director	4	Yes	1	-	1	-	-
Mr. Ravi Uppal DIN: 00025970	Independent Director	4	No	3	-	-	-	-
Mrs. Medha Joshi,[2] a nominee of IDBI Bank Limited DIN: 00328174	Non-Executive Director	4 (out of 6)	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. V. Subramanian DIN: 00357727	Independent Director	9	Yes	8	8	4	-	-
Mrs. Pratima Ram, a nominee of State Bank of India DIN: 03518633	Non-Executive Director	6	Yes	6	2	2	1	-
Mr. Per Hornung Pedersen DIN: 07280323	Independent Director	3	No	3	3	3	-	-
Mrs. Vijaya Sampath[3] DIN: 00641110	Independent Director	3 (out of 5)	No	6	2	6	-	-
Mr. Sunit Sarkar[4], a nominee of IDBI Bank Limited DIN: 02806212	Non-Executive Director	1 (out of 3)	N.A.	1	-	-	-	-

[1] appointed as a wholetime director & chief operating officer w.e.f. October 1, 2016.
[2] ceased to be nominee director of IDBI Bank Limited w.e.f. November 11, 2016.
[3] appointed as an Independent director w.e.f. August 12, 2016.
[4] appointed as a nominee director of IDBI Bank Limited w.e.f. November 11, 2016.

Notes:

i) While considering the total number of directorships, directorships in private companies, foreign companies and companies incorporated under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been excluded.

ii) In terms of Schedule V(C) of the Listing Regulations, it is hereby disclosed that Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti, Chairman & Managing Director, is brother of Mr. Vinod R.Tanti, Wholetime Director & COO, and Mr. Girish R.Tanti, the non-executive director. Except for the relationship between Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti, Mr. Vinod R.Tanti and Mr. Girish R.Tanti, there is no other inter-se relationship amongst other directors.

Code of Ethics - The Company has prescribed a Code of Ethics for its directors and senior management. The Code of Ethics of the Company has been posted on its website www.suzlon.com. The declaration from the Chief Executive Officer in terms of Regulation 34(3) read with Part D of Schedule V of the Listing Regulations stating that as of March 31, 2017 the Board members and Senior Management Personnel have affirmed the compliance with the Code of Ethics laid down by the Company, has been included in this Report.

Code of Practices and Procedures for Fair Disclosure of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information and revised Code of Conduct to regulate, monitor and report trading by Insiders - The Board of Directors of the Company has approved and adopted the Code of Practices and Procedures for Fair Disclosure of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information and the revised Code of Conduct to regulate, monitor and report trading by Insiders with effect from May 14, 2015 in terms of Regulation 8 and 9 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 respectively.

Familiarisation Programme – In terms of the provisions of Regulation 25 of the Listing Regulations, the Company is required to develop a Familiarisation Programme for the Independent Directors of the Company. Accordingly, the Company has put in place a Familiarisation Programme for all newly inducted independent directors. The same are available on the website of the Company www.suzlon.com.

Separate meeting of Independent Directors – In accordance with the provisions of Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 25 of the Listing Regulations, a separate meeting of Independent Directors was held on May 30, 2016 without the participation of Non-Independent Directors and members of the management. The Independent Directors discussed on various aspects, viz. performance of non-independent directors and the Board as a whole, performance of the Chairperson of the Company, quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information between the Company management and the Board that is necessary for the Board to effectively and reasonably perform their duties.

3. **Committees of Board:** The Board Committees focus on certain specific areas and make informed decisions within the delegated authority. Each committee of the Board, whether mandatorily required to be constituted or otherwise, functions according to its scope that defines its composition, power and role in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013 and the Listing Regulations.

The composition, meetings, attendance and the detailed terms of reference of various committees of the Board are as under:

i) Audit Committee - The Audit Committee of the Board has been constituted as per the requirements of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 18 of the Listing Regulations.

Composition – As on March 31, 2017 and as on date of this Report, the Audit Committee comprises of three members all of whom, including the Chairman, are independent directors. The composition of the Audit Committee is in compliance with the requirements of Section 177(2) and Regulation 18 of the Listing Regulations as on March 31, 2017 and as on date of this Report.

The Chairman & Managing Director, Group Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, representatives of the statutory auditors, internal auditor and senior officials of the Company are invited to attend the meetings of the Audit Committee from time to time. The Company Secretary of the Company acts as the secretary to the Audit Committee. The Chairman of the Audit Committee was present at the Twenty First Annual General Meeting of the Company held on September 30, 2016.

Meetings and Attendance - During the financial year 2016-17, the Audit Committee met seven times on April 27, 2016, May 30, 2016, August 12, 2016, September 13, 2016, November 11, 2016, December 16, 2016 and February 10, 2017. The gap between any two Audit Committee meetings did not exceed four months. The attendance of the members is noted below:

Name of the member	Chairman / Member	No. of meetings held	No. of meetings attended
Mr. V. Raghuraman	Chairman	7	7
Mrs. Medha Joshi[1]	Member	5	3
Mr. V. Subramanian	Member	7	7
Mr. Per Hornung Pedersen	Member	7	3

[1] ceased to be a member, since ceased to be a director w.e.f. November 11, 2016.

Terms of Reference - The broad terms of reference of the Audit Committee include the following:

a) Oversight of the Company's financial reporting process and the disclosure of its financial information to ensure that the financial statement is correct, sufficient and credible;

b) Recommendation for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of Auditors of the Company;

c) Approval of payment to Statutory Auditors for any other services rendered by the Statutory Auditors;

d) Reviewing, with the management, the annual financial statements and Auditors' report thereon before submission to the Board for approval, with particular reference to:

- Matters required to be included in the Directors' Responsibility Statement to be included in the Board's report in terms of clause (c) of sub-section 3 of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013,
- Changes, if any, in accounting policies and practices and reasons for the same,
- Major accounting entries involving estimates based on the exercise of judgment by management,
- Significant adjustments made in the financial statements arising out of audit findings,
- Compliance with listing and other legal requirements relating to financial statements,
- Disclosure of any related party transactions,
- Modified opinion(s) in the draft audit report;

e) Reviewing, with the management, the quarterly financial statements before submission to the Board for approval;

f) Reviewing, with the management, the statement of uses / application of funds raised through an issue (public issue, rights issue, preferential issue, etc.), the statement of funds utilised for purposes other than those stated in the offer document / prospectus / notice and the report submitted by the monitoring agency monitoring the utilisation of proceeds of a public or rights issue, and making appropriate recommendations to the Board to take up steps in this matter;

g) Reviewing and monitoring the auditor's independence and performance, and effectiveness of audit process;

h) Approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the Company with related parties;

i) Scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments;

j) Valuation of undertakings or assets of the Company, wherever it is necessary;

k) Evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems;

l) Reviewing, with the management, performance of statutory and internal auditors, adequacy of the internal control systems;

m) Reviewing the adequacy of internal audit function, if any, including the structure of the internal audit department, staffing and seniority of the official heading the department, reporting structure coverage and frequency of internal audit;

n) Discussion with internal auditors of any significant findings and follow up there on;

o) Reviewing the findings of any internal investigations by the internal auditors into matters where there is suspected fraud or irregularity or a failure of internal control systems of a material nature and reporting the matter to the Board;

p) Discussion with Statutory Auditors before the audit commences, about the nature and scope of audit as well as post-audit discussion to ascertain any area of concern;

q) To look into the reasons for substantial defaults in the payment to the depositors, debenture holders, shareholders (in case of non-payment of declared dividends) and creditors;

r) To review the functioning of the Whistle Blower mechanism;

s) Approval of appointment of chief financial officer after assessing the qualifications, experience and background, etc. of the candidate;

t) Carrying out any other function as is mentioned in the terms of reference of the Audit Committee.

During the year under review, the Audit Committee also reviewed and approved the related party transactions from time to time.

ii) Stakeholders Relationship Committee – The Stakeholders Relationship Committee has been constituted as per the requirements of Section 178(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 20 of the Listing Regulations.

Composition – As on March 31, 2017 and as on date of this Report, the Stakeholders Relationship Committee of the Board comprises of three members out of whom two are executive directors and one is a non-executive director. Mr. V.Raghuraman, the Chairman of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee is a non-executive independent director. The composition of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee is in compliance with the requirements of Section 178(5) and Regulation 20 of the Listing Regulations as on March 31, 2017 and as on date of this Report.

Meetings and Attendance - During the financial year 2016-17, the Stakeholders Relationship Committee met four times on May 30, 2016, August 12, 2016, November 11, 2016 and February 10, 2017. The attendance of the members is noted below:

Name of the member	Chairman / Member	No. of meetings held	No. of meetings attended
Mr. V.Raghuraman	Chairman	4	4
Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti	Member	4	4
Mr. Vinod R.Tanti	Member	4	4

The Chairman of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee was present at the Twenty First Annual General Meeting of the Company held on September 30, 2016.

Terms of Reference - The broad terms of reference of Stakeholders Relationship Committee includes the following:

a) Redressal of grievances of shareholders, debenture-holders, deposit-holders and any other security holders including but not limiting to transfer of shares and issue of duplicate share certificates, non-receipt of annual report, non-receipt of declared dividends and any other related grievances;

b) Monitoring transfers, transmissions, dematerialisation, rematerialisation, splitting and consolidation of shares issued by the Company;

c) And such other acts, deeds, matters and things as may be stipulated in terms of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Listing Regulations with the Stock Exchanges and / or such other regulatory provisions as also as the Board of Directors may consider think fit for effective and efficient redressal of grievances of the security holders of the Company.

Name, designation and contact details of the Compliance Officer - Mr. Hemal A.Kanuga, Company Secretary (M.No.F4126), is the Compliance Officer of the Company. The Compliance Officer can be contacted at the Registered Office of the Company at: "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, Gujarat, India; Tel.: +91.79.6604 5000; Fax: +91.79.2656 5540; Email: investors@suzlon.com; Website: www.suzlon.com.

Separate email-id for redressal of investors' complaints - As per Regulation 6 of the Listing Regulations, the Company has designated a separate email id (investors@suzlon.com) exclusively for registering complaints by investors.

Status of investors' complaints as on March 31, 2017:

Particulars	Opening balance as on April 1, 2016	Received during financial year 2016-17	Disposed during financial year 2016-17	Pending as on March 31, 2017
Non Receipt of Refund Orders	-	-	-	-
Non Receipt of Electronic Credit of Shares	-	-	-	-
Non Receipt of Dividend Warrants	-	22	22	-
Non Receipt of Remat Share certificates	-	-	-	-
Non Receipt of Annual Reports	-	16	16	-
Complaints from Stock Exchanges	-	4	4	-
Complaints from SEBI / SCORES	-	2	2	-
Complaints from legal/ consumer forums	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**44**	**44**	**-**

There were no complaints pending for more than seven days. There were no pending requests for transfer of shares of the Company as on March 31, 2017.

iii) **Nomination and Remuneration Committee -** The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board has been constituted as per the requirements of Section 178(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 19 of the Listing Regulations.

Composition – As on March 31, 2017 and as on date of this Report, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee comprises of five members, out of whom four are independent directors (including the Chairman) and one is a non-executive director. The composition of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee is in compliance with the requirements of Section 178(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 19 of the Listing Regulations as on March 31, 2017 and as on date of this Report.

Meetings and Attendance - During the financial year 2016-17, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee met three times on April 2, 2016, August 12, 2016, and February 10, 2017 (adjourned and concluded on March 22, 2017). The attendance of the members is noted below:

Name of the member	Chairman / Member	No. of meetings held	No. of meetings attended
Mr. V. Raghuraman	Chairman	3	3
Mr. Marc Desaedeleer	Member	3	2
Mrs. Medha Joshi[1]	Member	2	1
Mr. Per Hornung Pedersen	Member	3	2
Mr. Girish R.Tanti	Member	3	1
Mrs. Vijaya Sampath[2]	Member	1	1

[1] ceased to be a member, since ceased to be a director w.e.f. November 11, 2016.

[2] inducted as member w.e.f. November 11, 2016.

The Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee was present at the Twenty First Annual General Meeting of the Company held on September 30, 2016.

Terms of Reference - The broad terms of reference / role / authority of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall, inter alia, include the following:

a) Formulation of the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend to the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration of the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees;

b) Formulation of criteria for evaluation of performance of Independent Directors and the Board;

c) Devising a policy on Board diversity;

d) Identifying persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down, and recommend to the Board their appointment and removal. The Company has disclosed the Remuneration Policy and the evaluation criteria in the Annual Report;

e) Whether to extend or continue the term of appointment of the Independent Director, on the basis of the report of performance evaluation of Independent Directors;

f) to determine the remuneration of the directors of the Company;

g) for effective implementation and operations of various existing and future employee stock option plans / employee stock purchase schemes of the Company and to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things including but not limiting to:

- determining the number of options / shares to be granted / offered to each employee and in the aggregate and the times at which such grants / offers shall be made,
- determining the eligible employee(s) to whom options / shares be granted / offered,
- determining the eligibility criteria(s) for grant of options / shares,
- determining the performance criteria(s), if any for the eligible employees,
- laying down the conditions under which options / shares vested in the optionees / grantees may lapse in case of termination of employment for misconduct, etc.,
- determining the exercise price which the optionee / grantee should pay to exercise the options / shares,
- determining the vesting period,
- determining the exercise period within which the optionee / grantee should exercise the options / apply for shares and that options / shares would lapse on failure to exercise the same within the exercise period,
- specifying the time period within which the optionee / grantee shall exercise the vested options / offered shares in the event of termination or resignation of the optionee / grantee,
- laying down the procedure for making a fair and reasonable adjustment to the number of options / shares and to the exercise price in case of rights issues, bonus issues, sub-division, consolidation and other corporate actions,
- providing for the right to an optionee / grantee to exercise all the options / shares vested in him at one time or at various points of time within the exercise period,
- laying down the method for satisfaction of any tax obligation arising in connection with the options / shares,
- laying down the procedure for cashless exercise of options / shares, if any,
- providing for the grant, vesting and exercise of options / shares in case of employees who are on long leave or whose services have been seconded to any other company or who have joined any other subsidiary or other company at the instance of the employer company.

Remuneration policy and remuneration to directors:

In accordance with Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 19 of the Listing Regulations, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors approved the 'Board Diversity and Remuneration Policy', which is available on the website of the Company www.suzlon.com.

Executive directors –

Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti, the Chairman and Managing Director of the Company, has been re-appointed as the Managing Director of the Company for a further term of five years with effect from April 1, 2017 i.e. up to March 31, 2022, at a remuneration of Rs.5 Crores p.a. plus incentives and perquisites pursuant to the resolution passed by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee at its meeting held on February 10, 2017, which was adjourned and concluded on March 22, 2017, and the meeting of the Board of Directors held on March 23, 2017 subject to the shareholders' approval at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Mr. Vinod R.Tanti has been appointed as the Wholetime Director and Chief Operating Officer of the Company with effect from October 1, 2016 for a period of three years, i.e. up to September 30, 2019, at a remuneration of Rs.3.20 Crores p.a. plus incentives and perquisites in terms of the approval granted by the shareholders at the Twenty First Annual General Meeting of the Company held on September 30, 2016.

Except Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti and Mr. Vinod R.Tanti, all the other Directors are non-executive directors.

The remuneration paid to the executive directors during the year under review is as under:

Name of the Executive Director	Salary (Rs)	Retirement benefits (Rs)	Gratuity (Rs)	Bonus/ Commission/ Stock options	Total (Rs)	Service Contract	Notice Period
Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti[1]	2,87,11,020	9,20,700	3,68,280	–	3,00,00,000	Three years up to March 31, 2017	–
Mr. Vinod R.Tanti[2]	1,48,17,702	8,64,000	3,45,600	–	1,60,27,302	Three years up to September 30, 2019	–

[1] In terms of the approval granted by the shareholders, Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti was entitled to a remuneration of Rs.3,00,00,000/- p.a. for a period from April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2017; however due to losses, the payment of remuneration was restricted to Rs.1,70,50,000/- in the respective financial years, as approved by the Central Government. Considering adequate profits for financial year 2015-16, the differential remuneration of Rs.1,29,50,000/- for that financial year was paid to him post finalisation of accounts during the next financial year, i.e. 2016-17. Similarly, the differential remuneration related to financial year 2016-17 has been paid in financial year 2017-18.

[2] Appointed as Wholetime Director & COO w.e.f. October 1, 2016.

Non-executive directors - The non-executive directors are not paid any remuneration except sitting fees for attending the meetings of the Board and / or Committees thereof which is within the limits prescribed by the Companies Act, 2013. The details of the sitting fees paid, stock options granted and shares held by the non-executive directors during the financial year 2016-17 are as under:

Name of the non-executive director	Sitting fees (Rs.)	Stock options granted	Shareholding in the Company
Mr. Girish R.Tanti	7,40,000	-	10,00,19,000
Mr. Vinod R.Tanti[1]	5,60,000	-	1,13,67,000
Mr. V. Raghuraman	12,00,000	-	-
Mr. Rajiv Ranjan Jha[2]	3,00,000	-	-
Mr. Marc Deseadeleer[3]	4,60,000	-	-
Mr. Ravi Uppal	4,00,000	-	1,000
Mrs. Medha Joshi[4]	4,80,000	-	-
Mr. V. Subramanian	10,60,000	-	-
Mrs. Pratima Ram	6,00,000	-	-
Mr. Per Hornung Pedersen	4,20,000	-	-
Mrs. Vijaya Sampath[5]	3,20,000	-	-
Mr. Sunit Sarkar[6]	1,00,000	-	-

[1] Mr. Vinod R.Tanti also holds shares in the capacity as karta of HUF and jointly with others & he was paid sitting fees till he was appointed as Wholetime Director & COO.

[2] sitting fees paid to Power Finance Corporation Limited.

[3] as advised by Mr. Marc Deseadeleer, sitting fees are paid to TRG Management LP, his employer.

[4] sitting fees paid to IDBI Bank Limited & ceased to be a Director w.e.f. November 11, 2016.

[5] appointed on Board w.e.f. August 12, 2016.

[6] appointed on Board w.e.f. November 11, 2016 & sitting fees paid to IDBI Bank Limited.

Transactions with the non-executive directors - The Company does not have material pecuniary relationship or transactions with its non-executive directors except the transactions which are covered under related party transactions forming part of notes to financial statements. Apart from these related party transactions, the Company has paid sitting fees to non-executive directors for attending the meetings of the Board / Committees, as disclosed in this Report.

Board evaluation -

The process for evaluation of performance of the Board has been established. Accordingly, an annual evaluation has been carried out through a questionnaire having qualitative parameters in terms of the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, Regulation 17 and 25 of the Listing Regulations and the 'Board Diversity and Remuneration Policy' of the Company. The performance was evaluated on the basis of the criteria such as the composition, attendance, participation, quality and value of contributions, knowledge, skills, experience, staying abreast of governmental / regulatory policy developments, developments in industry and market conditions, etc.

iv) Securities Issue Committee -

Composition – As on March 31, 2017 and as on date of this Report, the Securities Issue Committee of the Board comprises of three members out of whom two members are executive directors and one member is as non-executive director with the Chairman as an executive director.

Meetings and Attendance - During the financial year 2016-17, the Securities Issue Committee met once on August 23, 2016. The attendance of the members is noted below:

Name of the member	Chairman / Member	No. of meetings held	No. of meetings attended
Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti	Chairman	1	1
Mr. Vinod R.Tanti	Member	1	1
Mr. V. Raghuraman	Member	1	-

Terms of Reference - The broad terms of reference of the Securities Issue Committee includes the following:

a) to offer, issue and allot in one or more tranches, whether rupee denominated or denominated in foreign currency, in the course of international and / or domestic offering(s) in one or more foreign markets and / or domestic market, representing such number of Global Depository Receipts (GDRs), American Depository Receipts (ADRs), Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs) and / or Fully Convertible Debentures and / or Non Convertible Debentures with warrants or any Other Financial Instruments (OFIs) convertible into or linked to equity shares and / or any other instruments and / or combination of instruments with or without detachable warrants with a right exercisable by the warrant holders to convert or subscribe to the equity shares or otherwise, in registered or bearer form (hereinafter collectively referred to as the 'Securities') or any combination of Securities to any person including foreign / resident investors, whether institutions, incorporated bodies, mutual funds and / or individuals or otherwise, Foreign Institutional Investors, Promoters, Indian and / or Multilateral Financial Institutions, Mutual Funds, Non-Resident Indians, employees of the Company and / or any other categories of investors, whether they be holders of shares of the Company or not through public issue(s) by prospectus, rights issue(s), private placement(s) or a combination thereof at such time or times, at such price or prices, at a discount or premium to the market price or prices and on such terms and conditions including security, rate of interest, etc. as may be thought fit in its absolute discretion;

b) to take initiatives for liability management including debt reduction initiatives;

c) to allot equity shares of the Company as may be required to be allotted on exercise of the conversion rights to such bondholders of various series of bonds issued by the Company and / or as may be issued by the Company from time to including but not limiting to US$ 300 million Zero Coupon Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds due 2012, US$ 200 million Zero Coupon Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds due 2012, US$ 35,592,000 7.5% Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds due 2012, US$ 20,796,000 7.5% Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds due 2012, US$ 90 million Zero Coupon Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds due 2014, US$ 175 million 5% Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds due 2016;

d) to allot equity shares of the Company as may be required to be allotted to lenders, promoters and others by way of preferential allotment or otherwise as part of the CDR package or otherwise;

e) to do all such other acts, deeds, matters and things as already delegated and / or as may be delegated by the Board of Directors from time to time;

f) to do all such other acts, deeds, matters and things as may be incidental and ancillary to one or more of the above and / or to such other acts as already delegated and / or as may be delegated by the Board of Directors from time to time;

g) to sign deeds, documents, forms, letters and such other papers as may be necessary, desirable and expedient.

v) ESOP Committee

Composition – As on March 31, 2017 and as on date of this Report, the ESOP Committee of the Board comprises of two members both of whom are executive directors.

Meetings and Attendance - During the financial year 2016-17, no meeting of the ESOP Committee was held. The composition of members is noted below:

Name of the member	Chairman / Member	No. of meetings held	No. of meetings attended
Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti	Chairman	-	-
Mr. Vinod R.Tanti	Member	-	-

Terms of Reference - The broad terms of reference of the ESOP Committee includes allotment of equity shares of the Company as may be required to be allotted to such employees of the Company and its subsidiaries arising on exercise of options granted to such employees of the Company and its subsidiaries in terms of various plans / schemes of the Company including but not limiting to ESOP-2007, Special ESOP-2007, ESOP-Perpetual-I, Special ESOP 2014, ESPS 2014 and such other future employee stock option plans / stock purchase schemes of the Company as may be declared from time to time.

vi) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee – The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee has been constituted as per the requirements of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Composition - As on March 31, 2017 and as on date of this Report, the CSR Committee comprises of three members out of whom the Chairman is an executive director and two other members are non-executive directors (including one Independent Director).

Meetings and Attendance - During the financial year 2016-17, meeting of CSR Committee was held once on May 29, 2016. The composition of members is noted below:

Name of the member	Chairman / Member	No. of meetings held	No. of meetings attended
Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti	Chairman	1	1
Mr. Girish R.Tanti	Member	1	1
Mr. V.Raghuraman	Member	1	-

Terms of Reference - The broad terms of reference of CSR Committee includes the following:

a) formulate and recommend to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the Company as specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013, as amended, read with Rules framed thereunder;

b) recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on such activities; and

c) monitor the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the Company from time to time.

The Board has also approved CSR Policy which has been placed on the website of the Company www.suzlon.com. The Annual Report on CSR Activities as required to be given under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 has been provided in an Annexure which forms part of the Directors' Report.

vii) Risk Management Committee – Though mandatorily not required, the Board of Directors has constituted a Risk Management Committee and also approved Risk Management Policy in accordance with the provisions of the Listing Regulations which has been placed on the website of the Company www.suzlon.com.

Composition – As on March 31, 2017 and as on date of this Report, the Risk Management Committee comprises of three members out of whom two are executive directors, and the other member is the Group Chief Financial Officer.

Meetings and Attendance – During the financial year 2016-17, meeting of the Risk Management Committee was held once on May 29, 2016. The composition of members is noted below:

Name of the member	Chairman / Member	No. of meetings held	No. of meetings attended
Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti	Chairman	1	1
Mr. Vinod R.Tanti	Member	1	1
Mr. Kirti J.Vagadia	Member	1	1

4. General Body Meetings:

i) Details of last three annual general meetings ("AGM'") - The details of the last three AGMs of the Company are noted below:

Year & AGM No.	Venue	Day, Date and Time	Special Resolutions Passed
2013-14 Nineteenth AGM	J. B. Auditorium, AMA Complex, ATIRA, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Marg, Ahmedabad-380015	Thursday, September 25, 2014 at 11.00 a.m.	i) Increase in Authorised Share Capital and Alteration of the Capital Clause of the Memorandum of Association of the Company; ii) Issue of equity shares on preferential basis in terms of ICDR Regulations for the sacrifice by ICICI Bank Limited in terms of the CDR Package; iii) Issue of Securities to the extent of Rs.5,000 Crores.
2014-15 Twentieth AGM	J. B. Auditorium, AMA Complex, ATIRA, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Marg, Ahmedabad-380015	Monday, September 28, 2015 at 11.00 a.m.	i) To issue Securities to the extent of Rs.5,000 Crores ii) To approve the appointment of Mr. Girish R.Tanti to a place of profit being the office of Chief Mentoring Officer of SE Forge Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company iii) To approve appointment of Mr. Pranav T.Tanti to a place of profit being the office of Chief Executive Officer of Sirocco Renewables Limited, a subsidiary of the Company iv) To approve variation in the terms of Special Employee Stock Option Plan 2014 for employees of the Company v) To approve variation in the terms of Special Employee Stock Option Plan 2014 for employees of the Company's subsidiary company(ies) vi) To issue equity shares to the eligible employees of the Company under Employee Stock Option Plan 2015 vii) To issue equity shares to the eligible employees of the Company's subsidiary company(ies) under Employee Stock Option Plan 2015
2015-16 Twenty First AGM	Gujarat Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Sheth Shri Amrutlal Hargovandas Memorial Hall, Shri Ambica Mills-Gujarat Chamber Bldg., Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380009	Friday, September 30, 2016 at 11.00 a.m.	i) To adopt a new set of regulations of the Articles of Association ii) To appoint Mr. Vinod R.Tanti as the Wholetime Director & Chief Operating Officer of the Company and pay remuneration

ii) Details of resolutions passed by way of Postal Ballot – Nil. None of the resolutions proposed for the ensuing annual general meeting need to be passed through the postal ballot.

5. Disclosures:

i) Subsidiary Companies –The requirements with respect to subsidiaries in terms of Regulation 24 of the Listing Regulations have been complied with. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company has approved the 'Policy on Material Subsidiary'. The said Policy has been placed on the website of the Company www.suzlon.com.

ii) Disclosure on materially significant related party transactions – The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company has approved 'Policy on materiality of related party transactions and dealing with related party transactions'. The said Policy has been placed on the website of the Company www.suzlon.com.

The Company has entered into various transactions with related parties as defined under Section 2(76) of the Companies Act, 2013 in the ordinary course of business and on arm's length basis; in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Rules made thereunder, Regulation 23 of the Listing Regulations and the 'Policy on materiality of related party transactions and dealing with related party transactions'.

iii) **Risk management -** The risk assessment and minimisation procedures are in place and the Audit Committee of the Board is regularly informed about the business risks and the steps taken to mitigate the same. The Board of Directors, though not mandatorily required, has constituted a Risk Management Committee and also approved Risk Management Policy in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 21 of the Listing Regulations which is available on the Company's website www.suzlon.com. The Company's risk management and mitigation strategy has been discussed in the Management Discussion and Analysis Report forming part of this Annual Report.

iv) **Proceeds from public issues, rights issues, preferential issues, etc. –**The Company has allotted one hundred crores equity shares to the Investor Group being Dilip Shanghvi Family and Associates under Chapter VII – "Preferential Issue" of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 and the proceeds thereof have been / shall be utilised in terms of the objects of the issue.

v) **Management Discussion and Analysis Report -** The Management Discussion and Analysis Report on the operations and financial position of the Company has been provided in a separate section which forms part of this Annual Report.

vi) **Profile of directors seeking appointment / re-appointment -** Profile of the directors seeking appointment / re-appointment as required to be given in terms of Regulation 36 of the Listing Regulations forms part of the Notice convening the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company.

vii) **Certification from Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer -** The requisite certification from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer for the financial year 2016-17 required to be given under Regulation 17(8) read with Part B of the Schedule II of the Listing Regulations was placed before the meeting of Board of Directors of the Company.

viii) **Details of non-compliance with regard to capital market -** There were no penalties imposed or strictures passed on the Company by the stock exchanges, SEBI or any other statutory authority on any matter related to the capital markets, during last three years.

ix) **Payment of fees to stock exchanges / depositories -** The Company has paid listing fees to the stock exchanges and the annual custodial fees to the depositories for the financial year 2017-18 in terms of the Listing Regulations. The annual custodial fees for the financial year 2016-17 were also paid within the prescribed time to National Securities Depository Limited and Central Depositories Services (India) Limited.

x) **Details of compliance with mandatory requirements and adoption of non-mandatory requirements of the Listing Regulations with the stock exchanges –** The Company had five independent directors instead of six independent directors for the period from April 1, 2016 till August 11, 2016; however with the appointment of sixth independent directors on August 12, 2016 the Company was compliant of Regulation 17 of the Listing Regulations from that date. As on March 31, 2017, the Company has complied with all the mandatory requirements as mandated under Regulations 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 46 of the Listing Regulations. A certificate from the statutory auditors of the Company to this effect has been included in this Annual Report.

The Company has also complied with the disclosure requirements specified in sub-paras (2) to (10) of Schedule V(C) of the Listing Regulations.

The status of compliance in respect of non-mandatory requirements of Corporate Governance in terms of Regulation 27 and Schedule V(C)(12) read with Part E of Schedule II is as under:

a) Modified opinion(s) in audit report - The Auditors' opinion on quarterly financial results and year to date results of the Company (standalone and consolidated) is unmodified;

b) Separate posts of chairperson and chief executive officer – Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti is the Chairman and Managing Director of the Company and Mr. J.P.Chalasani is the Group Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

xi) **Whistle Blower Policy –** In terms of Regulation 22 of the Listing Regulations and the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has Whistle Blower Policy and Vigil Mechanism in place, which is available on its website www.suzlon.com. The employees, vendors and customers are free to express their concerns through e-mail, telephone, fax or any other method to the persons as mentioned in the policy. No personnel have been denied access to the Audit Committee.

With a view to support its corporate governance philosophy, the Company has established Risk and Misconduct Management Unit which assesses, evaluates, strengthens and institutionalises integrity as a value, supports ethical business practices and formalises good corporate governance processes.

xii) **Means of Communication -**

a) Quarterly / Annual Results - The quarterly / annual results and notices as required under Regulation 33 of the Listing Regulations are ordinarily published in the 'The Financial Express' (English & Gujarati editions).

b) Posting of information on the website of the Company - The annual / quarterly results of the Company, shareholding pattern, the official news releases, notifications to the stock exchanges and the presentations made by the Company to analysts and institutional investors are regularly posted on its website www.suzlon.com. The Company is in compliance of Regulation 46 of the Listing Regulations.

xiii) **Disclosure of commodity price risks, commodity hedging activities or foreign exchange risk -** The details have been disclosed in the Management Discussion and Analysis Report forming part of this Annual Report.

xiv) **Details of unclaimed shares in terms of Schedule V(F) of the Listing Regulations -** In terms of Schedule V(F) of the Listing Regulations, the details of equity shares allotted pursuant to the Initial Public Offering (IPO), which are unclaimed and are lying in demat suspense account, are given below:

Particulars	No. of Cases	No. of Shares
Aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares in the suspense account lying at the beginning of the year i.e. as on April 1, 2016	112	9,800
Number of shareholders who approached to Issuer / Registrar for transfer of shares from suspense account during the year 2016-17	-	-
Number of shareholders to whom shares were transferred from suspense account during the year 2016-17	-	-
Aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares in the suspense account lying at the end of the year i.e. as on March 31, 2017	112	9,800

The voting rights on these shares lying in the demat suspense account shall remain frozen till the rightful owners of such shares claim the shares.

6. General Shareholder Information

i) Annual General Meeting : Twenty Second Annual General Meeting

Day and date : Friday, September 22, 2017

Time : 11.00 a.m.

Venue : J. B. Auditorium,
AMA Complex, ATIRA,
Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Marg,
Ahmedabad - 380015.

ii) Financial calendar for 2017-18 **(tentative schedule)**

Financial year : April 1 to March 31

Board meetings for approval of quarterly results :

1st Quarter ended on June 30, 2017 : within 45 days from the close of quarter or such extended date as may be permitted by the Regulator.

2nd Quarter ended on September 30, 2017 : within 45 days from the close of quarter or such extended date as may be permitted by the Regulator.

3rd Quarter ended on December 31, 2017 : within 45 days from the close of quarter or such extended date as may be permitted by the Regulator.

4th Quarter ended on March 31, 2018 and :

Annual results for financial year ended March 31, 2018 (audited) : Within 60 days from the close of financial year

Annual General Meeting for the year 2017-18 : In accordance with Section 96 of Companies Act, 2013

iii) Book closure date : Saturday, September 16, 2017 to Friday, September 22, 2017 (both days inclusive)

iv) Dividend payment date : N.A.

v) Listing on stock exchanges and Stock Codes:

Securities	**Name of Stock Exchanges on which listed**	**Stock Codes**
Equity Shares	National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE), "Exchange Plaza", Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai-400051	SUZLON
	BSE Limited (BSE), P.J. Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai-400001	532667
GDRs*	Luxembourg Stock Exchange, 11, av de la Porte-Neuve. L-2227 Luxembourg	US86960A1043
	London Stock Exchange, 10 Paternoster Square, London, EC4M 7LS	SUEL
FCCBs	Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited, 2, Shenton Way, Suite 19-00, SGX Centre 1, Singapore, 068804	As per details given below

* GDRs are listed on Luxembourg Stock Exchange only, however were traded on both Luxembourg Stock Exchange and London Stock Exchange. However, post March 31, 2016, the trading of GDRs on London Stock Exchange has been voluntarily discontinued.

vi) International Securities Identification Number (ISIN):

Security	ISIN
Equity Shares	INE040H01021
GDRs	US86960A1043
FCCBs:	
USD 175,000,000 5% Convertible Bonds Due 2016 (5% April 2016 Bonds)*	XS0614325156
USD 546,916,000 Step-up Convertible Bonds due 2019 (Restructured Bonds)	
- For Restricted Global Certificates	XS1081332873
- For Unrestricted Global Certificates	XS1081332527

* USD 175,000,000 5% Convertible Bonds Due 2016 worth US$ 28.8 million in principal amount, along with the applicable 8.7% redemption premium were repaid in cash on April 14, 2016.

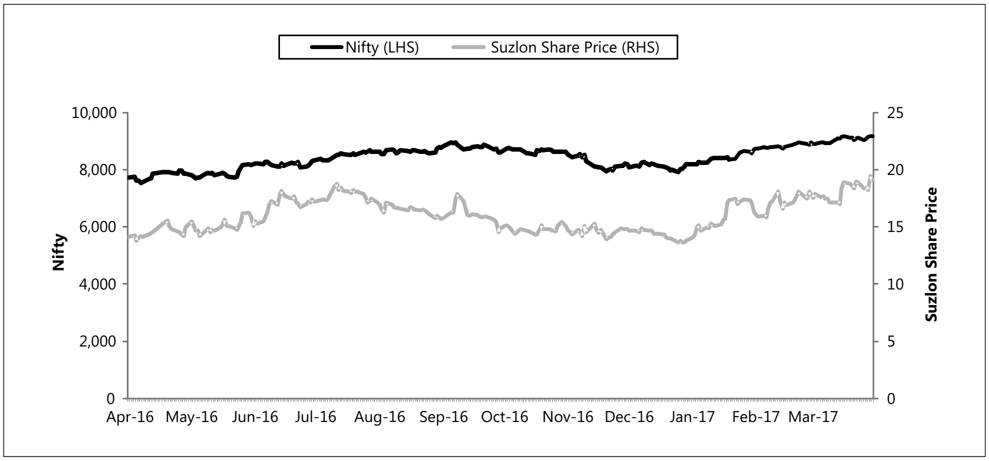
vii) Corporate Identification Number : L40100GJ1995PLC025447

viii) Market Price Data: Monthly high, low quotations and trading volumes of the Company's equity shares during the financial year 2016-17 at NSE and BSE are noted below:

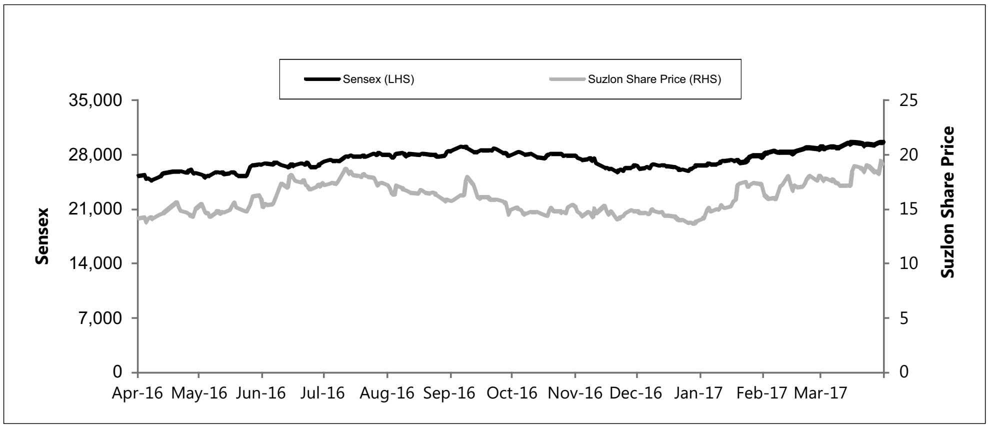
Stock Exchange	NSE			BSE		
Month	High	Low	No. of shares traded	High	Low	No. of shares traded
April-16	15.85	13.55	46,41,64,232	15.85	13.56	11,24,04,837
May-16	16.90	14.00	55,99,87,725	16.90	14.01	12,72,87,019
June-16	18.45	14.90	72,08,18,181	18.45	14.95	14,76,44,853
July-16	19.10	17.00	43,34,81,794	19.10	17.05	8,66,93,200
August-16	17.65	15.70	25,75,83,109	17.65	15.60	5,69,95,841
September-16	18.35	14.10	48,35,94,666	18.35	14.15	9,18,39,429
October-16	15.55	14.25	28,30,49,911	15.50	14.26	8,21,73,943
November-16	16.00	12.00	42,01,56,915	16.15	12.47	9,87,37,089
December-16	15.15	13.60	19,61,42,819	15.15	13.61	6,54,11,566
January-17	18.00	13.80	57,04,94,831	18.00	13.83	14,55,70,059
February-17	19.15	15.70	70,49,15,327	19.10	15.70	12,98,51,333
March-17	19.85	16.95	1,12,94,05,585	19.85	16.90	20,55,86,981

ix) Performance of share price of the Company in comparison with broad-based indices

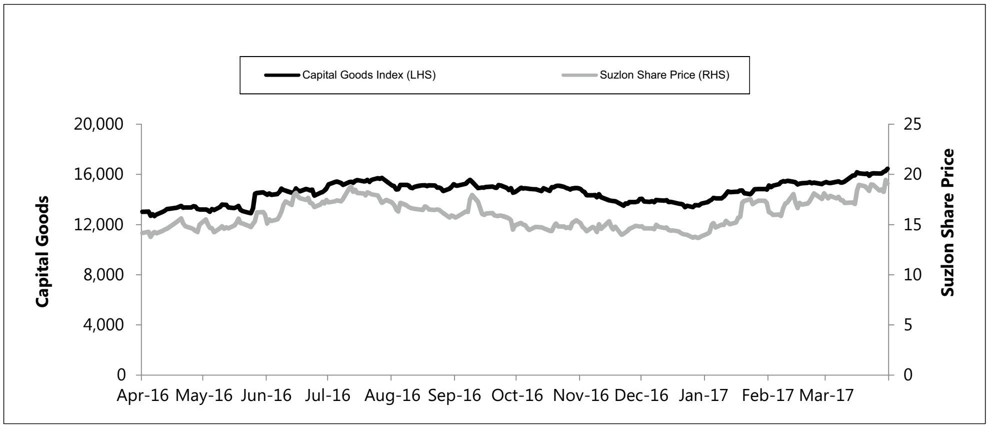
a) Comparison of the Company's share price with NSE Nifty



b) **Comparison of the Company's share price with BSE Sensex**



c) **Comparison of the Company's share price with BSE capital goods index**



x) **Registrar and Share Transfer Agents:** Karvy Computershare Private Limited, Unit: Suzlon Energy Limited, Karvy Selenium, Tower B, Plot 31 & 32, Gachibowli, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Hyderabad-500032. Tel: (+91 40) 67162222; Fax: (+91 40) 23001153; Toll Free No. 1800-3454-001; Website: www.karvycomputershare.com. Email: einward.ris@karvy.com. Contact person: Mr. Anandan K., Manager and Mr. K. S. Reddy, Asst. General Manager.

xi) **Share transfer system:** The shares of the Company are compulsorily traded in dematerialised form. Shares received in physical form are transferred within a period of 15 days from the date of lodgement subject to documents being valid and complete in all respects. In order to expedite the process of share transfer in line with corporate governance requirements, the Company has delegated the power of share transfer to registrar and share transfer agent - Karvy Computershare Private Limited.

All communications regarding change of address, transfer of shares and change of mandate (if the shares are held in physical form) can be addressed to Karvy Computershare Private Limited, Hyderabad, the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent.

xii) **Distribution of shareholding as on March 31, 2017:**

a) **Distribution of shareholding as per nominal value of shares held as on March 31, 2017:**

Nominal value of shares held	No. of shareholders	% to total shareholders	Total no. of shares held	Nominal amount of shares held (Rs)	% to total shares
Up to 5000	8,86,323	91.07	35,36,01,179	70,72,02,358	7.04
5001-10000	42,550	4.37	16,06,63,920	32,13,27,840	3.20
10001-20000	22,269	2.29	16,90,27,715	33,80,55,430	3.36
20001-30000	6,977	0.72	8,80,87,225	17,61,74,450	1.75
30001-40000	3,977	0.41	7,24,14,891	14,48,29,782	1.44
40001-50000	2,343	0.24	5,44,63,993	10,89,27,986	1.08
50001-100000	4,622	0.47	16,75,71,071	33,51,42,142	3.34
100001 & above	4,145	0.43	3,95,85,68,956	7,91,71,37,912	78.79
Total	**9,73,206**	**100.00**	**5,02,43,98,950**	**10,04,87,97,900**	**100.00**

b) **Shareholding pattern as on March 31, 2017:**

Category of shareholders	No. of shares of Rs 2 each	% of total shares
Promoters	1,05,27,84,456	20.95
Foreign Portfolio Investors	58,55,90,183	11.66
Non-resident Indians/Overseas Corporate Bodies/Foreign Nationals	7,33,97,848	1.46
Mutual Funds, Financial Institutions, NBFCs, Insurance Co. and Banks	39,35,69,630	7.83
Private Corporate Bodies/Trusts/Clearing Members	1,17,11,62,478	23.31
Resident Indians / HUFs	1,73,68,98,355	34.57
GDRs	1,09,96,000	0.22
Total	**5,02,43,98,950**	**100.00**

xiii) **Dematerialisation of shares:** The equity shares of the Company are compulsorily traded in dematerialised form and are available for trading under National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL). The International Security Identification Number (ISIN) of the Company under Depository System is INE040H01021. Number of shares held in dematerialised and physical mode as on March 31, 2017 are noted below:

Particulars	No. of shares of Rs 2 each	% of total shares
Shares held in dematerialised form with NSDL	4,26,61,39,372	84.91
Shares held in dematerialised form with CDSL	75,81,88,252	15.09
Shares held in physical form	71,326	0.00
Total	**5,02,43,98,950**	**100.00**

xiv) **Outstanding GDRs or any other convertible instruments, conversion date and likely impact on equity:**

a) **Global Depository Receipts (GDRs):** The outstanding GDRs as on March 31, 2017 are 27,49,000 representing 1,09,96,000 equity shares of Rs.2/- each. Each GDR represents four underlying equity shares in the Company.

b) **Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs):** The details have been provided in the Directors' Report forming part of this Annual Report. The shares to be allotted on conversion of the FCCBs will aggregate to ~11.67% of the post conversion equity base of the Company.

xv) **Factory Locations:**

Plot No.H-24 & H-25, M.G. Udyognagar
Indl. Estate, Dabhel, Daman-396210

Plot No.306/1 & 3, Bhimpore, Nani Daman,
Daman-396210

Survey No.42/2 & 3, 54, 1 to 8,
Bhenslore Road, Dunetha, Daman-396210

RS.No.9/1A,9/1B,9/3,9/1C,9/2,10/1,10/3,58/1,
9/4A,9/4B,57/1,57/3,58/2,58/3,58/5,58/6,57/4,
59, Thiruvandralkoil, Opp. Whirlpool India Ltd.,
Pondicherry – 605107

Survey No.588, Paddar, Bhuj-370105

Plot No #02 , Aspen Infrastructure Limited (SEZ),
Annur Road, Karumathampatti,
Coimbatore -641659.

Sr. No: 125, 150, 153, and 154, Village: Ipperu,
Kuderu Mandal, Dist: Anantapur,
Andhra Pradesh – 515711

Plot No.77, 13, Opp.GDDIC, Vanakbara Road,
Village Malala, Diu-362520

Survey No.86/3-4, 87/1-3-4, 88/1-2-3, 89/1-2,
Kadaiya Road, Daman-396210

Plot No. A/4, OIDC, M.G.Udhyog Nagar, Dabhel,
Nani Daman, Daman-396210

Block No. 93, Opp. Gayatri Petroleum,
National Highway No.8,
Village Vadsala-Varnama,
Vadodara-391242

Survey No.282, Chhadvel (Korde), Sakri, Dhule-424305

Rotor Blade Unit, Survey No. 165/317/566, Village Bhoo,
Patwar Circle, Jaisalmer- 345001 Rajasthan.

Survey No. 289/2,290/1/2,296,297, Patwari Halka No. 25,
Village – Borali,Tehsil – Badnawar, Dist- Dhar,
Madhya Pradesh 454660

Rotor Blade unit, Plot # 3,
Aspen Infrastructure Limited (SEZ),
Village: Nadsalu, Padubidri Post, Tal. & Dist.: Udupi - 574 111,
Karnataka, India

Technical Service Centre - Plot No. H-24 & H-25,
M.G. Udyognagar Indl. Estate, Dabhel, Daman – 396210

xvi) **Address for correspondence:** Registered Office: "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, Gujarat, India; Tel.: +91.79.6604 5000; Fax: +91.79.2656 5540; Email: investors@suzlon.com; Website: www.suzlon.com.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Place : Pune
Date : August 11, 2017

Tulsi R.Tanti
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN : 00002283

DECLARATION REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE OF ETHICS

15th May, 2017.

The Board of Directors of
Suzlon Energy Limited,
[CIN: L40100GJ1995PLC025447]
'Suzlon', 5, Shrimali Society,
Near Shri Krishna Complex,
Navrangpura,
Ahmedabad-380009.

Dear Sirs,

Sub.: Declaration regarding compliance with the Code of Ethics of the Company.

Ref.: Regulation 34(3) read with Part D of Schedule V of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

I, J.P.Chalasani, Chief Executive Officer of Suzlon Energy Limited hereby declare that, as of 31st March 2017, the Board Members and Senior Management Personnel have affirmed compliance with the Code of Ethics laid down by the Company.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
For Suzlon Energy Limited

-sd-

J.P.Chalasani,
Chief Executive Officer.
DIN: 00308931.

Independent Auditor's Report on compliance with the conditions of Corporate Governance as per provisions of Chapter IV of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

The Members of Suzlon Energy Limited
Suzlon Energy Limited
"Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society
Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura
Ahmedabad – 380 009

1. The Corporate Governance Report prepared by Suzlon Energy Limited (hereinafter the "Company"), contains details as required by the provisions of Chapter IV of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended ("the Listing Regulations") ('Applicable criteria') with respect to Corporate Governance for the year ended March 31, 2017. This report is required by the Company for annual submission to the Stock exchange and to be sent to the Shareholders of the Company.

Management's Responsibility

2. The preparation of the Corporate Governance Report is the responsibility of the Management of the Company including the preparation and maintenance of all relevant supporting records and documents. This responsibility also includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Corporate Governance Report.

3. The Management along with the Board of Directors are also responsible for ensuring that the Company complies with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in the Listing Regulations, issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India.

Auditor's Responsibility

4. Pursuant to the requirements of the Listing Regulations, our responsibility is to express a reasonable assurance in the form of an opinion whether the Company has complied with the specific requirements of the Listing Regulations referred to in paragraph 3 above.

5. We conducted our examination of the Corporate Governance Report in accordance with the Guidance Note on Reports or Certificates for Special Purposes and the Guidance Note on Certification of Corporate Governance, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). The Guidance Note on Reports or Certificates for Special Purposes requires that we comply with the ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

6. We have complied with the relevant applicable requirements of the Standard on Quality Control (SQC) 1, Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements.

7. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks associated in compliance of the Corporate Governance Report with the applicable criteria. Summary of key procedures performed include:

   i. Reading and understanding of the information prepared by the Company and included in its Corporate Governance Report;

   ii. Obtained and verified that the composition of the Board of Directors w.r.t executive and non-executive directors has been met throughout the reporting period;

   iii. Obtained and read the minutes of the following committee meetings held during April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017:

      (a) Board of Directors meeting;
      (b) Audit committee;
      (c) Annual General meeting;
      (d) Nomination and remuneration committee;
      (e) Stakeholders Relationship Committee;
      (f) Securities Issue Committee;
      (g) Corporate Social Responsibility Committee;
      (h) Independent directors meeting; and
      (i) Risk management committee;

   iv. Obtained necessary representations and declarations from directors of the Company including the independent directors ; and

   v. Performed necessary inquiries with the management and also obtained necessary specific representations from management.

   The above-mentioned procedures include examining evidence supporting the particulars in the Corporate Governance Report on a test basis. Further, our scope of work under this report did not involve us performing audit tests for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the fairness or accuracy of any of the financial information or the financial statements of the Company taken as a whole.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

8. During the period beginning from April 1, 2016 to August 11, 2016, the board of directors of the Company had 5 independent directors compared to 6 independent directors, however, with appointment of sixth independent director on August 12, 2016, the Company was compliant of Regulation17 of the Listing Regulations.

Qualified Opinion

9. Based on the procedures performed by us as referred in paragraph 7 above, and according to the information and explanations given to us, that except for the matter stated in paragraph 8 above, we are of the opinion that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in the Listing Regulations, during the year ended March 31, 2017.

Other matters and Restriction on Use

10. This report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

11. This report is addressed to and provided to the members of the Company solely for the purpose of enabling it to comply with its obligations under the Listing Regulations with reference to compliance with the relevant regulations of Corporate Governance and should not be used by any other person or for any other purpose. Accordingly, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care or for any other purpose or to any other party to whom it is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing. We have no responsibility to update this report for events and circumstances occurring after the date of this report.

For SNK & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.109176W

per Sanjay Kapadia
Partner

Membership No. : 038292
Place : Mumbai
Date : August 11, 2017

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

per Shyamsundar Pachisia
Partner

Membership No. : 049237
Place : Mumbai
Date : August 11, 2017

BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY REPORT

SUZLON

POWERING A GREENER TOMORROW

BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY REPORT

BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY REPORT
for the financial year ended March 31, 2017

[Pursuant to Regulation 34(2)(f) of Securities
and Exchange Board of India
(Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements)
Regulations, 2015

SECTION A: GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANY

Sr. No.	Particulars	Details
1.	Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the Company	L40100GJ1995PLC025447
2.	Name of the Company	**SUZLON ENERGY LIMITED** (the "Company" or "Suzlon")
3.	Registered Address	"Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009
4.	Website	www.suzlon.com
5.	E-mail id	investors@suzlon.com
6.	Financial year reported	April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017
7.	Sector(s) that the Company is engaged in (industrial activity code-wise)	Manufacture and Sale of Wind Turbine Generators and related components of various capacities (NIC Code – 27101)
8.	List of three key product / services that the Company manufactures (as mentioned in balance sheet)	1. Sale of Wind Turbine Generators and related components of various capacities 2. Operation and Maintenance of Wind Turbine Generators 3. Project Execution and Site Infrastructure Development
9.	Total number of locations where business activity is undertaken by the Company	
a)	Number of international locations (provide details of major 5)	Business spread out in 17 overseas locations. Major markets are USA, Australia, Spain, South Africa and Turkey
b)	Number of national locations	25 Manufacturing and Testing Plants, various site locations spread across in 9 states in India and offices spread across 11 states in India.
10.	Markets served by the Company – local / state / national / international	The Company operates across 6 continents spread out in 18 countries

SECTION B: FINANCIAL DETAILS OF THE COMPANY:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Details as on March 31, 2017
1.	Paid-up Capital (INR)	Rs.1004,87,97,900/- (Rupees One Thousand Four Crores Eighty Seven Lacs Ninety Seven Thousand Nine Hundred Only) divided into 502,43,98,950 (Five Hundred Two Crores Forty Three Lacs Ninety Eight Thousand Nine Hundred Fifty) equity shares of Rs.2/- (Rupees Two Only) each.
2.	Total Turnover (INR)	Rs.9,229.21 Crores
3.	Total Profit after Taxes (INR)	Rs.355.70 Crores
4.	Total spending on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as percentage of profit after tax (%)	Refer annexure to Directors' Report – Annual Report on CSR activities forming part of this Annual Report
5.	List of activities in which expenditure in point 4 has been incurred	Refer annexure to Directors' Report - Annual Report on CSR activities forming part of this Annual Report

SECTION C: OTHER DETAILS:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Details
1.	Does the Company have any Subsidiary Company(ies)	Yes. Refer annexure to Directors Report - Form No. MGT-9 - Extract of Annual Return forming part of this Annual Report
2.	Do the Subsidiary Company(ies) participate in the BR initiatives of the parent company? If yes, then indicate the number of such subsidiary company(ies)	Yes.
3.	Do any other entity(ies) (e.g. suppliers, distributors etc.) that the Company does business with, participate in the BR initiatives of the Company? If yes, then indicate the percentage of such entity(ies) [Less than 30%, 30-60%, more than 60%]	Yes. Few of the customers participate in BR initiatives of the Company which is less than 30%.

SECTION D: BR INFORMATION

1. Details of Directors / Persons responsible for BR:

a) Details of Directors responsible for implementation of the BR policy / policies:

Mr. Vinod R.Tanti, the Wholetime Director & Chief Operating Officer oversees the implementation of BR Initiatives in consultation with various functional heads including the CSR head.

b) Details of the BR Head:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Details
1.	DIN (if applicable)	00002266
2.	Name	Mr. Vinod R.Tanti
3.	Designation	Wholetime Director & Chief Operating Officer
4.	Telephone Number	020-67022000
5.	E-mail id	investors@suzlon.com

2. Principle-wise (as per NVGs) BR Policy / policies :

Principle 1:
Business should conduct and govern themselves with Ethics, Transparency and Accountability

Principle 2
Business should provide goods and services that are safe and contribute to sustainability throughout their life cycle

Principle 3
Business should promote the well-being of all employees

Principle 4
Business should respect the interests of, and be responsive towards all stakeholders, especially those who are disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized

Principle 5
Business should respect and promote human rights

Principle 6
Business should respect, protect and make efforts to restore the environment

Principle 7
Business, when engaged in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a responsible manner

Principle 8
Business should support inclusive growth and equitable development

Principle 9
Business should engage with and provide value to their customers and consumers in a responsible manner

a) Details of compliance (Reply Y/N)

Sr. No.	Questions	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
1.	Do you have a policy for					Yes				
2.	Has the policy being formulated in consultation with the relevant stakeholder					The corporate governance policies have been formulated in consultation with the management of the Company				
3.	Does the policy conform to any national/international standards? If yes, specify (50 words)					Yes These policies are generally compliant with respective principles of NVG guidelines, ILO, OHAS, SDGs, ISOs etc. wherever applicable				
4.	Has the policy being approved by the Board? If yes, has it been signed by MD/ Owner/ CEO/ appropriate Board Director?					The Board has approved the implementation of people policies, namely, code of ethics and ombudsman policy.				
5.	Does the Company have a specified committee of the Board / Director / Official to oversee the implementation of the policy					Yes				
6.	Indicate the link for the policy to be viewed online?					www.suzlon.com				
7.	Has the policy been formally communicated to all relevant internal and external stakeholders?					Yes				
8.	Does the Company have in-house structure to implement the policy / policies?					Yes				
9.	Does the Company have a grievance redressal mechanism related to the policy / policies to address stakeholders' grievance related to the policy / policies?					Yes				
10.	Has the Company carried out independent audit / evaluation of the working of this policy by an internal or external agency?					Yes				

b) If answer to the question at serial number 2(a)(1) against any principle is 'No', please explain why:(Tick up to 2 options):

Sr. No.	Questions	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
1.	The Company has not understood the Principles									
2.	The Company is not at a stage where it finds itself in a position to formulate and implement the policies on specified principles									
3.	The Company does not have financial or manpower resources available for the task					Not Applicable				
4.	It is planned to be done within next 6 (Six) months									
5.	It is planned to be done within next 1 year									
6.	Any other reason (please specify)									

3. **Governance related to BR :**

   a) **Indicate the frequency with which the Board of Directors, Committee of the Board or CEO assess the BR performance of the Company. Within 3 months, 3-6 months, annually, more than 1 year -** The BR performance of the Company is being assessed periodically by the Senior Management and assessing a BR performance is a continuously evolving process.

   b) **Does the Company publish a BR or a Sustainability Report? What is the hyperlink for viewing this report? How frequently it is published?** – No, the Company does not publish a Sustainability Report. The Company is furnishing the Business Responsibility Report from the financial year 2016-17.

SECTION E: PRINCIPLE-WISE PERFORMANCE:

PRINCIPLE 1
Business should conduct and govern themselves with Ethics, Transparency and Accountability

1. Does the policy relating to ethics, bribery and corruption cover only the company? Does it extend to the Group/Joint Ventures/ Suppliers/ Contractors/ NGOs /Others?

   The policy relating to ethics, bribery and corruption covers the Company and its subsidiaries.

2. How many stakeholder complaints have been received in the past financial year and what percentage was satisfactorily resolved by the management? If so, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.

   53 complaints pertaining to ethics, transparency and accountability were received during the financial year under review; 70% were resolved and remaining 30% are under review.

PRINCIPLE 2
Business should provide goods and services that are safe and contribute to sustainability throughout their life cycle

1. List up to 3 of your products or services whose design has incorporated social or environmental concerns, risks and/or opportunities.

   Treatment of scrap of Blades which is made of reinforced fibres is disposed after completion of its useful life.

2. For each such product, provide the following details in respect of resource use (energy, water, raw material etc.) per unit of product (optional): (a) Reduction during sourcing/production/ distribution achieved since the previous year throughout the value chain? (b) Reduction during usage by consumers (energy, water) has been achieved since the previous year?

   The emissions from blade waste disposal were avoided by sending it for co-processing in India. Further, the emissions were also avoided at the co-processor's facility by replacing coal with the blade waste for fuel in their cement kilns. For details please refer to Management Discussion and Analysis Report.

3. Does the company have procedures in place for sustainable sourcing (including transportation)? If yes, what percentage of your inputs was sourced sustainably? Also, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.

   Within supply chain, all vendors and suppliers are screened and only those vendors and suppliers that are compliant with social and environmental standards such as ISO 14001, ISO 19001 OHSAS 18001, as may be applicable, are considered.

4. Has the company taken any steps to procure goods and services from local & small producers, including communities surrounding their place of work? If yes, what steps have been taken to improve their capacity and capability of local and small vendors?

   The Company along with its subsidiaries operates in very remote locations. Hence, the infrastructure facilities for its workforce are created at these locations. Suzlon generally promotes local vendors in the vicinity, to supply necessary goods and services required to manage the infrastructural facilities. It also creates job opportunities for the localities in which it operates.

5. Does the company have a mechanism to recycle products and waste? If yes what is the percentage of recycling of products and waste (separately as <5%, 5-10%, >10%). Also, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.

   Disposal is viewed as the last option in the management of waste. If it is not practical to avoid/ re-use or recycle, the waste is removed from site by a suitably qualified and experienced approved waste contractor / vendor and disposed of to a facility that accepts that specific category of waste. To further ensure compliance with the waste management system, the following measures are carried out:

   - Inspect waste receptacles to check that materials are segregated and recycled as appropriate
   - Inspection of site waste management practices into regular site Health, Safety and Environmental audits.

PRINCIPLE 3
Business should promote the wellbeing of all employees

1. Please indicate the total number of employees as at the end of the year:

   The Company has 2,596 permanent employees as at the end of the financial year under review.

2. Please indicate the total number of employees hired on temporary/contractual/casual basis as at the end of the year:

   The Company has 5,230 employees hired on temporary / contractual / casual basis as at the end of the financial year under review.

3. Please indicate the number of permanent women employees as at the end of the year:

   The Company has 146 permanent women employees as at the end of the year under review.

4. Please indicate the Number of permanent employees with disabilities as at the end of the year:

   2 (based on self-declaration)

5. Do you have an employee association that is recognised by management:

   Yes

6. What percentage of your permanent employees are members of this recognized employee association as at the end of the year?

   16.06%

7. Please indicate the number of complaints relating to child labour, forced labour, involuntary labour, sexual harassment in the last financial year and pending, as on the end of the financial year.

Category	No of complaints filed during the financial year	No of complaints pending as on end of the financial year
Child labour/forced labour/involuntary labour	Nil	Nil
Sexual harassment	1	Nil
Discriminatory employment	Nil	Nil

8 What percentage of your under mentioned employees were given safety and skill up-gradation training in the last year:

   (a) Permanent Employees; (b) Permanent Women Employees: (c) Casual / Temporary / Contractual Employees; (d) Employees with disabilities

   Training has been given to all employees, as the case may be, who are engaged in safety relevant roles or tasks. The Company imparts induction training for all new joinees at regular intervals. Similarly, all eligible contract workforce who are engaged in safety relevant roles or tasks are also covered under the Company's training program. Personnel with disability are not hired for safety critical jobs.

PRINCIPLE 4
Business should respect the interests of, and be responsive towards all stakeholders, especially those who are disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized

1. Has the company mapped its internal and external stakeholders?

   Yes.

2. Out of the above, has the company identified the disadvantaged, vulnerable & marginalized stakeholders?

   Yes

3. Are there any special initiatives taken by the company to engage with the disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized stakeholders. If so, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.

   CSR initiatives at Suzlon are taken up to engage with disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized stakeholders in its immediate neighbourhood, villages where the wind farms and factories are located. The initiatives include, but are not limited to the following:

   - Healthcare and sanitation under its human capital program
   - Education and skill development under its human capital program
   - Women empowerment and social inclusion under its social capital program
   - Environment and ecology under its natural capital program
   - Sports development under its human capital program
   - Rural development since all the above are carried out in the rural neighbourhoods of Suzlon

PRINCIPLE 5
Business should respect and promote human rights

1. Does the policy of the company on human rights cover only the company? Does it extend to the Group/ Joint Ventures/ Suppliers/ Contractors/ NGOs/ Others?

   The policy relating to human rights covers the Company and its subsidiaries.

2. How many stakeholder complaints have been received in the past financial year and what percent was satisfactorily resolved by the management?

   The Company has not received any complaints pertaining to human rights during the financial year under review.

PRINCIPLE 6
Business should respect, protect and make efforts to restore the environment

1. Does the policy related to Principle 6 cover only the company? Does it extend to the Group/Joint Ventures/Suppliers/Contractors/NGOs/others.

   The policy relating to Principle 6 covers the Company and its subsidiaries.

2. Does the company have strategies/ initiatives to address global environmental issues such as climate change, global warming, etc? If yes, please give hyperlink for webpage etc.

   Yes, please refer to Company's website (www.suzlon.com) for initiatives taken by the Company to address global environmental issues such as climate change, global warming etc.

3. Does the company identify and assess potential environmental risks?

   Yes

4. Does the company have any project related to Clean Development Mechanism? If so, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so. Also, if Yes, whether any environmental compliance report is filed?

   No. However, the Company assists and provides necessary services to its customers in their projects related to Clean Development Mechanism.

5. Has the company undertaken any other initiatives on – clean technology, energy efficiency, renewable energy, etc. Y/N. If yes, please give hyperlink for web page etc.

   As the Company and its subsidiaries are in the business of selling and installing wind turbine generators and related equipment, it is very active in promoting renewable sources of energy and supporting conservation. The Company concentrates on reengineering of process to facilitate optimum utilisation of energy. The Company has further embarked in the renewable sector by venturing into the solar space.

   The Company's corporate headquarters in Pune, India named 'ONE EARTH' is an environment-friendly campus, with minimal carbon footprint on the surrounding environment. The campus has been awarded the coveted LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Platinum rating and GRIHA (Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment) green building certifications for its approach towards sustainability and green practices towards infrastructure. The Company continues its efforts to reduce and optimise the use of energy consumption at its corporate headquarter and at its manufacturing facilities by installing hi-tech energy monitoring and conservation systems to monitor usage, minimise wastage and increase overall efficiency at every stage of power consumption. The Company is also emphasising to utilise maximum natural sources of energy instead of using electricity.

6. Are the Emissions/Waste generated by the company within the permissible limits given by CPCB/SPCB for the financial year being reported?

   Yes. All operations are undertaken with formal approval of CPCB/SPCB agencies as relevant.

7. Number of show cause/ legal notices received from CPCB/SPCB which are pending (i.e. not resolved to satisfaction) as on end of financial year.

   NIL.

PRINCIPLE 7
Business, when engaged in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a responsible manner

1. Is your company a member of any trade and chamber or association? If Yes, Name only those major ones that your business deals with:

Sr. No.	Particulars
(a)	The Indian Wind Turbines Manufacturers Association (IWTMA)
(b)	Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
(c)	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI)
(d)	American Wind Energy Association (AWEA)

Sr. No.	Particulars
(e)	The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM)
(f)	European Wind Energy Association (EWEA)
(g)	World Economic Forum (WEF)
(h)	Indian Wind Energy Association (INWEA)
(i)	Indian Wind Power Association (IWPA)

2. Have you advocated/lobbied through above associations for the advancement or improvement of public good? Yes/No; if yes specify the broad areas (drop box: Governance and Administration, Economic Reforms, Inclusive Development Policies, Energy security, Water, Food Security, Sustainable Business Principles, Others)

   The Company, being a member of various industry associations, has been raising concerns at appropriate forums for the improvement of public good.

PRINCIPLE 8
Business should support inclusive growth and equitable development

1. Does the company have specified programmes/ initiatives/ projects in pursuit of the policy related to Principle 8? If yes details thereof.

   Yes, Suzlon has a multi-pronged approach to CSR implementation. CSR is categorized in three components.

   - Transformative CSR: All programs designed towards promoting responsible citizenship – at corporate as well as individual level – are transformative CSR programs. Integrating CSR perspective in business functions, cultivating responsible behavior amongst employees are important aspects of transformative CSR. At employee level, activities to enhance environmental and social awareness are organized. Employee giving (cash contributions) and employee volunteering (time contribution) are part of these activities.
   - Proactive CSR: All programs that have outcomes beyond the business boundaries and contribute to the sustainability of the planet are proactive CSR programs. Proactive programs include initiatives such as disaster response, national and international cooperation for internships to help young minds serve the planet.
   - Responsive CSR: Suzlon believes that it has responsibility to enhance financial, natural, social, human and physical resources around its operating area. Suzlon has developed a sustainability framework which forms the basis of its responsive programs. All programs which respond to the neighbourhood needs and to offset the social/ environmental impact of the business are responsive CSR.

   For initiatives undertaken by Suzlon refer to Principle 4 of this Report.

2. Are the programmes/projects undertaken through in-house team/ own foundation/ external NGO/ government structures/ any other organization?

   Suzlon Foundation established in 2007 under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013) is the implementing arm of Suzlon's CSR. Suzlon Foundation implements the program directly or by engaging credible local NGO partners.

3. Have you done any impact assessment of your initiative?

   Yes, the impact assessment of the initiatives taken by the Company is being done internally.

4. What is your company's direct contribution to community development projects; Amount in INR and the details of the projects undertaken?

   For details, refer annexure to Directors Report – Annual Report on CSR activities forming part of this Annual Report.

5. Have you taken steps to ensure that this community development initiative is successfully adopted by the community? Please explain in 50 words, or so.

   Suzlon believes in sustainability of initiatives and uses the empowerment approach to community development. The strategies used are as follows:

   - All community development initiatives are based on the basic needs of the local population
   - There is an emphasis on building the capacity of the locals
   - There are no free programs. Community is encouraged to participate by volunteering with labour and/or with funds and with complete involvement in the planning, implementation and monitoring

- Local knowledge is used in planning and implementation
- Working through Village Development Committees (VDCs) creates ownership and makes the program sustainable
- Emphasis is on not to create parallel service but to augment existing government services
- Linking to a sustainable source – for example, link to Krishi Vigyan Kendra for improved agricultural inputs – to make the management practices sustainable
- Involving multiple stakeholders in planning and implementation to get a holistic long term perspective
- Empowering the VDCs/Self Help Group (SHG) members so that sustainable decision making and actions are initiated
- Plans are afoot to create a corpus for local institutions when they are mature so that sustainability is achieved in the real sense of the word beyond the life of the CSR projects

PRINCIPLE 9
Business should engage with and provide value to their customers and consumers in a responsible manner

1. What percentage of customer complaints/ consumer cases are pending as on the end of financial year.

   10.46% of customer complaints are pending to be resolved at the end of the financial year under review.

2. Does the company display product information on the product label, over and above what is mandated as per local laws? Yes/ No/ N.A. /Remarks (additional information):

   Yes

3. Is there any case filed by any stakeholder against the company regarding unfair trade practices, irresponsible advertising and/or anti-competitive behaviour during the last five years and pending as on end of financial year. If so, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.:

   None

4. Did your company carry out any consumer survey/ consumer satisfaction trends?

   Yes

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Tulsi R.Tanti,
Chairman &
Managing Director
DIN: 00002283

Place: Pune
Date: August 11, 2017

STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Suzlon Energy Limited

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Suzlon Energy Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, in which are incorporated the returns for the year ended on that date audited by the branch auditor of the Company's branch at Germany and also the financial information of Suzlon Wind International Limited ('SWIL'), SE Blades Limited ('SEBL'), SE Electricals Limited ('SEEL') [SWIL, SEBL and SEEL together referred to as merged entities] and tower business of Suzlon Structures Limited ('tower business'), for the year ended on that date, consequent to obtaining necessary regulatory approvals for their merger into the Company (hereinafter reference to the Company includes merged entities and tower business) with effect from January 1, 2016 in case of merged entities and for demerger with effect from April 1, 2016 in case of tower business (hereinafter referred to as 'the standalone Ind AS financial statements'). This report is issued in supersession of our earlier report dated May 19, 2017, to the extent of matters stated in emphasis of matters paragraph 7 below.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("the Rules"). This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone 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

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone 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 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

6. We draw attention to Note 6 of accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements, in relation to accounting of financial guarantee provided by the Company (along with its three Indian subsidiaries and a jointly controlled entity) in respect of borrowing availed by one of its subsidiary based in The Netherlands and disclosure of the same as contingent liability as more fully described therein. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

7. We draw attention to Note 5 of the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements. The standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2017 were earlier approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 19, 2017. Those standalone Ind AS financial statements have been revised by the Company so as to give effect to the composite schemes of amalgamation and arrangement for merger under Sections 391 to 394 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and Companies Act, 2013, of SWIL, SEBL and SEEL (wholly owned subsidiaries) and for demerger of tower business of Suzlon Structures Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary, now known as Suzlon Global Services Limited), into the Company, consequent to obtaining approvals from Honourable National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmedabad Bench vide its order dated May 31, 2017, filed by the Company with the Registrar of Companies, Gujarat on June 1, 2017, with effect from

appointed dates, January 1, 2016 for the merger and April 1, 2016 for the demerger. As a result, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements have been revised by the Company to give effect to the said composite schemes of amalgamation and arrangement. Accordingly, we are issuing this revised report, on the revised standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2017 in supersession of the original report dated May 19, 2017, which hereby stands withdrawn. Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

8. We draw attention to Note 7 of the accompanying standalone IndAS financial statements, whereby the Company has recognised goodwill on amalgamation aggregating to Rs. 1,059.80 Crore and amortised the same in accordance with the composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement approved by the National Company Law Tribunal. This accounting treatment is different from that prescribed under Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS) 103 – Business Combinations in case of common control business combinations as is more fully described in the aforesaid note. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

9. As required by the Companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure 1 a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

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

    (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;

    (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit has been received from branch not visited by us;

    (c) The report on the accounts of the branch office of the Company audited under section 143 (8) of the Act by branch auditor has been sent to us and has been properly dealt by us in preparing this report;

    (d) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account and with the return received from branch not visited by us;

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

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

    (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report dated August 11, 2017 in "Annexure 2" to this report;

    (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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 42 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements;

        ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts – Refer Note 24 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements;

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

        iv. The Company has provided requisite disclosures in Note 19 (a) to these financial statements as to the holding of Specified Bank Notes on November 8, 2016 and December 30, 2016 as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from November 8, 2016 to December 30, 2016. Based on our audit procedures and relying on the management representation regarding the holding and nature of cash transactions, including Specified Bank Notes, we report that these disclosures are in accordance with the books of accounts maintained by the Company and as produced to us by the Management.

Other Matter

11. We did not audit the financial statements and other financial information of a branch included in the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company whose financial statements and other financial information reflect total assets of Rs. 32.87 Crore as at March 31, 2017, total revenues of Rs. Nil and loss before tax of Rs 5.90 Crore for the year ended on that date. The financial statements and other financial information of this branch has been audited by the branch auditor whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of this branch, is based solely on the report of such branch auditor. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

For SNK & CO.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 109176W

per Sanjay Kapadia
Partner
Membership No.: 038292

Place : Mumbai
Date : August 11, 2017

For S. R. Batliboi & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 301003E/E300005

per Shyamsundar Pachisia
Partner
Membership No.: 049237

Place : Mumbai
Date : August 11, 2017

Annexure 1 - Annexure referred to in paragraph 9 of our report of even date under heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements"

Re: Suzlon Energy Limited

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

(b) All property, plant and equipment / fixed assets have not been physically verified by the management during the year but there is a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to information and explanations given by the management, the title deeds of immovable properties included in property, plant and equipment / fixed assets are held in the name of the company, except for one factory building for which the Company has obtained approval for local panchayat and it is in the process of obtaining the approval from the local town planning authority.

(ii) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.

(iii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, 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. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not advanced loans to directors / to a company in which the Director is interested to which provisions of section 185 of the Companies Act 2013 apply and hence not commented upon. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, provisions of section 186 of the Companies Act 2013 in respect of loans and advances given, investments made and, guarantees, and securities given have been complied with by the company.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(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 section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the manufacture or service of wind turbine generators, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.

(vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, wealth-tax, service tax, sales-tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) According to the records of the Company, the dues outstanding of income-tax, sales-tax, wealth-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise , value added tax and cess on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the Statute	Nature of dues	Amount (in Rs. Crore)**	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Customs Act 1962	Customs duty	0.72	2008-09, 2012-13 to 2014-15	CESTAT
Customs Act 1962	Customs duty	0.31	2012-13,	Commissioner of Customs (Appeals)
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	82.18	1999-2000 to 2000-03, 2007-08 to 2011-12	CESTAT
Tamil Nadu Value Added Tax Act 2006	Value added tax	0.04	2015-16	Joint Commissioner (Appeals)
Maharashtra Value Added Tax Act, 2002	Value added tax	0.08	2010-11	Joint Commissioner (Appeals)
Andhra Pradesh Value Added Tax Act, 2005	Value added tax	0.00*	2015-16	Deputy Commissioner (Appeals)
Karnataka Value Added Tax Act, 2003	Value added tax	0.55	2008-09	Karnataka Appellate Tribunal
Gujarat Value Added Tax Act, 2003	Value added tax	1.85	2006-07 and 2007-08	Joint Commissioner (Appeals)

* amount less than Rs. 0.01 Crore

** amount deposited under protest Rs. 0.19 Crores

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

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

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

(xi) Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that the managerial remuneration has been paid / provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

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

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

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

Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that out of the amounts of Rs. 1,800 Crore raised by the Company through private placement of equity shares during the year ended March 31, 2016, an amount of Rs. 405 Crore was available with the company as part of its treasury balances and was pending utilization as on March 31, 2017.

(xv) Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in Section 192 of the Act.

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

For SNK & CO.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 109176W

per Sanjay Kapadia
Partner
Membership No.: 038292

Place : Mumbai
Date : August 11, 2017

For S. R. Batliboi & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 301003E/E300005

per Shyamsundar Pachisia
Partner
Membership No.: 049237

Place : Mumbai
Date : August 11, 2017

Annexure 2: Annexure referred to in paragraph 10 (g) of our Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Revised standalone Ind AS financial statements of Suzlon Energy Limited

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

1. We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Suzlon Energy Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent 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 over financial reporting was 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 internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2017, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

Other Matter

9. Our report under Section 143(3) (i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company, insofar as it relates to the branch in Germany, which is one of the branch outside India is based solely on the report of such branch auditor. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

For SNK & CO.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 109176W

per Sanjay Kapadia
Partner
Membership No.: 38292

Place : Mumbai
Date : August 11, 2017

For S. R. Batliboi & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 301003E/E300005

per Shyamsundar Pachisia
Partner
Membership No.: 049237

Place : Mumbai
Date : August 11, 2017

Balance sheet as at March 31, 2017

All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Assets				
Non-current assets				
(i) Property, plant and equipment	8	926.15	680.43	467.32
(ii) Capital work-in-progress	10	72.73	176.99	19.83
(iii) Investment property	11	34.14	33.37	36.59
(iv) Goodwill	9	643.36	814.92	-
(v) Intangible assets	9	185.88	250.86	83.84
(vi) Intangible assets under development	12	55.53	1.55	-
(vii) Financial assets				
(a) Investments	13	3,166.77	2,412.37	2,605.97
(b) Trade receivables	14	34.64	78.11	-
(c) Loans	15	1,129.24	645.94	1,472.34
(d) Other financial assets	16	620.46	675.99	433.57
(viii) Other non-current assets	17	31.71	33.72	32.92
		6,900.61	**5,804.25**	**5,152.38**
Current assets				
(i) Inventories	18	2,275.87	1,331.59	610.92
(ii) Financial assets				
(a) Investments	13	481.10	306.80	250.12
(b) Trade receivables	14	2,306.88	1,880.67	1,564.55
(c) Cash and cash equivalents	19	153.38	94.21	67.47
(d) Loans	15	1,786.63	1,348.65	3,431.44
(e) Other financial assets	16	103.23	1,305.53	4,649.42
(iii) Current tax assets, net		15.39	13.22	7.59
(iv) Other current assets	17	202.94	207.24	38.40
		7,325.42	**6,487.91**	**10,619.91**
Total assets		**14,226.03**	**12,292.16**	**15,772.29**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
(i) Equity share capital	20	1,004.88	1,004.10	741.54
(ii) Other equity	21	17.59	(399.58)	(762.16)
		1,022.47	**604.52**	**(20.62)**
Non-current liabilities				
(i) Financial liabilities				
(a) Borrowings	22	4,038.54	4,287.30	5,584.26
(b) Other financial liabilities	23	201.59	106.30	35.50
(ii) Provisions	24	58.27	121.13	97.54
(iii) Other non-current liabilities	25	40.02	22.41	17.34
		4,338.42	**4,537.14**	**5,734.64**
Current liabilities				
(i) Financial liabilities				
(a) Borrowings	22	1,975.70	1,697.19	3,427.96
(b) Trade payables	26	4,654.64	3,321.18	2,861.06
(c) Other financial liabilities	23	678.76	687.76	2,539.64
(ii) Other current liabilities				
(a) Due to customers		16.64	39.61	7.44
(b) Other current liabilities	25	852.48	1,007.27	787.39
(iii) Provisions	24	686.92	397.49	434.78
		8,865.14	**7,150.50**	**10,058.27**
Total equity and liabilities		**14,226.03**	**12,292.16**	**15,772.29**
Summary of significant accounting policies	**2.3**			

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

As per our report of even date

For SNK & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration
Number: 109176W

per Sanjay Kapadia
Partner
Membership No.: 038292

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 11, 2017

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

per Shyamsundar Pachisia
Partner
Membership No.: 049237

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 11, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Suzlon Energy Limited

Tulsi R. Tanti
Chairman and
Managing Director
DIN: 00002283

Vinod R. Tanti
Whole Time Director and
Chief Operating Officer
DIN: 00002266

Hemal A.Kanuga
Company Secretary
Membership No.: F4126

Sanjay Baweja
Chief Financial Officer
ICAI Membership No.: 085776

Place: Pune
Date: August 11, 2017

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2017

All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Income			
Revenue from operations	27	9,229.21	5,913.03
Other operating income		16.47	29.29
Other income	28	400.97	535.27
		9,646.65	**6,477.59**
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials and components consumed	29	5,873.44	3,626.54
Purchases of stock-in-trade	29	491.99	30.66
Changes in inventories of finished goods,work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	29	(823.57)	36.89
Employee benefits expense	30	415.19	246.01
Depreciation and amortisation expense	31	413.99	420.50
Finance costs	32	930.71	776.01
Other expenses	33	1,453.47	1,163.24
		8,755.22	**6,299.85**
Profit before exceptional items and tax		**891.43**	**177.74**
Exceptional items	34	535.78	(187.25)
Profit before tax		**355.65**	**364.99**
Tax expense			
Current tax	35	-	0.07
Earlier year taxes		(0.05)	-
Deferred tax		-	(12.61)
Profit after tax		**355.70**	**377.53**
Other comprehensive income			
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurements of the defined benefit plans	36	(9.94)	(1.07)
Income tax effect on the above		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(9.94)**	**(1.07)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**345.76**	**376.46**
Earnings per share:	**37**		
- Basic earnings per share [Nominal value of share Rs 2 (Rs 2)]		0.71	0.79
- Diluted earnings per share [Nominal value of share Rs 2 (Rs 2)]		0.71	0.77
Summary of significant accounting policies	**2.3**		

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

As per our report of even date

For SNK & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration
Number: 109176W

per Sanjay Kapadia
Partner
Membership No.: 038292

Place: Mumbai
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Company Secretary
Membership No.: F4126

Sanjay Baweja
Chief Financial Officer
ICAI Membership No.: 085776

Place: Pune
Date: August 11, 2017

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2017

All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated

a. Equity share capital

Equity shares of Rs 2 each, subscribed and fully paid	**No. in Crore**	**Rs in Crore**
At April 1, 2015	**370.77**	**741.54**
Issue of share capital (refer Note 20)	131.28	262.56
At March 31, 2016	**502.05**	**1,004.10**
Issue of share capital (refer Note 20)	0.39	0.78
At March 31, 2017	**502.44**	**1,004.88**

b. Other equity

	Share application money pending allotment	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Reserves and surplus							Total
			Capital reserve	Capital redemption reserve	General reserve	Securities premium	Share option outstanding account	Foreign currency monetary item translation difference account	Retained earnings	
As at April 1, 2015	**1,800.00**	**28.50**	**23.30**	**15.00**	**852.77**	**6,840.80**	**35.37**	**(83.06)**	**(10,274.84)**	**(762.16)**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	377.53	377.53
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.07)	(1.07)
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**376.46**	**376.46**
Preferential allotment	(1,800.00)	-	-	-	-	1,600.00	-	-	-	(200.00)
Conversion of FCCB's	-	-	-	-	-	421.02	-	-	-	421.02
Share issue expenses	-	-	-	-	-	(17.37)	-	-	-	(17.37)
Options cancelled during the year	-	-	-	-	0.22	-	(0.22)	-	-	-
Share based payment (refer Note 38)	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.18	-	-	18.18
Addition due to merger (refer Note 46)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(181.04)	(181.04)
(Gain) / amortisation on long term foreign currency monetary items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(54.67)	-	(54.67)
As at March 31, 2016	**-**	**28.50**	**23.30**	**15.00**	**852.99**	**8,844.45**	**53.33**	**(137.73)**	**(10,079.42)**	**(399.58)**
As at April 1, 2016	**-**	**28.50**	**23.30**	**15.00**	**852.99**	**8,844.45**	**53.33**	**(137.73)**	**(10,079.42)**	**(399.58)**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	355.70	355.70
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9.94)	(9.94)
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**345.76**	**345.76**
Conversion of FCCB's	-	-	-	-	-	5.24	-	-	-	5.24
Options cancelled during the year	-	-	-	-	0.51	-	(0.51)	-	-	-
Share based payment (refer Note 38)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.24	-	-	2.24
(Gain) / amortisation on long term foreign currency monetary items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72.10	-	72.10
De-recognition of security premium on FCCB	-	-	-	-	-	(8.17)	-	-	-	(8.17)
As at March 31, 2017	**-**	**28.50**	**23.30**	**15.00**	**853.50**	**8,841.52**	**55.06**	**(65.63)**	**(9,733.66)**	**17.5**

a) Refer Note 21 for nature and purpose of reserves

Summary of significant accounting policies	**2.3**

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Suzlon Energy Limited

For SNK & Co. Chartered Accountants ICAI Firm Registration Number: 109176W	For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005	Tulsi R. Tanti Chairman and Managing Director DIN: 00002283	Vinod R. Tanti Whole Time Director and Chief Operating Officer DIN: 00002266
per Sanjay Kapadia Partner Membership No.: 038292	per Shyamsundar Pachisia Partner Membership No.: 049237	Hemal A.Kanuga Company Secretary Membership No.: F4126	Sanjay Baweja Chief Financial Officer ICAI Membership No.: 085776
Place: Mumbai Date: August 11, 2017	Place: Mumbai Date: August 11, 2017	Place: Pune Date: August 11, 2017	

Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2017

All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated

Particulars		March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		**355.65**	**364.99**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation		413.99	420.50
Exceptional items		535.78	(187.25)
Loss on property, plant and equipments sold / discarded, net		0.79	0.40
Finance income		(379.31)	(502.73)
Interest expenses, other borrowing cost		805.71	689.87
Profit on sale of mutual funds		(21.66)	(32.53)
Operation, maintenance and warranty expenditure		198.78	149.94
Liquidated damages expenditure		150.01	76.64
Performance guarantee expenditure		59.91	77.76
Loss on sale of investment		0.00*	-
Bad debts written off		-	21.06
Provision for doubtful debts and advances		14.08	19.46
Reversal of impairment on investment		-	(0.02)
Exchange differences, net		45.86	63.99
Employee share-based payment expense		2.24	18.19
Operating profit before working capital changes		**2,181.83**	**1,180.27**
Movements in working capital			
(Increase) / decrease in loans, financial assets and other assets		754.27	1,342.91
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivable		(438.84)	(279.03)
(Increase) / decrease in inventories		(874.71)	(512.38)
(Decrease) / increase in other liabilities, financial liabilities and provisions		1,190.04	(194.70)
Cash generated from operating activities		**2,812.59**	**1,537.07**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		(4.32)	18.02
Net cash generated from operating activities	**A**	**2,808.27**	**1,555.09**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Payments for purchase of property, plant and equipments including capital work-in-progress and capital advances		(357.36)	(472.67)
Investment in subsidiaries / jointly controlled entities		(720.03)	(1,764.66)
Proceeds from buyback of shares by subsidiary (refer Note 10)		-	930.79
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipments		1.36	1.46
Proceeds from sale of stake in subsidiary / jointly controlled entities		8.55	18.94
Proceeds from redemption of shares by subsidiary (refer Note 10)		-	200.00
Purchase / (proceeds from sale) of mutual fund (refer Note 10)		(192.41)	158.70
Inter-corporate deposits repaid / (granted)		(1,059.26)	3,059.90
Interest received		465.05	22.24
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities	**B**	**(1,854.10)**	**2,154.70**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of share capital including premium		-	1,800.00
Share issue expenses		-	(17.37)
Repayment of long-term borrowings		(437.56)	(2,832.28)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		6.13	50.00
Proceeds / (repayment) from short term-borrowings, net		193.29	(1,989.12)
Dividend paid		-	(0.10)
Finance cost paid		(659.57)	(695.93)
Net cash used in financing activities	**C**	**(897.71)**	**(3,684.80)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**A+B+C**	**56.46**	**24.99**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		94.21	67.47
Add : Addition due to merger (refer Note 46)		2.71	1.75
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year		**153.38**	**94.21**

Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2017

All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated

Components of cash and cash equivalents	**As at March 31, 2017**	**As at March 31, 2016**
Cash on hand	0.23	0.24
Balance with banks	153.15	93.97
	153.38	**94.21**
*Less than Rs 0.01 Crore		

Summary of significant accounting policies **2.3**

Notes

1 The figures in brackets represent outflows.

2 Previous period's figures have been regrouped / reclassified, wherever necessary to confirm to current year presentation.

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

As per our report of even date

For SNK & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration
Number: 109176W

per Sanjay Kapadia
Partner
Membership No.: 038292

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 11, 2017

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

per Shyamsundar Pachisia
Partner
Membership No.: 049237

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 11, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Suzlon Energy Limited

Tulsi R. Tanti
Chairman and
Managing Director
DIN: 00002283

Vinod R. Tanti
Whole Time Director and
Chief Operating Officer
DIN: 00002266

Hemal A.Kanuga
Company Secretary
Membership No.: F4126

Sanjay Baweja
Chief Financial Officer
ICAI Membership No.: 085776

Place: Pune
Date: August 11, 2017

1. Company information

Suzlon Energy Limited ('SEL' or 'the Company') having CIN: L40100GJ1995PLC025447 is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. Its shares are listed on two recognised stock exchanges in India. The registered office of the Company is located at "Suzlon", 5 Shrimali Society, Near Shree Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad – 380 009, India. The principal place of business is its headquarters located at One Earth, Hadapsar, Pune – 411 028, India.

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of manufacturing of wind turbine generators ('WTGs') and related components of various capacities.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on August 11, 2017, refer Note 5 for details related to updation in financial statement approved by the directors on May 19, 2017.

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("the Rules").

For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP or 'IGAAP'). These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017 are the first financial of the Company that have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Refer to Note 4 for information on how the Company adopted Ind AS.

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

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

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all values are rounded to the nearest Crore (INR 0,000,000) up to two decimals, except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Recent accounting developments

Standards issued but not yet effective

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2017 and has amended the following standards:

Amendment to Ind AS 7: Statement of cash flows

The amendments to Ind AS 7 requires an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. On initial application of the amendment, entities are not required to provide comparative information for preceding periods. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2017. Application of this amendments will not have any recognition and measurement impact. However, it will require additional disclosure in the financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 102: Share-based payment

The amendment to Ind AS 102 provides specific guidance to measurement of cash-settled awards, modification of cash-settled awards and awards that include a net settlement feature in respect of withholding taxes. Since the Company does not have cash settled awards or awards with net settlement features, this amendment does not have any effect on the financial statements of the Company.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b. Foreign currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency monetary items are retranslated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

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

In accordance with Ind AS 101 provisions related to first time adoption, the Company has elected to continue with the policy of accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements prepared as per IGAAP for the year ended March 31, 2016. Accordingly, exchange differences arising on other long-term foreign currency monetary items (existing as at March 31, 2016) are accumulated in the "Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account" and amortised over the remaining life of the concerned monetary item. It is presented as a part of "Other Equity".

c. Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

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

- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The company management determines the policies and procedures for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurement. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by company management. The management decodes after discussion with external valuers, about valuation technique and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the Company's management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Company, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (refer Note 47)
- Investment properties (refer Note 2.3 (h))
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (refer Note 2.3(p))

d. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and that the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria, i.e., whether it has exposure to the significant risks and rewards associated with the sale of goods or the rendering of services, in order to determine if it is acting as a principal or as an agent.

Revenue is recognised, net of trade discounts, sales tax, service tax, VAT or other taxes, as applicable.

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the significant risks and rewards in respect of ownership of goods have been transferred to the buyer as per the terms of the respective sales order. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances and discounts.

Contracts to deliver wind power systems (turnkey and projects involving installation and / or commissioning apart from supply) are classified as construction contracts and the revenue from them is recognised based on the stage of completion of the individual contract using the percentage completion method, provided the order outcome as well as expected total costs can be reliably estimated. Where the profit from a contract cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is only recognised equalling the expenses incurred to the extent that it is probable that the expenses will be recovered.

Due from customers, if any, are measured at the selling price of the work performed based on the stage of completion less interim billing and expected losses. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion that the contract expenses incurred to date bear to the estimated total contract expenses. The value of components is recognised in 'Contracts in progress' upon dispatch of the complete set of components which are specifically identified for a customer and are within the scope of contract, or on completion of relevant milestones, depending on the type of contracts. Where it is probable that total contract expenses will exceed total revenues from a contract, the expected loss is recognised immediately as an expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Where the selling price of a contract cannot be estimated reliably, the selling price is measured only on the expenses incurred to the extent that it is probable that these expenses will be recovered. Prepayments from customers are recognised as liabilities. A contract in progress for which the selling price of the work performed exceeds interim billings and expected losses is recognised as an asset. Contracts in progress for which interim billings and expected losses exceed the selling price are recognised as a liability. Expenses relating to sales work and the winning of contracts are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Operation and maintenance income

Revenues from operation and maintenance contracts are recognised pro-rata over the period of the contract and when services are rendered.

Power evacuation infrastructure facilities

Revenue from power evacuation infrastructure facilities is recognised upon commissioning and electrical installation of the Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) to the said facilities followed by approval for commissioning of WTG from the concerned authorities.

Land revenue

Revenue from land lease activity is recognised upon the transfer of leasehold rights to the customers. Revenue from sale of land / right to sale land is recognised when significant risks and rewards in respect of title of land are transferred to the customers as per the terms of the respective sales order. Revenue from land development is recognised upon rendering of the service as per the terms of the respective sales order.

Sale of services

Revenue from sale of services is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as and when the services are rendered.

Interest income

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

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

e. Government grants and subsidies

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that (i) the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them, and (ii) the grant / subsidy will be received.

When the grant or subsidy relates to revenue, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis in the statement of profit and loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs, which they are intended to compensate. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments. When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

f. Taxes

Current income tax

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

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised either in other comprehensive income or in equity. Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates the positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

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

g. Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')

Since there is no change in the functional currency, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in its IGAAP financial statements as deemed cost at the transition date, viz., April 1, 2015.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

Capital work-in-progress comprises of the cost of PPE that are not yet ready for their intended use as at the balance sheet date.

Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on the written down value method ('WDV') based on the useful lives and residual values estimated by the management in accordance with Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The identified components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

Depreciation is calculated on a written down value over the estimated useful lives of the assets (As per Schedule II of the Companies Act) as follows:

Type of asset	Useful lives (years)
Buildings	28 to 58
Plant and machinery	15
Wind research and measuring equipment	4
Computers and office equipment	3 to 5
Furniture and fixtures	10
Vehicles	10

Leasehold land is amortised on a straight line basis over the period of lease.

Gains or losses arising from de recognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset on the date of disposal and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

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

h. Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

The Company depreciates building component of investment property over 58 years from the date of original purchase / date of capitalisation.

Though the Company measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of de-recognition.

i. Intangible assets

Since there is no change in the functional currency, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its intangible assets as recognised in its IGAAP financial statements as deemed cost at the transition date, viz., April 1, 2015.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in statement of profit and loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised on a straight line basis over the period of expected future benefit from the related project, i.e., the estimated useful life. Amortisation is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life which generally does not exceed five years.

A summary of amortisation policies applied to the Company's acquired and internally generated intangible assets is as below:

Type of asset	Basis
Design and drawings	Straight line basis over a period of five years
SAP and other software	Straight line basis over a period of five years
Goodwill	Straight line basis over a period of five years

j. Borrowing costs

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

k. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

For arrangements entered into prior to April 1, 2015, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

Company as a lessee

Leases, where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item, are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs such as legal costs, brokerage costs, etc. are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Assets subject to operating leases other than land and building are included in property, plant and equipment. Lease income on an operating lease is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Costs, including depreciation, are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss.

l. Inventories

Inventories of raw materials including stores and spares and consumables, packing materials, semi-finished goods, components, work-in-progress, project work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at the lower of cost and estimated net realisable value. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

The cost of work-in-progress, project work-in-progress, semi-finished goods and finished goods includes the cost of material, labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads.

Stock of land and land lease rights is valued at lower of cost and estimated net realisable value.

Cost is determined on weighted average basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

m. Provisions

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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

Liquidity damages

Liquidated damages ('LD') represents the expected claims which the Company may need to pay for non-fulfilment of certain commitments as per the terms of the respective sales / purchase contracts. These are determined on a case to case basis considering the dynamics of each contract and the factors relevant to that sale.

Operation, maintenance and warranty provisions

Operation, maintenance and warranty ('O&M') represents the expected liability on account of field failure of parts of Wind Turbine Generators ('WTG') and expected expenditure of servicing the WTGs over the period of free operation, maintenance and warranty, which varies according to the terms of each sales order.

n. Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefits in the form of provident fund, employee state insurance and superannuation fund are defined contribution schemes. The Company has no obligation other than the contribution payable to the funds and the contribution payable to fund is recognised as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Retirement benefits in the form of gratuity is defined benefit obligations and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation, using projected unit credit method as at each balance sheet date.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognised the following changes in defined benefit obligation as an expense in statement of profit or loss:

- Service cost comprising of current service cost, past service cost gains and loss on entitlements and non-routine settlement.
- Net interest expenses or income.

Short-term compensated absences are provided based on estimates. Long term compensated absences and other long-term employee benefits are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation, using projected unit credit method, as at each balance sheet date. As the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date, the entire leave is presented as a current liability in the balance sheet and expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss account.

o. Share-based payments

In accordance with Ind AS 101 provisions related to first time adoption, the Company has elected to apply exemption for share based payments to equity instruments that are vested before date of transition to Ind AS. i.e. April 1, 2015.

Employees of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share based payment transactions, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

Equity-settled transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share option outstanding account in equity, over the period in which the performance and / or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense.

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The statement of profit and loss expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and / or performance conditions.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and / or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and / or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the expense had the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

p. Financial instruments

In accordance with Ind AS 101 provisions related to first time adoption, the Company has elected to apply following exceptions / exemptions prospectively from April 1, 2015.

- Classification and measurement of financial assets have been done based on facts and circumstances existed on transition date.
- Elected to continue carrying value of equity instruments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities as deemed cost on transition date.
- De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities have been applied prospectively
- Applied the requirements of relating to accounting for difference between fair value of financial asset or financial liability from its transaction price of Ind AS 109 prospectively.

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortized cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

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

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

The Company has not designated any financial asset as at FVTOCI.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

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

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

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

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

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

Investment in equity shares, compulsorily convertible debentures and compulsory convertible preference shares of subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities have been measured at cost less impairment allowance, if any.

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
    a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
    b) The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

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

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance

b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI

c) 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

d) Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL

e) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

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

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 EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.
- Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Estimated irrecoverable amounts are based on the ageing of the receivables balance and historical experience. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income / expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- *Financial assets measured as at amortised cost and contractual revenue receivables:* ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
- *Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts:* ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.
- *Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI:* Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase / origination.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains / losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains / loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised 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 de recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a standalone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of Ind AS 109, the Company does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind AS 109 to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value though profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

q. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The purchase contracts that meet the definition of a derivative under Ind AS 109 are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Commodity contracts that are entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the Company's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements are held at cost.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

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

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

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

i) Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as finance costs. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss as finance costs.

For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortised through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge using the EIR method. EIR amortisation may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss. When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in profit and loss.

ii) Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecast transactions and firm commitments, as well as forward commodity contracts for its exposure to volatility in the commodity prices. The ineffective portion relating to foreign currency contracts is recognised in finance costs and the ineffective portion relating to commodity contracts is recognised in other income or expenses. Amounts recognised as OCI are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised or when a forecast sale occurs. When the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the amounts recognised as OCI are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.

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

iii) **Foreign exchange forward contract**

While the Company entered into other foreign exchange forwards contract with the intention of reducing the foreign exchange risk of expected sales and purchases, these other contracts are not designated in hedge relationships and are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

r. **Earnings / (loss) per share**

Basic earnings / (loss) per share are calculated by dividing the net profit / (loss) for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for any bonus shares, share splits or reverse splits issued during the year and also after the balance sheet date but before the date the financial statements are approved by the board of directors. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings / (loss) per share, the net profit / (loss) for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for bonus shares, share splits or reverse splits as appropriate. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable, had the shares been issued at fair value. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the year, unless issued at a later date.

s. **Cash and cash equivalents**

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

t. **Impairment of non-financial assets**

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's ('CGU') net selling price and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets / forecasts, the Group extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life. Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting periods is reversed if there has been a change in estimates of recoverable amount. The carrying value after reversal is not increased beyond the carrying value that would have prevailed by charging usual depreciation if there was no impairment.

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful life are tested for impairment annually as at March 31. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

u. **Contingent liabilities**

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resource embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

The company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses it as per Ind AS 37 in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit is remote.

3. **Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions**

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

a. Significant judgements in applying the Company's accounting policy

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Financial guarantee

The Company, its three Indian subsidiaries and a jointly controlled entity have given stand by letter of credit which has been recognised as financial guarantee by the Company. The Company believes that the relevant overseas subsidiary (in whose favour SBLC has been issued) will able to refinance the obligation and meet its financial obligations. Please refer to Note 6 for further details.

Operating lease commitments – Company as a lessor

The Company has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the fair value of the asset, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Revenue recognition and presentation

The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria, i.e. whether it has exposure to the significant risks and rewards associated with the sale of goods or the rendering of services, in order to determine if it is acting as principal or as an agent. When deciding the most appropriate basis for presenting revenue or costs of revenue, both the legal form and substance of the agreement between the Company and its business partners are reviewed to determine each party's respective role in the transaction.

b. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. Uncertainty about these assumption and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Allowance for trade receivables

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for expected credit loss. The Company recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. The carrying value of allowance for doubtful debts is Rs 89.91 Crore, Rs 62.69 Crore and Rs 56.11 Crore as of March 31, 2017, March 31, 2016 and April 1, 2015 respectively. Refer Note 14

Share-based payments

Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 39.

Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits, future tax planning strategies. The company has unabsorbed depreciation, unabsorbed business loss, unutilised MAT credit and capital loss details which are given in Note 35. The unabsorbed depreciation can be carried forward indefinitely. The business loss can be carried forward for 8 years, MAT credit for 15 years and capital loss for 8 years. Majority of business losses will expire in between March 2020 to March 2022, MAT credit in between March 2022 to March 2023 and capital loss in between March 2024 to March 2025. As there are not certain taxable temporary differences or tax planning operations, the Company has not recognised deferred tax assets on conservative basis. Refer Note 35

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The estimates of future salary increases take into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 38.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Refer Note 49 for further disclosures.

Intangible asset under development

The Company capitalises intangible asset under development for a project in accordance with the accounting policy. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed, usually when a product development project has reached a defined milestone according to an established project management model. In determining the amounts to be capitalised, management makes assumptions regarding the expected future cash generation of the project, discount rates to be applied and the expected period of benefits.

Refer Note 2.3 i for the estimated useful life of intangible assets. The carrying value of intangible assets has been disclosed in Note 9.

Property, plant and equipment

Refer Note 2.3 g for the estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment. The carrying value of property, plant and equipment has been disclosed in Note 8.

Recompense liability

The Company is in negotiation with CDR lenders for a voluntary exit from CDR scheme. The Company has recognised recompense liability payable to CDR lenders based on reasonable estimate which is derived considering possibility certain scenarios and assumptions in relation to interest rate, waiver in recompense, timing of loan repayment and CDR exit etc. The amount payable by the Company as recompense is dependent on various factors and also on discussions and negotiations with the CDR lenders. Refer Note 23.

4. First-time adoption of Ind AS

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

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

Exemptions applied

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has applied the following exemptions:

- Since there is no change in the functional currency, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property as recognised in its IGAAP financials as deemed cost at the transition date.
- Ind AS 102 share-based payment has not been applied to equity instruments in share-based payment transactions that vested before April 1, 2015.
- Appendix C to Ind AS 17 requires an entity to assess whether a contract or arrangement contains a lease. In accordance with Ind AS 17, this assessment should be carried out at the inception of the contract or arrangement. However, the Company has used Ind AS 101 exemption and assessed all arrangements based for embedded leases based on conditions in place as at the date of transition.
- The Company has applied the requirements for de-recognition of financial instruments, as required in Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments prospectively for financial transactions occurring on or after April 1, 2015, the date of transition to Ind AS.
- The Company has elected to continue with the policy of accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements prepared as per IGAAP for the year ended March 31, 2016. Accordingly, exchange differences arising on other long-term foreign currency monetary items (existing as at March 31, 2016) are accumulated in the "Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account" and amortised over the remaining life of the concerned monetary item.
- The Company has elected the policy of accounting for investment in equity of associate, jointly controlled entities and its subsidiaries at previous GAPP carrying amount.
- The company has applied classification and measurement of financial assets on the basis of facts and circumstances that existed on the date of transition to Ind AS.

Estimates

The estimates at April 1, 2015 and at March 31, 2016 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with IGAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies):

The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions at April 1, 2015, the date of transition to Ind AS and as of March 31, 2016.

Reconciliation of equity as at April 1, 2015

Particulars	Notes	April 1, 2015 IGAAP	April 1, 2015 Adjustments	April 1, 2015 Ind AS
Assets				
Non-current assets				
(i) Property, plant and equipment		467.32	-	467.32
(ii) Capital work-in-progress		19.83	-	19.83
(iii) Investment property		36.59	-	36.59
(iv) Intangible assets		83.84	-	83.84
(v) Financial assets				
(a) Investments	m	2,501.54	104.43	2,605.97
(b) Trade receivables		-	-	-
(c) Loans	p	1,472.34	-	1,472.34
(d) Other financial assets	i,p	454.63	(21.06)	433.57
(vi) Other non-current assets	i,o,p	58.55	(25.63)	32.92
		5,094.64	**57.74**	**5,152.38**
Current assets				
(i) Inventories		610.92	-	610.92
(ii) Financial assets				
(a) Investments	a	250.00	0.12	250.12
(b) Trade receivables	b	1,580.35	(15.80)	1,564.55
(c) Cash and cash equivalents		67.47	-	67.47
(d) Loans	p	3,431.44	-	3,431.44
(e) Other financial assets	i,p	4,669.45	(20.03)	4,649.42
(iii) Current tax assets, net		7.59	-	7.59
(iv) Other current assets	i,o,p	42.34	(3.94)	38.40
		10,659.56	**(39.65)**	**10,619.91**
Total assets		**15,754.20**	**18.09**	**15,772.29**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
(i) Equity share capital		741.54	-	741.54
(ii) Other equity	a-o	(604.66)	(157.50)	(762.16)
		136.88	**(157.50)**	**(20.62)**
Non-current liabilities				
(i) Financial liabilities				
(a) Borrowings	e,k	5,592.12	(7.86)	5,584.26
(b) Other financial liabilities	p	85.49	(49.99)	35.50
(ii) Provisions	f	121.86	(24.32)	97.54
(iii) Other non-current liabilities	j,p	-	17.34	17.34
		5,799.47	**(64.83)**	**5,734.64**
Current liabilities				
(i) Financial liabilities				
(a) Borrowings		3,427.96	-	3,427.96
(b) Trade payables	p	2,861.06	-	2,861.06
(c) Other financial liabilities	p,l	2,305.45	234.19	2,539.64
(ii) Other current liabilities				
(a) Due to customers		7.44	-	7.44
(b) Other current liabilities	j,p	781.16	6.23	787.39
(iii) Provisions		434.78	-	434.78
		9,817.85	**240.42**	**10,058.27**
Total equity and liabilities		**15,754.20**	**18.09**	**15,772.29**

Reconciliation of equity as at March 31, 2016

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2016 IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Assets				
Non-current assets				
(i) Property, plant and equipment		680.43	-	680.43
(ii) Capital work-in-progress		176.99	-	176.99
(iii) Investment property		33.37	-	33.37
(iv) Goodwill		814.92	-	814.92
(v) Intangible assets		250.86	-	250.86
(vi) Intangible assets under development		1.55	-	1.55
(vii) Financial assets				
(a) Investments	m	2,407.17	5.20	2,412.37
(b) Trade receivables	b	97.39	(19.28)	78.11
(c) Loans	p	645.94	-	645.94
(d) Other financial assets	i,p	714.73	(38.74)	675.99
(viii) Other non-current assets	i,o,p	20.38	13.34	33.72
		5,843.73	**(39.48)**	**5,804.25**
Current assets				
(i) Inventories		1,331.59	-	1,331.59
(ii) Financial assets				
(a) Investments	a	303.61	3.19	306.80
(b) Trade receivables	b	1,899.67	(19.00)	1,880.67
(c) Cash and cash equivalents		94.21	-	94.21
(d) Loans	p	1,348.65	-	1,348.65
(e) Other financial assets	i,p	1,329.68	(24.15)	1,305.53
(iii) Current tax assets, net	p	13.22	-	13.22
(iv) Other current assets	i,o,p	211.53	(4.29)	207.24
		6,532.16	**(44.25)**	**6,487.91**
Total assets		**12,375.89**	**(83.73)**	**12,292.16**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
(i) Equity share capital		1,004.10	-	1,004.10
(ii) Other equity	a-o	(18.30)	(381.28)	(399.58)
		985.80	**(381.28)**	**604.52**
Non-current liabilities				
(i) Financial liabilities				
(a) Borrowings	e,k	4,271.39	15.91	4,287.30
(b) Other financial liabilities	p	135.01	(28.71)	106.30
(ii) Provisions	f	149.74	(28.61)	121.13
(iii) Other non-current liabilities	j,p	-	22.41	22.41
		4,556.14	**(19.00)**	**4,537.14**
Current liabilities				
(i) Financial liabilities				
(a) Borrowings		1,697.19	-	1,697.19
(b) Trade payables	p	3,333.06	(11.88)	3,321.18
(c) Other financial liabilities	p,l	362.91	324.85	687.76
(ii) Other current liabilities				
(a) Due to customers		39.61	-	39.61
(b) Other current liabilities	j,p	1,003.69	3.58	1,007.27
(iii) Provisions		397.49	-	397.49
		6,833.95	**316.55**	**7,150.50**
Total equity and liabilities		**12,375.89**	**(83.73)**	**12,292.16**

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year ended March 31, 2016

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2016		
		IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Income				
Revenue from operations	j	5,937.47	(24.44)	5,913.03
Other operating income		29.29	-	29.29
Other income	a,i,m	500.43	34.84	535.27
		6,467.19	**10.40**	**6,477.59**
Expenses				
Cost of raw materials and components consumed		3,626.54	-	3,626.54
Purchase of stock-in-trade		30.66	-	30.66
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade		36.89	-	36.89
Employee benefits expense	c,d	232.69	13.32	246.01
Depreciation and amortisation expense		420.50	-	420.50
Finance costs	e,l	698.40	77.61	776.01
Other expenses	i,b,f	1,196.21	(32.97)	1,163.24
		6,241.89	**57.96**	**6,299.85**
Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax		**225.30**	**(47.56)**	**177.74**
Exceptional items		(227.06)	39.81	(187.25)
Profit / (loss) before tax		**452.36**	**(87.37)**	**364.99**
Tax expense		(12.54)	-	(12.54)
Profit / (loss) after tax		**464.90**	**(87.37)**	**377.53**
Other comprehensive income				
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods :	g			
Re-measurements of the defined benefit plans	c	-	(1.07)	(1.07)
Income tax effect on the above		-	-	-
		-	**(1.07)**	**(1.07)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**464.90**	**(88.44)**	**376.46**

Notes to the reconciliation of equity as at April 1, 2015 and March 31, 2016 and profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2016:

a) Investments

Under IGAAP, investments in mutual funds were classified as current investments. Current investments were carried at lower of cost and fair value. Under Ind AS, the Company has designated such instruments as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The resulting fair value changes of these investments have been recognised in retained earnings as at the date of transition and subsequently in the profit or loss for the year ended March 31, 2016.

b) Trade receivables

Under IGAAP, the Company has created provision for impairment of receivables only in respect of specific amount for incurred losses. Under Ind AS, impairment allowance has been determined based on expected credit loss model ('ECL'). Due to ECL model, the Company impaired its trade receivable which has been adjusted against retained earnings.

c) Defined benefit obligations

Both under IGAAP and Ind AS, the Company recognised costs related to its post-employment defined benefit plan on an actuarial basis. Under IGAAP, the entire cost, including actuarial gains and losses, are charged to profit or loss. Under Ind AS, re-measurements comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI.

d) Share-based payments

Under IGAAP, the Company recognised only the intrinsic value for the employee stock option plan as an expense. Ind AS requires the fair value of the share options to be determined using an appropriate pricing model recognised over the vesting period. Share options which were granted before and still vesting at April 1, 2015, have been recognised as a separate component of equity in share option outstanding account against retained earnings at April 1, 2015.

e) Borrowings

Under IGAAP, transaction costs incurred in connection with borrowings are amortised upfront and charged to profit or loss for the period. Under Ind AS, transaction costs are included in the initial recognition amount of financial liability and charged to profit or loss using the effective interest method.

f) Provisions

Under IGAAP, the Company has accounted for provisions, including long-term provision, at the undiscounted amount. In contrast, Ind AS 37 requires that where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of provision should be the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The discount rate(s) should not reflect risks for which future cash flow estimates have been adjusted. Ind AS 37 also provides that where discounting is used, the carrying amount of a provision increases in each period to reflect the passage of time. This increase is recognised as borrowing cost.

g) Other comprehensive income

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

h) Statement of cash flows

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

i) Other financial assets

Under IGAAP, interest free security deposit given is initially measured at the transaction price and no consideration is given to the fair value at the time of initial measurement. Under Ind AS, interest free security deposit is to be initially measured at fair value. As at the date of transition, the interest free security deposit has been recognised at fair value based on the facts and circumstances which existed at the date of initial measurement by giving corresponding effect to retained earnings for the period from initial measurement to the date of transition and to other current assets (pre-paid expense) for remaining period of deposit post the date of transition.

j) Deferred revenue

Under IGAAP, the Company used to recognise the provision for free O&M given as part of WTG supply contract on dispatch of WTG. Under Ind AS, free O&M given in excess of 2 years is recognised as cost and revenue over the period of service which exceeds 2 years. Transitional adjustment in regard to free O&M as at the date of transition have been made by debiting retained earnings with a corresponding credit to the deferred income.

k) Foreign currency convertible bond ('FCCB')

The FCCB has been classified as compound instrument. This instrument has been split between equity and liability by primarily valuing the liability portion without equity conversion options. The balance between instrument value and liability component has been the value of equity conversion options. On the date of transition the amount of FCMITDA has been recomputed under Ind AS. The difference in the value as a result has been transferred to retained earnings.

l) Recompense liability

The Company is in negotiation with CDR lenders for a voluntary exit from CDR scheme. The Company has recognised recompense liability payable to CDR lenders based on reasonable estimate which is derived considering possibility certain scenarios and assumptions in relation to interest rate, waiver in recompense, timing of loan repayment and CDR exit etc. The amount payable by the Company as recompense is dependent on various factors and also on discussions and negotiations with the CDR lenders. The Company has recognised the present value of estimated recompense liability on the date of transition and the unwinding cost has been recognised as part of finance cost in subsequent periods.

m) Compulsory convertible debentures ('CCD') and redeemable cumulative preference shares ('RCPS')

CCD:

The Company has invested in compulsory convertible debentures in jointly controlled entities. Under IGAAP, the Company has carried these investment at cost. Under Ind AS, as per the terms of the debentures, such instruments have been classified as financial asset at amortised cost. Ind AS requires financial assets to be measured initially at fair value. The resulting fair value changes have been recognised as investment in equity component and the interest element is recognised as finance income using effective rate of interest as at March 31, 2016.

RCPS:

The Company has invested in redeemable cumulative preference shares. Under IGAAP, the Company has carried these investment at cost. Under Ind AS, as per the terms of the preference shares, such instruments have been classified as financial asset at fair value through profit or loss. Ind AS requires financial assets to be measured initially at fair value. The resulting fair value changes have been recognised as equity component and the interest element is recognised as finance income using effective rate of interest as at March 31, 2016.

n) Forward contracts

Under IGAAP, the premium or discount arising at the inception of forward exchange contract is amortised and recognised as an expense or income over the life of the contract. Exchange differences on such contracts, foreign currency monetary items, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the exchange rate changes. Any profit or loss arising on cancellation or renewal of such forward exchange contract is also recognised as income or expense for the period.

Under Ind AS, these contracts have been classified as FVTPL instruments and corresponding fair value is recorded. Accordingly, the reversal of IGAAP accounting and recording of MTM on these instruments has led to an increase in equity as at March 31, 2016. Also, the same has resulted into increase in profit for the year ended March 31, 2016.

o) **Restructuring cost**

The Company had restructured its outstanding loans under the Corporate Debt Restructuring ('CDR') Scheme approved by CDR Empowered Group. In connection of this restructuring, the Group incurred certain costs such as consultancy fees, legal fees etc. Under IGAAP these costs were debited to prepaid expenses and were amortised on a quarterly basis. Thus, on transition date, the transaction costs which were recorded as a prepaid asset under previous GAAP has been derecognised as it does not meet the asset recognition criteria under Ind AS.

p) **Reclassification of loans and advances and other assets**

	March 31, 2016		April 1, 2015	
	Non-current	**Current**	**Non-current**	**Current**
Classification as per IGAAP				
Loans and advances	802.67	1,571.31	1,580.55	4,082.48
Other assets	578.38	1,331.77	404.97	4,068.34
	1,381.05	**2,903.08**	**1,985.52**	**8,150.82**
Classification as per Ind AS				
Loans	645.94	1,348.65	1,472.34	3,431.44
Other financial assets	714.73	1,329.68	454.63	4,669.45
Other assets	20.38	211.53	58.55	42.34
Current tax asset, net	-	13.22	-	7.59
	1,381.05	**2,903.08**	**1,985.52**	**8,150.82**

Loans and advances under IGAAP has been primarily reclassified as Loans (Non-current: March 31, 2016 – Rs 645.94 Crore, April 1, 2015 – Rs 1,472.34 Crore. Current: March 31, 2016 – Rs 1.348.65, April 1, 2015 – Rs 3,431.44).

Other assets under IGAAP has been primarily reclassified to other financial assets as non-current bank balance (Non-current: March 31, 2016 – Rs 224.02 Crore, April 1, 2015 – Rs 96.95 Crore), as receivable towards sale of OMS business undertaking (Current: March 31, 2016 – Rs 1,246.57 Crore, April 1, 2015 – Rs 1,836.50 Crore) and as receivable towards share application money (Current: March 31, 2016 – Rs Nil, April 1, 2015 – Rs 1,800 Crore)

Reclassification of trade payable and other liabilities

	March 31, 2016		April 1, 2015	
	Non-current	**Current**	**Non-current**	**Current**
Classification as per IGAAP				
Other liabilities	135.01	1,493.30	85.49	3,200.09
Trade payable	-	3,206.36	-	2,747.58
	135.01	**4,699.66**	**85.49**	**5,947.67**
Classification as per Ind AS				
Other financial liabilities	135.01	362.91	85.49	2,305.45
Trade payable	-	3,333.06	-	2,861.06
Other liabilities	-	1,003.69	-	781.16
	135.01	**4,699.66**	**85.49**	**5,947.67**

Other liabilities has been primarily reclassified to other financial liabilities as current maturity of borrowing (Current: March 31, 2016 – Rs 225.38 Crore, April 1, 2015 – Rs 1,926.61 Crore) and other liabilities as advance from customers (Current: March 31, 2016 – Rs 936.58 Crore, April 1, 2015 – Rs 731.37 Crore)

5. **Updated books after approval of Scheme**

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2017 were earlier approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 19, 2017 and reported upon by the statutory auditors vide their report dated May 19, 2017. The said accounts did not include the effect of the composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement for merger of SE Blades Limited ('SEBL'), SE Electricals Limited ('SEEL'), Suzlon Wind International Limited ('SWIL'), [SEBL, SEEL and SWIL together referred to as 'merged entities'] and de-merger of tower business of Suzlon Structures Limited (now known as Suzlon Global Services Limited) ('tower business') ('Scheme'), into the Company, which were then pending for approval of the Honourable National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmedabad Bench ('NCLT'), which the Company has since received on May 31, 2017. As a result, the Scheme has become effective on June 1, 2017, and hence financial information has been incorporated in the books of the Company from the appointed date (January 1, 2016 in case of merged entities and April 1, 2016 in case of de-merger of tower business). The Board of Directors have decided to update the accounts of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2017 to incorporate the effect of the Scheme and accordingly these financial statements have been updated for giving consequential effect to the Scheme.

6. **SBLC facility and security given to AE Rotor Holding B.V. ('AERH')**

Suzlon Energy Limited and its identified domestic subsidiaries (collectively 'the Group') and Suzlon Generators Limited, a jointly controlled entity ('SGL') are obligors under the Onshore Stand by letter of credit ('SBLC') Facility Agreement and have provided security under the 'Offshore SBLC Facility Agreement in connections with a SBLC issued by State Bank of India of USD 655 Million for securing the credit facility and covered bonds availed by AE Rotor Holding B.V. (AERH), a step-down wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The Group has classified the Onshore facility availed amounting to USD 538 million as a financial guarantee contract. AERH has a borrowing of USD 626 million as at March 31, 2017, which is due for repayment in March 2018, as per original schedule. The Group has obtained No Objection Certificate from the SBLC lenders as well as approval from Reserve Bank of India for extension of SBLC from April 2018 to April 2023. The Group believes that based on the strength of extended SBLC, the outstanding borrowing of AERH can be extended/refinanced by the existing lenders or by new lenders. AERH and its subsidiaries are engaged in dealing of WTGs in international markets and the cash-flows generated from these business activities will be used for serving the finance cost as well as towards part repayment of outstanding debt of AERH. The ability of AERH to repay the outstanding debt is primarily dependent on generation of cash-flows from business operations in overseas market. The Company management believes that AERH has reasonable business forecast over the next few years and estimates that AERH will be able to refinance the outstanding debt, if required and meet the debt obligations as and when they fall due and hence they believe that the financial guarantee obligation of USD 538 million is not required to be recognised in financial statements and it has been disclosed as contingent liability.

7. Composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement

On April 27, 2016, the board of directors of the Company had approved a composite scheme which comprised of merger of its three wholly owned subsidiaries, namely, SE Blades Limited ('SEBL'), SE Electricals Limited ('SEEL') and Suzlon Wind International Limited ('SWIL') in the Company, with effect from January 1, 2016 (being the appointed date for merger) and demerger of tower business from wholly owned subsidiary, Suzlon Structures Limited ('SSL') (now known as Suzlon Global Services Limited) ('Scheme') with the Company, with effect from April 1, 2016 (being the appointed date for demerger).

This Scheme has been approved by the Honourable National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmedabad Bench on May 31, 2017 and the Company has incorporated the accounting effects in its books of accounts as per the accounting treatment prescribed in the Scheme which is in compliance and accordance with the accounting standards applicable to the Company as of the appointed date of the Scheme. Accounting standards currently applicable to the Company are Ind AS. Had the Company applied the accounting treatment in accordance with Ind AS 103, Business Combination the following would have been the accounting treatment:

(a) The assets and liabilities of transferor companies would have been taken over at carrying amount in the books of transferor company and not at fair value;

(b) Retained earnings appearing in the books of transferor companies would have been aggregated with the books of the Company. The total amount of retained earnings would have been Rs (11,236.30) Crore.

(c) No new assets / liabilities would have been recognised and no adjustments would have been made to reflect fair values of assets or liabilities of the transferor companies. As a result of acquisition of transferor companies, the Company has recognised Goodwill of Rs 1,059.80 Crore which shall be amortised over five years in accordance with the Scheme.

(d) Financial statements in respect of prior period would have been restated as if business combination had occurred from the transition date. The Company has accounted for the business combination of transferor companies as well as demerged business from the appointed dates defined in the Scheme.

(e) Business combinations which are effected after the balance sheet date but before approval of financial statements, the business combinations are not incorporated in the financial statements but only disclosures required by Ind AS 10 Events after the reporting period are made. In current case, the Company has recorded the business combination on the appointed date defined in the Scheme.

(f) The Company has not recognised deferred tax asset or liabilities arising out of assets acquired or liabilities assumed.

8. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Gross block					Accumulated depreciation					Net Block
	As at April 1, 2015 (deemed cost)	Additions	Additions due to merger	Deductions/ adjustments	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015	Charge for the year	Additions due to merger	Deductions/ adjustments	As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2016
Freehold land	102.10	1.15	-	-	103.25	-	-	-	-	-	103.25
Leasehold land	1.86	-	29.52	-	31.38	-	0.29	-	-	0.29	31.09
Site development	-	-	28.04	-	28.04	-	0.67	-	-	0.67	27.37
Buildings	220.90	0.63	136.14	-	357.67	-	19.20	16.48	-	35.68	321.99
Plant and machinery	88.23	31.27	94.94	0.82	213.62	-	36.09	30.24	0.01	66.32	147.30
Wind research and measuring equipments	8.38	0.73	-	1.35	7.76	-	4.28	-	0.51	3.77	3.99
Computers and office equipments	9.02	11.69	0.62	0.15	21.18	-	4.61	0.14	0.14	4.61	16.57
Furniture and fixtures	35.04	1.42	1.62	-	38.08	-	10.89	0.64	-	11.53	26.55
Vehicles	1.79	1.30	0.04	0.23	2.90	-	0.59	0.02	0.03	0.58	2.32
Total	**467.32**	**48.19**	**290.92**	**2.55**	**803.88**	**-**	**76.62**	**47.52**	**0.69**	**123.45**	**680.43**

Particulars	Gross block					Accumulated depreciation					Net Block
	As at April 1, 2016	Additions	Additions due to merger	Deductions/ adjustments	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016	Charge for the year	Additions due to merger	Deductions/ adjustments	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2017
Freehold land	103.25	2.41	1.50	-	107.16	-	-	-	-	-	107.16
Leasehold land	31.38	-	-	-	31.38	0.29	1.06	-	-	1.35	30.03
Site development	28.04	-	-	-	28.04	0.67	2.75	-	-	3.42	24.62
Buildings	357.67	107.54	7.31	-	472.51	35.68	32.33	-	-	68.01	404.51
Plant and machinery	213.62	218.53	8.98	2.18	438.95	66.32	84.49	-	0.77	150.04	288.91
Wind research and measuring equipments	7.76	14.45	-	1.20	21.01	3.77	6.11	-	0.60	9.28	11.73
Computers and office equipments	21.18	19.86	0.19	0.22	41.02	4.61	11.37	-	0.14	15.84	25.17
Furniture and fixtures	38.08	3.32	0.15	0.02	41.53	11.53	8.36	-	-	19.89	21.64
Vehicles	2.90	12.44	0.00*	0.07	15.27	0.58	2.33	-	0.02	2.89	12.38
Total	**803.88**	**378.55**	**18.13**	**3.69**	**1,196.87**	**123.45**	**148.80**	**-**	**1.53**	**270.72**	**926.15**

* Less than Rs 0.01 Crore

a) For property, plant and equipment existing on April 1, 2015, i.e. its date of transition to Ind AS, the Company had considered IGAAP carrying value as deemed costs. (refer Note 4)

b) Buildings include those constructed on leasehold land.

c) For contractual commitment with respect to property, plant and equipment refer Note 41.

d) For details of property, plant and equipment given as security to lenders refer Note 22(b).

9. Intangible assets and goodwill

Particulars	Gross block					Accumulated depreciation						Net Block
	As at April 1, 2015 (deemed cost)	Additions	Additions due to merger	Deductions/ adjustments	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015	Charge for the year	Impairment	Additions due to merger	Deductions/ adjustments	As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2016
Design and drawings	82.17	257.75	0.74	-	340.66	-	94.55	-	-	-	94.55	246.11
SAP and other Softwares	1.67	4.31	-	-	5.98	-	1.23	-	-	-	1.23	4.75
Total intangible assets	**83.84**	**262.06**	**0.74**	**-**	**346.64**	**-**	**95.78**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**95.78**	**250.86**
Goodwill	**-**	**-**	**1,059.80***	**-**	**1,059.80**	**-**	**52.99**	**191.89**	**-**	**-**	**244.88**	**814.92**

Particulars	Gross block					Accumulated depreciation					Net Block
	As at April 1, 2016	Additions	Additions due to merger	Deductions/ adjustments	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016	Charge for the year	Additions due to merger	Deductions/ adjustments	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2017
Design and drawings	340.66	15.58	-	-	356.24	94.55	87.61	-	-	182.16	174.08
SAP and other Softwares	5.98	9.86	-	-	15.84	1.23	2.81	-	-	4.04	11.80
Total intangible assets	**346.64**	**25.44**	**-**	**-**	**372.08**	**95.78**	**90.42**	**-**	**-**	**186.20**	**185.88**
Goodwill	**1,059.80**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,059.80**	**244.88**	**171.56**	**-**	**-**	**416.44**	**643.36**

a) For intangible assets existing on April 1, 2015, i.e. its date of transition to Ind AS, the Company had considered IGAAP carrying value as deemed costs. (refer Note 4)

b) For details of intangible assets given as security to lenders refer Note 22(b).

* refer Note 46.

Goodwill acquired pursuant through the Scheme has been allocated to the cash generating units based in special economic zone. These CGUs form part of the WTG operating segment, for impairment testing. The carrying amount of goodwill of Rs 643.36 Crore as at March 31, 2017 and Rs 814.92 Crore as at March 31, 2016, has been allocated to single CGU.

The Company performed its annual impairment test for years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016, respectively. The Company considers the relationship between its market capitalisation and its book value, among other factors, when reviewing for indicators of impairment.

The recoverable amount of the CGU as at March 31, 2017 is Rs 1,236.40 Crores (March 31, 2016- Rs 923.20 Crores) and it has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial projections approved by senior management covering a five-year period. The pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections for impairment testing during the current year is 26.2% (March 31, 2016: 25.3%) and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a 5% growth rate (March 31, 2016: 5%). It was concluded that the carrying value of the net assets of CGU exceeded the value in use as at March 31, 2016. As a result of this analysis, the management has recognised an impairment charge of Rs 191.89 Crore in addition to amortisation of Rs 52.99 Crore during the year ended March 31, 2016 against goodwill of Rs 1,059.80 Crore, determined as on the appointed date. The impairment charge is recorded in the statement of profit and loss under depreciation and amortisation expense. The Company is also amortising the goodwill over a period of five full year's period.

Key assumptions used for value in use calculations

The calculation of value in use for the CGU is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

Discount rates – Discount rates represent the current market assessment of the risks specific to each CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Company and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The WACC takes into account both debt and equity. The cost of equity is derived by applying capital asset pricing model and considering equity premium of 7% for Indian market and 5.5% for overseas market. The cost of debt is based on current average borrowing cost that a market participant would expect to pay to obtain its debt financing assuming the target capital structure. Weightage of equity and debt are considered based on the average capital structure of public companies in the wind industry. The beta factors are evaluated annually based on publicly available market data of companies in wind industry. Adjustments to the discount rate are made to factor in the specific amount and timing of the future tax flows in order to reflect a pre-tax discount rate.

Gross margins – The management expects to earn a stable margin over the five year period. The rate used by management is comparable to other comparable CGUs owned by the Company.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

The implications of the key assumptions for the recoverable amount are discussed below:

- Gross margins – A decreased demand can lead to a decline in gross margin. A decrease in gross margin to 3% would result in impairment.
- Discount rates – A rise in pre-tax discount rate to 8% would result in impairment.

10. Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress as at March 31, 2017, Rs 72.73 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 176.99 Crore; April 1 2015: Rs 19.83 Crore), primarily includes building and plant and machineries under construction.

11. Investment property

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Gross block (deemed cost)		
Opening balance	36.59	36.59
Additions	3.98	-
Closing balance	**40.57**	**36.59**
Depreciation and impairment		
Opening balance	3.22	-
Depreciation	3.21	3.22
Closing balance	**6.43**	**3.22**
Net block	**34.14**	**33.37**

The Company has classified certain office premises given on lease as investment property. For investment property existing as on April 1, 2015, i.e., its date of transition to Ind AS, the Company has used IGAAP carrying value as deemed costs. For details of investment property given as security to lenders refer Note 22(b).

Information regarding income and expenditure of investment property:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Rental income derived from investment property	6.92	6.10
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance)		
generating rental income	-	-
not generating rental income	0.67	0.80
Profit before depreciation and indirect expenses	6.25	5.30
Depreciation	3.21	3.22
Profit before indirect expenses	**3.04**	**2.08**

The company's investment property consist of two commercial properties.

As at March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2017 the fair value of the properties are Rs 73.89 Crore and Rs 81.16 Crore respectively. The fair valuation is derived by management internally.

Description of valuation techniques used and key inputs to valuation on investment properties:

Investment property	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range	
			March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Godrej Millennium	DCF method	Rent growth p.a.	5%	5%
		Rent growth p.a. (for terminal value)	2%	2%
		Long term vacancy rate	0%	0%
		Long term vacancy rate (for terminal value)	7%	7%
		Discount rate	7.14%	7.14%
Sun Lounge, One Earth	DCF method	Rent growth p.a.	5%	5%
		Rent growth p.a. (for terminal value)	2%	2%
		Long term vacancy rate	10%	10%
		Long term vacancy rate (for terminal value)	7%	7%
		Discount rate	7.14%	7.14%

Under the DCF method, fair value is estimated using assumptions regarding the benefits and liabilities of ownership over the asset's life including an exit or terminal value. This method involves the projection of a series of cash flows on a real property interest. To this projected cash flow series, a market-derived discount rate is applied to establish the present value of the income stream associated with the asset.

12. Intangible assets under development

Intangible assets under development as at March 31, 2017, Rs 55.53 Crore (March 31, 2016 : Rs 1.55 Crore; April 1 2015 : Rs Nil Crore), primarily includes design and drawings under development.

13. Investments

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Non-current investments			
(1) Investment at cost			
(a) Investment in equity instruments			
(i) Investment in subsidiaries			
Indian			
20 (March 31, 2016: 14, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Varadvinayak Renewables Limited (formerly known as Varadvinayak Wind Energy Limited)	0.00*	0.00*	-
20 (March 31, 2016: 14, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Manas Renewables Limited (formerly known as Sirrocco Wind Energy Limited)	0.00*	0.00*	-
20 (March 31, 2016: 14, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Vakratunda Renewables Limited (formerly known as Vakratunda Wind Energy Limited)	0.00*	0.00*	-
29,366,800 (March 31, 2016: 29,366,800, April 1, 2015: 14,524,600) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Suzlon Global Services Limited ('SGSL') (formerly known as Suzlon Structures Limited) ('SSL')	961.50	961.50	17.80

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
375,020 (March 31, 2016: 375,014, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Vignaharta Renewables Limited (formerly known as Vignaharta Wind Energy Limited)	37.50	37.50	-
4,840,020 (March 31, 2016: 14, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Heramba Renewables Limited (formerly known as Heramba Wind Energy Limited)	4.84	0.00*	-
20 (March 31, 2016: 14, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Sirocco Renewables Limited	0.00*	0.00*	-
29,442,300 (March 31, 2016: 71,400, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Gale Solarfarms Limited	29.44	0.07	-
11,980,000 (March 31, 2016: 71,400, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Tornado Solarfarms Limited	11.98	0.07	-
Nil (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: 45,915,359) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited ('SGWPL')	-	-	45.92
Less: Impairment allowance	-	-	(45.92)
194,610,000 (March 31, 2016: 194,610,000, April 1, 2015: 3,010,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Suzlon Power Infrastructure Limited ('SPIL')	194.61	194.61	3.01
Nil (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: 10,000,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of SE Electrical Limited #3	-	-	10.00
Nil (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: 10,000,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Suzlon Wind International Limited #3	-	-	10.00
Less: Impairment allowance	-	-	(10.00)
Nil (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: 15,000,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of SE Blades Limited #3	-	-	15.00
Less: Impairment allowance	-	-	(15.00)
Nil (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: 49,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Suzlon Global Services Limited	-	-	0.05
784,920,791 (March 31, 2016: 784,920,791, April 1, 2015: 566,254,125) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of SE Forge Limited	1,044.96	1,044.96	716.96
1,373,700 (March 31, 2016: 10,000, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Abha Solarfarms Limited	1.37	0.01	-
1,373,700 (March 31, 2016: 10,000, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Aalok Solarfarms Limited	1.37	0.01	-
2,727,500 (March 31, 2016: 10,000, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Shreyas Solarfarms Limited	2.73	0.01	-
125,420 (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Sharanya Renewables Limited	12.54	-	-
62,820 (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Suryodaya Renewables Limited	6.28	-	-
14 (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Kanak Renewables Limited	0.00*	-	-
14 (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Suyash Renewables Limited	0.00*	-	-

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
14 (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Shanay Renewables Limited	0.00*	-	-
14 (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Gale Geen Urja Limited	0.00*	-	-
14 (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Saroja Renewables Limited	0.00*	-	-
14 (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Rajat Renewables Limited	0.00*	-	-
250,420 (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Anshuman Renewables Limited	25.04	-	-
Nil (March 31, 2016: 66,300, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Amun Solarfarms Limited	-	0.07	-
Nil (March 31, 2016: 66,300, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Avighna Solarfarms Limited	-	0.07	-
Nil (March 31, 2016: 71,400, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Prathamesh Solarfarms Limited	-	0.07	-
Nil (March 31, 2016: 66,300, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Rudra Solarfarms Limited	-	0.07	-
Nil (March 31, 2016: 66,300, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited	-	0.07	-
Nil (March 31, 2016: 523,699, April 1, 2015: 996,750) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of SE Solar Limited	-	15.87	1.00
Less: Impairment allowance	-	-	(1.00)
Total investment in equity shares of Indian Subsidiaries	**2,334.16**	**2,254.96**	**747.82**
Overseas			
344,000 (March 31, 2016: 344,000, April 1, 2015: 244,000) equity shares of Euro 10 each fully paid of AE Rotor Holding B.V., The Netherlands	21.00	21.00	13.15
Less: Impairment allowance	(21.00)	(21.00)	-
764,595 (March 31, 2016: 19,114,865, April 1, 2015: 19,114,865) equity shares of Euro 1 each fully paid of Suzlon Energy A/S, Denmark ('SEAS')	23.24	580.93	580.93
Less: Impairment allowance	(23.24)	(580.93)	(580.93)
Nil (March 31, 2016: 1,000, April 1, 2015: 1,000) equity shares of USD 1 each fully paid of Suzlon Rotor Corporation, USA ('SRC')	-	116.47	116.47
Less: Impairment allowance	-	(116.47)	(116.47)
8,618,000 (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Euro 1 each fully paid up Tarilo Holdings B.V.	61.32	-	-
4,358,552,059 (March 31, 2016: 4,358,552,059, April 1, 2015: 4,890,681,979) equity shares of MUR 10 each fully paid of Suzlon Energy Limited, Mauritius ('SELM')	6,314.83	6,314.83[#1]	7,245.62
Less: Impairment allowance	(6,314.83)	(6,314.83)	(5,920.00)
Suzlon Wind Energy Equipment Trading (Shanghai) Co. Limited, China	10.11	10.11	10.11
Less: Impairment allowance	(10.11)	(10.11)	(10.11)
Total investment in equity shares of overseas subsidiaries	**61.32**	**-**	**1,338.77**

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
(ii) Investment in associates			
Suzlon Energy (Tianjin) Limited, China	58.33	58.33	58.33
	58.33	**58.33**	**58.33**
(iii) Investment in jointly controlled entities ('JCE')			
3,320,280 (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Amun Solarfarms Limited	3.51	-	-
3,352,520 (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Avighna Solarfarms Limited	3.51	-	-
9,323,800 (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Prathamesh Solarfarms Limited	24.12	-	-
173,994 (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Rudra Solarfarms Limited	4.53	-	-
476,365 (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited	12.32	-	-
1,829,555 (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: 996,750) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of SE Solar Limited	54.63	-	-
46,882,430 (March 31, 2016: 46,882,430, April 1, 2015: 46,882,430) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Suzlon Generators Limited	46.88	46.88	46.88
Total investment in equity shares of jointly controlled entities	**149.50**	**46.88**	**46.88**
Total investment in equity shares	**2,603.31**	**2,360.17**	**2,191.80**
(b) Investment in debentures			
(i) Investment in Indian subsidiaries			
4,000,000 (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) 0.01% compulsory convertible debentures of Rs 1000 each fully paid of Suzlon Global Services Limited (formerly known as Suzlon Structures Limited)	400.00	-	-
119,800 (March 31, 2016: 23,970, April 1, 2015: Nil) 0.01% compulsory convertible debentures of Rs 1,000 each fully paid of Tornado Solarfarms Limited	11.98	2.40	-
282,877 (March 31, 2016: 60,690, April 1, 2015: Nil) 0.01% compulsory convertible debentures of Rs 1,000 each fully paid of Gale Solarfarms Limited	28.29	6.08	-
Nil (March 31, 2016: 22,440, April 1, 2015: Nil) 0.01% compulsory convertible debentures of Rs 1,000 each fully paid of Amun Solarfarms Limited	-	2.24	-
Nil (March 31, 2016: 22,440, April 1, 2015: Nil) 0.01% compulsory convertible debentures of Rs 1,000 each fully paid of Avighna Solarfarms Limited	-	2.24	-
Nil (March 31, 2016: 22,440, April 1, 2015: Nil) 0.01% compulsory convertible debentures of Rs 1,000 each fully paid of Rudra Solarfarms Limited	-	2.24	-
Nil (March 31, 2016: 22,440, April 1, 2015: Nil) 0.01% compulsory convertible debentures of Rs 1,000 each fully paid of Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited	-	2.24	-
Nil (March 31, 2016: 75,990, April 1, 2015: Nil) 0.01% compulsory convertible debentures of Rs 1000 each fully paid of Prathamesh Solarfarms Limited	-	7.60	-
Total investment in debentures of subsidiaries	**440.27**	**25.04**	**-**
(ii) Investment in jointly controlled entities			
105,417 (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) 0.01% compulsory convertible debentures of Rs 1,000 each fully paid of Amun Solarfarms Limited	10.54	-	-

		March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
	105,417 (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) 0.01% compulsory convertible debentures of Rs 1,000 each fully paid of Avighna Solarfarms Limited	10.54	-	-
	69,554 (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) 0.01% compulsory convertible debentures of Rs 1,000 each fully paid of Rudra Solarfarms Limited	6.96	-	-
	Total investment in debentures of jointly controlled entities	**28.04**	**-**	**-**
	Total investment in debentures of subsidiaries and JCE	**468.31**	**25.04**	**-**
(c)	**Investment in preference shares**			
	(i) Investment in jointly controlled entities			
	10,327,817 (March 31, 2016: 10,327,817, April 1, 2015: 10,327,817) 3% compulsory convertible preference shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Suzlon Generators Limited	10.32	10.32	10.32
	Total investment in preference shares of JCE	**10.32**	**10.32**	**10.32**
	Total investment measured at cost	**3,081.94**	**2,395.53**	**2,202.12**
(2)	**Investments at fair value through profit or loss**			
(a)	Investment in government securities	0.01	0.01	0.01
		0.01	**0.01**	**0.01**
(b)	**Investment in preference shares**			
(i)	**Investment in indian subsidiaries**			
	Nil (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: 19,329,550) 9% cumulative redeemable preference shares of Rs 100 each fully paid of Suzlon Wind International Limited [#3]	-	-	-
	1,000,000 (March 31, 2016: 1,000,000, April 1, 2015: 7,50,000) 8% cumulative redeemable preference shares of Rs 100 each fully paid of Suzlon Global Services Limited (formerly known as Suzlon Structures Limited) [#3]	17.91	16.82	11.86
	Nil (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: 8,590,000) 9% cumulative redeemable preference shares of Rs 100 each fully paid of SE Electrical Limited [#3]	-	-	127.25
	Nil (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: 52,398,000) 9% cumulative redeemable preference shares of Rs 100 each fully paid of SE Blades Limited [#3]	-	-	224.91
	Nil (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: 20,000,000) 9% cumulative redeemable preference shares of Rs 100 each fully paid of Suzlon Gujarat Wind park Limited	-	-[#2]	39.81
	Total investment in preference shares	**17.91**	**16.82**	**403.83**
(c)	**Other investments**			
	7,550 (March 31, 2016: 7,550, April 1, 2015: 7,550) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Saraswat Co-operative Bank Limited	0.01	0.01	0.01
	30 (March 31, 2016: 30, April 1, 2015: 30) equity shares of Rs 10 of Godrej Millennium Condominium	0.00*	0.00*	0.00*
	Total other investment	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**
	Total investment measured at fair value through profit or loss	**17.93**	**16.84**	**403.85**
(3)	**Investment at amortised cost**			
(a)	**Investment in debentures**			
	(i) Investment in indian subsidiaries			
	707,630 (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) 10.70% compulsory convertible debentures of Rs 100 each fully paid of Abha Solarfarms Limited	7.27	-	-
	707,630 (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) 10.70% compulsory convertible debentures of Rs 100 each fully paid of Aalok Solarfarms Limited	7.27	-	-

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
1,415,250 (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) 10.70% compulsory convertible debentures of Rs 100 each fully paid of Shreyas Solarfarms Limited	14.55	-	-
1,206,000 (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) 10.70% compulsory convertible debentures of Rs 100 each fully paid of Heramba Renewables Limited	12.21	-	-
Total investment in debentures of subsidiaries	**41.30**	**-**	**-**
(ii) Investment in jointly controlled entities			
2,445,450 (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil) 10.70% compulsory convertible debentures of Rs 100 each fully paid of Prathamesh Solarfarms Limited	25.60	-	-
Total investment of debentures of JCE	**25.60**	**-**	**-**
Total investment measured at amortised cost	**66.90**	**-**	**-**
Total	**3,166.77**	**2,412.37**	**2,605.97**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments (cost)	**3,158.41**	**2,407.17**	**2,501.54**
Aggregate impairment allowance for investment measured at cost	**(6,369.18)**	**(7,043.34)**	**(6,699.43)**
Current investments			
(1) Investment at cost **			
(a) Investment in equity instruments in indian subsidiaries			
Nil (March 31, 2016: 68,600, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Gale Solarfarms Limited	-	0.07	-
Nil (March 31, 2016: 68,600, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Tornado Solarfarms Limited	-	0.07	-
Nil (March 31, 2016: 503,161, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of SE Solar Limited	-	15.24	-
Nil (March 31, 2016: 63,700, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Amun Solarfarms Limited	-	0.06	-
Nil (March 31, 2016: 63,700, April 1, 2015:Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Avighna Solarfarms Limited	-	0.06	-
Nil (March 31, 2016: 68,600, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Prathamesh Solarfarms Limited	-	0.07	-
Nil (March 31, 2016: 63,700, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Rudra Solarfarms Limited	-	0.06	-
Nil (March 31, 2016: 63,700, April 1, 2015: Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited	-	0.06	-
Total investment in equity of subsidiaries	**-**	**15.69**	**-**
(b) Investment in debentures in indian subsidiaries			
Nil (March 31, 2016: 23,030, April 1, 2015: Nil) 0.01% compulsory convertible debentures of Rs 1,000 each fully paid of Tornado Solarfarms Limited	-	2.30	-
Nil (March 31, 2016: 58,310, April 1, 2015: Nil) 0.01% compulsory convertible debentures of Rs 1,000 each fully paid of Gale Solarfarms Limited	-	5.83	-
Nil (March 31, 2016: 21,560, April 1, 2015: Nil) 0.01% compulsory convertible debentures of Rs 1,000 each fully paid of Amun Solarfarms Limited	-	2.16	-
Nil (March 31, 2016: 21,560, April 1, 2015: Nil) 0.01% compulsory convertible debentures of Rs 1,000 each fully paid of Avighna Solarfarms Limited	-	2.16	-
Nil (March 31, 2016: 21,560, April 1, 2015: Nil) 0.01% compulsory convertible debentures of Rs 1,000 each fully paid of Rudra Solarfarms Limited	-	2.16	-

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Nil (March 31, 2016: 21,560, April 1, 2015: Nil) 0.01% compulsory convertible debentures of Rs 1,000 each fully paid of Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited	-	2.16	-
Nil (March 31, 2016: 73,010, April 1, 2015: Nil) 0.01% compulsory convertible debentures of Rs 1,000 each fully paid of Prathamesh Solarfarms Limited	-	7.30	-
Total investment in debentures of subsidiaries measured at cost	**-**	**24.07**	**-**
(2) Investments at fair value through profit or loss			
(a) Investment in mutual funds			
SBI Premier liquid fund regular plan growth - 841,498 units of Rs 2,545.69 each (March 31, 2016: 643 units of Rs 2,376.08 each, April 1, 2015: 1,139,142 units of Rs 2,195.72 each)	214.22	0.15	250.12
SBI Ultra short term debt fund 138,180 units of Rs 2,100.46 each, (March 31, 2016: 1,370,603 units of Rs 1,947.23 each, April 1, 2015:Nil)	35.33	266.89	-
SBI STD Fund- L148IG – 111,919,394 units of Rs 18.90 each (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil)	211.53	-	-
BSL Cash Plus Growth Direct - 766,114 units of Rs 261.31 each (March 31, 2016: Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil)	20.02	-	-
Total investment measured at fair value through profit or loss	**481.10**	**267.04**	**250.12**
Total current investment	**481.10**	**306.80**	**250.12**
*Less than Rs 0.01 Crore			
Aggregate amount of quoted investments (cost)	**473.61**	**163.86**	**250.00**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments (fair value)	**481.10**	**267.04**	**250.12**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	**-**	**39.76**	**-**

** During the year ended March 31, 2016 Company had classified investment in special purposed vehicles in solar sector as current investment. As investment in these will be sold one year after commission of the solar projects, these have been reclassified as non-current investment in year ended March 31, 2017.

For details of investment given as security to lenders refer Note 22(b).

#1 During the year ended March 31, 2016 subsidiary has done buyback of 532,129,920 shares at face value of MUR 10 each.

#2 During the year ended March 31, 2016 subsidiary has fully repaid its redeemable preference shares at face value of Rs 100 each.

#3 refer Note 46

14. Trade receivables

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Non-current			
Unsecured considered good	34.99	78.89	-
Unsecured, considered doubtful	66.26	42.91	56.11
	101.25	**121.80**	**56.11**
Less : Impairment allowance			
Considered good	(0.35)	(0.78)	-
Considered doubtful	(66.26)	(42.91)	(56.11)
Total	**34.64**	**78.11**	**-**
Current			
Unsecured considered good	2,330.18	1,899.67	1,580.35
Less : Impairment allowance	(23.30)	(19.00)	(15.80)
Total	**2,306.88**	**1,880.67**	**1,564.55**

The movement in impairment allowance as per ECL model is as under:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Balance as at the beginning of the year	19.78	15.80
Impairment allowance during the year	3.87	3.98
Balance as at the end of the year	**23.65**	**19.78**

Trade receivable include receivable of Rs 0.00* Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 206.44 Crore; April 1, 2015: Rs 0.82 Crore) from private companies in which director is a director or member.

*less than Rs 0.01 Crore

For details of receivable given as security to lenders refer Note 22(b).

15. Loans

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Non-current			
Unsecured, considering good			
Inter-corporate deposits	1,519.72	645.94	1,559.36
Less: Impairment allowance	(390.48)	-	(87.02)
	1,129.24	**645.94**	**1,472.34**
Current			
Unsecured, considering good			
Loans to employees	1.19	1.48	0.51
Inter-corporate deposits	1,785.44	1,347.17	3,430.93
	1,786.63	**1,348.65**	**3,431.44**

For details of loans given as security to lenders refer Note 22(b).

16. Other financial assets

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Non-current			
Bank balances	326.63	224.02	96.95
Security deposits (unsecured, considering good)	60.29	98.03	61.64
Security deposits (unsecured, considering doubtful)	3.50	3.50	-
	63.79	**101.53**	**61.64**
Less: Impairment allowance	(3.50)	(3.50)	-
	60.29	**98.03**	**61.64**
Other assets (refer Note a below)	233.54	353.94	274.98
Total	**620.46**	**675.99**	**433.57**
Current			
Security deposits (unsecured, considering good)	25.61	8.42	10.70
Receivable against share application money	-	-	1,800.00
Interest accrued on deposits, loans and advances	19.68	7.86	164.50
Receivable towards sale of OMS business undertaking	-	1,246.57	1,836.50
Advances recoverable in cash (considered good)	3.87	3.17	39.37
Other assets (refer Note a below)	54.07	39.51	798.35
Total	**103.23**	**1,305.53**	**4,649.42**

Other financial assets include deposits of Rs 3.53 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 3.53 Crore; April 1, 2015: Rs 3.53 Crore) from private companies in which director is a director or member.

a) The Company incurs expenditure on development of infrastructure facilities for power evacuation arrangements as per authorisation of the State Electricity Boards ('SEB') / Nodal agencies in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. The expenditure is reimbursed, on agreed terms, by the SEB / Nodal agencies. In certain cases, the Company recovers the cost from customers in the ordinary course of business. The cost incurred towards development of infrastructure facility inventory is reduced by the reimbursements received from SEB / Nodal agencies and the net amount is shown as 'Infrastructure Development Asset' under other financial assets. The excess of cost incurred towards the infrastructure facilities net of reimbursement received from SEB/Nodal agencies / customers is charged to statement of profit and loss as infrastructure development expenses. Other asset include Rs 278.53 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 380.97 Crore; April 1, 2015: 387.43 Crore)

For details of financial assets given as security to lenders refer Note 22(b).

Break up of financial assets at amortised cost

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Loans (refer Note 15)	2,915.87	1,994.59	4,903.78
Investment (refer Note 13)	66.91	-	-
Trade receivables (refer Note 14)	2,341.52	1,958.78	1,564.55
Cash and cash equivalent (refer Note 19)	153.38	94.21	67.47
Security deposits (refer Note 16)	85.90	106.45	72.34
Other financial assets (refer Note 16)	637.78	1,875.07	5,010.65
Total	**6,201.36**	**6,029.10**	**11,618.79**

17. Other assets

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Non-current			
Capital advances (unsecured, considering good)	7.91	5.98	0.07
Advances recoverable in kind (unsecured)			
Considered good	0.16	0.71	0.71
Considered doubtful	238.56	98.59	58.65
	238.72	**99.30**	**59.36**
Less: Impairment allowance	(238.56)	(98.59)	(58.65)
	0.16	**0.71**	**0.71**
Advance income tax (net of provisions)	2.67	0.47	22.44
Prepaid expenses	20.97	26.56	9.70
Total	**31.71**	**33.72**	**32.92**
Current			
Advances recoverable in cash (unsecured)			
Considered good	72.36	140.25	-
Considered doubtful	8.08	8.00	-
	80.44	**148.25**	**-**
Less: Impairment allowance	(8.08)	(8.00)	-
	72.36	**140.25**	**-**
Prepaid expenses	65.72	46.71	22.54
Balances with government / statutory authorities	62.26	18.42	14.64
Advances to employees	2.60	1.86	1.22
Total	**202.94**	**207.24**	**38.40**

For details of other assets given as security to lenders refer Note 22(b).

Other assets include advances recoverable of Rs 2.00 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 2.00 Crore; April 1, 2015: Rs 2.00 Crore) from private companies in which director is a director or member.

18. Inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Raw materials (including goods in transit of Rs 83.56 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 296.98 Crore, April 1, 2015: Rs 54.98 Crore)	926.04	882.79	234.87
Finished goods, semi-finished goods and work-in-progress (including goods in transit of Rs Nil (March 31, 2016: Rs 0.75 Crore, April 1, 2015: Rs 10.90 Crore)	1,192.78	340.28	311.42
Stores and spares	144.81	90.12	35.84
Land and lease rights	12.23	18.40	28.79
Total	**2,275.86**	**1,331.59**	**610.92**

For details of inventories given as security to lenders refer Note 22(b).

19. Cash and cash equivalents

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Balances with banks:			
In current accounts	153.15	93.97	67.18
Unpaid dividend	-	-	0.10
Cash on hand	0.23	0.24	0.19
	153.38	**94.21**	**67.47**

For details of cash and cash equivalents given as security to lenders refer Note 22(b).

There are no restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period and prior period.

a) Disclosure on Specified Bank Notes

During the year, the Company had Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) or other denomination notes as defined in the MCA Notification, G.S.R. 308(E), dated March 31, 2017. The details of SBNs held and transacted during the period from November 8, 2016 to December 30, 2016, the denomination-wise SBNs and other notes as per the notification are as follows:

Particulars	SBNs* (in Rs)	Other denomination (in Rs)	Total (in Rs)
Closing cash on hand as on November 8, 2016	1,018,000	2,224,121	3,242,121
Add: Amount withdrawn from banks	-	2,041,882	2,041,882
Add: Permitted receipts	-	1,029,695	1,029,695
Less: Permitted payments	-	3,165,200	3,165,200
Less: Amount deposited in banks	1,018,000	-	10,18,000
Closing cash on hand as on December 30, 2016	**-**	**2,130,498**	**2,130,498**

* For the purposes of this clause, the term "Specified Bank Notes" shall have the same meaning provided in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs number S.O. 3407(E), dated November 8, 2016.

20. Equity share capital

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Authorised shares			
12,490,000,000 (March 31, 2016: 12,490,000,000, April 1 ,2015: 7,500,000,000) equity shares of Rs 2 each*	2,498.00	2,498.00	1,500.00
	2,498.00	**2,498.00**	**1,500.00**
Issued shares			
5,043,330,927 (March 31, 2016: 5,039,435,391, April 1, 2015: 3,726,647,172) equity shares of Rs 2 each	1,008.67	1,007.89	745.33
	1,008.67	**1,007.89**	**745.33**
Subscribed and fully paid-up shares			
5,024,398,950 (March 31, 2016: 5,020,503,414, April 1, 2015: 3,707,715,195) equity shares of Rs 2 each	1,004.88	1,004.10	741.54
	1,004.88	**1,004.10**	**741.54**

* The authorised equity share capital was increased to 12,490,000,000 equity shares of Rs 2 each pursuant to the scheme of amalgamation and arrangement of its wholly owned subsidiaries vide the Order dated May 31, 2017 of the National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmedabad Bench.

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

	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016	
	Number of shares (Crore)	Rs in Crore	Number of shares (Crore)	Rs in Crore
At the beginning of the year	502.05	1,004.10	370.77	741.54
Issued during the year				
- Preferential allotment	-	-	100.00	200.00
- Conversion of bonds	0.39	0.78	31.28	62.56
Outstanding at the end of the year	**502.44**	**1,004.88**	**502.05**	**1,004.10**

b. Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 2 each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share except for the underlying depository shares held against the Global Depository Receipts ('GDRs').

Holders of the GDR have no voting rights with respect to the equity shares represented by the GDRs Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (the 'Depository'), which is the shareholder on record in respect of the equity shares represented by the GDRs, will not exercise any voting rights in respect of the equity shares against which GDRs are issued, unless it is required to do so by law. Equity shares which have been withdrawn from the Depository facility and transferred on the Company's register of members to a person other than the Depository, ICICI Bank Limited (the 'Custodian') or a nominee of either the Depository or the Custodian may be voted by the holders thereof.

As regard the shares which did not have voting rights as on March 31, 2017 are GDRs – 2,749,000 / (equivalent shares – 10,996,000) and as on March 31, 2016 are GDRs – 2,710,731 / (equivalent shares – 10,842,924) as on April 1, 2015 are GDRs 2,114,631 / (equivalent shares – 8,458,524)

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. 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 holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

The Company on February 13, 2015 signed a Shareholder Agreement as amended by an Amendment Agreement dated December 11, 2015 (collectively the "Agreement") with the Investor Group in terms of which the Investor Group agreed to subscribe to 100 Crore equity shares at the rate of Rs 18 per shares aggregating to Rs 1,800.00 Crore, which were allotted on May 15, 2015. This is in addition to shares acquired under an Open Offer under SEBI Takeover Regulations. The key terms of the Agreement with the Investor Group are as follows;

- Appointment of one nominee director.
- Certain decisions by virtue of the agreement need shareholder approval.
- Investor group and Promoters of the Company shall be considered as Persons Acting in Concert under Regulation 2(1) (q) of the SEBI Takeover Regulations.
- If the Promoters decide to transfer any of their shareholding in the Company, they shall first offer these to the Investor Group. Also, if the Investor Group decide to transfer any of their shareholding in the Company, they shall first offer these to the Promoter Group.
- The Investor Group shares shall be subject to a lock-in period applicable under applicable regulations or one-year whichever is later.
- The Investor Group shall be consulted in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement.

c. Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, share issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

The Company issued 10,095,000 shares (March 31, 2016:10,095,000 shares and April 1, 2015: 10,095,000 shares) to employees under Employee stock purchase scheme, wherein part consideration was received in the form of employee services.

d. Shares reserved for issue under options

For details of shares reserved for issue under the employee stock option (ESOP) plan of the Company, refer Note 39(b), under heading of "Closing balance".

For details of shares reserved for issue on conversion of FCCBs, refer Note 22(c) (i) for terms of conversion / redemption.

For details of shares reserved for issue on conversion of Funded Interest Term Loan into equity shares or compulsory convertible debentures and issue of equity shares in lieu of sacrifice of the CDR Lenders, refer Note 22(a) (iv) for terms of conversion. There are no shares reserved for issue under options as at the balance sheet date.

e. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company:

	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016		April 1, 2015	
Name of the shareholder	**Number of shares (Crore)**	**% holding**	**Number of shares (Crore)**	**% holding**	**Number of shares (Crore)**	**% holding**
Equity shares of Rs 2/- each fully paid-up						
IDBI Bank Ltd.	-	-	-	-	20.45	5.52
Sugati Holdings Private Limited	26.25	5.24	26.25	5.24	26.25	7.08

Note: As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders / members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

21. Other equity

Refer Statement of Changes in Equity for detailed movement in equity balance.

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
General reserve	853.50	852.99	852.77
Securities premium	8,841.52	8,844.45	6,840.80
Share option outstanding account	55.06	53.33	35.37
Retained earnings	(9,733.66)	(10,079.42)	(10,274.84)
Capital reserve	23.30	23.30	23.30
Capital redemption reserve	15.00	15.00	15.00
Share application money pending allotment	-	-	1,800.00
Foreign currency monetary item translation difference account (FCMITDA) (refer Note 2.3(b) and 52)	(65.63)	(137.73)	(83.06)
Equity component of compound financial instruments (refer Note 4(k))	28.50	28.50	28.50
Total	**17.59**	**(399.58)**	**(762.16)**

Nature and purposes of various items in other equity:

(a) Securities premium

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) Share option outstanding account

The share-based payment reserve is used to recognise the value of equity-settled share-based payments provided to employees, including key management personnel, as part of their remuneration.

(c) Capital reserve

The Company recognises profit or loss on purchase / sale of the equity instruments in case of merger to capital reserve.

(d) Capital redemption reserve

The Company has transferred amount from statement of profit or loss to capital redemption reserve on redemption of preference shares issued by the company.

(e) Foreign currency monetary item translation difference account (FCMITDA)

The Company recognises FCMITDA for unamortised exchange difference pertains to long term foreign currency monetary items. (refer Note 4(k))

(f) General reserve

The Company has transferred a portion of the net profit of the company before declaring dividend or a portion of net profit kept separately for future purpose is disclosed as general reserve.

22. Borrowings

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Non-current			
Term loans from banks (secured)	1,125.07	1,367.54	1,773.37
Term loans from financial institutions (secured)	1,267.92	1,255.19	1,581.75
Foreign currency convertible bonds (unsecured)	1,645.55	1,664.57	2,229.14
Total	**4,038.54**	**4,287.30**	**5,584.26**
Current			
Working capital facilities from banks (secured)	1,975.70	1,697.19	2,869.43
Working capital facilities from financial institutions (secured)	-	-	408.53
Working capital facilities from others (secured)	-	-	150.00
Total	**1,975.70**	**1,697.19**	**3,427.96**

a) Corporate debt restructuring (CDR)

During the financial year ended March 31, 2013, Suzlon Energy Limited ('SEL') along with its identified domestic subsidiaries and a jointly controlled entity collectively referred to as the 'Borrowers' and individually as the 'Borrower', had restructured various financial facilities (restructured facilities) from the secured CDR lenders under the Corporate Debt Restructuring Proposal. Pursuant to approval of CDR Package by the CDR Empowered Group ('CDR EG'), the implementation of the CDR package was formalised upon execution of Master Restructuring Agreement (MRA) between the CDR Lenders and Borrowers during the financial year ending March 31, 2013. The MRA inter-alia covers the provisions to govern the terms and conditions of restructured facilities.

The key features of the CDR package are as follows:

i. Repayment of Restructured Term Loans ('RTL') after moratorium of 2 years from cut-off date in 32 structured quarterly instalments commencing from December 2014 to September 2022. The moratorium period of 2 years has expired on September 30, 2014.

ii. Conversion of various irregular / outstanding / devolved financial facilities into Working Capital Term Loan ('WCTL') and the repayment terms of which are in similar to that of RTL with enabling mandatory prepayment obligations on realisation of proceeds from certain asset sale and capital infusion.

iii. Restructuring of existing fund based and non-fund based working capital facilities, subject to renewal and reassessment every year.

iv. Unpaid interest due on certain existing facilities on cut-off date, interest accrued during the moratorium period on RTL and WCTL and interest on fund based working capital facilities for certain period were to be converted into Funded Interest Term Loans ('FITLs') and which were to be converted into equity shares of the Company.

v. The rate of interest on RTL, WCTL, FITL and fund based working capital facilities were reduced to 11.00% per annum with reset option in accordance with MRA.

vi. Waiver of existing events of defaults, penal interest and charges etc. in accordance with MRA.

vii. Contribution of Rs 250.00 Crore in SEL by promoters, their friends, relatives and business associates as stipulated, conversion of existing promoter's loan of Rs 145.00 Crore into equity shares / CCDs at the price determined in compliance with Securities and Exchange Board of India.

Other key features of the CDR Package are:

i. Right of Recompense to CDR Lenders for the relief and sacrifice extended, subject to provisions of CDR Guidelines and MRA and;

ii. SEL to issue equity shares in lieu of sacrifice of the CDR Lenders for the first three years from cut-off date at the price determined in compliance with Securities and Exchange Board of India, if exercised by CDR lenders.

In case of financial facilities availed from the non-CDR Lenders, the terms and conditions shall continue to be governed by the provisions of the existing financing documents.

During the financial year ended March 31, 2015, the restructuring proposal with Power Finance Corporation ('PFC') which is a non-CDR lender was approved by CDR EG. As per the terms of restructuring, the PFC has converted certain portion of interest accrued into FITL I and FITL II. Repayment of outstanding term loan would be in accordance with terms and conditions similar to those of RTL, whereas repayment of FITL I would be made in 32 equal quarterly instalments and should be co-terminus with RTL. Repayment of FITL II would be made in 12 quarterly instalments from December 2022 to September 2025. To give effect to the restructuring a bilateral agreement between the Borrower and PFC was entered into on August 12, 2015.

b) The details of security for the current and non-current secured loans are as follows:

i) In case of financial facilities from CDR lenders in accordance with MRA and non-CDR lenders, RTL, WCTL, FITL aggregating Rs 2,396.91 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 2,605.87 Crore; April 1, 2015: Rs 5,281.11 Crore) of which Rs 2,336.41 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 2,572.17 Crore; April 1, 2015: Rs 3,355.12 Crore) classified as long-term borrowings and Rs 60.50 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 33.70 Crore; April 1, 2015: Rs 1,925.99 Crore) classified as current maturities of long-term borrowings, fund based working capital facilities of Rs 1,512.03 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 1,646.73 Crore; April 1, 2015: Rs 2,013.65 Crore), and non-fund based working capital facilities are secured by first pari passu charge on all chargeable present and future tangible / intangible movable assets of each of the Borrowers, first charge on all chargeable present and future immovable assets (excluding the identified properties) of each of the Borrowers, first charge on all present and future chargeable current assets of each of the Borrowers, first charge over Trust and Retention Account ('TRA') and other bank accounts of the Borrowers, pledge of equity shares held by SEL in its identified domestic subsidiaries and a jointly controlled entity which are forming part of the Borrowers, negative lien over the equity shares held by SEL in SE Forge Limited, pledge on shares of Suzlon Energy Limited, Mauritius ('SELM') held by SEL, negative lien over the equity shares of certain overseas subsidiaries of SEL held by its step down overseas subsidiaries, pledge of certain equity shares of SEL held by its promoters, personal guarantee of the chairman and managing director of SEL and limited personal guarantee of an erstwhile director of a subsidiary.

ii) Rs 50.00 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 50.00 Crore; April 1, 2015: Rs Nil) secured by first pari passu charge on all the assets of the borrowers provided to the CDR lenders shown in long-term borrowings. This loan is repayable in 24 quarterly structured instalments starting from March 18 quarter.

iii) Rs 6.13 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs Nil; April 1, 2015: Rs Nil) secured by first pari passu charge on all the assets of the borrowers provided to the CDR lenders shown in long-term borrowing. This loan is repayable in 15 quarterly structured instalments starting from September 18 quarter.

iv) Rs Nil (March 31, 2016 Rs Nil; April 1, 2015: Rs 174.78 Crore) secured by way of priority repayment against the specific receivables being financed by certain lenders along with sharing of securities under CDR Package and personal guarantee of the chairman and managing director of SEL and limited personal guarantee of an erstwhile director of a subsidiary.

v) Rs Nil (March 31, 2016: Rs Nil; April 1, 2015: Rs 408.53 Crore) secured by way of priority repayment against the specific receivables being financed by a lender along with sharing of securities under CDR Package and personal guarantee of the chairman and managing director of SEL.

vi) Rs Nil (March 31, 2016: Rs Nil; April 1, 2015: Rs 150.00 Crore) secured by way of priority repayment on pari passu basis against the specific receivables being financed by a lender and a pari passu charge on the stock and receivables pertaining to specific projects with the lenders for the facility mentioned in point (vii) below.

vii) Rs Nil (March 31, 2016: Rs Nil; April 1, 2015: Rs 681.00 Crore) secured by way of priority repayment on pari passu basis against the specific receivables being financed by a lender and a pari passu charge on the stock and receivables pertaining to specific projects with the lender for the facility mentioned in point (vi) above, pledge of shares and corporate guarantee of third parties.

viii) Rs 413.32 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs Nil; April 1, 2015: Rs Nil) secured by way of exclusive charge on the stock, receivables and escrow bank account maintained for the identified projects with the lender, pledge of shares and corporate guarantee of third parties.

ix) Rs 50.35 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 50.45 Crore; April 1, 2015: Rs Nil) secured by first pari passu charge on all current assets (except for land considered as stock in trade) and first pari passu charge on all property, plant and equipment and this is shown in short-term borrowings.

x) Vehicle loan of Rs 1.10 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 1.43 Crore; April 1, 2015: Rs 0.62 Crore) of which Rs 0.66 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 0.86 Crore; April 1, 2015: Rs 0.62 Crore) classified as current portion of long-term borrowings is secured against vehicle under hire purchase contract.

c) Foreign currency convertible bonds (FCCBs)

i) Following are the key terms of the bonds post restructuring:

Particulars	April 2016 Bonds	July 2019 Bonds
Issue date	April 12, 2011	July 15, 2014
Outstanding post restructuring (in USD)	28.80 Million	546.92 Million
Face value per bond (in USD)	2,00,000	1,000
Conversion price per share (Rs)	54.01	15.46
Fixed exchange rate (Rs / USD)	44.59	60.225
Redemption amount as a % of principal amount (%)	108.70	100.00
Coupon rate	5.0%	3.25% for first 18 months 5.75% for balance 42 months
Maturity date	April 13, 2016	July 16, 2019
Current outstanding (in USD)	Nil	247.83 Million

On April 14, 2016, FCCBs worth USD 28.80 Million in principal amount, which was part of the original 5% April 2016 Series have been repaid along with the applicable premium and the said Series is now redeemed in full and cease to exist.

Since the date of issuance, bonds equivalent to USD 299.09 Million of July 2019 have been converted into shares by March 31, 2017. The bond holders have exercised their rights to convert bonds of USD 1.00 million (USD 80.29 Million) of July 2019 bonds during the year.

(ii) Redemption premium

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company provided for the proportionate redemption premium of Rs Nil Crore (Rs 4.59 Crore on phase IV). Redemption premium as of the year end date for Phase IV (5% April 2016) is Rs Nil (Rs 16.60 Crore).

d) The details of repayment of long-term borrowing are as follows :

Particulars	Year	Up to 1 year	2 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Secured loans*	March 31, 2017	61.16	1,785.11	607.88	2,454.15
	March 31, 2016	34.56	1,296.84	1,325.89	2,657.29
	April 1, 2015	1,926.61	1,543.08	1,812.04	5,281.73
Unsecured loans	March 31, 2017	-	1,645.55	-	1,645.55
	March 31, 2016	190.82	1,664.57	-	1,855.39
	April 1, 2015	-	2,229.14	-	2,229.14
Total	**March 31, 2017**	**61.16**	**3,430.66**	**607.88**	**4,099.70**
	March 31, 2016	**225.38**	**2,961.41**	**1,325.89**	**4,512.68**
	April 1, 2015	**1,926.61**	**3,772.22**	**1,812.04**	**7,510.87**

* The effective rate of interest on long term borrowings ranges between 11% p.a. to 15% p.a. and on short-term borrowing ranges between 8.75% to 14.00% during the year, depending upon the prime lending rate of the banks and financial institutions at the time of borrowing, wherever applicable, and the interest rate spread agreed with the banks.

e) A financial institution has converted interest of Rs 46.65 Crore (Rs 44.58 Crore) to long-term borrowings.

23. Other financial liabilities

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Non-current			
Other liabilities	201.59	106.30	35.50
Total	**201.59**	**106.30**	**35.50**
Current			
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	61.16	225.38	1,926.61
Interest accrued on borrowings	21.02	13.84	187.27
Unclaimed dividend	-	-	0.10
Other liabilities*	596.58	448.54	425.66
Total	**678.76**	**687.76**	**2,539.64**

* Primarily includes provision for recompense and SEB / nodal agencies deposit.

24. Provisions

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Non-current			
Employee benefits	23.87	34.51	37.97
Provision for performance guarantee, maintenance and warranty and liquidated damages	34.40	86.62	23.33
Others	-	-	36.24
Total	**58.27**	**121.13**	**97.54**
Current			
Employee benefits	24.83	19.48	28.82
Provision for performance guarantee, maintenance and warranty and liquidated damages	662.09	361.41	405.96
Others	-	16.60	-
Total	**686.92**	**397.49**	**434.78**

In pursuance of Ind AS 37 - 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets, the provisions required have been incorporated in the books of account in the following manner:

Particulars	**Performance guarantee**	**Operation, maintenance and warranty**	**Liquidated damages**
Opening balance	**40.73** (46.35)	**262.30** (161.34)	**145.00** (221.60)
Additions during the year	**59.91** (77.76)	**222.59**** (165.18)**	**159.42** (76.66)
Unwinding of warranty discounting and deferral of O & M	**-** (-)	**-16.86** (-4.30)	**-** (-)
Utilisation	**54.51** (83.38)	**100.89** (77.84)	**8.04** (163.22)
Reversal	**-** (-)	**3.18** (7.51)	**9.98** (-)
Addition due to merger	**-** (-)	**-** (25.43)	**-** (9.96)
Closing balance	**46.13** (40.73)	**363.96** (262.30)	**286.40** (145.00)

** Includes expenditure booked under various expenditure heads by their nature.

Performance guarantee ('PG') represents the expected outflow of resources against claims for performance shortfall expected in future over the life of the guarantee assured. The period of performance guarantee varies for each customer according to the terms of contract. The key assumptions in arriving at the performance guarantee provisions are wind velocity, plant load factor, grid availability, load shedding, historical data, wind variation factor etc.

Operation, maintenance and warranty ('O&M') represents the expected liability on account of field failure of parts of WTG and expected expenditure of servicing the WTGs over the period of free operation, maintenance and warranty, which varies according to the terms of each sales order.

Liquidated damages ('LD') represents the expected claims which the Company may need to pay for non-fulfilment of certain commitments as per the terms of the respective sales / purchase contracts. These are determined on a case to case basis considering the dynamics of each contract and the factors relevant to that sale.

The figures shown against 'Utilisation' represent withdrawal from provisions credited to statement of profit and loss to offset the expenditure incurred during the year and debited to statement of profit and loss.

25. Other liabilities

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Non-current			
Deferred revenue	40.02	22.41	14.98
Others	-	-	2.36
Total	**40.02**	**22.41**	**17.34**
Current			
Advance from customer	782.64	936.58	731.37
Statutory dues	49.43	35.18	19.23
Deferred revenue	4.47	3.58	6.22
Others*	15.94	31.93	30.57
Total	**852.48**	**1,007.27**	**787.39**

* Primarily includes deposits adjustable against asset and accruals.

26. Trade payables

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Trade payables	3,492.00	1,968.97	1,284.57
Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	31.18	22.92	3.66
Trade payables to related parties	1,131.46	1,329.29	1,572.83
Total	**4,654.64**	**3,321.18**	**2,861.06**

Details of due to micro and small enterprises as defined under MSMED Act, 2006

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year	31.18	22.92	3.66
Interest due on the above amount	0.64	0.15	0.55
Amount of interest paid in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act, 2006	-	-	-
Amounts of payment made to the suppliers beyond the appointed day during the year	131.13	49.90	19.49
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment but without adding the interest specified under this Act	2.94	1.35	2.55
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year*	-	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise	44.92	33.78	14.18

*Interest payable as per section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development, 2006, for the year is Rs 44.92 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 33.78 Crore, April 1, 2015: Rs 14.18 Crore). The same has not been accrued in the books of the Company as amount is not contractually payable.

Break up of financial liabilities at amortised cost

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Borrowings (refer Note 22)	6,014.24	5,984.49	9,012.22
Trade payables (refer Note 26)	4,654.64	3,321.18	2,861.06
Other financial liabilities (refer Note 23)	880.35	794.06	2,575.14
Total	**11,549.23**	**10,099.73**	**14,448.42**

27. Revenue from operations

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Sale of wind turbines, solar systems and other systems	9,068.97	5,796.76
Sale of services	134.27	106.61
Scrap sales	25.97	9.66
Total	**9,229.21**	**5,913.03**

Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 11- 'Construction contracts'

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Contract revenue recognised during the year	2,022.26	463.29
Aggregate amount of contract cost incurred and recognised profits (less recognised losses) for all contracts in progress up to the reporting date	2,728.16	1,257.74
Amount of customer advances outstanding for contracts in progress up to the reporting date	-	-
Retention amount due from customers for contract in progress up to the reporting date	-	-
Due from customers	-	-
Due to customers	16.64	39.61

28. Other income

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Interest income on		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
on inter corporate deposit	189.58	288.34
on deposits with banks	19.08	17.78
on other financial assets	168.96	178.36
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	0.60	2.32
Net gain on assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	1.09	9.72
Gain on sale of investments	-	6.23
Gain on sale of mutual funds measured at fair value through profit or loss	21.66	38.76
Total	**400.97**	**535.27**

29. Cost of raw materials and components consumed

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Consumption of raw materials (including project business)		
Opening inventory	882.79	234.87
Add: Acquisition on account of merger / de-merger	41.37	127.19
Add: Purchases	5,875.32	4,147.27
	6,799.48	**4,509.33**
Less: Closing inventory	926.04	882.79
	5,873.44	**3,626.54**
Purchase of traded goods	**491.99**	**30.66**
(Increase) / decrease in stocks:		
Opening inventory		
Finished, semi-finished goods and work- in- progress	340.28	311.42
Land and land lease rights	18.40	28.79
Acquisition on account of merger / de-merger		
Finished, semi-finished goods and work- in- progress	22.77	55.36
(A)	**381.45**	**395.57**
Closing inventory		
Finished, semi-finished goods and work- in- progress	1,192.79	340.28
Land and land lease rights	12.23	18.40
(B)	**1,205.02**	**358.68**
(Increase) / decrease in stocks (C) = (A) - (B)	**(823.57)**	**36.89**

30. Employee benefits expense

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Salaries, wages, allowances and bonus	373.16	203.44
Contribution to provident fund and other funds*	20.91	14.01
Share based payments (refer Note 39)	2.24	18.19
Staff welfare expenses	18.88	10.37
Total	**415.19**	**246.01**

*Includes gratuity expense of Rs 4.54 Crore (Rs 4.61 Crore).

31. Depreciation and amortisation expenses

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer Note 8)	148.80	76.62
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer Note 9)	90.42	95.78
Amortisation of goodwill (refer Note 9)	171.56	52.99
Impairment of goodwill (refer Note 9)	-	191.89
Depreciation on investment property (refer Note 11)	3.21	3.22
Total	**413.99**	**420.50**

32. Finance costs

	March 31, 2017	March 31 , 2016
Interest expense on		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	761.04	629.63
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	9.63	-
Unwinding of long term provisions	3.49	2.87
Bank charges	111.54	77.19
Compensation in lieu of bank sacrifice	38.51	57.38
Exchange difference to the extent considered as an adjustment to borrowing cost	6.50	8.94
Total	**930.71**	**776.01**

33. Other expenses

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Stores and spares consumed	143.53	47.80
Power and fuel	27.01	7.22
Factory and site expenses	38.67	13.42
Repairs and maintenance:		
- Plant and machinery	6.79	1.26
- Building	7.56	4.79
- Others	22.81	15.49
Operation and maintenance charges	72.74	66.13
Design change and technical upgradation charges	3.15	3.35
Rent	44.12	19.23
Rates and taxes	13.90	3.51
Performance guarantee expenditure (refer Note 24)		
Expenses incurred during the year	54.51	83.38
Provision made during the year	59.91	77.76
Less: Utilisation	(54.51)	(83.38)
Liquidated damages expenditure (refer Note 24)		
Expenses incurred during the year	8.04	163.22
Provision made during the year	150.01	76.64
Less: Utilisation	(8.04)	(163.22)
Operation, maintenance and warranty expenditure (refer Note 24)	198.78	149.94
Quality assurance expenses	11.16	27.18
R & D, certification and product development	17.38	46.57
Insurance	14.11	11.57
Advertisement and sales promotion	18.14	9.94
Infrastructure development expenses	1.31	0.77
Freight outward and packing expenses	326.88	244.14
Sales commission	6.65	6.96
Travelling, conveyance and vehicle expenses	50.57	30.93
Communication expenses	6.92	5.13
Auditors' remuneration and expenses (refer details below)	1.57	1.28
Consultancy charges	73.03	45.42
CSR, charity and donations	5.98	2.95
Security expenses	7.45	4.51
Miscellaneous expenses	166.07	73.29
Exchange differences, net	(57.60)	135.27
Bad debts written off	-	10.95
Loss on sale of investment	0.00*	-
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	14.08	19.46
Reversal of impairment allowance on investments	-	(0.02)
Loss on property, plant and equipment sold / discarded, net	0.79	0.40
Total	**1,453.47**	**1,163.24**

*Less than Rs 0.01 Crore.

The Company has average negative net profit for preceding three financial years, and therefore CSR disclosure is not applicable.

Payment to auditors

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
As auditor:		
Statutory audit fees	1.36	1.01
Tax audit fees	0.05	0.09
Certification and other advisory services	0.06	0.08
Reimbursement of out of pocket expenses	0.10	0.10
Total	**1.57**	**1.28**

34. Exceptional items

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Loss / (gain) on sale of investment in subsidiaries, net (Note 34a)	674.16	247.42
Utilisation of provision for investment (Note 34a)	(674.16)	(245.92)
Provision / (reversal) for investments, loans and other financial assets to subsidiaries (Note 34b)	535.78	(188.75)
Total	**535.78**	**(187.25)**

a. During the year, the Company with an objective of rationalising the ownership structure for international business, has transferred its investment in SEAS to SELM and SRC to SEAS which resulted in a net loss of Rs 674.16 Crore and against which company has utilised an amount of Rs 674.16 Crore from provision for investments.

During the previous year ended March 31, 2016, the Company as a part of restructuring exercise, has transferred its investments in SGSL to SSL which resulted in a gain Rs 846.70 Crore and in SGWPL to SPIL which resulted in a loss of Rs 1,094.12 Crore after utilisation of impairment allowance of Rs 245.92 Crore. These transfers have been undertaken for considerations which are determined based on valuation reports of independent valuers. During the year ended March 31, 2017 SGSL has been merged in SSL and SSL has been renamed as 'Suzlon Global Services Limited'.

b. On January 22, 2015 AE Rotor Holding B.V. a step down wholly owned subsidiary of the Company and its subsidiaries signed a binding agreement with Centerbridge Partners LP, USA to sell 100% stake in Senvion SE. The closing was subject to customary closing condition which got concluded on April 29, 2015. Accordingly the Company has made an impairment provision of Rs 434.45 Crore towards this investment in the year ended March 31 2016.

The Company has made provision for investments, loans and other financial assets to subsidiaries of Rs 535.78 Crore (March 31, 2016: reversal of Rs 623.30 Crore)

35. Income tax

a. Components of income tax expense

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Current tax	-	0.07
Earlier years tax	(0.05)	-
Deferred tax reversal of SEEL	-	(12.61)
Total	**(0.05)**	**(12.54)**

b. Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Accounting profit before income tax	**355.64**	**364.99**
Enacted tax rates in India	34.608%	34.608%
Computed tax expense	123.08	126.33
Non-deductible expenses for tax purpose	2.07	3.21
Deductible expenses for tax purpose	(13.93)	-
Expenses taxable at different rates	77.84	25.90
Non-taxable income for tax purpose	(2.36)	-
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	(0.05)	-
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	(186.70)	(167.98)
Tax expense as per statement of profit and loss	**(0.05)**	**(12.54)**

c. Details of carry forward losses and unused credit on which no deferred tax asset is recognised by the Company are as follows:

Unabsorbed depreciation can be carried forward indefinitely. Business loss and capital loss can be carried forward for period for 8 years from the year in which losses arose. MAT credit can be carried forward up to a period of 15 years.

Majority of the business loess will expire between March 2020 to March 2022. Majority of the capital loss will expire between March 2024 to March 2025. MAT credit will expire between March 2022 to March 2023.

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Business loss	3,839.43	5,031.33	4,054.77
Unabsorbed depreciation	636.05	604.84	470.07
Long term capital loss	2,403.26	1,134.00	-
MAT credit	162.73	162.73	161.88
Total	**7,041.47**	**6,932.90**	**4,686.72**

36. Components of other comprehensive income (OCI)

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	(9.94)	(1.07)
Total	**(9.94)**	**(1.07)**

37. Earnings per share (EPS)

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Basic		
Net profit after tax	355.69	377.53
Weighted average number of equity shares	5,022,862,081	4,787,544,853
Basic earnings per share of Rs 2 each	0.71	0.79
Diluted		
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	355.69	377.53
Add: Interest on foreign currency convertible bonds (net of tax)	101.45	51.79
Employee stock option scheme	1.46	11.89
Adjusted net profits after tax	458.60	441.21
Weighted average number of equity shares	5,022,862,081	4,787,544,853
Add: Potential weighted average equity shares that could arise on		
conversion of foreign currency convertible bonds	966,952,190	969,310,857
conversion of employee stock option	3,788,494	4,040,815
Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted EPS	5,993,602,765	5,760,896,525
Diluted earnings per share (Rs) of face value of Rs 2 each	0.71*	0.77

*Since the earnings per share computation based on diluted weighted average number of shares is anti-dilutive, the basic and diluted earnings per share is the same.

38. Post-employment benefit plans

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five or more years of service is eligible for gratuity. Gratuity is computed based on 15 days salary based on last drawn salary for each completed year of service. The scheme is partially funded with an insurance company in the form of a qualifying insurance policy.

Net employees benefit expense recognised in Statement of profit and loss and in other comprehensive income:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Current service cost	3.85	3.25
Net interest cost	0.69	1.01
Net defined benefit cost recognised in statement of profit and loss	**4.54**	**4.26**
Other comprehensive income		
Re-measurement for the period - Obligation (gain) / loss	9.90	1.43
Re-measurement for the period – Plan assets (gain) / loss	0.04	(0.36)
Total defined benefit expense recognised in OCI	**9.94**	**1.07**
Total	**14.48**	**5.33**

Changes in the defined benefit obligation:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Opening defined benefit obligation	31.32	23.98
Current service cost	3.85	3.25
Interest cost	2.46	1.76
Benefits paid	(2.77)	(1.82)
Settlement cost	0.23	(0.91)
Impact on account of merger	1.45	3.63
Re-measurement adjustment:		
Experience adjustments	5.80	1.76
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(3.37)	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	7.47	(0.33)
Addition due to merger	-	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	**46.44**	**31.32**

Changes in the fair value of plan assets:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Opening fair value of plan assets	12.41	8.68
Interest income	1.77	0.75
Contributions by employer towards approved fund	20.51	2.35
Benefits paid	(2.77)	(1.82)
Settlement cost	0.23	(0.91)
Impact on account on merger	1.16	2.94
Re-measurement adjustment:		
Experience adjustments	0.10	0.56
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.14)	(0.14)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**33.27**	**12.41**
Actual return on plan assets	1.73	1.37

Major categories of plan assets of the fair value of total plan assets	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Funds managed by insurer	100%	100%	100%

Net asset / (liability) recognised in the balance sheet:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the period	46.44	31.32
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the period	33.27	12.41
Surplus / (deficit)	(13.17)	(18.91)
Current portion of the defined benefit obligation	-	-
Non-current portion of the defined benefit obligation	46.44	31.32
Amount not recognised as asset due to asset ceiling	-	-
Net asset / (liability) recognised in the balance sheet	**(13.17)**	**(18.91)**

Principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Discount rate (in %)	7.00	7.90	7.80
Future salary increases (in %)	10.00	8.00	8.00
Life expectation (in years)	6.60	13.01	13.30
Attrition Rate	22% at younger ages and reducing to 11% at older ages according to graduated scale	10% at younger ages and reducing to 1% at older ages according to graduated scale	10% at younger ages and reducing to 1% at older ages according to graduated scale

During the year, the Company has reassessed the actuarial assumption for attrition rate based on trend of attrition.

Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption:

	March 31,2017		March 31,2016		March 31,2017		March 31,2016	
Assumptions	**Discount rate**				**Future salary increases**			
Sensitivity level	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligations	(3.15)	3.59	(3.23)	3.85	3.00	(2.70)	3.48	(3.01)

For the year ending on March 31, 2018 the Company expects to contribute Rs 5.38 Crore (March 31, 2017: Rs 2.87 Crore) towards its defined benefit plan.

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 10 years (March 31, 2016: 15.46 years).

39. Share-based payments

Employees Stock Option Plan 2007

The Scheme shall be applicable to the Company, subsidiary and may be granted to the permanent Employees of the Company or its subsidiaries, as determined by the Compensation Committee. Once the Options vest as per the Schedule, they would be exercisable by the option holder and the shares arising on exercise of such Options shall not be subject to any lock-in period provided however that the shares allotted on such exercise cannot be sold for a period of 30 days from the date of allotment in terms of the Insider Trading Code of the Company. The exercise price for the purposes of the grant of options shall be the price of the equity shares of the Company on the Bombay Stock Exchange. The Employee Stock Options granted shall be capable of being exercised within a period of five years from the date of first vesting. Payment of the Exercise Price shall be made by a crossed cheque or a demand draft drawn in favour of the Company, or in such other manner as the Compensation Committee may decide.

Employees Stock Option Plan 2009

The Scheme shall be applicable to the Company, subsidiary companies and may be granted to the permanent Employees of the Company or its subsidiaries or its holding company, as determined by the Compensation Committee. Once the Options vest as per the Schedule, they would be exercisable by the option holder and the shares arising on exercise of such Options shall not be subject to any lock-in period provided however that the shares allotted on such exercise cannot be sold for a period of 30 days from the date of allotment in terms of the Insider Trading Code of the Company. The exercise price for the purposes of the grant of options shall be 20% discount to the closing price of the equity shares of the Company on the Bombay Stock Exchange on the date of the grant. The Employee Stock Options granted shall be capable of being exercised within a period of five years from the date of first vesting. Payment of the Exercise Price shall be made by a crossed cheque or a demand draft drawn in favour of the Company, or in such other manner as the Compensation Committee may decide.

Employees Stock Option Plan 2014

The Scheme shall be applicable to the Employees of the Company, its Subsidiary Companies in India and abroad, any successor company thereof and may be granted to the Employees of the Company and its Subsidiary Companies, as determined by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. Options granted under this Scheme would vest in tranches not earlier than one year and not later than a maximum of three years (Revised to five years) from the date of grant of such options. Vesting of Options would be subject to continued employment with the Company or Subsidiary Companies, as the case may be, and thus the Options would vest on passage of time. The Options would be granted at an Exercise Price equal to the closing market price of the Shares of the Company or certain discount to the closing market price on the NSE on the date of grant or such other price as may be decided by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. Once the Options vest as per the Schedule, they would be exercisable by the option holder and the shares arising on exercise of such Options shall not be subject to any lock-in period provided however that the shares allotted on such exercise cannot be sold for a period of 30 days from the date of allotment in terms of the Insider Trading Code of the Company. The Employee Stock Options granted shall be capable of being exercised within a period of three years (Revised to five years) from the date of first vesting. Payment of the Exercise Price shall be made by a crossed cheque or a demand draft drawn in favour of the Company, or in such other manner as the Nomination and Remuneration Committee may decide.

The expense recognised for employee services received during the year is shown in the following table:

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	2.24	18.19
Expense arising from cash-settled share-based payment transactions	-	-
Total	**2.24**	**18.19**

a) **The following schemes were in operation during April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2017:**

Particulars	ESOP 2007	ESOP Perpetual-I (Tranche III)	ESOP Perpetual-I (Tranche IV)	ESOP Perpetual-I (Tranche V)	ESOP Perpetual-I (Tranche VI)	ESOP Perpetual-I (Tranche VII)	ESOP Perpetual-I (Tranche VIII)	Special ESOP 2014
	Scheme III	**Scheme VI**	**Scheme VII**	**Scheme VIII**	**Scheme X**	**Scheme XI**	**Scheme XII**	**Scheme XIV**
Grant date	21-May-09	28-Jul-10	30-Oct-10	21-Feb-11	27-Apr-11	31-Jul-11	25-May-12	23-Jun-14
Board approval date	15-Apr-08	16-Jun-08	16-Jun-08	16-Jun-08	16-Jun-08	16-Jun-08	16-Jun-08	14-Feb-14
Shareholder approval	22-May-08	13-Aug-09	13-Aug-09	13-Aug-09	13-Aug-09	13-Aug-09	13-Aug-09	27-Mar-14
Options granted (Nos)	18,78,000	1,75,000	50,000	75,000	50,000	65,000	25,000	4,50,00,000
Exercise Price (Rs)	90.50	46.76/58.45	44.36	47.70	54.35	54.15	20.85	26.95
Method of settlement	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity
Vesting period								
Tranche 1	21-May-10	28-Jul-11	30-Oct-11	21-Feb-12	27-Apr-12	01-Aug-12	26-May-13	23-Jun-15
Tranche 2	21-May-11	28-Jul-12	30-Oct-12	21-Feb-13	27-Apr-13	01-Aug-13	26-May-14	23-Jun-16
Tranche 3	-	28-Jul-13	30-Oct-13	21-Feb-14	27-Apr-14	01-Aug-14	26-May-15	-
Vesting %								
Tranche 1	75%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Tranche 2	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	50%
Tranche 3	-	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	-
Exercise period (end date)	Till 21-May- 2015	Till 28-July-2015	Till 30-Oct-2015	Till 21-Feb-2016	Till 27-Apr-2016	Till 31-Jul-2016	Till 25-May-2017	Till 31-Mar -2019

b) **The movement in the stock options during the year ended March 31, 2017 was as below:**

Particulars	Special ESOP 2014
	Scheme XIV
Opening balance	40,340,800
Granted during the year	-
Forfeited / cancelled during the year	2,519,000
Exercised during the year	-
Expired during the year	-
Closing balance	37,821,800
Exercisable at the end of the year (Included in closing balance of option outstanding)	37,821,800

c) **The movement in the stock options during the year ended March 31, 2016 was as below:**

Particulars	ESOP 2007	ESOP Perpetual-I (Tranche III)	ESOP Perpetual-I (Tranche VII)	ESOP Perpetual-I (Tranche VIII)	ESOP 2014
	Scheme III	**Scheme VI**	**Scheme XI**	**Scheme XII**	**Scheme XIV**
Opening balance	815,000	35,000	10,000	12,500	44,265,600
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Forfeited / cancelled during the year	104,000	-	10,000	12,500	3,924,800
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Expired during the year	711,000	35,000	-	-	-
Closing balance	-	-	-	-	40,340,800
Exercisable at the end of the year (Included in closing balance of option outstanding)	-	-	-	-	40,340,800

The following tables list the inputs to the models used for the three plans for the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016, respectively:

Particulars	Special ESOP 2014 Tranche I Scheme XIV	Special ESOP 2014 Tranche II Scheme XIV
Dividend yield (%)	Nil	Nil
Expected volatility (%)	65.45%	63.79%
Risk–free interest rate (%)	8.63%	8.64%
Expected life of share options (years)	2.0	2.50
Weighted average share price (INR)	13.37	14.51
Model used	Lattice Model	Lattice Model

40. Operating leases

The Company has taken certain premises under operating leases.

Expenses under cancellable operating lease and rental contracts during the year is Rs 34.64 Crore (Rs 18.78 Crore).

Expenses under non-cancellable operating lease and rental contracts during the year is Rs 9.48 Crore (Rs 0.45 Crore).

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating lease and rental contracts as per the respective agreements are as follows:

Obligation under non-cancellable operating leases:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Not later than one year	9.98	0.45	0.44
Later than one year and not later than five years	43.19	1.88	1.84
Later than five years	34.85	0.81	1.30

41. Capital and other commitments

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Estimated amount of contract remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for, net of advances	66.50	53.13	123.51
Commitments for investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities	516.30	723.85	-
Commitments relating to lease arrangements	refer Note 40	refer Note 40	refer Note 40
	582.80	**776.98**	**123.51**

42. Contingent liabilities

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Customs duty, service tax and VAT related matters pending in appeal *	83.33	87.39	104.82
Amounts in respect of MSMED	44.92	33.78	14.18
SBLC availed and securities provided to secure loans availed by subsidiary**	4,059.61	4,286.86	4,043.75
Guarantees given on behalf of subsidiaries in respect of loans / guarantee granted to them by banks / financial institutions	53.54	62.00	251.14

* includes demand from tax authorities for various matters. The Company / tax department has preferred appeals on these matters and the same are pending with various appellate authorities. Considering the facts of the matters, no provision is considered necessary by management.

Few customers of the Company has disputed certain amount as receivable which the Company believes is contractually not payable. These matters are pending for hearing before respective courts, the outcome of which is uncertain. The management has provided for an amount as a matter of prudence which it believes shall be the probable outflow of resources.

** The Group and SGL (refer Note 6) have provided securities to secure Stand-by Letter of Credit ('SBLC') facilities of USD 655 Million issued for securing covered bonds and foreign currency loan issued / availed by AERH. The outstanding balance of borrowing in AERH as on March 31, 2017 is USD 626 Million (March 31, 2016: USD 647 Million and April 1, 2015: USD 647 Million) (refer Note 6).

The Company has stood as co-borrower for loans granted to the Company and its fellow subsidiaries for which certain securities defined in Note 22(b) are provided, the amount of which liability of each of parties is not ascertainable.

43. Disclosure required under Sec 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013

For details of loans and guarantees given to related parties refer Note 45 and Note 42.

For details of securities provided on behalf of borrowers under the CDR package refer Note 22(a) and Note 22(b).

For details of investments made refer Note 13.

44. Segment information

As permitted by paragraph 4 of Ind AS-108, 'Operating Segments', if a single financial report contains both consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements of the parent, segment information need be presented only on the basis of the consolidated financial statements. Thus, disclosures required by Ind AS-108 are given in consolidated financial statements.

45. Related party transactions

A. List of subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates

(i) List of related parties and nature of relationships where control exists:

Sl. No.	Name of the party	Nature of relationship
1	Aalok Solarfarms Limited (formerly Aalok Solarfarms Private Limited)	Subsidiary company
2	Abha Solarfarms Limited (formerly known as Abha Solarfarms Private Limited)	Subsidiary company
3	AE-Rotor Holding B.V.	Subsidiary company
4	Anshuman Renewables Limited	Subsidiary company
5	Avind Desenvolvimento De Projetos De Energia Ltda	Subsidiary company
6	Gale Green Urja Limited	Subsidiary company
7	Gale Solarfarms Limited (formerly Gale Solarfarms Private Limited)	Subsidiary company
8	Hermaba Renewables Limited (formerly Heramba Wind Energy Limited)	Subsidiary company
9	Kanak Renewables Limited	Subsidiary company
10	Manas Renewables Limited (formerly Sirocco Wind Energy Limited)	Subsidiary company
11	Parque Eolico El Almendro S.L.	Subsidiary company
12	PowerBlades GmbH [i]	Subsidiary company
13	PowerBlades Industries Inc. [i]	Subsidiary company
14	PowerBlades SA [i]	Subsidiary company
15	Rajat Renewables Limited	Subsidiary company
16	REpower North China Ltd. [i]	Subsidiary company
17	RETC Renewable Energy Technology Center GmbH [i]	Subsidiary company
18	RiaBlades S.A. [i]	Subsidiary company
19	RPW Investments SGPS,SA [ix]	Subsidiary company
20	Saroja Renewables Limited	Subsidiary company
21	SE Blades Limited[x]	Subsidiary company
22	SE Blades Technology B.V.	Subsidiary company
23	SE Drive Technik GmbH	Subsidiary company
24	SE Electricals Limited[x]	Subsidiary company
25	SE Forge Limited	Subsidiary company
26	Senvion (Beijing) Trading Co. Ltd.[i]	Subsidiary company
27	Senvion Australia Pty Ltd.[i]	Subsidiary company
28	Senvion Austria GmbH[i]	Subsidiary company
29	Senvion Benelux b.v.b.a.[i]	Subsidiary company
30	Senvion Betriebs- und Beteiligungs GmbH	Subsidiary company
31	Senvion Canada Inc.[i]	Subsidiary company
32	Senvion Deutschland GmbH[i]	Subsidiary company
33	Suzlon Energy PLC (formerly Senvion Energy PLC)[iv]	Subsidiary company
34	Senvion France S.A.S.[i]	Subsidiary company
35	Senvion Holdings Pty Ltd.[i]	Subsidiary company
36	Senvion India Limited[i]	Subsidiary company
37	Senvion Investitions- und Projektierungs GmbH & Co. KG[i]	Subsidiary company
38	Senvion Italia s.r.l[i]	Subsidiary company
39	Senvion Netherlands B.V.[i]	Subsidiary company
40	Senvion Polska Sp.z o.o[i]	Subsidiary company
41	Senvion Portugal S.A.[i]	Subsidiary company
42	Senvion Romania SRL[i]	Subsidiary company
43	Senvion Scandinavia AB[i]	Subsidiary company
44	Senvion SE[i]	Subsidiary company
45	Senvion Turkey Rüzgar Türbinleri Limited Şirketi[i]	Subsidiary company
46	Senvion UK Ltd.[i]	Subsidiary company
47	Senvion USA Corp.[i]	Subsidiary company
48	Senvion Windpark Betriebs GmbH[i]	Subsidiary company
49	Shanay Renewables Limited	Subsidiary company
50	Sharanya Renewables Limited	Subsidiary company

Sl. No.	Name of the party	Nature of relationship
51	Shreyas Solarfarms Limited (formerly Whirlwind Windfarms Private Limited)	Subsidiary company
52	Sirocco Renewables Limited	Subsidiary company
53	Skeiron Renewables Energy Amidyala Limited (formerly Rashmi Renewables Limited) [(v)]	Subsidiary company
54	Skeiron Renewables Energy Borampalli Limited (formerly Souravi Renewables Limited)[(v)]	Subsidiary company
55	Sure Power LLC[(vi)]	Subsidiary company
56	Suryoday Renewables Limited	Subsidiary company
57	Suyash Renewables Limited	Subsidiary company
58	Suzlon Energia Elocia do Brasil Ltda	Subsidiary company
59	Suzlon Energy A/S	Subsidiary company
60	Suzlon Energy Australia CYMWFD Pty Ltd[(xii)]	Subsidiary company
61	Suzlon Energy Australia Pty. Ltd.	Subsidiary company
62	Suzlon Energy Australia RWFD Pty Ltd[(iv)]	Subsidiary company
63	Suzlon Energy B.V.	Subsidiary company
64	Suzlon Energy GmbH[(iii)]	Subsidiary company
65	Suzlon Energy Korea Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary company
66	Suzlon Energy Limited	Subsidiary company
67	Suzlon Global Services Ltd.[(iii)]	Subsidiary company
68	Suzlon Global Services Ltd. (Formerly Suzlon Structures Limited)	Subsidiary company
69	Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited	Subsidiary company
70	Suzlon Power Infrastructure Limited	Subsidiary company
71	Suzlon Project VIII LLC	Subsidiary company
72	Suzlon Rotor Corporation	Subsidiary company
73	Suzlon Wind Energy (Lanka) Pvt Limited	Subsidiary company
74	Suzlon Wind Energy BH	Subsidiary company
75	Suzlon Wind Energy Bulgaria EOOD	Subsidiary company
76	Suzlon Wind Energy Corporation	Subsidiary company
77	Suzlon Wind Energy Equipment Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary company
78	Suzlon Wind Energy Espana, S.L	Subsidiary company
79	Suzlon Wind Energy Italy s.r.l.	Subsidiary company
80	Suzlon Wind Energy Limited	Subsidiary company
81	Suzlon Wind Energy Nicaragua Sociedad Anonima	Subsidiary company
82	Suzlon Wind Energy Portugal Energia Elocia Unipessoal Lda	Subsidiary company
83	Suzlon Wind Energy Romania SRL	Subsidiary company
84	Suzlon Wind Energy South Africa (PTY) Ltd	Subsidiary company
85	Suzlon Wind Energy Uruguay SA	Subsidiary company
86	Suzlon Wind Enerji Sanayi Ve Ticaret Limited Sirketi	Subsidiary company
87	Suzlon Wind International Limited[(x)]	Subsidiary company
88	Suzlon Windenergie GmbH[(iii)]	Subsidiary company
89	Tarilo Holding B.V.	Subsidiary company
90	Tornado Solarfarms Limited (formerly Tornado Solarfarms Private Limited)	Subsidiary company
91	Vakratunda Renewables Limited (formerly Vakratunda Wind Energy Limited)	Subsidiary company
92	Valum Holding B.V.	Subsidiary company
93	Varadvinayak Renewables Limited (formerly Varadvinayak Wind Energy Limited)	Subsidiary company
94	Ventinveste Indústria, SGPS, SA,[(i)]	Subsidiary company
95	Ventipower S.A.[(i)]	Subsidiary company
96	Vignaharta Renewable Energy Limited (formerly Vignaharta Wind Energy Limited)	Subsidiary company
97	WEL Windenergie Logistik GmbH[(i)]	Subsidiary company
98	Wharton Wind, LLC	Subsidiary company
99	Windpark Blockland GmbH & Co KG[(i)]	Subsidiary company
100	Yorke Peninsual Wind Farm Project Ltd (Ceres)[(i)]	Subsidiary company

(ii) Jointly controlled entities ('JCE'):

Sl. No.	Name of the party	Nature of relationship
1	Amun Solarfarms Limited (formerly Amun Solarfarms Private Limited)[(vii)]	Jointly controlled entity
2	Avighna Solarfarms Limited (formerly Avighna Solarfarms Private Limited)[(vii)]	Jointly controlled entity
3	Consortium Suzlon Padgreen Co Ltd	Jointly controlled entity
4	Prathamesh Solarfarms Limited (formerly Prathamesh Solarfarms Private Limited)[(vii)]	Jointly controlled entity
5	Rudra Solarfarms Limited (formerly Rudra Solarfarms Private Limited)[(vii)]	Jointly controlled entity
6	SE Solar Limited[(vii)]	Jointly controlled entity
7	Suzlon Generators Limited[(viii)]	Jointly controlled entity
8	Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited (formerly Vayudoot Solarfarms Private Limited)[(vii)]	Jointly controlled entity

(iii) Associates:

Sl. No.	Name of the party	Nature of relationship
1	Suzlon Energy (Tianjin) Limited[(xi)]	Associate company

i. The step down subsidiaries of the Company sold its 100% stake in Senvion SE and accordingly it ceased to be subsidiary from April 29, 2015.

ii. During financial year ended March 31, 2016, the Company has acquired remaining stake of minority shareholders at a consideration of Rs 20.00 Crore.

iii. Merged during the year ended March 31, 2017.

iv. Liquidated during the year ended March 31, 2017.

v. Incorporated and sold during the year ended March 31, 2017.

vi. During the year, 20.1% stake sold to Pivot Power LLC, USA.

vii. During financial year 2015-16, Suzlon entered in Solar sector and in order to execute the project, various special purpose vehicles ('SPV') were incorporated / acquired with an intend to dispose these to prospective buyers. Accordingly, under IGAAP, the same were classified as subsidiaries and treated as current investments. On transition to Ind AS the Company has assessed and determined that these companies is its jointly controlled entities under Ind AS 111 - Joint Arrangements. These entities were subsidiaries of the company during financial year 2015-16 and during the financial year 2016-17 reclassified as jointly controlled entities. As per Companies Act 2013, these entities are still subsidiaries of the company as at March 31, 2017.

viii. The Company holds 75% interest in Suzlon Generators Limited ('SGL') and considered as subsidiary under IGAAP. On transition to Ind AS the Company has assessed and determined that SGL is its jointly controlled entity under Ind AS 111 - Joint Arrangements.

ix. Merged during the financial year 2015-16.

x. Refer Note 46.

xi. The company holds 25% interest in Suzlon Energy (Tianjin) Limited ('SETL') and considered it as joint venture under IGAAP. On transition to Ind AS the company has assessed and determined that SETL is an associate under Ind AS 28 Investment in associates and joint ventures.

xii. Liquidated during the year ended March 31, 2016.

B. Other related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

a. Entities where Key Management Personnel ('KMP') / Relatives of Key Management Personnel ('RKMP') have significant influence (EKMP)

Aspen Infrastructures Limited, PT Wind Energy, Salene Power Infrastructure Private Limited, Samanvaya Holdings Private Limited, Sandla Wind Project Private Limited, Sarjan Realities Limited, SE Freight & Logistics India Private Limited, Shubh Realty (South) Limited, Sugati Beach Resort Private Limited, Sugati Holdings Private Limited, Windforce Management Services Private Limited, Suzlon Foundation, Suzlon Green Power Private Limited, Synefra Infrastructures Private Limited, Tanti Holdings Private Limited, Skeiron Renewable Energy Private Limited, Skeiron Renewable Energy Amidyala Limited and Girish R. Tanti (HUF)

b. Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Tulsi R. Tanti, Vinod R. Tanti, Kirti J. Vagadia, J. P. Chalasani, Sanjay Baweja, Amit Agarwal*, Hemal Kanuga, Vaidhyanathan Raghuraman, Rajiv Ranjan Jha, Marc Desaedeleer, Ravi Uppal, Medha Joshi, Sunit Sarkar, Venkataraman Subramanian, Per Hornung Pedersen, Pratima Ram, Vijaya Sampath and Girish R. Tanti

c. Relatives of Key Management Personnel (RKMP)

Jitendra R. Tanti, Pranav T. Tanti, Sanyogita P. Tanti, Nidhi T. Tanti, Radha G. Tanti, Sangita V. Tanti and Rambhaben Ukabhai

d. Employee funds

Superannuation Fund
Employees Group Gratuity Scheme

*resigned w.e.f. August 01, 2015

C. Transactions between the Company and related parties during the year and the status of outstanding balances as at March 31, 2017:

Particulars	Subsidiaries	EKMP	JCE	Associate	KMP	RKMP	Employee funds
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including Intangibles)	0.07 (232.09)	5.12 (9.23)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	0.00* (0.01)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Subscription to / purchase of equity shares	142.01 (2,813.91)	- (-)	49.07 (-)	- (-)	0.00* (-)	0.00* (-)	- (-)
Subscription to / purchase of CCD's	479.56 (49.10)	- (-)	50.33 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Conversion of CCD's to equity shares	14.59 (-)	- (-)	26.13 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Redemption of preference shares	- (200.00)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Sale of investments	0.00* (1,138.37)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Buyback of shares	- (930.79)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Loan given	3,136.79 (4,629.55)	- (-)	80.75 (325.24)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Security deposit taken	- (-)	0.08 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Purchase of goods and services	1,066.58 (1,022.43)	402.89 (294.25)	161.60 (102.29)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Guarantee and warranty charges	- (-)	14.74 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Sale of goods and services	225.43 (251.88)	1,019.38 (256.31)	521.93 (0.02)	- (0.16)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Interest expense	- (0.21)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Interest income	338.26 (458.86)	17.09 (8.17)	7.84 (4.24)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Lease rent expense	- (-)	14.71 (8.92)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Lease rent income	- (0.52)	1.04 (1.15)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Miscellaneous income	0.94 (0.07)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Donation given	- (-)	1.30 (0.14)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Managerial remuneration	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	16.64 (15.98)	- (-)	- (-)
Remuneration	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	0.64 (0.55)	- (-)
Director sitting fess	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	0.68 (0.19)	- (-)	- (-)
Contribution to various funds	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	20.79 (6.44)
Reimbursement of expenses payable	40.89 (10.23)	- (2.55)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Reimbursement of expenses receivable	93.04 (70.87)	- (-)	2.48 (0.02)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)

*less than Rs 0.01 Crore

Outstanding balances:

Particulars	Year	Subsidiaries	EKMP	JCE	Associate
Advance from customers	March 31, 17	374.52	119.29	37.71	-
	March 31, 16	138.64	0.34	-	-
	April 1, 15	0.01	22.65	-	-
Investments in equity shares and preference shares	March 31, 17	8,782.58	-	159.82	58.33
	March 31, 16	10,431.38	-	57.20	58.33
	April 1, 15	9,498.67	-	57.20	58.33
Impairment allowance on investments	March 31, 17	6,361.18	-	-	-
	March 31, 16	7,035.34	-	-	-
	April 1, 15	6,699.43	-	-	-
Investments in CCD's	March 31, 17	481.57	-	53.64	-
	March 31, 16	49.10	-	-	-
	April 1, 15	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	March 31, 17	152.08	280.49	394.95	19.49
	March 31, 16	416.32	211.32	0.02	20.57
	April 1, 15	901.79	9.65	0.00*	19.14
Interest payable	March 31, 17	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 16	0.21	-	-	-
	April 1, 15	-	0.88	-	-
Loan given	March 31, 17	3,256.09	-	-	-
	March 31, 16	1,900.52	-	48.06	-
	April 1, 15	4,929.87	-	15.71	-
Impairment allowance on loans	March 31, 17	390.48	-	-	-
	March 31, 16	-	-	-	-
	April 1, 15	87.02	-	-	-
Prepaid expense	March 31, 17	-	23.82	-	-
	March 31, 16	-	34.75	-	-
	April 1, 15	-	13.68	-	-
Security deposit taken	March 31, 17	-	0.08	-	-
	March 31, 16	-	-	-	-
	April 1, 15	-	-	-	-
Security deposits given	March 31, 17	-	59.07	-	-
	March 31, 16	-	86.14	-	-
	April 1, 15	-	50.67	-	-
Impairment allowance on security deposit given	March 31, 17	-	3.53	-	-
	March 31, 16	-	3.53	-	-
	April 1, 15	-	-	-	-
Financial assets	March 31, 17	0.00*	-	0.72	-
	March 31, 16	1,246.57	-	-	-
	April 1, 15	1,836.48	-	-	-
Advance to supplier and other asset	March 31, 17	166.99	8.86	2.47	-
	March 31, 16	98.35	2.00	-	-
	April 1, 15	560.32	16.50	-	-
Impairment allowance on other assets	March 31, 17	136.14	2.00	-	-
	March 31, 16	-	2.00	-	-
	April 1, 15	-	2.00	-	-
Trade payables	March 31, 17	996.87	4.20	1.62	128.77
	March 31, 16	1,132.84	19.23	43.52	133.70
	April 1, 15	1,446.24	2.49	-	124.10
Guarantees	March 31, 17	4,113.15	-	-	-
	March 31, 16	4,348.86	-	-	-
	April 1, 15	4,294.89	-	-	-

*less than Rs 0.01 Crore

D. Disclosure of significant transactions with related parties

Type of transaction	Type of relationship	Name of the entity	Year ended March 2017	2016
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including intangibles)	Subsidiary	SE Blades Technology B.V.	0.07	52.09
	Subsidiary	Suzlon Energy Gmbh	-	176.37
	EKMP	Synefra Infrastructure Private limited	5.12	3.73
Sale of property, plant and equipment	Subsidiary	Suzlon Gujarat Windpark Limited	0.00*	2.26
	Subsidiary	Suzlon Global Services Limited	-	0.01
Subscription to / Purchase of equity shares	Subsidiary	Tarilo Holding B.V.	61.32	-
	Subsidiary	Anshuman Renewables Limited	25.04	-
	Subsidiary	Gale Solarfarms Limited	23.01	-
	JCE	SE Solar Ltd	23.51	-
	Subsidiary	SE Forge Limited	-	328.00
	Subsidiary	Suzlon Global Services Limited (formerly known as Suzlon Structures Limited)	-	927.83
	Subsidiary	Suzlon Gujarat Windpark Limited	-	1,200.00
Subscription to / Purchase of CCD's	Subsidiary	Suzlon Global Services Limited	400.00	-
	JCE	Prathamesh Solarfarms Limited	28.66	14.90
	Subsidiary	Gale Solarfarms Private Limited	22.68	11.90
Conversion of CCD's to equity shares	JCE	Prathamesh Solarfarms Limited	14.90	-
	JCE	Rudra Solarfarms Limited	4.40	-
	JCE	Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited	4.40	-
	Subsidiary	Tornado Solarfarms Limited	8.31	-
	Subsidiary	Gale Solarfarms Limited	6.29	-
Redemption of Preference Shares	Subsidiary	Suzlon Gujarat Windpark Limited	-	200.00
Sale of investments	Subsidiary	Suzlon Power Infrastructure Limited	-	191.60
	Subsidiary	Suzlon Energy A/S	0.00*	-
	Subsidiary	Suzlon Global Services Limited	-	927.83
	Subsidiary	Suzlon Energy Limited, Mauritius	0.00*	-
Buyback of shares	Subsidiary	Suzlon Energy Limited, Mauritius	-	930.79
Loan given	Subsidiary	Suzlon Gujarat Windpark Limited	1,241.76	1,116.01
	Subsidiary	Suzlon Global Services Limited (formerly known as Suzlon Structures Limited)	1,465.90	171.24
Security deposit taken	EKMP	Aspen Infrastructures Limited	0.02	-
	EKMP	Synefra Infrastructures Private Limited	0.01	-
	EKMP	Suzlon Green Power Private Limited	0.04	-
Purchase of goods and services	Subsidiary	Suzlon Gujarat WindPark Limited	341.31	24.38
	Subsidiary	SE Forge Limited	262.08	143.05
	Subsidiary	Suzlon Global Services Limited (formerly known as Suzlon Structures Limited)	374.86	236.96
	EKMP	SE Freight & Logistics India Private Limited	386.40	283.43
Guarantee and warranty charges	EKMP	Sandla Wind Project Private Limited	14.74	-
Sale of goods and services	JCE	SE Solar Limited	327.10	-
	Subsidiary	Suzlon Structures Limited	-	139.99
	EKMP	Skeiron Renewable Energy Amidyala Limited (formerly known as Rashmi Renewables Limited)	997.20	-
	EKMP	Sandla Wind Project Private Limited	-	256.31
Interest expense	Subsidiary	Suzlon Structures Limited	-	0.21
Interest income	Subsidiary	Suzlon Gujarat Windpark Limited	80.05	136.50
	Subsidiary	Suzlon Power Infrastructure Limited	48.71	44.36
	Subsidiary	Suzlon Global Services Limited (formerly known as Suzlon Structures Limited)	185.37	-
Lease rent expense	EKMP	Aspen Infrastructure Limited	14.70	8.92

Type of transaction	Type of relationship	Name of the entity	Year ended March	
			2017	2016
Lease rent income	EKMP	Aspen Infrastructure Limited	0.29	-
	EKMP	Suzlon Green Power Private Limited	0.51	0.51
	EKMP	Synefra Infrastructures Private Limited	0.13	0.65
Miscellaneous income	Subsidiary	Suzlon Energia Eolica do Brasil Ltda	0.56	-
	Subsidiary	Suzlon Energy Australia Pty.Ltd.	0.27	0.07
	Subsidiary	Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited	0.11	-
Donation given	EKMP	Suzlon Foundation	1.30	0.14
Managerial remuneration	KMP	Tulsi R. Tanti	3.00	1.70
	KMP	Kirti J Vagadia	4.03	11.31
	KMP	J. P. Chalasani	5.31	-
	KMP	Amit Agarwal	-	1.55
	KMP	Vinod R Tanti	2.85	-
Remuneration	RKMP	Nidhi T. Tanti	0.46	0.27
	RKMP	Sanyogita P. Tanti	0.18	0.29
Director sitting fees	KMP	Girish R. Tanti	0.07	0.01
	KMP	Vinod R Tanti	-	0.04
	KMP	Vaidhyanathan Raghuraman	0.13	0.05
	KMP	Venkataraman Subramanian	0.11	0.02
Contribution to various funds	Employee funds	Suzlon Energy Limited – Superannuation Fund	0.16	3.46
	Employee funds	Suzlon Energy Limited – Employees Group Gratuity Scheme	20.64	2.98
Reimbursement of expenses payable	Subsidiary	Suzlon Wind Energy Corporation	30.67	2.38
	Subsidiary	Suzlon Energy Australia Pty. Limited	7.82	6.43
	EKMP	PT Wind Energy	-	2.55
Reimbursement of expenses receivable	Subsidiary	AE Rotor Holding B.V.	85.92	57.48

Compensation of key management personnel of the Company recognised as an expense during the reporting period:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Short-term employee benefits	13.17	14.22
Post-employment gratuity	3.47	1.76
Total Compensation	**16.64**	**15.98**

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

46. Accounting for composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement

On April 27, 2016, the board of directors of the Company had approved a composite scheme ('Scheme') which comprised of:

(a) Merger of its three wholly owned subsidiary companies, namely, SE Blades Limited ('SEBL'), SE Electricals Limited ('SEEL') and Suzlon Wind International Limited ('SWIL') in the Company, with effect from January 1, 2016 (being the appointed date for merger);

(b) Demerger of tower business from wholly owned subsidiary, Suzlon Structures Limited ('SSL') (renamed as Suzlon Global Services Limited ('SGSL")) with the Company, with effect from April 1, 2016 (being the appointed date for demerger).

SEBL, SEEL, SWIL are hereinafter referred to as the 'transferor companies' and tower business of SSL is referred to as 'demerged business'.

Prior to merger, the transferor companies and tower business of SSL, were engaged in manufacturing components of wind turbine generators (WTGs).

The Scheme defined following accounting treatment for recording this transaction with transferor companies in the books of the Company

(a) Transfer of all assets and liabilities appearing in the books of transferor companies to the Company at their fair values as on the appointed date;

(b) The cost of equity and preference shares issued by transferor companies and held by the Company, shall be treated as consideration paid for acquisition of business of transferor companies;

(c) The Reserves (whether capital or revenue or on revaluation) of transferor companies should not be recorded in the financial statements of the Company;

(d) Loans and advances inter-se between the transferor companies and the Company, if any shall stand cancelled;

(e) Differences in accounting policy between the transferor companies and the Company will be quantified and adjusted in the balance in the statement of the profit and loss of the Company; and

(f) Difference between net assets value taken over from transferor companies and the cost of investments defined in (b) above, shall be debited to Goodwill account / credited to capital reserve account. Goodwill, if any, shall be amortised on a straight line basis over period of full five years (i.e. 60 months) and shall accordingly be amortised proportionately for a part of any financial year, if so required.

The Scheme defined following accounting treatment for recording this transaction with demerged business in the books of the Company

(a) Transfer of all assets and liabilities in the books of demerged business to the Company at their respective book values, as appearing in the books of SSL immediately preceding on the appointed date

(b) Intercompany balances, if any between the demerged business and the Company shall stand cancelled

(c) Amount of net assets / (liabilities) of demerged business transferred to the Company, shall be recorded as Capital Reserve / Goodwill respectively. This Goodwill / Capital Reserve shall be independent of Goodwill / Capital Reserve arising on merger of transferor companies defined above.

This Scheme has been approved by the Honourable National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmedabad Bench on May 31, 2017 and the Company has incorporated the accounting effects in its books of accounts as per the accounting treatment prescribed in the Scheme which is in compliance and accordance with the accounting standards applicable to the Company as of the appointed date of the Scheme. Accounting standards currently applicable to the Company are Ind AS.

The details of Fair values of assets and liabilities taken over from transferor companies and book value of assets and liabilities taken over from demerged business in accordance with the Scheme are as follows:

	SEBL	SWIL	SEEL	Tower business of SSL
Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	91.60	67.76	134.51	20.38
Cash and cash equivalents	0.67	0.43	0.65	2.71
Trade receivables	134.93	20.61	188.45	63.89
Inventories	81.68	23.83	102.79	69.57
Other financial assets	51.31	245.85	7.06	5.04
Other non-financial assets	1.46	6.02	7.01	2.16
Total Assets (A)	**361.65**	**364.50**	**440.47**	**163.75**
Liabilities				
Trade payables	209.88	332.28	106.24	51.34
Provisions	7.42	32.61	2.38	2.91
Borrowings	109.01	224.45	215.09	85.22
Deferred tax	-	-	12.61	-
Inter division balance	-	-	-	22.14
Other financial liabilities	21.85	55.87	24.56	1.84
Other non-financial liabilities	10.02	19.71	4.26	0.30
Total Liabilities (B)	**358.18**	**664.92**	**365.14**	**163.75**
Net assets taken over C= (A-B)	**3.47**	**(300.42)**	**75.33**	**-**
Gross value of investment	**538.98**	**203.30**	**95.90**	**-**
Goodwill arising on acquisition	**535.51**	**503.72**	**20.57**	**-**
Purchase consideration	*** refer Note (b) below**			
Equity Share Capital	15.00	10.00	10.00	-
Preference Share Capital	523.98	193.30	85.90	-
Contribution to amounts reported in year ended March 31, 2017 (before elimination)				
Revenue	295.04	2.78	534.70	278.33
Profit before tax	(66.14)	(128.34)	27.87	1.30

None of the trade receivables is credit impaired and it is expected that the full contractual amounts can be collected.

The above mentioned fair valuation is based on valuations performed by an accredited independent valuer and the valuation model is in accordance with that recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee.

Notes:

(a) Other financial liabilities of SSL includes an amount of Rs. 22.14 Crore, relating to amount payable by the tower business to other businesses included in SSL. As this in the nature of other financial liability, the same has been included in the computation of net assets of tower business.

(b) The Scheme states that since the entire share capital of transferor companies being SEBL, SEEL and SWIL is held by SEL, being wholly owned subsidiaries of SEL, no shares of SEL shall be allotted in respect of its holding in the transferor companies pursuant to amalgamation, due to operation of law. The value of investment in the shares of transferor companies held by SEL shall stands cancelled in the books of SEL, without further act or deed. The cost of acquisition of such equity and preference shares in the hands of SEL shall be treated as the consideration for the acquisition of business of transferor companies. As regards the de-merger of tower manufacturing division of SSL, the Scheme states that since the entire share capital of demerged company is held by SEL and its nominees, no shares of SEL shall be allotted in respect of its holding in the demerged company pursuant to demerger, due to operation of law.

** As a result of merger the Company has recognised adjustment of Rs 69.15 Crore on account of cancellation of RCPs, Rs 111.90 Crore on account of accounting policy alignment including Ind AS adjustments.

47. Fair value measurements

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments that are recognised in the financial statements.

	Carrying amount			Fair value		
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Financial assets						
Investments						
Mutual funds	481.10	267.04	250.12	481.10	267.04	250.12
Others	3,166.78	2,452.13	2,605.97	3,166.78	2,452.13	2,605.97
Loans	2,915.87	1,994.59	4,903.78	2,915.87	1,994.59	4,903.78
Trade receivables	2,341.52	1,958.78	1,564.55	2,341.52	1,958.78	1,564.55
Cash and cash equivalents	153.38	94.21	67.47	153.38	94.21	67.47
Other financial assets	723.68	1,981.52	5,082.99	723.68	1,981.52	5,082.99
Total	**9,782.33**	**8,748.27**	**14,474.88**	**9,782.33**	**8,748.27**	**14,474.88**
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	6,014.24	5,984.49	9,012.22	6,014.24	5,984.49	9,012.22
Trade payables	4,654.64	3,321.18	2,861.06	4,654.64	3,321.18	2,861.06
Other financial liabilities	880.35	794.06	2,575.14	880.35	794.06	2,575.14
Total	**11,549.23**	**10,099.73**	**14,448.42**	**11,549.23**	**10,099.73**	**14,448.42**

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current liabilities are considered to be same as their fair values, due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- Non-current investments

  The fair value of investments in unquoted redeemable cumulative preference shares has been estimated using the discounted cash flow ('DCF') model. The valuation requires the management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including forecast cash flows, the discount rate, credit risk and volatility. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value for these unquoted instruments.

- Current investments

  The Company's current investments consist of investment in units of mutual funds and unquoted investments in compulsory convertible debentures. The fair value of investments in mutual funds is derived from the NAV of the respective units in the active market at the measurement date. Investment in debentures have been classified as equity instruments measured at cost as per Ind AS 27.

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

	Valuation Technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
FVTPL redeemable preference shares	DCF Method	Incremental borrowing rate	March 31, 2016 : 10 % to 12% March 31, 2017 : 10% to 12%	1% increase in growth rate would result in increase of income by Rs 0.19 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 0.15 Crore) and 1% decrease in growth rate would result in decrease of income by Rs 0.17 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 0.13 Crore)

48. Fair value hierarchy

There are no transfers between level 1 and level 2 during the year and earlier comparative periods. The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets:

	March 31, 2017			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Quantitative disclosures fair value measurements hierarchy for assets				
Assets measured at fair value				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss				
Investment in Saraswat Co-operative Bank Limited	-	-	0.01	0.01
Investment in government securities	-	-	0.01	0.01
Investment in redeemable preference shares	-	-	17.91	17.91
Investment in mutual fund	481.10	-	-	481.10
	481.10	**-**	**17.93**	**499.03**

	March 31, 2016			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Quantitative disclosures fair value measurements hierarchy for assets				
Assets measured at fair value				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss				
Investment in Saraswat Co-operative Bank Limited	-	-	0.01	0.01
Investment in government securities	-	-	0.01	0.01
Investment in redeemable preference shares	-	-	16.82	16.82
Investment in mutual fund	267.04	-	-	267.04
	267.04	**-**	**16.84**	**283.88**

	April 1, 2015			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Quantitative disclosures fair value measurements hierarchy for assets				
Assets measured at fair value				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss				
Investment in Saraswat Co-operative Bank Limited	-	-	0.01	0.01
Investment in government securities	-	-	0.01	0.01
Investment in redeemable preference shares	-	-	403.83	403.83
Investment in mutual fund	250.12	-	-	250.12
	250.12	**-**	**403.85**	**653.97**

Reconciliation financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Opening balance	16.84	403.85
Other income recognised in profit and loss account	1.09	9.72
Purchase of investment	-	4.11
Reversal of impairment allowance on account of merger	-	(291.88)
Redemption of preference shares	-	(39.81)
Amount transferred to reserve	-	(69.15)
Closing balance	**17.93**	**16.84**

49. Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company also holds FVTPL investments and enters into derivative transactions.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company has constituted an internal Risk Management Committee ('RMC'), which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management framework. The focus of the RMC is that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Risk Management Policy is approved by the Board of Directors.

a. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and price risk, such as commodity risk. The Company's exposure to market risk is primarily on account of interest risk and foreign currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, FVTPL investments and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016.

i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Recompense liability payable by the company to CDR lenders could be affected due to changes in market interest rate (refer Note 3(b)).

ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency) and the Company's borrowings and loans and investments in foreign subsidiaries.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk as at the end of the reporting period expressed in INR are as follows:

	March 31,2017			March 31,2016			March 31,2015		
	USD	EURO	Others	USD	EURO	Others	USD	EURO	Others
Financial assets									
Loans	-	386.68	-	0.10	210.00	-	18.04	36.63	-
Investments	-	6,420.40	68.44	116.47	6,916.77	68.44	116.47	7,839.70	68.44
Trade receivables	147.07	49.32	11.97	440.20	93.12	115.41	530.44	55.73	87.08
Bank balances	9.25	5.77	0.25	0.87	3.90	-	0.39	-	-
Total	**156.32**	**6,862.17**	**80.66**	**557.64**	**7,223.79**	**183.85**	**665.34**	**7,932.06**	**155.52**
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings	1,818.19	148.82	-	1,932.89	212.66	-	2,374.76	21.17	-
Trade Payable	396.28	958.66	26.35	742.86	988.89	106.71	1,401.34	462.85	126.19
Provisions	8.77	-	-	15.17	-	-	72.86	-	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.18	-
Total	**2,223.24**	**1,107.48**	**26.35**	**2,690.92**	**1,201.55**	**106.71**	**3,848.96**	**487.20**	**126.19**

Foreign currency sensitivity

The Company's currency exposures in respect of monetary items at March 31, 2017, March 31, 2016 and April 1, 2015 that result in net currency gains and losses in the income statement and equity arise principally from movement in US Dollar and Euro exchange rates.

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD and EURO exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material. The other currencies includes Australian Dollar, Great Britain Pound, Danish Kroner etc.

	% Change in currency rate	Effect on profit before tax*
March 31, 2017		
USD	+5%	(102.87)
USD	-5%	102.87
EURO	+5%	(34.81)
EURO	-5%	34.81
March 31, 2016		
USD	+5%	(107.39)
USD	-5%	107.39
EURO	+5%	(35.68)
EURO	-5%	35.68
April 1, 2015		
USD	+5%	(161.38)
USD	-5%	161.38
EURO	+5%	(19.74)
EURO	-5%	19.74

*Effect on profit before tax is calculated without considering the impact of accumulation and amortisation of exchange differences on long term foreign currency monetary items to FCMITDA.

b. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter-party fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities (primarily loans). The Company consistently monitors the financial health of its customers and sales proceeds are being realised as per the milestone payment terms agreed to minimise the loss due to defaults or insolvency of the customer. Progressive liquidity management is being followed to de-risk the Company from any non-fulfilment of its liabilities to various creditors, statutory obligations, or any stakeholders.

i) Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to trade receivables is limited due to diversified customer base. The Company consistently monitors progress under its contracts with customers and sales proceeds are being realised as per the milestone payment terms agreed to minimise the loss due to defaults or insolvency of the customer.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively.

Refer Note 2.3(p) for accounting policy on financial instruments.

ii) Financial instruments

Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk primarily consist of cash and cash equivalents, term deposit with banks, investment in mutual funds, loans given to subsidiaries and other financial assets. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk as at March 31, 2017 and as at March 31, 2016 is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.

c. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to that risk where the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirement. In doing this, management considers both normal and stressed conditions. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and banking facilities by continuously monitoring cash flow forecast and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

The table below summarises the contractual maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payment:

	On demand	Up to 1 year	1 -5 years	> 5 years	Total
Year ended March 31, 2017					
Borrowings	1,975.70	61.16	3,430.66	607.88	6,075.40
Other financial liabilities	-	617.60	201.59	-	819.19
Trade and other payables	-	4,654.64	-	-	4,654.64
Financial guarantee*	-	4,113.15	-	-	4,113.15
Total	**1,975.70**	**9,446.55**	**3,632.25**	**607.88**	**15,662.38**
Year ended March 31, 2016					
Borrowings	1,697.19	225.38	2,961.41	1,325.89	6,209.87
Other financial liabilities	-	462.38	106.30	-	568.68
Trade and other payables	-	3,321.18	-	-	3,321.18
Financial guarantee*	-	4,348.86	-	-	4,348.86
Total	**1,697.19**	**8,357.80**	**3,067.71**	**1,325.89**	**14,448.59**
Year ended April 1, 2015					
Borrowings	3,427.96	1,926.61	3,772.22	1,812.04	10,938.83
Other financial liabilities	-	613.03	35.50	-	648.53
Trade and other payables	-	2,861.06	-	-	2,861.06
Financial guarantee*	-	4,294.89	-	-	4,294.89
Total	**3,427.96**	**9,695.59**	**3,807.72**	**1,812.04**	**18,743.31**

* Refer note 6.

For details of contingent liability on financial guarantee contract, refer Note 42.

50. Capital management

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

The capital structure of the Company is based on the management's judgement of its strategic and day-to-day needs with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence. The calculation of the capital for the purpose of capital management is as below.

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Equity share capital	1,004.88	1,004.10	741.54
Other equity	17.58	(399.58)	(762.16)
Total capital	**1,022.46**	**604.52**	**(20.62)**

51. The employee benefits expense and other expenses includes expenses of Rs 105.14 Crore (Rs 46.57 Crore) pertaining to research and development.

52. Deferral of exchange differences

The Company has, consequent to the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs on December 29, 2011 giving an option to the companies to amortise the exchange differences pertaining to long term foreign currency monetary items up to March 31, 2020 (from March 31, 2012 earlier), adopted the said option given under paragraph 46A of Accounting Standard 11. Accordingly, the Company has revised the amortisation period for such items to the maturity of the long term foreign currency monetary items (all before March 31, 2020).

Net foreign exchange gain aggregating Rs 26.24 Crore (loss of Rs 118.65 Crore) on long term foreign currency monetary items have been adjusted in the foreign currency monetary item translation difference account during the year. Further, foreign exchange loss aggregating Rs 45.86 Crore (Rs 63.99 Crore) have been amortised during the year.

53. Prior year amounts have been reclassified wherever necessary to confirm with current year presentation. Figures in the brackets are in respect of the previous year.

As per our report of even date

For SNK & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration
Number: 109176W

per Sanjay Kapadia
Partner
Membership No.: 038292

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 11, 2017

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

per Shyamsundar Pachisia
Partner
Membership No.: 049237

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 11, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Suzlon Energy Limited

Tulsi R. Tanti
Chairman and
Managing Director
DIN: 00002283

Vinod R. Tanti
Whole Time Director and
Chief Operating Officer
DIN: 00002266

Hemal A.Kanuga
Company Secretary
Membership No.: F4126

Sanjay Baweja
Chief Financial Officer
ICAI Membership No.: 085776

Place: Pune
Date: August 11, 2017

FORM AOC-1

(Persuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

PART A - Subsidiaries

STATEMENT CONTAINING SALIENT FEATURES OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF SUBSIDIARIES AS PER COMPANIES ACT, 2013

Sl. No.	Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Reporting currency	Exchange rate (INR)	Share capital	Reserve & surplus	Total assets	Total liabilities	Investment	Turnover	Profit / (loss) before taxation	Provision for taxation	Profit /(loss) after taxation	Proposed dividend	% of Holding
1	Aalok Solarfarms Limited (formerly Aalok Solarfarms Private Limited)	India	INR	1.0000	1.37	2.40	8.60	8.60	-	-	(0.04)	-	(0.04)	-	100.00%
2	Abha Solarfarms Limited (formerly Abha Solarfarms Private Limited)	India	INR	1.0000	1.37	2.40	8.60	8.60	-	-	(0.04)	-	(0.04)	-	100.00%
3	AE-Rotor Holding B.V.	The Netherlands	EURO	69.2857	4409.62	(431.25)	641.10	641.10	21.32	-	(379.91)	-	(379.91)	-	100.00%
4	Amun Solarfarms Limited [1]	India	INR	1.0000	6.50	20.96	87.22	87.22	-	-	(0.10)	0.01	(0.11)	-	51.05%
5	Anshuman Renewables Limited	India	INR	1.0000	0.25	24.76	25.02	25.02	-	-	(0.02)	-	(0.02)	-	100.00%
6	Avighna Solarfarms Limited [1]	India	INR	1.0000	6.50	20.96	97.34	97.34	-	-	(0.09)	0.02	(0.11)	-	51.59%
7	Avind Desenvolvimento De Projetos De Energia Ltda	Brazil	BRL	20.5886	-*	(0.01)	-*	-*	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00%
8	Gale Green Urja Limited	India	INR	1.0000	-*	-*	-*	-*	-	-	-*	-	-*	-	70.00%
9	Gale Solarfarms Limited (formerly Gale Solarfarms Private Limited)	India	INR	1.0000	29.44	27.89	62.74	62.74	-	-	(0.36)	-	(0.36)	-	100.00%
10	Heramba Renewables Limited (formerly Heramba Wind Energy Limited)	India	INR	1.0000	4.84	4.07	16.98	16.98	-	-	(0.08)	-	(0.08)	-	100.00%
11	Kanak Renewables Limited	India	INR	1.0000	-*	-*	-*	-*	-	-	-*	-	-*	-	70.00%
12	Manas Renewables Limited (formerly Sirocco Wind Energy Limited)	India	INR	1.0000	-*	(0.13)	-*	-*	-	-	(0.01)	-	(0.01)	-	100.00%
13	Parque Eolico El Almendro S.L.	Spain	EURO	69.2857	0.02	(2.00)	37.88	37.88	-	-	(2.00)	-	(2.00)	-	100.00%
14	Prathamesh Solarfarms Limited [1]	India	INR	1.0000	18.28	22.22	155.50	155.50	7.87	-	(0.18)	0.15	(0.33)	-	51.00%
15	Rajat Renewables Limited	India	INR	1.0000	-*	-*	-*	-*	-	-	-*	-	-*	-	70.00%
16	Rudra Solarfarms Limited [1]	India	INR	1.0000	0.34	18.46	85.12	85.12	-	-	(0.03)	-	(0.03)	-	51.01%
17	Saroja Renewables Limited	India	INR	1.0000	-*	-*	-*	-*	-	-	-*	-	-*	-	70.00%
18	SE Blades Technology B.V.	The Netherlands	EURO	69.2857	0.12	8.97	148.78	148.78	-	-	(7.73)	-	(7.73)	-	100.00%
19	SE Drive Technik GmbH	Germany	EURO	69.2857	0.17	(1131.24)	1416.68	1416.68	-	-	(6.04)	4.09	(10.13)	-	100.00%
20	SE Forge Limited	India	INR	1.0000	784.92	(459.61)	843.20	843.20	-	490.71	51.79	-	51.79	-	100.00%
21	SE Solar Limited [1]	India	INR	1.0000	3.59	106.64	412.11	412.11	-	-	(3.28)	(0.25)	(3.03)	-	51.02%
22	Shanay Renewables Limited	India	INR	1.0000	-*	-*	-*	-*	-	-	-*	-	-*	-	70.00%
23	Sharanya Renewables Limited	India	INR	1.0000	0.13	12.39	12.51	12.51	-	-	(0.03)	-	(0.03)	-	100.00%
24	Shreyas Solarfarms Limited (formerly Shreyas Solarfarms Private Limited)	India	INR	1.0000	2.73	4.83	17.20	17.20	-	-	(0.07)	-	(0.07)	-	100.00%
25	Sirocco Renewables Limited	India	INR	1.0000	-*	(1.09)	-*	-*	-	-	(0.10)	-	(0.10)	-	100.00%
26	Sure Power LLC	USA	USD	64.8500	73.42	(30.23)	312.48	312.48	-	-	(29.17)	-	(29.17)	-	79.90%
27	Suryoday Renewables Limited	India	INR	1.0000	0.06	6.20	6.26	6.26	-	-	(0.02)	-	(0.02)	-	100.00%
28	Suyash Renewables Limited	India	INR	1.0000	-*	-*	-*	-*	-	-	-*	-	-*	-	70.00%
29	Suzlon Energia Elocia do Brasil Ltda	Brazil	BRL	20.5886	745.22	(1195.86)	135.78	135.78	0.07	100.57	(52.91)	-	(52.91)	-	100.00%
30	Suzlon Energy A/S	Denmark	EURO	69.2857	529.84	(279.36)	468.61	468.61	222.48	46.00	(24.73)	0.18	(24.91)	-	100.00%
31	Suzlon Energy Australia Pty. Ltd.	Australia	AUD	49.5746	534.31	(319.00)	364.80	364.80	-	127.76	13.42	-	13.42	-	100.00%
32	Suzlon Energy B.V.	The Netherlands	USD	64.8500	666.10	(500.89)	247.54	247.54	-	0.02	(52.66)	-	(52.66)	-	100.00%
33	Suzlon Energy Korea Co., Ltd.	Republic of South Korea	KRW	0.0580	0.56	(0.56)	-*	-*	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00%
34	Suzlon Energy Limited	Mauritius	EURO	69.2857	7.76	0.06	8.13	8.13	-*	-	0.23	-	0.23	-	100.00%
35	Suzlon Generators Limited [2]	India	INR	1.0000	76.28	(49.78)	84.40	84.40	-	178.90	3.97	-	3.97	-	75.00%
36	Suzlon Global Services Limited (formerly Suzlon Structures Limited)	India	INR	1.0000	29.37	868.04	2719.10	2719.10	-*	960.73	(456.94)	-	(456.94)	-	100.00%
37	Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited	India	INR	1.0000	1245.92	(1324.28)	1958.70	1958.70	0.01	1858.63	(69.45)	-	(69.45)	-	100.00%
38	Suzlon Power Infrastructure Limited	India	INR	1.0000	194.61	(235.76)	676.76	676.76	159.42	390.19	(44.83)	-	(44.83)	-	100.00%
39	Suzlon Project VIII LLC	USA	USD	64.8500	-	(52.01)	9.71	9.71	-	-	(16.70)	-	(16.70)	-	100.00%
40	Suzlon Rotor Corporation	USA	USD	64.8500	0.01	(174.41)	13.22	13.22	-	-	4.90	0.03	4.87	-	100.00%
41	Suzlon Wind Energy (Lanka) Pvt Limited	Sri Lanka	LKR	0.4265	0.01	4.74	9.16	9.16	-	3.66	0.87	0.24	0.63	-	100.00%
42	Suzlon Wind Energy BH	Bosnia and Herzegovina	BAM	35.4236	0.01	(0.85)	-*	-*	-	-	(0.12)	-	(0.12)	-	100.00%
43	Suzlon Wind Energy Bulgaria EOOD	Bulgaria	BGN	35.4246	-*	0.37	8.75	8.75	-	-*	(0.18)	-	(0.18)	-	100.00%
44	Suzlon Wind Energy Corporation	USA	USD	64.8500	0.01	64.40	588.26	588.26	-	365.46	(19.89)	0.95	(20.84)	-	100.00%
45	Suzlon Wind Energy Equipment Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	China	RMB	9.4146	14.02	(6.59)	9.50	9.50	-	6.71	6.27	-	6.27	-	100.00%
46	Suzlon Wind Energy Espana, S.L	Spain	EURO	69.2857	0.02	40.98	68.80	68.80	-	35.90	(2.77)	-	(2.77)	-	100.00%
47	Suzlon Wind Energy Italy s.r.l.	Italy	EURO	69.2857	0.07	(8.06)	8.94	8.94	-	-	(1.70)	-	(1.70)	-	100.00%
48	Suzlon Wind Energy Limited	United Kingdom	EURO	69.2857	5635.03	(5635.89)	0.06	0.06	-	-	(0.04)	-	(0.04)	-	100.00%
49	Suzlon Wind Energy Nicaragua Sociedad Anonima	Nicaragua	EURO	69.2857	-*	(23.26)	8.06	8.06	-	11.43	(2.06)	0.23	(2.29)	-	100.00%
50	Suzlon Wind Energy Portugal Energia Elocia Unipessoal Lda	Portugal	EURO	69.2857	15.59	(22.22)	16.81	16.81	-	18.49	4.69	1.16	3.53	-	100.00%
51	Suzlon Wind Energy Romania SRL	Romania	RON	15.2226	-*	4.00	19.74	19.74	-	3.85	0.03	0.10	(0.07)	-	100.00%
52	Suzlon Wind Energy South Africa (PTY) Ltd	South Africa	ZAR	4.8848	2.44	(219.44)	64.82	64.82	-	11.99	25.01	-	25.01	-	80.00%

Sl. No.	Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Reporting currency	Exchange rate (INR)	Share capital	Reserve & surplus	Total assets	Total liabilities	Investment	Turnover	Profit / (loss) before taxation	Provision for taxation	Profit /(loss) after taxation	Proposed dividend	% of Holding
53	Suzlon Wind Energy Uruguay SA	Uruguay	USD	64.8500	4.25	(11.89)	42.77	42.77	-	-	(16.93)	0.02	(16.95)	-	100.00%
54	Suzlon Wind Enerji Sanayi Ve Ticaret Limited Sirketi	Turkey	TRY	17.8294	0.02	13.59	17.89	17.89	-	11.34	4.93	0.99	3.94	-	100.00%
55	Tarilo Holding B.V.	The Netherlands	EURO	69.2857	59.71	(6.68)	59.66	59.66	58.27	-	(103.41)	-	(103.41)	-	100.00%
56	Tornado Solarfarms Limited (formerly Tornado solarfarms Private Limited)	India	INR	1.0000	11.98	11.77	26.63	26.63	-	-	(0.17)	-	(0.17)	-	100.00%
57	Vakratunda Renewables Limited (formerly Vakratunda Wind Energy Limited)	India	INR	1.0000	-*	(0.05)	-*	-*	-	-	-*	-	-*	-	100.00%
58	Valum Holding B.V.	The Netherlands	EURO	69.2857	0.12	1.27	7.13	7.13	2.83	-	(1.05)	-	(1.05)	-	100.00%
59	Varadvinayak Renewables Limited (Varadvinayak Wind Energy Limited)	India	INR	1.0000	-*	(0.04)	-*	-*	-	-	-*	-	-*	-	100.00%
60	Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited (1)	India	INR	1.0000	0.93	23.11	91.98	91.98	-	-	(0.03)	-	(0.03)	-	51.00%
61	Vignaharta Renewable Energy Limited (formerly Vignaharta Wind Energy Limited)	India	INR	1.0000	0.38	37.15	37.60	37.60	-	-	0.06	0.02	0.04	-	100.00%
62	Wharton Wind LLC	USA	USD	64.8500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79.90%

* Less than Rs 0.01 Crore.

Note:

1 On transition to Ind AS the Company has assessed and determined that these companies is its jointly controlled entities under Ind AS 111 - Joint Arrangements. These entities were subsidiaries of the Company during financial year 2015-16 and during the financial year 2016-17 reclassified as jointly controlled entities. As per Companies Act 2013, these entities are still subsidiaries of the Company as at March 31, 2017.

2 On transition to Ind AS the Company has assessed and determined that it is its jointly controlled entity under Ind AS 111 - Joint Arrangements. The Company holds 75% interest in and considered as subsidiary under I GAAP.

PART B - Associate and joint controlled entities

STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 129(3) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 RELATED TO ASSOCIATE COMPANIES AND JOINTLY CONTROLLED ENTITIES

Sl. No.	Name of associate/ jointly controlled entities	Suzlon Energy (Tianjin) Limited	Consortium Suzlon Padgreen Co Ltd
1	Latest audited / unaudited balance sheet date	December 31, 2016	June 30, 2016
2	Shares of associate/ jointly controlled entities held by the Company on the year end		
a	Number	N. A.	26
b	Amount of investment (at face value)	58.32595	0.004260378
c	% of holding	25%	26%
3	Description of how there is significant influence	25% stake in equity	26% stake in equity
4	Reason why the associate / joint venture is not consolidated	N. A.	N. A.
5	Networth attributable to shareholding as per latest audited Balance sheet	46.90	(1.40)
6	Profit/ (loss) for the year considered in consolidation		
a	Considered in consolidation	(6.01)	(0.56)
b	Not considered in consolidation	(18.04)	(1.61)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Suzlon Energy Limited

Tulsi R. Tanti
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN : 00002283

Vinod R. Tanti
Whole Time Director and Chief Operating Officer
DIN : 00002266

Hemal A.Kanuga
Company Secretary
Membership No.: F4126

Sanjay Baweja
Chief Financial Officer
ICAI Membership No. : 085776

Place : Pune
Date : August 11, 2017

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Suzlon Energy Limited

Report on the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements

1. We have audited the accompanying consolidated Ind AS financial statements of Suzlon Energy Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company"), its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") its associate and jointly controlled entities, comprising of the consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2017, the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), consolidated cash flow statement and the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as 'the consolidated Ind AS financial statements'). This report is issued in supersession of our earlier report dated May 19, 2017, to the extent of matters stated in emphasis of matters paragraph below.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements

2. The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these consolidated Ind AS financial statements in terms with the requirement of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance (including other comprehensive income), consolidated cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity of the Group in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associate and jointly controlled entities are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Group, of its associate and jointly controlled entities and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. While conducting the 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, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

4. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Holding Company's preparation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Holding Company's Board of Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in paragraph 8 of the Other Matters below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

5. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries, associate and jointly controlled entities, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group, its associate and jointly controlled entities as at March 31, 2017, their consolidated profit including other comprehensive income, their consolidated cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Emphasis of Matter

6. We draw attention to Note [6] of the accompanying consolidated Ind AS financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2017 were earlier approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 19, 2017. Those consolidated Ind AS financial statements have been revised by the Group so as to give effect to the composite schemes of amalgamation and arrangement for merger under Sections 391 to 394 and other applicable provisions of

the Companies Act, 1956 and Companies Act, 2013, of Suzlon Wind International Limited, SE Blades Limited and SE Electricals Limited (wholly owned subsidiaries) and for demerger of tower business of Suzlon Structures Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary, now known as Suzlon Global Services Limited), into the Company, consequent to obtaining approvals from Honourable National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmedabad Bench vide its order dated May 31, 2017, filed by the Company with the Registrar of Companies, Gujarat on June 1, 2017, with effect from appointed dates, January 1, 2016 for merger and April 1, 2016 for the demerger. As a result, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements have been revised by the Group to give effect to the said composite schemes of amalgamation and arrangement. Accordingly, we are issuing revised report, on the revised consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended March 31, 2017 in supersession of the original report dated May 19, 2017, which hereby stands withdrawn. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

7. As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and the other financial information of subsidiaries, associate and jointly controlled entities, as noted in the 'other matter' paragraph, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

   (a) We / the other auditors whose reports we have relied upon, 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 of the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements;

   (b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidation of the financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and reports of the other auditors;

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

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

   (e) The matter described under the Emphasis of Matters paragraph above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Group;

   (f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the auditors who are appointed under Section 139 of the Act, of its subsidiary companies, jointly controlled companies incorporated in India, none of the director of the Group's companies and jointly controlled companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on March 31, 2017 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   (g) With respect to the adequacy and the operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies and jointly controlled companies incorporated in India, refer to our separate report in "Annexure 1" to this report;

   (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 and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements as also the other financial information of the subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities, as noted in the 'Other matter' paragraph:

      i. The consolidated Ind AS financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on its consolidated financial position of the Group, its associate and jointly controlled entities – Refer Note 38 to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements;

      ii. Provision has been made in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts – Refer (a) Note 23 to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements in respect of such items as it relates to the Group, its associate and jointly controlled entities and (b) the Group's share of net profit/loss in respect of its associate and jointly controlled entities;

      iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company, its subsidiaries and jointly controlled companies incorporated in India.

      iv. The Holding Company, subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities incorporated in India, have provided requisite disclosures in Note 16 (a) to these consolidated Ind AS financial statements as to the holding of Specified Bank Notes on November 8, 2016 and December 30, 2016 as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from November 8, 2016 to December 30, 2016. Based on our audit procedures and relying on the management representation of the Holding Company regarding the holding and nature of cash transactions, including Specified Bank Notes, we report that these disclosures are in accordance with the books of accounts maintained by the Group including its jointly controlled entities and as produced to us by the Management of the Holding Company.

Other Matter

8. We did not audit the financial statements and other financial information, in respect of five subsidiaries, whose Ind AS financial statements include total assets of Rs 387.59 Crore and net assets of Rs (4,090.17) Crore as at March 31, 2017, and total revenues of Rs 62.98 Crore and net cash inflows of Rs 355.36 Crore for the year ended on that date. These financial statement and other financial information have been audited by other auditors, which financial statements, other financial information and auditor's reports have been furnished to us by the management. Our opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, is based solely on the reports of such other auditors.

9. The accompanying consolidated Ind AS financial statements include unaudited financial statements and other unaudited financial information in respect of twenty two subsidiaries, whose financial statements and other financial information reflect total assets of Rs 200.49 Crore and net assets of Rs 167.29 Crore as at March 31, 2017, and total revenues of Rs 87.83 Crore and net cash outflows of Rs 29.11 Crore for the year ended on that date. These unaudited financial statements and other unaudited financial information have been furnished to us by the management. The consolidated Ind AS financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit of Rs. 25.23 Crore for the year ended March 31, 2017, as considered in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, in respect of one associate, whose financial statements, other financial information have not been audited and whose unaudited financial statements, other unaudited financial information have been furnished to us by the Management. Our opinion, in so far as it relates amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and associate, and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries and associate, is based solely on such unaudited financial statement and other unaudited financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial statements and other financial information are not material to the Group.

10. Our opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements above, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial statements and other financial information certified by the Management.

For SNK & CO.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 109176W

per Sanjay Kapadia
Partner
Membership No. : 38292

Place : Mumbai
Date : August 11, 2017

For S. R. Batliboi & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 301003E/E300005

per Shyamsundar Pachisia
Partner
Membership No.: 049237

Place : Mumbai
Date : August 11, 2017

Annexure 1: Annexure to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements of Suzlon Energy Limited

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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements of Suzlon Energy Limited as of and for the year ended March 31, 2017, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Suzlon Energy Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiary companies and its jointly controlled companies, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The respective Board of Directors of the of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and its jointly controlled companies, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective 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

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

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

5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and its jointly controlled companies, which are companies incorporated in India, have, maintained in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2017, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding 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.

Other Matters

9. Our report under Section 143(3) (i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Holding Company, insofar as it relates to one branch of the Company, based in The Netherlands, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditor of the branch.

For SNK & CO.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 109176W

per Sanjay Kapadia
Partner
Membership No. : 38292

Place : Mumbai
Date : August 11, 2017

For S. R. Batliboi & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 301003E/E300005

per Shyamsundar Pachisia
Partner
Membership No.: 049237

Place : Mumbai
Date : August 11, 2017

Consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2017

All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Assets				
Non-current assets				
(i) Property, plant and equipment	7	1,420.18	1,234.53	2,590.75
(ii) Capital work-in-progress	7	118.56	197.16	197.11
(iii) Investment property	9	34.14	33.37	36.59
(iv) Goodwill	8	7.62	7.58	2,078.74
(v) Other intangible assets	8	203.35	330.97	1,058.41
(vi) Intangible assets under development	8	87.43	35.35	159.78
(vii) Financial assets				
(a) Investments in an associate and jointly controlled entities	10 (a)	188.51	92.90	114.86
(b) Other investment	10 (b)	0.04	0.04	0.04
(c) Trade receivables	11	45.77	78.12	0.15
(d) Loans	12	5.96	2.47	44.06
(e) Other financial assets	13	711.84	774.61	565.02
(viii) Other non-current assets	14	166.16	104.75	150.87
		2,989.56	**2,891.85**	**6,996.38**
Current assets				
(i) Inventories	15	3,468.84	2,524.65	3,334.80
(ii) Financial assets				
(a) Investments	10	481.10	267.04	250.56
(b) Trade receivables	11	3,627.53	2,515.12	2,662.40
(c) Cash and cash equivalents	16	336.12	626.58	2,540.21
(d) Loans	12	49.40	95.98	63.47
(e) Other financial assets	13	148.60	111.96	2,258.99
(iii) Due from customers		-	-	2,090.71
(iv) Current tax asset, net		45.19	31.75	47.81
(v) Other current assets	14	1,013.76	658.29	1,296.28
		9,170.54	**6,831.37**	**14,545.23**
Total assets		**12,160.10**	**9,723.22**	**21,541.61**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
(i) Equity share capital	17	1,004.88	1,004.10	741.54
(ii) Other equity	18	(7,846.21)	(8,537.27)	(8,437.37)
(iii) Non-controlling interests	19	8.68	-	57.13
		(6,832.65)	**(7,533.17)**	**(7,638.70)**
Non-current liabilities				
(i) Financial liabilities				
(a) Borrowings	20	4,840.98	9,224.62	10,747.53
(b) Other financial liabilities	21	225.46	129.15	52.75
(ii) Provisions	23	127.20	219.18	241.85
(iii) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	31	-	-	648.89
(iv) Other non-current liabilities	22	40.02	22.41	17.34
		5,233.66	**9,595.36**	**11,708.36**
Current liabilities				
(i) Financial liabilities				
(a) Borrowings	20	2,076.38	1,894.89	4,556.35
(b) Trade payables		4,812.25	2,969.88	4,725.79
(c) Other financial liabilities	21	4,926.54	740.70	3,721.13
(ii) Other current liabilities				
(a) Due to customers		16.64	46.14	131.06
(b) Other current liabilities	22	1,105.49	1,451.17	2,778.68
(iii) Provisions	23	821.79	558.25	1,558.94
		13,759.09	**7,661.03**	**17,471.95**
Total equity and liabilities		**12,160.10**	**9,723.22**	**21,541.61**
Summary of significant accounting policies	**2.4**			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Suzlon Energy Limited

For SNK & CO.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration
Number: 109176W

per Sanjay Kapadia
Partner
Membership No.: 038292

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 11, 2017

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

per Shyamsundar Pachisia
Partner
Membership No.: 049237

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 11, 2017

Tulsi R. Tanti
Chairman and
Managing Director
DIN : 00002283

Vinod R. Tanti
Whole Time Director and
Chief Operating Officer
DIN : 00002266

Hemal A.Kanuga
Company Secretary
Membership No.: F4126

Sanjay Baweja
Chief Financial Officer
ICAI Membership No.: 085776

Place: Pune
Date: August 11, 2017

Consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2017

All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Income			
Revenue from operations	24	12,692.53	9,429.58
Other operating income		21.84	53.90
Other income	25	88.82	98.38
		12,803.19	**9,581.86**
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials and components consumed	26	8,291.44	5,184.82
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	26	(748.55)	418.96
Employee benefits expense	27	1,046.48	959.09
Depreciation and amortisation expenses (including impairment loss)	8	389.03	391.76
Finance costs	28	1,287.59	1,304.02
Other expenses	29	1,625.61	1,818.80
		11,891.60	**10,077.45**
Profit/ (loss) before exceptional items and tax		**911.59**	**(495.59)**
Exceptional items	30	-	(1,079.56)
Profit before tax		**911.59**	**583.97**
Tax expense	31		
Current tax		4.13	2.53
Earlier years tax		7.57	-
Deferred tax charge		-	(26.13)
MAT credit entitlement		-	(0.01)
Profit after tax		**899.89**	**607.58**
Share of loss of associate and jointly controlled entities	10 (a)	(48.25)	(24.48)
Net profit for the year		**851.64**	**583.10**
Other comprehensive income	**32**		
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods :			
Re-measurements of the defined benefit plans		(15.71)	(0.21)
Income tax effect on the above		-	-
Share of other comprehensive income of jointly controlled entities		(0.15)	(0.13)
Income tax effect on the above		-	-
		(15.86)	**(0.34)**
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods :			
Gain/(loss) on dilution of investments in subsidiaries		6.54	-
Income tax effect on the above		-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(230.36)	(121.45)
Income tax effect on the above		-	-
		(223.82)	**(121.45)**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(239.68)**	**(121.79)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**611.96**	**461.31**
Profit for the year attributable to			
Owners of the Company		857.71	583.10
Non-controlling interest		(6.07)	-
		851.64	**583.10**
Other comprehensive income for the year attributable to			
Owners of the Company		(254.74)	(121.79)
Non-controlling interest		15.06	-
		(239.68)	**(121.79)**

Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		602.97	461.31
Non-controlling interest		8.99	-
		611.96	**461.31**
Earnings per equity share	**33**		
- Basic earnings per share [Nominal value of share Rs 2 (Rs 2)]		1.71	1.22
- Diluted earnings per share [Nominal value of share Rs 2 (Rs 2)]		1.60	1.13
Summary of significant accounting policies	**2.4**		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For SNK & CO.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration
Number: 109176W

per Sanjay Kapadia
Partner
Membership No.: 038292

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 11, 2017

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

per Shyamsundar Pachisia
Partner
Membership No.: 049237

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 11, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Suzlon Energy Limited

Tulsi R. Tanti
Chairman and
Managing Director
DIN : 00002283

Vinod R. Tanti
Whole Time Director and
Chief Operating Officer
DIN : 00002266

Hemal A.Kanuga
Company Secretary
Membership No.: F4126

Sanjay Baweja
Chief Financial Officer
ICAI Membership No.: 085776

Place: Pune
Date: August 11, 2017

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2017

All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated

a. Equity share capital

Equity shares of Rs 2 each, subscribed and fully paid	No. in Crore	Rs in Crore
At April 1, 2015	**370.77**	**741.54**
Issue of share capital (refer Note 17)	131.28	262.56
At March 31, 2016	**502.05**	**1,004.10**
Issue of share capital (refer Note 17)	0.39	0.78
At March 31, 2017	**502.44**	**1,004.88**

b. Other equity

	Attributable to owners of the parent company													Non-controlling interest	Total
			Reserves and surplus												
	Share application money pending allotment	Equity component of compound financial instructions	Capital reserve	Capital reserve on consolidation	Capital redemption reserve	Legal and statutory reserve	General reserve	Securities premium	Share option outstanding account	Foreign currency monetary item translation difference account	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	Total other equity		
As at April 1, 2015	1,800.00	28.50	23.30	0.03	15.00	133.41	857.96	6,840.80	35.37	(704.61)	(18,674.72)	1,207.59	(8,437.37)	57.13	(8,380.24)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	583.10	-	583.10	-	583.10
Other comprehensive income (refer Note 32)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.34)	(121.45)	(121.79)	-	(121.79)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	582.76	(121.45)	461.31	-	461.31
Preferential allotment	(1,800.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600.00	-	-	-	-	(200.00)	-	(200.00)
Purchase/sale of non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(57.13)	(57.13)
Conversion of FCCB's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	421.02	-	-	-	-	421.02	-	421.02
Share issue expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17.37)	-	-	-	-	(17.37)	-	(17.37)
Options cancelled during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.22	-	(0.22)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments (refer Note 35)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.96	-	-	-	20.96	-	20.96
(Gain)/loss and amortisation on long term foreign currency monetary items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	543.11	-	-	543.11	-	543.11
Sale of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	(4.92)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,276.47)	(1,281.39)	-	(1,281.39)
Transfer to reserve	-	-	-	-	-	37.91	-	-	-	-	(37.91)	-	-	-	-
Addition due to merger (refer Note 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(47.52)	-	(47.52)	-	(47.52)
Dividend distribution tax of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.02)	-	(0.02)	-	(0.02)
As at March 31, 2016	**-**	**28.50**	**23.30**	**0.03**	**15.00**	**166.40**	**858.18**	**8,844.45**	**56.11**	**(161.50)**	**(18,177.41)**	**(190.33)**	**(8,537.27)**	**-**	**(8,537.27)**
As at April 1, 2016	**-**	**28.50**	**23.30**	**0.03**	**15.00**	**166.40**	**858.18**	**8,844.45**	**56.11**	**(161.50)**	**(18,177.41)**	**(190.33)**	**(8,537.27)**	**-**	**(8,537.27)**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	857.71	-	857.71	(6.07)	851.64
Other comprehensive income (refer Note 32)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(24.38)	(230.36)	(254.74)	15.06	(239.68)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	833.33	(230.36)	602.97	8.99	611.96
Conversion of FCCB's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.24	-	-	-	-	5.24	-	5.24
Options cancelled during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.51	-	(0.51)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments (refer Note 35)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.60	-	16.68	-	19.28	-	19.28
(Gain)/loss and amortisation on long term foreign currency monetary items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.74	-	-	71.74	-	71.74
Transfer to reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(63.81)	-	-	-	-	63.81	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency transalation on non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.31)	(0.31)
Derecognition of security premium on FCCB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8.17)	-	-	-	-	(8.17)	-	(8.17)
As at March 31, 2017	**-**	**28.50**	**23.30**	**0.03**	**15.00**	**102.59**	**858.69**	**8,841.52**	**58.20**	**(89.76)**	**(17,263.59)**	**(420.69)**	**(7,846.21)**	**8.68**	**(7,837.53)**

a) Refer Note 17 for nature and purpose of reserves

Summary of significant accounting policies	**2.4**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Suzlon Energy Limited

For SNK & CO.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration
Number: 109176W

per Sanjay Kapadia
Partner
Membership No.: 038292

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 11, 2017

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

per Shyamsundar Pachisia
Partner
Membership No.: 049237

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 11, 2017

Tulsi R. Tanti
Chairman and
Managing Director
DIN : 00002283

Vinod R. Tanti
Whole Time Director and
Chief Operating Officer
DIN : 00002266

Hemal A.Kanuga
Company Secretary
Membership No.: F4126

Sanjay Baweja
Chief Financial Officer
ICAI Membership No.: 085776

Place: Pune
Date: August 11, 2017

Consolidated cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2017
All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated

Particulars		March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit/ (loss) before tax		**911.59**	**583.97**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation / amortisation		389.03	391.76
Exceptional items		-	(1,079.56)
Loss on property, plant and equipments sold / discarded, net		(20.13)	1.64
Finance income		(67.17)	(58.86)
Interest expenses, other borrowing cost		1,148.50	1,194.31
Profit on sale of mutual funds		(21.65)	(39.52)
Operation, maintenance and warranty expenditure		121.87	51.00
Liquidated damages expenditure		150.86	76.64
Performance guarantee expenditure		157.87	158.05
Bad debts written off		7.58	25.10
Provision for doubtful debts and advances		16.04	(8.31)
Adjustments for consolidation*		(222.40)	(47.50)
Exchange differences, net		(121.56)	317.87
Employee share-based payment expense		19.28	20.96
Operating profit before working capital changes		**2,469.71**	**1,587.55**
Movements in working capital			
(Increase) / decrease in loans, financial assets and other assets		(315.15)	97.51
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables and due from customers		(1,046.74)	(1,522.34)
(Increase) / decrease in inventories		(944.19)	(854.82)
Decrease/ (increase) in other liabilities, financial liabilities and provisions		1,506.79	(70.92)
Cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		**1,670.42**	**(763.02)**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		(61.59)	23.82
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities	**A**	**1,608.83**	**(739.20)**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipments including capital work-in-progress and capital advances		(413.96)	(407.29)
Investment in subsidiaries / jointhly controlled entities		(152.56)	(22.65)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipments		22.68	20.83
Proceeds from sale of stake in subsidiary / jointly controlled entities		8.55	6,939.80
Purchase / (proceeds from sale) of mutual fund		(192.41)	23.04
Inter-corporate deposits repaid / (granted)		43.09	(34.01)
Interest received		34.34	28.98
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities	**B**	**(650.27)**	**6,548.70**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of share capital including premium		-	1,800.00
Share issue expenses		-	(17.37)
Repayment of long-term borrowings		(697.00)	(3,599.40)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		294.52	111.61
Proceeds/ (repayment) from short term-borrowings, net		181.49	(2,661.46)
Dividend paid		-	(0.10)
Interest and other borrowing cost paid		(1,028.03)	(1,289.51)
Net cash used in financing activities	**C**	**(1,249.02)**	**(5,656.23)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**A+B+C**	**(290.46)**	**153.27**
Less: Cash and bank balances adjusted on stake sale of subsidiary		-	(2,066.90)
Total		**(290.46)**	**(1,913.63)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		626.58	2,540.21
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year		**336.12**	**626.58**

Consolidated cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2017
All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated

Components of cash and cash equivalents	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
Cash on hand	1.29	1.89
Balance with banks	334.83	624.69
	336.12	**626.58**

Summary of significant accounting policies **2.4**

Notes:

1 The figures in brackets represent outflows.

2 Previous period's figures have been regrouped / reclassified, wherever necessary to confirm to current year presentation.

* Primarily includes impact of foreign currency translation in non-integral operations

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For SNK & CO.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration
Number: 109176W

per Sanjay Kapadia
Partner
Membership No.: 038292

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 11, 2017

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

per Shyamsundar Pachisia
Partner
Membership No.: 049237

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 11, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Suzlon Energy Limited

Tulsi R. Tanti
Chairman and
Managing Director
DIN : 00002283

Vinod R. Tanti
Whole Time Director and
Chief Operating Officer
DIN : 00002266

Hemal A.Kanuga
Company Secretary
Membership No.: F4126

Sanjay Baweja
Chief Financial Officer
ICAI Membership No.: 085776

Place: Pune
Date: August 11, 2017

All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated

1. Group information

Suzlon Energy Limited (the 'Company') is a public limited company domiciled in India with its registered office located at "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shree Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, India. Its shares are listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange (NSE) in India. The company has been incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India.

The Company along with its subsidiaries ('the Group'), associate and jointly controlled entities is primarily engaged in the business of manufacturing of wind turbine generators ('WTGs') and related components (refer Note 39).

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on August 11, 2017, refer Note 6 for details related to updation in consolidated financial statement approved by the directors on May 19, 2017.

Information about the composition of the Group considered in these consolidated financial statements:

a) Details of subsidiaries:

Sl. No.	Name of subsidiary	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	Effective ownership in subsidiaries as at		
				March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
1	Aalok Solarfarms Limited (formerly Aalok Solarfarms Private Limited)	Solar	India	100.00%	100.00%	-
2	Abha Solarfarms Limited (formerly Abha Solarfarms Private Limited)	Solar	India	100.00%	100.00%	-
3	AE-Rotor Holding B.V.	Investment	The Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
4	Anshuman Renewables Limited	Solar	India	100.00%	-	-
5	Avind Desenvolvimento De Projetos De Energia Ltda	Project development	Brazil	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
6	Gale Green Urja Limited	IPP	India	70.00%	-	-
7	Gale Solarfarms Limited (formerly Gale Solarfarms Private Limited)	Solar	India	100.00%	100.00%	-
8	Hermaba Renewables Limited (formerly Heramba Wind Energy Limited)	Solar	India	100.00%	70.00%	-
9	Kanak Renewables Limited	IPP	India	70.00%	-	-
10	Manas Renewables Limited (formerly Sirocco Wind Energy Limited)	IPP	India	100.00%	70.00%	-
11	Parque Eolico El Almendro S.L.	Project development	Spain	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
12	PowerBlades GmbH (i)	Marketing	Germany	-	-	100.00%
13	PowerBlades Industries Inc. (i)	Marketing	Canada	-	-	100.00%
14	PowerBlades SA (i)	Marketing	Portugal	-	-	100.00%
15	Rajat Renewables Limited	IPP	India	70.00%	-	-
16	REpower North China Ltd. (i)	Marketing	China	-	-	53.87%
17	Renewable Energy Technology Center GmbH (i)	Technology	Germany	-	-	100.00%
18	RiaBlades S.A. (i)	Marketing	Portugal	-	-	100.00%
19	RPW Investments SGPS,SA	Investment	Portugal	-	-	100.00%
20	Saroja Renewables Limited	IPP	India	70.00%	-	-
21	SE Blades Limited (viii)	Manufacturing	India	-	-	100.00%
22	SE Blades Technology B.V.	Technology	The Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
23	SE Drive Technik GmbH	Investment	Germany	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
24	SE Electricals Limited (viii)	Manufacturing	India	-	-	100.00%
25	SE Forge Limited	Manufacturing	India	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Sl. No.	Name of subsidiary	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	Effective ownership in subsidiaries as at		
				March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
26	Senvion (Beijing) Trading Co. Ltd. (i)	Marketing	China	-	-	100.00%
27	Senvion Australia Pty Ltd. (i)	Marketing	Australia	-	-	100.00%
28	Senvion Austria GmbH (i)	Marketing	Austria	-	-	100.00%
29	Senvion Benelux b.v.b.a. (i)	Marketing	Belgium	-	-	100.00%
30	Senvion Betriebs- und Beteiligungs GmbH (i)	Marketing	Germany	-	-	100.00%
31	Senvion Canada Inc. (i)	Marketing	Canada	-	-	100.00%
32	Senvion Deutschland GmbH (i)	Marketing	Germany	-	-	100.00%
33	Suzlon Energy PLC (formerly Senvion Energy PLC) (iv)	Marketing	United Kingdom	-	100%	100.00%
34	Senvion France S.A.S. (i)	Marketing	France	-	-	100.00%
35	Senvion Holdings Pty Ltd. (i)	Marketing	Australia	-	-	100.00%
36	Senvion India Limited (i)	Marketing	India	-	-	100.00%
37	Senvion Investitions- und Projektierungs GmbH & Co. KG (i)	Marketing	Germany	-	-	100.00%
38	Senvion Italia s.r.l (i)	Marketing	Italy	-	-	100.00%
39	Senvion Netherlands B.V. (i)	Marketing	The Netherlands	-	-	100.00%
40	Senvion Polska Sp.z o.o (i)	Marketing	Poland	-	-	100.00%
41	Senvion Portugal S.A. (i)	Marketing	Portugal	-	-	100.00%
42	Senvion Romania SRL (i)	Marketing	Romania	-	-	100.00%
43	Senvion Scandinavia AB (i)	Marketing	Sweden	-	-	100.00%
44	Senvion SE (i)	Manufacturing	Germany	-	-	100.00%
45	Senvion Turkey Rüzgar Türbinleri Limited Şirketi (i)	Marketing	Turkey	-	-	100.00%
46	Senvion UK Ltd. (i)	Marketing	United Kingdom	-	-	100.00%
47	Senvion USA Corp. (i)	Marketing	USA	-	-	100.00%
48	Senvion Windpark Betriebs GmbH (i)	Marketing	Germany	-	-	100.00%
49	Shanay Renewables Limited	IPP	India	70.00%	-	-
50	Sharanya Renewables Limited	Solar	India	100.00%	-	-
51	Shreyas Solarfarms Limited (formerly Shreyas Solarfarms Private Limited)	Solar	India	100.00%	100.00%	-
52	Sirocco Renewables Limited	IPP	India	100.00%	70.00%	-
53	Skeiron Renewables Energy Amidyala Limited (formerly Rashmi Renewables Limited) (v)	IPP	India	-	-	-
54	Skeiron Renewables Energy Borampalli Limited (formerly Souravi Renewables Limited) (v)	IPP	India	-	-	-
55	Sure Power LLC (vi)	Marketing	USA	79.90%	100.00%	100.00%
56	Suryoday Renewables Limited	Solar	India	100.00%	-	-
57	Suyash Renewables Limited	IPP	India	70.00%	-	-
58	Suzlon Energia Elocia do Brasil Ltda	Marketing and OMS	Brazil	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
59	Suzlon Energy A/S	Marketing and OMS	Denmark	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Sl. No.	Name of subsidiary	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	Effective ownership in subsidiaries as at		
				March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
60	Suzlon Energy Australia CYMWFD Pty Ltd	Project development	Australia	-	-	100.00%
61	Suzlon Energy Australia Pty. Ltd.	Marketing and OMS	Australia	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
62	Suzlon Energy Australia RWFD Pty Ltd (iv)	Project development	Australia	-	100.00%	100.00%
63	Suzlon Energy B.V.	Investment	The Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
64	Suzlon Energy GmbH (iii)	Technology	Germany	-	100.00%	100.00%
65	Suzlon Energy Korea Co., Ltd.	Marketing and OMS	Republic of South Korea	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
66	Suzlon Energy Limited	Investment	Mauritius	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
67	Suzlon Global Services Limited (ix)	OMS	India	-	-	100.00%
68	Suzlon Global Services Limited (Formerly Suzlon Structures Limited) (ii) and (viii)	Manufacturing and OMS	India	100.00%	100.00%	75.00%
69	Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited	Project execution	India	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
70	Suzlon Power Infrastructure Limited	Project execution	India	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
71	Suzlon Project VIII LLC	Investment	USA	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
72	Suzlon Rotor Corporation	Manufacturing	USA	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
73	Suzlon Wind Energy (Lanka) Pvt Limited	Marketing and OMS	Sri Lanka	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
74	Suzlon Wind Energy BH	Marketing	Bosnia and Herzegovina	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
75	Suzlon Wind Energy Bulgaria EOOD	Marketing and OMS	Bulgaria	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
76	Suzlon Wind Energy Corporation	Marketing and OMS	USA	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
77	Suzlon Wind Energy Equipment Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Marketing	China	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
78	Suzlon Wind Energy Espana, S.L	Marketing and OMS	Spain	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
79	Suzlon Wind Energy Italy s.r.l.	Marketing and OMS	Italy	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
80	Suzlon Wind Energy Limited	Investment	United Kingdom	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
81	Suzlon Wind Energy Nicaragua Sociedad Anonima	Marketing and OMS	Nicaragua	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
82	Suzlon Wind Energy Portugal Energia Elocia Unipessoal Lda	Marketing and OMS	Portugal	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
83	Suzlon Wind Energy Romania SRL	Marketing and OMS	Romania	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
84	Suzlon Wind Energy South Africa (PTY) Ltd	Marketing and OMS	South Africa	80.00%	80.00%	80.00%
85	Suzlon Wind Energy Uruguay SA	Marketing and OMS	Uruguay	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
86	Suzlon Wind Enerji Sanayi Ve Ticaret Limited Sirketi	Marketing and OMS	Turkey	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
87	Suzlon Wind International Limited (viii)	Manufacturing	India	-	-	100.00%

Sl. No.	Name of subsidiary	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	Effective ownership in subsidiaries as at		
				March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
88	Suzlon Windenergie GmbH [iii]	Investment	Germany	-	100.00%	100.00%
89	Tarilo Holding B.V.	Investment	The Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
90	Tornado Solarfarms Limited (formerly Tornado Solarfarms Private Limited)	Solar	India	100.00%	100.00%	-
91	Vakratunda Renewables Limited (formerly Vakratunda Wind Energy Limited)	IPP	India	100.00%	70.00%	-
92	Valum Holding B.V.	Investment	The Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
93	Varadvinayak Renewables Limited (formerly Varadvinayak Wind Energy Limited)	IPP	India	100.00%	70.00%	-
94	Ventinveste Indústria, SGPS, SA, [i]	Marketing	Portugal	-	-	100.00%
95	Ventipower S.A. [i]	Marketing	Portugal	-	-	100.00%
96	Vignaharta Renewable Energy Limited (formerly Vignaharta Wind Energy Limited)	IPP	India	100.00%	70.00%	-
97	WEL Windenergie Logistik GmbH [i]	Marketing	Germany	-	-	100.00%
98	Wharton Wind, LLC [vii]	Project development	USA	79.90%	-	-
99	Windpark Blockland GmbH & Co KG [i]	Marketing	Germany	-	-	100.00%
100	Yorke Peninsual Wind Farm Project Ltd (Ceres) [i]	Marketing	Australia	-	-	80.00%

i. Ceased to be subsidiary w.e.f. April 29, 2015.
ii. During financial year 2016, the Company has acquired remaining stake of non-controlling interest.
iii. Merged during the year.
iv. Liquidated during the year.
v. Incorporated and sold during the year.
vi. During the year, 20.1% stake sold to Pivot Power LLC.
vii. Acquired during the year.
viii. Merged during the previous year (Refer Note 6).
ix. Suzlon Global Services Limited amalgamated with Suzlon Global Services Limited (Formerly Suzlon Structures Limited) w.e.f. March 31, 2016.

b) Details of associate:

Sl. No.	Name of associate	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	Effective ownership in associate as at		
				March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
1	Suzlon Energy (Tianjin) Limited	Manufacturing	China	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%

c) **Details of jointly controlled entities:**

Sl. No.	Name of jointly controlled entities	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	Effective ownership in jointly controlled entities as at		
				March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
1	Amun Solarfarms Limited (formerly Amun Solarfarms Private Limited) (i)	Solar	India	51.05%	100.00%	-
2	Avighna Solarfarms Limited (formerly Avighna Solarfarms Private Limited) (i)	Solar	India	51.59%	100.00%	-
3	Consortium Suzlon Padgreen Co Ltd	Investment	Mauritius	26.00%	26.00%	26.00%
4	Prathamesh Solarfarms Limited (formerly Prathamesh Solarfarms Private Limited) (i)	Solar	India	51.00%	100.00%	-
5	Rudra Solarfarms Limited (formerly Rudra Solarfarms Private Limited) (i)	Solar	India	51.01%	100.00%	-
6	SE Solar Limited (i)	Solar	India	51.02%	100.00%	100.00%
7	Suzlon Generators Limited (ii)	Manufacturing	India	75.00%	75.00%	75.00%
8	Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited (formerly Vayudoot Solarfarms Private Limited) (i)	Solar	India	51.00%	100.00%	-

i. During financial year 2015-16, Suzlon entered in Solar sector and in order to execute the project, various special purpose vehicles ('SPV') were incorporated / acquired with an intend to dispose these to prospective buyers. Accordingly, under IGAAP, the same were classified as unconsolidated subsidiaries and treated as current investments. On transition to Ind AS the Group has assessed and determined that these companies are its jointly controlled entities under Ind AS 111 - Joint Arrangements and therefore accounted for using the equity method. These entities were subsidiaries of the company during financial year 2015-16 and during the financial year 2016-17 reclassified as jointly controlled entities. As per companies act 2013, these entities are still subsidiaries of the company as at March 31, 2017.

ii. The Group holds 75% interest in Suzlon Generators Limited ('SGL') and considered it as subsidiary under IGAAP and had consolidated its interest in the consolidated financial statements. On transition to Ind AS the Group has assessed and determined that SGL is its jointly controlled entity under Ind AS 111 - Joint Arrangements and therefore accounted for using the equity method.

d) **Statutory group information under Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, of entities consolidated as subsidiary / joint ventures:**

Name of the entity in the Group	March 31, 2017							
	Net assets (total assets less total liabilities)		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
Parent								
Suzlon Energy Limited	(0.15)	1,022.47	0.42	355.70	0.04	(9.94)	0.56	345.76
Subsidiaries Indian								
Aalok Solarfarms Limited	(0.00)	3.78	(0.00)	(0.04)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.04)
Abha Solarfarms Limited	(0.00)	3.78	(0.00)	(0.04)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.04)
Anshuman Renewables Limited	(0.00)	25.02	(0.00)	(0.02)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.02)
Gale Green Urja Limited	-	-*	-	-*	-	-	-	-*
Gale Solarfarms Limited	(0.01)	57.33	(0.00)	(0.36)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.36)
Hermaba Renewables Limited	(0.00)	8.91	(0.00)	(0.08)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.08)
Kanak Renewables Limited	-	-*	-	-*	-	-	-	-*
Manas Renewables Limited	0.00	(0.13)	(0.00)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.01)
Rajat Renewables Limited	-	-*	-	-*	-	-	-	-*
Saroja Renewables Limited	-	-*	-	-*	-	-	-	-*
SE Forge Limited	(0.05)	325.31	0.06	51.79	0.00	(0.61)	0.08	51.18
Shanay Renewables Limited	-	-*	-	-*	-	-	-	-*
Sharanya Renewables Limited	(0.00)	12.51	(0.00)	(0.03)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.03)
Shreyas Solarfarms Limited	(0.00)	7.56	(0.00)	(0.07)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.07)
Sirocco Renewables Limited	0.00	(1.09)	(0.00)	(0.10)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.10)
Suryoday Renewables Limited	(0.00)	6.26	(0.00)	(0.02)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.02)
Suyash Renewables Limited	-	-*	-	-*	-	-	-	-*
Suzlon Global Services Limited (earlier Suzlon Structures Limited)	(0.13)	897.41	(0.54)	(456.94)	0.01	(3.04)	(0.75)	(459.98)
Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited	0.01	(78.36)	(0.08)	(69.45)	0.01	(1.75)	(0.12)	(71.20)

Name of the entity in the Group	March 31, 2017							
	Net assets (total assets less total liabilities)		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
Suzlon Power Infrastructure Limited	0.01	(41.15)	(0.05)	(44.83)	0.00	(0.37)	(0.07)	(45.20)
Tornado Solarfarms Limited	(0.00)	23.75	(0.00)	(0.17)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.17)
Vakratunda Renewables Limited	0.00	(0.05)	-	-*	-	-	-	-*
Varadvinayak Renewables Limited	0.00	(0.04)	-	-*	-	-	-	-*
Vignaharta Renewable Energy Limited	(0.01)	37.55	0.00	0.06	-	-	0.00	0.06
Overseas								
AE-Rotor Holding B.V.	(0.39)	2,642.10	(3.50)	(2,981.04)	-	-	(4.87)	(2,981.04)
Avind Desenvolvimento De Projetos De Energia Ltda	0.00	(0.01)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parque Eolico El Almendro S.L.	0.00	(2.70)	(0.00)	(0.15)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.15)
SE Blades Technology B.V.	(0.00)	6.47	(0.01)	(7.33)	-	-	(0.01)	(7.33)
SE Drive Technik GmbH	0.16	(1,112.54)	(0.01)	(10.47)	-	-	(0.02)	(10.47)
Sure Power LLC	(0.01)	43.20	(0.04)	(30.21)	-	-	(0.05)	(30.21)
Suzlon Energia Elocia do Brasil Ltda	0.07	(444.64)	(0.07)	(55.74)	-	-	(0.09)	(55.74)
Suzlon Energy A/S	(0.26)	1,757.58	(0.05)	(41.53)	-	-	(0.07)	(41.53)
Suzlon Energy Australia Pty. Ltd.	(0.03)	215.29	0.01	7.83	-	-	0.01	7.83
Suzlon Energy B.V.	(0.03)	213.36	(0.08)	(69.57)	-	-	(0.11)	(69.57)
Suzlon Energy Korea Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suzlon Energy Ltd., Mauritius	(0.00)	7.87	0.00	0.24	-	-	0.00	0.24
Suzlon Rotor Corporation	0.03	(174.50)	0.02	14.12	-	-	0.02	14.12
Suzlon Wind Energy (Lanka) Pvt Ltd	(0.00)	4.93	0.00	0.57	-	-	0.00	0.57
Suzlon Wind Energy BH	0.00	(0.84)	(0.01)	(4.94)	-	-	(0.01)	(4.94)
Suzlon Wind Energy Bulgaria EOOD	(0.00)	0.37	(0.00)	(0.19)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.19)
Suzlon Wind Energy Corporation	(0.01)	65.08	0.02	13.94	-	-	0.02	13.94
Suzlon Wind Energy Equipment Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	(0.00)	1.53	0.00	0.34	-	-	0.00	0.34

Name of the entity in the Group	March 31, 2017							
	Net assets (total assets less total liabilities)		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
Suzlon Wind Energy Espana, S.L	(0.01)	39.22	(0.00)	(2.94)	-	-	(0.00)	(2.94)
Suzlon Wind Energy Italy s.r.l.	0.00	(7.99)	(0.00)	(1.82)	-	-	(0.00)	(1.82)
Suzlon Wind Energy Ltd	(1.03)	7,071.12	(0.25)	(214.69)	-	-	(0.35)	(214.69)
Suzlon Wind Energy Nicaragua Sociedad Anonima	0.00	(23.26)	(0.00)	(2.44)	-	-	(0.00)	(2.44)
Suzlon Wind Energy Portugal Energia Elocia Unipessoal Lda	0.00	(6.63)	0.00	3.06	-	-	0.01	3.06
Suzlon Wind Energy Romania SRL	(0.00)	4.01	(0.00)	(0.08)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.08)
Suzlon Wind Energy South Africa (PTY) Ltd	0.03	(212.02)	0.03	22.92	-	-	0.04	22.92
Suzlon Wind Energy Uruguay SA	(0.00)	2.12	(0.02)	(17.56)	-	-	(0.03)	(17.56)
Suzlon Wind Enerji Sanayi Ve Ticaret Limited Sirketi	(0.00)	14.05	0.01	5.01	-	-	0.01	5.01
Tarilo Holding B.V.	(0.01)	53.05	(0.13)	(110.00)	-	-	(0.18)	(110.00)
Valum Holding B.V.	(0.00)	1.40	(0.00)	(1.11)	-	-	(0.00)	(1.11)
Non-controlling interests	(0.00)	8.68	(0.01)	(8.99)	-	-	(0.01)	(8.99)
Jointly controlled entities								
Indian								
Amun Solarfarms Limited	-	-	(0.00)	(1.71)	-	-	(0.00)	(1.71)
Avighna Solarfarms Limited	-	-	(0.00)	(3.05)	-	-	(0.00)	(3.05)
Prathamesh Solarfarms Limited	-	-	0.00	1.19	-	-	0.00	1.19
Rudra Solarfarms Limited	-	-	(0.00)	(4.18)	-	-	(0.01)	(4.18)
SE Solar Limited	-	-	(0.02)	(16.26)	-	-	(0.03)	(16.26)
Suzlon Generators Limited	-	-	0.00	2.98	0.00	(0.15)	0.00	2.83
Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited	-	-	(0.00)	(1.59)	-	-	(0.00)	(1.59)
Overseas								
Consortium Suzlon Padgreen Co Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	March 31, 2017							
	Net assets (total assets less total liabilities)		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
Name of the entity in the Group	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
Associates								
Overseas								
Suzlon Energy (Tianjin) Ltd.	-	-	(0.03)	(25.23)	-	-	(0.04)	(25.23)
Eliminations	2.83	(19,309.75)	5.35	4,556.88	0.93	(223.82)	7.08	4,333.06
Total	**1.00**	**(6,832.65)**	**1.00**	**851.64**	**1.00**	**(239.68)**	**1.00**	**611.96**

	March 31, 2016							
	Net assets (total assets less total liabilities)		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
Name of the entity in the Group	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
Parent								
Suzlon Energy Limited	(0.08)	604.52	0.65	377.53	0.01	(1.07)	0.82	376.46
Subsidiaries								
Indian								
Aalok Solarfarms Limited	-	-*	(0.00)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.01)
Abha Solarfarms Limited	-	-*	(0.00)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.01)
Amun Solarfarms Limited	(0.00)	4.51	(0.00)	(0.02)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.02)
Avighna Solarfarms Limited	(0.00)	4.51	(0.00)	(0.02)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.02)
Gale Solarfarms Limited	(0.00)	12.01	(0.00)	(0.03)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.03)
Hermaba Renewables Limited	0.00	(0.04)	(0.00)	(0.04)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.04)
Manas Renewables Limited	0.00	(0.12)	(0.00)	(0.12)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.12)
Prathamesh Solarfarms Limited	(0.00)	15.00	(0.00)	(0.04)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.04)
Rudra Solarfarms Limited	(0.00)	4.51	(0.00)	(0.02)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.02)
SE Blades Limited	-	-	(0.01)	(4.71)	-	-	(0.01)	(4.71)
SE Electricals Limited	-	-	0.01	4.41	-	-	0.01	4.41
SE Forge Limited	(0.04)	273.56	(0.10)	(58.48)	0.00	(0.08)	(0.13)	(58.56)
SE Solar Limited	(0.00)	30.03	(0.00)	(0.02)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.02)
Shreyas Solarfarms Limited	-	-*	(0.00)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.01)
Sirocco Renewables Limited	0.00	(0.98)	(0.00)	(0.98)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.98)
Suzlon Global Services Limited	-	-	(0.56)	(329.00)	-	-	(0.71)	(329.00)

Name of the entity in the Group	March 31, 2016							
	Net assets (total assets less total liabilities)		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
Suzlon Global Services Limited (earlier Suzlon Structures Limited)	(0.13)	957.22	(0.01)	(5.92)	0.00	(0.12)	(0.01)	(6.04)
Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited	0.00	(7.33)	(0.45)	(263.52)	0.00	(0.33)	(0.57)	(263.85)
Suzlon Power Infrastructure Limited	(0.00)	4.02	(0.01)	(8.68)	0.00	(0.06)	(0.02)	(8.74)
Suzlon Wind International Limited	-	-	(0.05)	(27.30)	-	-	(0.06)	(27.30)
Tornado Solarfarms Limited	(0.00)	4.81	(0.00)	(0.03)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.03)
Vakratunda Renewables Limited	0.00	(0.05)	(0.00)	(0.05)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.05)
Varadvinayak Renewables Limited	0.00	(0.04)	(0.00)	(0.04)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.04)
Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited	(0.00)	0.11	(0.00)	(0.02)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.02)
Vignaharta Renewable Energy Limited	(0.00)	37.49	(0.00)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.01)
Overseas								
AE-Rotor Holding B.V.	(0.80)	6,052.21	(2.60)	(1,518.29)	-	-	(3.29)	(1,518.29)
Avind Desenvolvimento De Projetos De Energia Ltda	0.00	(0.01)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parque Eolico El Almendro S.L.	0.00	(2.78)	(0.00)	(0.26)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.26)
SE Blades Technology B.V.	(0.00)	14.04	0.00	2.75	-	-	0.01	2.75
SE Drive Technik GmbH	0.16	(1,204.55)	(3.81)	(2,222.75)	-	-	(4.82)	(2,222.75)
Senvion SE and its subsidiaries	-	-	(0.04)	(25.12)	-	-	(0.05)	(25.12)
Sure Power LLC	0.00	(1.08)	(0.00)	(0.07)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.07)
Suzlon Energia Elocia do Brasil Ltda	0.06	(435.33)	(0.08)	(45.88)	-	-	(0.10)	(45.88)
Suzlon Energy A/S	(0.26)	1,955.05	0.01	5.45	-	-	0.01	5.45
Suzlon Energy Australia Pty. Ltd.	(0.03)	199.48	(0.06)	(34.07)	-	-	(0.07)	(34.07)
Suzlon Energy B.V.	(0.04)	279.67	(0.29)	(167.16)	-	-	(0.36)	(167.16)
Suzlon Energy GmbH	(0.03)	205.97	0.01	5.60	-	-	0.01	5.60
Suzlon Energy Korea Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suzlon Energy Ltd., Mauritius	(0.00)	8.31	(13.05)	(7,607.02)	-	-	(16.49)	(7,607.02)

Name of the entity in the Group	March 31, 2016							
	Net assets (total assets less total liabilities)		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
Suzlon Rotor Corporation	0.03	(192.27)	0.00	1.40	-	-	0.00	1.40
Suzlon Wind Energy (Lanka) Pvt Ltd	(0.00)	4.83	0.00	1.93	-	-	0.00	1.93
Suzlon Wind Energy BH	(0.00)	4.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suzlon Wind Energy (Lanka) Pvt Ltd	(0.00)	0.61	(0.00)	(0.83)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.83)
Suzlon Wind Energy Corporation	(0.01)	51.94	(0.19)	(111.38)	-	-	(0.24)	(111.38)
Suzlon Wind Energy Equipment Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	(0.00)	1.31	0.00	0.26	-	-	0.00	0.26
Suzlon Wind Energy Espana, S.L	(0.01)	45.64	0.01	3.09	-	-	0.01	3.09
Suzlon Wind Energy Italy s.r.l.	0.00	(6.83)	(0.00)	(0.43)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.43)
Suzlon Wind Energy Ltd	(1.05)	7,914.49	(0.00)	(0.30)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.30)
Suzlon Wind Energy Nicaragua Sociedad Anonima	0.00	(22.48)	0.06	33.43	-	-	0.07	33.43
Suzlon Wind Energy Portugal Energia Elocia Unipessoal Lda	0.00	(10.35)	0.00	1.74	-	-	0.00	1.74
Suzlon Wind Energy Romania SRL	(0.00)	4.51	0.00	0.50	-	-	0.00	0.50
Suzlon Wind Energy South Africa (PTY) Ltd	0.03	(216.30)	(0.09)	(50.19)	-	-	(0.11)	(50.19)
Suzlon Wind Energy Uruguay SA	0.01	(48.78)	(0.03)	(19.67)	-	-	(0.04)	(19.67)
Suzlon Wind Enerji Sanayi Ve Ticaret Limited Sirketi	(0.00)	12.75	0.00	2.20	-	-	0.00	2.20
Suzlon Windenergie GmbH	(0.10)	718.89	(1.18)	(689.28)	-	-	(1.49)	(689.28)
Tarilo Holding B.V.	(0.01)	105.39	(0.00)	(0.18)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.18)
Valum Holding B.V.	(0.00)	2.66	0.00	0.13	-	-	0.00	0.13
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Name of the entity in the Group	March 31, 2016							
	Net assets (total assets less total liabilities)		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
Jointly controlled entities Indian								
Suzlon Generators Limited	-	-	(0.02)	(10.86)	0.00	(0.13)	(0.02)	(10.99)
Overseas								
Consortium Suzlon Padgreen Co Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Associates Overseas								
Suzlon Energy (Tianjin) Ltd.	-	-	(0.02)	(12.73)	-	-	(0.03)	(12.73)
Eliminations	3.31	(24,918.04)	22.91	13,358.23	0.99	(120.00)	28.70	13,238.23
Total	**1.00**	**(7,533.17)**	**1.00**	**583.10**	**1.00**	**(121.79)**	**1.00**	**461.31**

*Less than Rs 0.01 Crore

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("the Rules").

For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2016, the Group prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP or 'IGAAP'). These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017 are the first financial of the Group that have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Refer to Note 4 for information on how Group adopted Ind AS.

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

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

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all values are rounded to the nearest Crore (INR 0,000,000) up to two decimals, except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Suzlon Energy Limited ('SEL' or 'the Company') and its subsidiaries (together referred to as 'Suzlon' or 'the Group'). Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee),
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights
- The size of the group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that Group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent company, i.e., year ended on 31 March. When the end of the reporting period of the parent is different from that of a subsidiary, the subsidiary prepares, for consolidation purposes, additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent to enable the parent to consolidate the financial information of the subsidiary, unless it is impracticable to do so.

Consolidation procedure:

a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.

b) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.

c) Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the Group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
- Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

2.3 Recent accounting developments

Standards issued but not yet effective

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2017 and has amended the following standard:

Amendment to Ind AS 7: Statement of Cash Flows

The amendments to Ind AS 7 requires an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and noncash changes. On initial application of the amendment, entities are not required to provide comparative information for preceding periods. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2017. Application of this amendments will not have any recognition and measurement impact. However, it will require additional disclosure in the financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 102:

The amendment to Ind AS 102 provides specific guidance to measurement of cash-settled awards, modification of cash-settled awards and awards that include a net settlement feature in respect of withholding taxes. Since the Group does not have cash settled awards or awards with net settlement features, this amendment does not have any effect on the financial statements of the Group.

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Business combinations and goodwill

In accordance with Ind AS 101 provisions related to first time adoption, the Group has elected to apply Ind AS accounting for business combinations prospectively from April 1, 2015. As such, Indian GAAP balances relating to business combinations entered into before that date, including goodwill, have been carried forward. The same first time adoption exemption is also used for joint venture.

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. However, the following assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at the basis indicated below:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Tax and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively.
- Liabilities or equity instruments related to share based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share – based payments arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-based Payments at the acquisition date.
- Assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that standard.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss or OCI, as appropriate.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of Ind AS 109, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate Ind AS. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured at subsequent reporting dates and subsequent its settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted through goodwill during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised at that date. These adjustments are called as measurement period adjustments. The measurement period does not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

b. Investment in associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Suzlon Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The considerations made in determining whether significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over the subsidiaries.

The Group's investments in its associate and joint venture are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually.

The statement of profit and loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate or joint venture. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate or joint venture.

If an entity's share of losses of an associate or a joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the associate or joint venture (which includes any long term interest that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate or joint venture), the entity discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture. If the associate or joint venture subsequently reports profits, the entity resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognised. The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of an associate and a joint venture is shown on the face of the statement of profit and loss.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate or joint venture. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss as 'Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture' in the statement of profit and loss.

c. Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

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

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current. The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The group has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

d Foreign currencies

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also the parent company's functional currency. For each entity the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group uses line by line consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency monetary items are retranslated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

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

In accordance with Ind AS 101 provisions related to first time adoption, the Group has elected to continue with the policy of accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements prepared as per IGAAP for the year ended March 31, 2016. Accordingly, exchange differences arising on other long-term foreign currency monetary items (existing as at March 31, 2016) are accumulated in the "Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account" and amortised over the remaining life of the concerned monetary item. It is presented as a part of "Other Equity".

Group companies

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into INR at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. For practical reasons, the Group uses an average rate to translate income and expense items, if the average rate approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

e. Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Group management determines the policies and procedures for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurement. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by Company management. The management decodes after discussion with external valuers about valuation technique and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the Group's management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Group verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Group, in conjunction with the Group's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 42)
- Investment properties (note 2.4 (j))
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 2.4 (s))

f. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and that the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria, i.e., whether it has exposure to the significant risks and rewards associated with the sale of goods or the rendering of services, in order to determine if it is acting as a principal or as an agent.

Revenue is recognised, net of trade discounts, sales tax, service tax, VAT or other taxes, as applicable.

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the significant risks and rewards in respect of ownership of goods have been transferred to the buyer as per the terms of the respective sales order. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances and discounts.

Contracts to deliver wind power systems (turnkey and projects involving installation and/or commissioning apart from supply) are classified as construction contracts and the revenue from them is recognised based on the stage of completion of the individual contract using the percentage completion method, provided the order outcome as well as expected total costs can be reliably estimated. Where the profit from a contract cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is only recognised equalling the expenses incurred to the extent that it is probable that the expenses will be recovered.

Due from customers, if any, are measured at the selling price of the work performed based on the stage of completion less interim billing and expected losses. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion that the contract expenses incurred to date bear to the estimated total contract expenses. The value of components is recognised in 'Contracts in progress' upon dispatch of the complete set of components which are specifically identified for a customer and are within the scope of contract, or on completion of relevant milestones, depending on the type of contracts. Where it is probable that total contract expenses will exceed total revenues from a contract, the expected loss is recognised immediately as an expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Where the selling price of a contract cannot be estimated reliably, the selling price is measured only on the expenses incurred to the extent that it is probable that these expenses will be recovered. Prepayments from customers are recognised as liabilities. A contract in progress for which the selling price of the work performed exceeds interim billings and expected losses is recognised as an asset. Contracts in progress for which interim billings and expected losses exceed the selling price are recognised as a liability. Expenses relating to sales work and the winning of contracts are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Operation and maintenance income ('OMS')

Revenues from operation and maintenance contracts are recognised pro-rata over the period of the contract and when services are rendered.

Project execution income

Revenue from services relating to project execution is recognised on completion of respective service, as per terms of the respective sales order.

Power evacuation infrastructure facilities

Revenue from power evacuation infrastructure facilities is recognised upon commissioning and electrical installation of the Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) and solar park to the said facilities followed by approval for commissioning of WTG from the concerned authorities.

Land revenue

Revenue from land lease activity is recognised upon the transfer of leasehold rights to the customers. Revenue from sale of land/right to sale land is recognised when significant risks and rewards in respect of title of land are transferred to the customers as per the terms of the respective sales order. Revenue from land development is recognised upon rendering of the service as per the terms of the respective sales order.

Interest income

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

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

g. Government grants and subsidies

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that (i) the Group will comply with the conditions attached to them, and (ii) the grant/ subsidy will be received.

When the grant or subsidy relates to revenue, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis in the statement of profit and loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs, which they are intended to compensate. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Group receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments. When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

h. Taxes

Current income tax

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

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised either in other comprehensive income or in equity. Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates the positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

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

i. Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')

Since there is no change in the functional currency, the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in its Indian GAAP financial statements as deemed cost at the transition date, viz., April 1, 2015.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

Capital work-in-progress comprises of the cost of fixed assets that are not yet ready for their intended use as at the balance sheet date.

Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on the written down value method ('WDV') based on the useful lives and residual values estimated by the management in accordance with Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The identified components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

Leasehold land is amortised on a straight line basis over the period of lease.

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

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

j. Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

The Group depreciates building component of investment property over 58 years from the date of original purchase / date of capitalisation.

Though the Group measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of de-recognition.

k. Intangible assets

Since there is no change in the functional currency, the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its intangible assets as recognised in its IGAAP financial statements as deemed cost at the transition date, viz., April 1, 2015.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in statement of profit and loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Group can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits

- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised on a straight line basis over the period of expected future benefit from the related project, i.e., the estimated useful life. Amortisation is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life which generally does not exceed five years.

l. Borrowing costs

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

m. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

For arrangements entered into prior to April 1, 2015, the Group has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

Group as a lessee

Leases, where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item, are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs such as legal costs, brokerage costs, etc. are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Assets, other than land and building subject to operating leases are included in fixed assets. Lease income on an operating lease is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Costs, including depreciation, are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss.

n. Inventories

Inventories of raw materials including stores and spares and consumables, packing materials, semi-finished goods, components, work-in-progress, project work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at the lower of cost and estimated net realisable value. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

The cost of work-in-progress, project work-in-progress, semi-finished goods and finished goods includes the cost of material, labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads.

Stock of land and land lease rights is valued at lower of cost and estimated net realisable value. Cost is determined on weighted average basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

o. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's ('CGU') net selling price and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/ forecasts, the Group extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life. Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting periods is reversed if there has been a change in estimates of recoverable amount. The carrying value after reversal is not increased beyond the carrying value that would have prevailed by charging usual depreciation if there was no impairment.

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful life are tested for impairment annually as at March 31. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

p. Provisions

General

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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

Liquidity damages

Liquidated damages ('LD') represents the expected claims which the Company may need to pay for non-fulfilment of certain commitments as per the terms of the respective sales / purchase contracts. These are determined on a case to case basis considering the dynamics of each contract and the factors relevant to that sale.

Operation, maintenance and warranty provisions

Operation, maintenance and warranty ('O&M') represents the expected liability on account of field failure of parts of Wind Turbine Generators ('WTG') and expected expenditure of servicing the WTGs over the period of free operation, maintenance and warranty, which varies according to the terms of each sales order.

q. Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefits in the form of provident fund, employee state insurance and superannuation fund are defined contribution schemes. The Group has no obligation other than the contribution payable to the funds and the contribution payable to fund is recognised as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Retirement benefits in the form of gratuity is defined benefit obligations and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation, using projected unit credit method as at each balance sheet date.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognised the following changes in defined benefit obligation as an expense in statement of profit or loss.

- Service cost comprising of current service cost, past service cost gains and loss on entitlements and non-routine settlement.
- Net interest expenses or income.

Short-term compensated absences are provided based on estimates. Long term compensated absences and other long-term employee benefits are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation, using projected unit credit method, as at each balance sheet date. The entire leave is presented as a current liability in the balance sheet and expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss account, since the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

r. Share-based payments

In accordance with Ind AS 101 provisions related to first time adoption, the Group has elected to apply exemption for share based payments to equity instruments that are vested before date of transition to Ind AS. Viz, April 1, 2015.

Employees of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share based payment transactions, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

Equity-settled transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share option outstanding account in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense.

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The statement of profit and loss expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the expense had the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

s. Financial instruments

In accordance with Ind AS 101 provisions related to first time adoption, the Group has elected to apply following exceptions/exemptions prospectively from April 1, 2015.

- Classification and measurement of financial assets have been done based on facts and circumstances existed on transition date.
- De recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities have been applied prospectively
- Designated equity instruments
- Applied the requirements of relating to accounting for difference between fair value of financial asset or financial liability from its transaction price of Ind AS 109 prospectively.

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

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

This category is the most relevant to the Group. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the group recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

The Group has not designated any financial asset as at FVTOCI.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

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

In addition, the group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

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

Equity investments

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

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

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

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Group's consolidated balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

a) the group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

b) the group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

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

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance

b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI

c) 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

d) Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL

e) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

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

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the group 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 EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.
- Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Estimated irrecoverable amounts are based on the ageing of the receivables balance and historical experience. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- *Financial assets measured as at amortised cost and contractual revenue receivables*: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
- *Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts*: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.
- *Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI*: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the group combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Group does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised 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 de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a standalone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a nonfinancial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of Ind AS 109, the group does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind AS 109 to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value though profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Group determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Group's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the group's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Group reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Group does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

t. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The purchase contracts that meet the definition of a derivative under Ind AS 109 are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Commodity contracts that are entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the Group's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements are held at cost.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

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

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

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

i) Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as finance costs. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss as finance costs.

For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortised through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge using the EIR method. EIR amortisation may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss. When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in profit and loss.

ii) Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

The Group uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecast transactions and firm commitments, as well as forward commodity contracts for its exposure to volatility in the commodity prices. The ineffective portion relating to foreign currency contracts is recognised in finance costs and the ineffective portion relating to commodity contracts is recognised in other income or expenses. Amounts recognised as OCI are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised or when a forecast sale occurs. When the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the amounts recognised as OCI are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.

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

iii) Foreign exchange forward contract

While the Group entered into other foreign exchange forwards contract with the intention of reducing the foreign exchange risk of expected sales and purchases, these other contracts are not designated in hedge relationships and are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

u. Convertible preference shares

Convertible preference shares are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract.

On issuance of the convertible preference shares, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption.

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in equity since conversion option meets Ind AS 32 criteria for fixed to fixed classification. Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not re-measured in subsequent years.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible preference shares based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

v. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the parent (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for any bonus shares issued during the year and also after the balance sheet date but before the date the financial statements are approved by the board of directors. 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 are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for bonus shares as appropriate. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable, had the shares been issued at fair value. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date.

w. Cash and cash equivalents

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

x. Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resource embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

The Group does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses it as per Ind AS 37 in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit is remote.

3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

a. Significant judgements in applying the Group's accounting policy

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

Operating lease commitments – Group as a lessor

The Group has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Group has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the fair value of the asset, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Revenue recognition and presentation

The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria, i.e. whether it has exposure to the significant risks and rewards associated with the sale of goods or the rendering of services, in order to determine if it is acting as principal or as an agent. When deciding the most appropriate basis for presenting revenue or costs of revenue, both the legal form and substance of the agreement between the Group and its business partners are reviewed to determine each party's respective role in the transaction.

Taxes

The Group does not recognise deferred tax liability with respect to unremitted retained earnings and associated foreign currency translation reserve of Group subsidiaries and joint ventures wherever it controls the timing of the distribution of profits and it is probable that the subsidiaries and joint ventures will not distribute the profit and foreseeable future. Also, the Group does not recognises deferred tax liability on the unremitted earnings of its subsidiaries wherever it believes that it would avail the tax credit for the dividend distribution tax payable by the subsidiaries on its dividend distribution.

Classification of interest as associate/ joint venture

The Group has analysed the contractual terms with the parties in order to determine classification of an entity as associate/ joint venture [refer Note 4(a) and 4(b)].

b. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. Uncertainty about these assumption and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Allowance for trade receivables

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. The Group recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. The carrying value of allowance for doubtful debts is Rs 52.47 Crore, Rs 50.79 Crore and Rs 48.06 Crore as of March 31, 2017, March 31, 2016 and April 1, 2015 respectively.

Share-based payments

Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 36.

Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumption made, or future changes to such assumption, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretations may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective Group Company's domicile.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits, future tax planning strategies. The company has unabsorbed depreciation, unabsorbed business loss, unutilised MAT and credit and capital loss details which are given in Note 31. The unabsorbed depreciation can be carried forward indefinitely. The business loss can be carried forward for 8 years, MAT credit for 15 years and capital loss for 8 years. Majority of business losses will expire in between March 2020 to March 2022, MAT credit in between March 2022 to March 2023 and capital loss in between March 2024 to March 2025. As there is no certainty of taxable temporary differences, the Company has not recognised deferred tax assets on conservative basis.

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate used in determining the defined benefit plan obligations differ from subsidiary to subsidiary. The estimates of future salary increases take into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 34.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Refer Note 41 for further disclosures.

Intangible asset under development

The Group capitalises intangible asset under development for a project in accordance with the accounting policy. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed, usually when a product development project has reached a defined milestone according to an established project management model. In determining the amounts to be capitalised, management makes assumptions regarding the expected future cash generation of the project, discount rates to be applied and the expected period of benefits.

The carrying value of intangible assets has been disclosed in Note 8.

Property, plant and equipment

The carrying value of property, plant and equipment has been disclosed in Note 7.

Recompense liability

The Group is in negotiation with CDR lenders for a voluntary exit from CDR scheme. The Group has recognised recompense liability payable to CDR lenders based on reasonable estimate which is derived considering possibility certain scenarios and assumptions in relation to interest rate, waiver in recompense, timing of loan repayment and CDR Exit etc. The amount payable by the Group as recompense is dependent on various factors and also on discussions and negotiations with the CDR lenders.

4. First-time adoption of Ind AS

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

Accordingly, the Group has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on March 31, 2017, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended March 31, 2016, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Group in restating its IGAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at April 1, 2015 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2016.

Exemptions applied

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Group has applied the following exemptions:

- Ind AS 103 Business Combinations has not been applied to business combinations that occurred before April 1, 2015. Accordingly, in case of subsidiaries acquired by the Group, the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, which can be recognised under Ind AS, have been measured at deemed cost (i.e. the amount at which they were measured under Indian GAAP financial statements. After the date of the acquisition, measurement is in accordance with respective Ind AS. The Group recognises all assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a past business combination. The Group did not recognise or exclude any previously recognised amounts as a result of Ind AS recognition requirements. The Group has used same exemptions for interest in associates and joint venture.

  Ind AS 101 also requires that IGAAP carrying amount of goodwill must be used in the opening Ind AS balance sheet (apart from adjustments for goodwill impairment and recognition or de-recognition of intangible assets). In accordance with Ind AS 101, the Group has tested goodwill for impairment at the date of transition to Ind AS. No goodwill impairment was deemed necessary at April 1, 2015.
- The Group has not applied Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates retrospectively to fair value adjustments and goodwill from business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to Ind AS. Such fair value adjustments and goodwill are treated as assets and liabilities of the parent rather than as assets and liabilities of the acquiree. Therefore, those assets and liabilities are already expressed in the functional currency of the parent or are non-monetary foreign currency items and no further translation differences occur.
- Since there is no change in the functional currency, the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property as recognised in its IGAAP financials as deemed cost at the transition date.
- Ind AS 102 share-based payment has not been applied to equity instruments in share-based payment transactions that vested before April 1, 2015.
- Appendix C to Ind AS 17 requires an entity to assess whether a contract or arrangement contains a lease. In accordance with Ind AS 17, this assessment should be carried out at the inception of the contract or arrangement. However, the Group has used Ind AS 101 exemption and assessed all arrangements based for embedded leases based on conditions in place as at the date of transition.
- As per Ind AS 101, when changing from proportionate consolidation method to equity method, an entity may measure its investment in a joint venture at date of transition as the aggregate of the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities that the entity had previously proportionately consolidated, including any goodwill arising from acquisition. The resultant amount is recognised as the deemed cost of the investment in the joint venture at initial recognition. The group has opted to avail this exemption.
- The Company has applied the requirements for de-recognition of financial instruments, as required in Ind AS 109-Financial Instruments prospectively for financial transactions occurring on or after April 1, 2015, the date of transition to Ind AS.
- The Group has elected to continue with the policy of accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements prepared as per Indian GAAP for the year ended March 31, 2016. Accordingly, exchange differences arising on other long-term foreign currency monetary items (existing as at March 31, 2016) are accumulated in the "Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account" and amortised over the remaining life of the concerned monetary item.
- Ind AS 110 requires entities to attribute the profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income to the owners of the parent and the non-controlling interests. The requirement needs to be followed even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a debit balance. Ind AS 101 requires the above requirement to be followed prospectively from the date of transition. Consequently, the Group has applied the above requirement prospectively.
- The Group has applied classification and measurement principles to financial assets on the basis of facts and circumstances that existed on the date of transition to Ind AS.

Estimates

The estimates at April 1, 2015 and at March 31, 2016 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with IGAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies).

The estimates used by the Group to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions at April 1, 2015, the date of transition to Ind AS and as of March 31, 2016.

Reconciliation of equity as at April 1, 2015

Particulars	Notes	April 1, 2015 IGAAP	April 1, 2015 Adjustments	April 1, 2015 Ind AS
Assets				
Non-current assets				
(i) Property, plant and equipment	a, b	2,669.69	(78.94)	2,590.75
(ii) Capital work-in-progress		196.33	0.78	197.11
(iii) Investment property		36.59	-	36.59
(iv) Goodwill		2,078.74	-	2,078.74
(v) Other Intangible assets		1,058.41	-	1,058.41
(vi) Intangible asset under development		159.78	-	159.78
(vii) Financial assets				
(a) Investments	a, b	15.22	99.68	114.90
(b) Trade receivables		0.15	-	0.15
(c) Loans		43.09	0.97	44.06
(d) Other financial assets	a, b, e, q	629.02	(64.00)	565.02
(viii) Other non-current assets	a, b, p, q	159.55	(8.68)	150.87
		7,046.57	**(50.19)**	**6,996.38**
Current assets				
(i) Inventories	a, b	3,360.78	(25.98)	3,334.80
(ii) Financial assets				
(a) Investments	c	250.44	0.12	250.56
(b) Trade receivables	a, b, d	2,754.32	(91.92)	2,662.40
(c) Cash and cash equivalents	a, b	2,542.88	(2.67)	2,540.21
(d) Loans	b, q	47.76	15.71	63.47
(e) Other financial assets	a	2,259.27	(0.28)	2,258.99
(iii) Due from customers		2,090.71	-	2,090.71
(iv) Current tax asset, net	b	47.89	(0.08)	47.81
(v) Other current assets	a, b, e, p, q	1,330.83	(34.55)	1,296.28
		14,684.88	**(139.65)**	**14,545.23**
Total assets		**21,731.45**	**(189.84)**	**21,541.61**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
(i) Equity share capital		741.54	-	741.54
(ii) Other equity	a, b, e, k, m, n, o, p	(8,057.90)	(379.47)	(8,437.37)
(iii) Non-controlling interest	b	63.61	(6.48)	57.13
		(7,252.75)	**(385.95)**	**(7,638.70)**
Non-current liabilities				
(i) Financial liabilities				
(a) Borrowings	b, h, m	10,786.58	(39.05)	10,747.53
(b) Other financial liabilities		102.74	(49.99)	52.75
(ii) Provisions	b, i, j	288.35	(46.50)	241.85
(iii) Deferred tax liabilities (net)		648.89	-	648.89
(iv) Other non-current liabilities	j	-	17.34	17.34
		11,826.56	**(118.20)**	**11,708.36**
Current liabilities				
(i) Financial liabilities				
(a) Borrowings	b	4,575.76	(19.41)	4,556.35
(b) Trade payables	a, b, r	4,669.69	56.10	4,725.79
(c) Other financial liabilities	a, b, n, r	3,423.25	297.88	3,721.13
(ii) Other current liabilities				
(a) Due to customers		131.06	-	131.06
(b) Other current liabilities	a, b, j	2,783.96	(5.28)	2,778.68
(iii) Provisions	a, b, i	1,573.92	(14.98)	1,558.94
		17,157.64	**314.31**	**17,471.95**
Total equity and liabilities		**21,731.45**	**(189.84)**	**21,541.61**

Reconciliation of equity as at March 31, 2016

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2016		
		IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Assets				
Non-current assets				
(i) Property, plant and equipment	a, b	1,278.43	(43.90)	1,234.53
(ii) Capital work-in-progress		192.44	4.72	197.16
(iii) Investment property		33.37	-	33.37
(iv) Goodwill		7.58	-	7.58
(v) Other Intangible assets		330.97	-	330.97
(vi) Intangible asset under development		35.35	-	35.35
(vii) Financial assets				
(a) Investments	a, b	44.80	48.14	92.94
(b) Trade receivables	d	97.40	(19.28)	78.12
(c) Loans		0.98	1.49	2.47
(d) Other financial assets	a, b, e, q	801.52	(26.91)	774.61
(viii) Other non-current assets	a, b, p, q	89.47	15.28	104.75
		2,912.31	**(20.46)**	**2,891.85**
Current assets				
(i) Inventories	a, b	2,564.61	(39.96)	2,524.65
(ii) Financial assets				
(a) Investments	c	316.19	(49.15)	267.04
(b) Trade receivables	a, b, d	2,599.71	(84.59)	2,515.12
(c) Cash and cash equivalents	a, b	629.29	(2.71)	626.58
(d) Loans	b	47.98	48.00	95.98
(e) Other financial assets	a, b, q	139.07	(27.11)	111.96
(iii) Current tax asset, net	b	31.82	(0.07)	31.75
(iv) Other current assets	a, b, e, p, q	678.26	(19.97)	658.29
		7,006.93	**(175.56)**	**6,831.37**
Total assets		**9,919.24**	**(196.02)**	**9,723.22**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
(i) Equity share capital		1,004.10	-	1,004.10
(ii) Other equity	a, b, e, g, i, k, m, n, o, p	(8,118.07)	(419.20)	(8,537.27)
(iii) Non-controlling interest	b	3.19	(3.19)	-
		(7,110.78)	**(422.39)**	**(7,533.17)**
Non-current liabilities				
(i) Financial liabilities				
(a) Borrowings	b, m	9,226.28	(1.66)	9,224.62
(b) Other financial liabilities		157.86	(28.71)	129.15
(ii) Provisions	b, i, j	264.70	(45.52)	219.18
(iii) Other non-current liabilities	j	-	22.41	22.41
		9,648.84	**(53.48)**	**9,595.36**
Current liabilities				
(i) Financial liabilities				
(a) Borrowings	b	1,909.67	(14.78)	1,894.89
(b) Trade payables	a, b, r	2,932.03	37.85	2,969.88
(c) Other financial liabilities	a, b, n, r	306.46	434.24	740.70
(ii) Other current liabilities				
(a) Due to customers		46.14	-	46.14
(b) Other current liabilities	a, b, j	1,612.68	(161.51)	1,451.17
(iii) Provisions	a, b, I	574.20	(15.95)	558.25
		7,381.18	**279.85**	**7,661.03**
Total equity and liabilities		**9,919.24**	**(196.02)**	**9,723.22**

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year ended March 31, 2016

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2016 IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Income				
Revenue from operations	a, b, j	9,508.45	(78.87)	9,429.58
Other operating income	b	54.11	(0.21)	53.90
Other income	a, b, c, e	65.54	32.84	98.38
		9,628.10	**(46.24)**	**9,581.86**
Expenses				
Cost of raw materials and components consumed	a, b	5,188.44	(3.62)	5,184.82
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	a, b	416.16	2.80	418.96
Employee benefits expense	a, b, f, g	954.22	4.87	959.09
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	a, b	403.02	(11.26)	391.76
Finance costs	a, b, h, m, n, p	1,226.12	77.90	1,304.02
Other expenses	a, b, d, e, i, j, m, o	2,035.16	(216.36)	1,818.80
		10,223.12	**(145.67)**	**10,077.45**
Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax		**(595.02)**	**99.43**	**(495.59)**
Exceptional items		(1,064.13)	(15.43)	(1,079.56)
Profit before tax		**469.11**	**114.86**	**583.97**
Income tax expense		(23.61)	-	(23.61)
Profit after tax		**492.72**	**114.86**	**607.58**
Share of profit/ (loss) of associate and jointly controlled entities	a, b	2.75	(27.23)	(24.48)
Net profit for the year		**495.47**	**87.63**	**583.10**
Other comprehensive income				
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods :				
Re-measurements of the defined benefit plans (net of tax)	f	-	(0.21)	(0.21)
Share of other comprehensive income of jointly controlled entities (net of tax)	f	-	(0.13)	(0.13)
		-	**(0.34)**	**(0.34)**
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods :				
Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of a foreign operations (net of tax)		-	(121.45)	(121.45)
		-	**(121.45)**	**(121.45)**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	**k**	**-**	**(121.79)**	**(121.79)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**495.47**	**(34.16)**	**461.31**

Notes to the reconciliation of equity as at April 1, 2015 and March 31, 2016 and profit or loss for the year ended March 31, 2016:

a) Accounting for interest in Suzlon Energy (Tianjin) Limited

The Group holds 25% interest in Suzlon Energy (Tianjin) Limited ('SETL') and classified it as a joint venture under Indian GAAP and has proportionately consolidated its interest in the consolidated financial statements. On transition to Ind AS the Group had assessed and determined that SETL is its associate under Ind AS 28 - Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. Therefore interest in SETL has been accounted for using the equity method as against proportionate consolidation. For the application of equity method, the initial investment is measured as the aggregate of Ind AS amount of assets and liabilities that the Group had previously proportionately consolidated. On application of equity method the investment stands increased by Rs 28.61 Crore on April 1, 2015 and decreased by Rs 11.00 Crore on March 31, 2016. De-recognition of proportionately consolidated SETL has resulted in change in balance sheet, statement of profit and loss and cash flow statement for both above mentioned periods.

b) Accounting for interest in Suzlon Generators Limited ('SGL')

In case of SGL, the Company has a joint venture arrangement with two parties and the Company used to hold 75% stake in SGL. As per the requirements of Indian GAAP, if an entity establishes joint controls over a subsidiary through contractual arrangement it will be consolidated as a subsidiary under Accounting Standard 21 – Consolidated Financial Statements. Accordingly, the Group had accounted for interest in SGL as a subsidiary and disclosed 25% stake held by other parties as non-controlling interest. Under Ind AS, the Group has evaluated the terms of the joint venture agreement and based on the contractual terms classified interest in SGL as joint venture and hence it has been accounted using the equity method of accounting. Accordingly, all the assets, liabilities, income and expenses included in the Indian GAAP financial statements have been adjusted and also the amount of long term investment in SGL has been adjusted to incorporate effect of equity method.

c) Investments

Under IGAAP, investments in mutual funds were classified as current investments. Current investments were carried at lower of cost and fair value. Under Ind AS, the Group has designated such instruments as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The resulting fair value changes of these investments have been recognised in retained earnings as at the date of transition and subsequently in the statement of profit or loss for the year ended March 31, 2016.

d) Trade receivables

Under IGAAP, the Group has created provision for impairment of receivables only in respect of specific amount for incurred losses. Under Ind AS, impairment allowance has been determined based on expected credit loss model ('ECL'). Due to ECL model, the Group impaired its trade receivable which has been adjusted against retained earnings.

e) Other financial assets

Under IGAAP, interest free security deposit given is initially measured at the transaction price and no consideration is given to the fair value at the time of initial measurement. Under Ind AS, interest free security deposit is to be initially measured at fair value. As at the date of transition, the interest free security deposit has been recognised at fair value based on the facts and circumstances which existed at the date of initial measurement by giving corresponding effect to retained earnings for the period from initial measurement to the date of transition and to other current assets (pre-paid expense) for remaining period of deposit post the date of transition.

f) Defined benefit obligations

Both under IGAAP and Ind AS, the Group recognised costs related to its post-employment defined benefit plan on an actuarial basis. Under IGAAP, the entire cost, including actuarial gains and losses, are charged to profit or loss. Under Ind AS, Re-measurements comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI.

g) Share-based payments

Under IGAAP, the Group recognised only the intrinsic value for the employee stock option plan as an expense. Ind AS requires the fair value of the share options to be determined using an appropriate pricing model recognised over the vesting period. Share options which were granted before and still vesting at April 1, 2015, have been recognised as a separate component of equity in Share option outstanding account against retained earnings at April 1, 2015.

h) Borrowings

Under IGAAP, transaction costs incurred in connection with borrowings are amortised upfront and charged to profit or loss for the period. Under Ind AS, transaction costs are included in the initial recognition amount of financial liability and charged to profit or loss using the effective interest method.

I) Provisions

Under IGAAP, the Group has accounted for long-term warranty provisions at the undiscounted amount. In contrast, Ind AS 37 requires that where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of provision should be the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The discount rate(s) should not reflect risks for which future cash flow estimates have been adjusted. Ind AS 37 also provides that where discounting is used, the carrying amount of a provision increases in each period to reflect the passage of time. This increase is recognised as finance cost.

j) Deferred Revenue

Under IGAAP, the Group used to recognise the provision for free O&M given as part of WTG supply contract on dispatch of WTG. Under Ind AS, free O&M given in excess of 2 years is recognised as cost and revenue over the period of service which exceeds 2 years. Transitional adjustment in regard to free O&M as at the date of transition have been made by debiting retained earnings with a corresponding credit to the deferred income.

k) Other comprehensive income

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

l) Statement of cash flows

The transition from IGAAP to Ind AS has not had a material impact on the statement of cash flows, except on account of changes due to para (a) and (b) above.

m) Foreign currency convertible bonds ('FCCB')

The FCCB has been classified as compound instrument. This instrument has been split between equity and liability by primarily valuing the liability portion without equity conversion options. The balance between instrument value and liability component has been the value of equity conversion options. On the date of transition the amount of FCMITDA has been recomputed under Ind AS. The difference in the value as a result has been transferred to retained earnings.

n) Recompense liability

The Group is in negotiation with CDR lenders for a voluntary exit from CDR scheme. The Group has recognised recompense liability payable to CDR lenders based on reasonable estimate which is derived considering possibility certain scenarios and assumptions in relation to interest rate, waiver in recompense, timing of loan repayment and CDR exit etc. The amount payable by the Company as recompense is dependent on various factors and also on discussions and negotiations with the CDR lenders. The Group has recognised the present value of estimated recompense liability on the date of transition and the unwinding cost has been recognised as part of finance cost in subsequent periods.

o) Forward contracts

Under IGAAP, the premium or discount arising at the inception of forward exchange contract is amortised and recognised as an expense or income over the life of the contract. Exchange differences on such contracts, foreign currency monetary items, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the exchange rate changes. Any profit or loss arising on cancellation or renewal of such forward exchange contract is also recognised as income or expense for the period.

Under Ind AS, these contracts have been classified as FVTPL instruments and corresponding fair value is recorded. Accordingly, the reversal of IGAAP accounting and recording of MTM on these instruments has led to a reduction in equity as at April 1, 2015. Also, the same has resulted into a reduction in the profit for the year ended March 31, 2016.

p) Restructuring cost

The Group had restructured its outstanding loans under the Corporate Debt Restructuring ('CDR') Scheme approved by CDR Empowered Group. In connection of this restructuring, the Group incurred certain costs such as consultancy fees, legal fees etc. Under IGAAP these costs were debited to prepaid expenses and were amortised on a quarterly basis. Thus, on transition date, the transaction costs which were recorded as a prepaid asset under previous GAAP has been de-recognised as it does not meet the asset recognition criteria under Ind AS.

q) Reclassification of loans and advances and other current assets

	April 1, 2015		March 31, 2016	
	Non-current	**Current**	**Non-current**	**Current**
Classification as per IGAAP				
Loans and advances	368.07	1,391.89	255.39	749.56
Other asset	463.59	2,293.86	636.58	147.57
	831.66	**3,685.75**	**891.97**	**897.13**
Classification as per Ind AS				
Loans	43.09	47.76	0.98	47.98
Other financial assets	629.02	2,259.27	801.52	139.07
Other assets	159.55	1,330.83	89.47	678.26
Current tax asset, net	-	47.89	-	31.82
	831.66	**3,685.75**	**891.97**	**897.13**

Loans and advances under IGAAP has been primarily reclassified as Loans (Current: March 31, 2016 - Rs 46.50 Crore, April 01, 2015 - Rs 47.25 Crore), advance recoverable in kind as other asset (Current: March 31, 2016 - Rs 455.50 Crore, April 01, 2015 - Rs 737.16 Crore) and Security deposit as other financial asset (Non-current: March 31, 2016 - Rs 169.48 Crore, April 01, 2015 - Rs 186.30 Crore).

Other assets under IGAAP has been primarily reclassified to other financial asset as non-current bank balance (Non-current: March 31, 2016 - Rs 247.23 Crore, April 01, 2015 - Rs 130.23 Crore), receivable towards share application money (Current: March 31, 2016 - Rs Nil, April 01, 2015 - Rs 1,800.00 Crore) and Infrastructure development and TNEB receivable (Non-current: March 31, 2016 - Rs 341.18 Crore, April 01, 2015 - Rs 272.69 Crore. Current: March 31, 2016 - Rs 51.18 Crore, April 01, 2015 - Rs 132.48 Crore).

r) Reclassification of trade payable and other current liabilities

	April 1, 2015		March 31, 2016	
	Non-current	**Current**	**Non-current**	**Current**
Classification as per IGAAP				
Other liabilities	102.74	6,320.68	157.86	2,045.84
Trade payable	-	4,556.22	-	2,805.33
	102.74	**10,876.90**	**157.86**	**4,851.17**
Classification as per Ind AS				
Other financial liabilities	102.74	3,423.25	157.86	306.46
Trade payable	-	4,669.69	-	2,932.03
Other liabilities	-	2,783.96	-	1,612.68
	102.74	**10,876.90**	**157.86**	**4,851.17**

Other liabilities has been primarily reclassified to other financial liabilities as current maturity of borrowing (Current: March 31, 2016 - Rs 294.81 Crore, April 01, 2015 - Rs 2,448.62 Crore) and other liabilities as advance from customers (Current: March 31, 2016 - Rs 1,136.26 Crore, April 01, 2015 - Rs 2,093.11 Crore)

5. Sale of Senvion SE

On January 22, 2015, AE Rotor Holding B.V. a step-down wholly owned subsidiary of the Company and its subsidiaries signed a binding agreement with Centerbridge Partners LP, USA to sell 100% stake in Senvion SE. The closing was subject to customary closing conditions which got concluded on April 29, 2015 and therefore, consolidated financial statements and financial information of Senvion SE and its subsidiaries for the month of April 2015 has been considered for consolidation and accordingly, the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2016 are to that extent not comparable with the prior year. The Group had made an impairment provision of Rs 6,072.22 Crore in the value of goodwill in financial year ended March 31, 2015. During financial year ended March 31, 2016 the net impact of changes in provision towards impairment of goodwill and currency translation gain pertaining to the investment in Senvion SE on sale of stake amounting to Rs 1,346.98 Crore is transferred to statement of profit and loss and disclosed under exceptional items.

The financial details (before elimination) of subsidiary disposed off are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2016 / as at March 31, 2016	For the year ended March 31, 2015 / as at March 31, 2015
Income from operations	1,014.76	14,951.93
Earnings/ (loss) before interest, tax, depreciation and exceptional items (EBITDA)	55.59	1,166.13
Net profit / (loss)	(25.13)	378.65
Total assets	Nil	10,742.76

6. Updated books after approval of Scheme

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2017 were earlier approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 19, 2017 and reported upon by the statutory auditors vide their report dated May 19, 2017. These consolidated financial statements did not include the effect of the composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement for merger of SE Blades Limited ('SEBL'), SE Electricals Limited ('SEEL'), Suzlon Wind International Limited ('SWIL'), [SEBL, SEEL and SWIL together referred to as 'merged entities'] and de-merger of tower business of Suzlon Structures Limited (now known as Suzlon Global Services Limited) ('tower business') ('Scheme'), into the Company, which were then pending for approval of the Honourable National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmedabad Bench ('NCLT'), which the Company has since received on May 31, 2017. As a result, the Scheme has become effective on June 1, 2017, and hence financial information has been incorporated in the books of the Company from the appointed date (January 1, 2016 in case of merged entities and April 1, 2016 in case of de-merger of tower business). The Board of Directors have decided to update the accounts of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2017 to incorporate the effect of the Scheme and accordingly these consolidated financial statements have been supersession for giving consequential effect to the Scheme.

7. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Gross block						Depreciation/impairment					Net Block
	As at April 1, 2015 (deemed cost)	Addition	Translation adjustment	Deductions/ adjustments*	Sale of subsidiary	As at March 31, 2016	Charge for the year	Translation adjustment	Deductions/ adjustments*	Sale of subsidiary	As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2016
Land	154.15	30.55	0.06	0.82	18.19	165.75	1.13	-	0.82	-	0.31	165.44
Buildings	1,137.47	7.85	0.29	9.60	720.81	415.20	40.70	-	(6.88)	3.12	44.46	370.74
Site development	74.40	-	-	1.96	-	72.44	2.61	-	1.96	-	0.65	71.79
Plant and machinery	983.01	99.07	0.99	35.55	356.04	691.48	134.01	-	(6.72)	12.18	128.55	562.93
Wind research and measuring equipments	9.40	0.85	0.14	2.25	-	8.14	4.77	-	0.51	-	4.26	3.88
Computer and office equipments	22.32	20.89	0.79	9.08	-	34.92	11.82	-	1.23	-	10.59	24.33
Furniture and fixtures	205.29	3.82	0.01	1.70	162.51	44.91	19.00	-	0.31	4.81	13.88	31.03
Vehicles	4.71	2.55	0.12	0.40	-	6.98	2.73	-	0.14	-	2.59	4.39
Total	**2,590.75**	**165.58**	**2.40**	**61.36**	**1,257.55**	**1,439.82**	**216.77**	**-**	**(8.63)**	**20.11**	**205.29**	**1,234.53**

Particulars	Gross block					Depreciation / impairment					Net Block
	As at April 1, 2016	Addition	Translation adjustment	Deductions/ adjustments*	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016	Charge for the year	Translation adjustment	Deductions/ adjustments*	As at March 31 2017	As at March 31, 2017
Land	165.75	26.02	(0.02)	26.24	165.51	0.31	1.09	-	-	1.40	164.11
Buildings	415.20	113.19	(0.11)	2.29	525.99	44.46	42.19	(0.02)	2.29	84.34	441.65
Site development	72.44	-	-	-	72.44	0.65	2.61	-	-	3.26	69.18
Plant and machinery	691.48	243.78	(0.36)	7.83	927.07	128.55	148.65	0.17	6.17	271.20	655.87
Wind research and measuring equipments	8.14	14.46	(0.04)	1.20	21.36	4.26	6.11	(0.04)	0.60	9.73	11.63
Computer and office equipments	34.92	29.98	(0.16)	0.42	64.32	10.59	17.18	(0.15)	0.35	27.27	37.05
Furniture and fixtures	44.91	6.09	(0.09)	0.23	50.68	13.88	10.66	0.07	0.07	24.54	26.14
Vehicles	6.98	13.25	0.08	0.25	20.06	2.59	3.15	(0.04)	0.19	5.51	14.55
Total	**1,439.82**	**446.77**	**(0.70)**	**38.46**	**1,847.43**	**205.29**	**231.64**	**(0.01)**	**9.67**	**427.25**	**1,420.18**

* including merger impact (Refer Note 6)

a) For property, plant and equipment existing on April 1, 2015, i.e. its date of transition to Ind AS, the Group had considered IGAAP carrying value as deemed costs. Refer Note 4 on first time adoption.

b) Buildings include those constructed on leasehold land.

c) For details of property, plant and equipment given as security to lenders refer Note 20(b)

Capital work-in-progress:

Capital work-in-progress as at March 31, 2017 Rs 118.56 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 197.16 Crore; April 1 2015: Rs 197.11 Crore), primarily includes building and plant and machineries under construction.

8. Goodwill and other intangible assets

Particulars	Gross block						Depreciation /impairment					Net block
	As at April 1, 2015 (deemed cost)	Addition	Translation adjustment	Deductions/ adjustments*	Sale of subsidiary	As at March 31, 2016	Charge for the year	Translation adjustment	Deductions/ Adjustments*	Sale of subsidiary	As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2016
Design and drawings	868.87	253.64	21.17	0.26	659.85	483.57	166.80	-	0.26	7.51	159.03	324.54
SAP and other software	189.54	5.07	-	0.07	186.80	7.74	4.97	-	0.07	3.59	1.31	6.43
Total intangible assets	**1,058.41**	**258.71**	**21.17**	**0.33**	**846.65**	**491.31**	**171.77**	**-**	**0.33**	**11.10**	**160.34**	**330.97**
Goodwill on consolidation	**2,078.74**	**7.58**	**-**	**1,980.43**	**98.31**	**7.58**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7.58**

Particulars	Gross block					Depreciation / impairment					Net block
	As at April 1, 2016	Addition	Translation adjustment	Deductions/ adjustments	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016	Charge for the year	Translation adjustment	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2017
Design and drawings	483.57	15.54	(3.90)	-	495.21	159.03	151.15	(1.48)	-	308.70	186.51
SAP and other software	7.74	13.44	-	-	21.18	1.31	3.03	-	-	4.34	16.84
Total intangible assets	**491.31**	**28.98**	**(3.90)**	**-**	**516.39**	**160.34**	**154.18**	**(1.48)**	**-**	**313.04**	**203.35**
Goodwill on consolidation	**7.58**	**-**	**0.04**	**-**	**7.62**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7.62**

* including merger impact (Refer Note 6)

a) For intangible assets existing on April 1, 2015, i.e. its date of transition to Ind AS, the Group had considered IGAAP carrying value as deemed costs. Refer Note 4 on first time adoption.

b) For details of intangible assets given as security to lenders refer Note 20(b)

Depreciation and amortisation details:

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer Note 7)	231.64	216.77
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer Note 8)	154.18	171.77
Depreciation on investment property (refer Note 9)	3.21	3.22
Total	**389.03**	**391.76**

Intangible assets under development:

Intangible assets under development as at March 31, 2017 Rs 87.43 Crore (March 31, 2016 Rs 35.35 Crore, April 1, 2015 Rs 159.78 Crore) preliminary includes design and drawings under development.

9. Investment property

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Gross block (deemed cost)		
Opening balance	36.59	36.59
Additions	3.98	-
Closing balance	**40.57**	**36.59**
Depreciation and impairment		
Opening balance	3.22	-
Depreciation	3.21	3.22
Closing balance	**6.43**	**3.22**
Net block	**34.14**	**33.37**

The Group has classified certain office premises given on lease as investment property. For investment property existing as on April 1, 2015, i.e., its date of transition to Ind AS, the Group has used IGAAP carrying value as deemed costs. For details of investment property given as security to lenders refer Note 20(b).

Information regarding income and expenditure of investment property:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Rental income derived from investment property	6.92	6.10
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance)		
generating rental income	-	-
not generating rental income	0.67	0.80
Profit before depreciation and indirect expenses	**6.25**	**5.30**
Depreciation	3.21	3.22
Profit before indirect expenses	**3.04**	**2.08**

The Group's investment property consist of two commercial properties.

As at March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2017, the fair value of the properties are Rs 73.89 Crore and Rs 81.16 Crore respectively. The fair valuation is derived by management internally.

Description of valuation techniques used and key inputs to valuation on investment property:

Investment property	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range	
			March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Godrej Millennium	DCF method	Rent growth p.a.	5%	5%
		Rent growth p.a. (for terminal value)	2%	2%
		Long term vacancy rate	0%	0%
		Long term vacancy rate (for terminal value)	7%	7%
		Discount rate	7.14%	7.14%
Sun Lounge, One Earth	DCF method	Rent growth p.a.	5%	5%
		Rent growth p.a. (for terminal value)	2%	2%
		Long term vacancy rate	10%	10%
		Long term vacancy rate (for terminal value)	7%	7%
		Discount rate	7.14%	7.14%

Under the DCF method, fair value is estimated using assumptions regarding the benefits and liabilities of ownership over the asset's life including an exit or terminal value. This method involves the projection of a series of cash flows on a real property interest. To this projected cash flow series, a market-derived discount rate is applied to establish the present value of the income stream associated with the asset.

10. Investments

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Non-current			
(a) Investments in an associate and jointly controlled entities			
Investment accounted using equity method			
(i) Investment in associate			
Suzlon Energy (Tianjin) Limited, China	45.11	75.93	86.93
	45.11	**75.93**	**86.93**
(ii) Investment in jointly controlled entities			
Investment in equity instruments			
26 (March 31, 2016 : 26, April 1, 2015 : 26) equity shares of MUR 1,000 each fully paid of Consortium Suzlon-Padgreen Co Ltd	-	-	-
3,320,280 (March 31, 2016 : Nil, April 1, 2015 : Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Amun Solarfarms Limited	1.79	-	-
3,352,520 (March 31, 2016 : Nil, April 1, 2015 : Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Avighna Solarfarms Limited	0.46	-	-
9,323,800 (March 31, 2016 : Nil, April 1, 2015 : Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Prathamesh Solarfarms Limited	24.40	-	-
173,994 (March 31, 2016 : Nil, April 1, 2015 : Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Rudra Solarfarms Limited	-	-	-
476,365 (March 31, 2016 : Nil, April 1, 2015 : Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited	10.72	-	-
1,829,555 (March 31, 2016 : Nil, April 1, 2015 : Nil) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of SE Solar Limited	32.85	-	-
46,882,430 (March 31, 2016 : 46,882,430, April 1, 2015 : 46,882,430) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Suzlon Generators Limited	9.22	6.65	17.61
Total investment in equity instruments	**79.44**	**6.65**	**17.61**
Investment in preference shares			
10,327,817 (March 31, 2016 : 10,327,817, April 1, 2015 : 10,327,817) 3% compulsory convertible preference shares of Rs 10 each fully paid of Suzlon Generator Limited	10.32	10.32	10.32
Total investment in preference shares	**10.32**	**10.32**	**10.32**
Investment in debentures measured at amortised cost			
105,417 (March 31, 2016 : Nil, April 1, 2015 : Nil) 0.01% compulsory convertible debentures of Rs 1,000 each fully paid of Amun Solarfarms Limited	10.54	-	-
105,417 (March 31, 2016 : Nil, April 1, 2015 : Nil) 0.01% compulsory convertible debentures of Rs 1,000 each fully paid of Avighna Solarfarms Limited	10.54	-	-
69,554 (March 31, 2016 : Nil, April 1, 2015 : Nil) 0.01% compulsory convertible debentures of Rs 1,000 each fully paid of Rudra Solarfarms Limited	6.96	-	-
2,445,450 (March 31, 2016 : Nil, April 1, 2015 : Nil) 10.70% compulsory convertible debentures of Rs 100 each fully paid of Prathamesh Solarfarms Limited	25.60	-	-
Total investment in debentures at amortised cost	**53.64**	**-**	**-**
Total Investments in an associate and jointly controlled entities	**188.51**	**92.90**	**114.86**

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
(b) Other Investment			
Investments at fair value through profit or loss			
(i) Investment in government securities	0.03	0.03	0.03
	0.03	**0.03**	**0.03**
(ii) Other investments			
7,550 (March 31, 2016 : 7,550, April 1, 2015 : 7,550) equity shares of Rs 10 each of Saraswat Co-operative Bank Limited	0.01	0.01	0.01
30 (March 31, 2016 : 30, April 1, 2015 : 30) equity shares of Rs 10 of Godrej Millennium Condominium	0.00*	0.00*	0.00*
	0.01	**0.01**	**0.01**
	0.04	**0.04**	**0.04**
Current investments			
Investments in equity shares (unquoted)	-	-	0.44
SBI Premier liquid fund regular plan growth - 841,498 units of Rs 2,545.69 each (March 31, 2016 : 643 units of Rs 2,376.08 each, April 1, 2015 : 1,139,142 units of Rs 2,195.72 each)	214.22	0.15	250.12
SBI Ultra short term debt fund 138,180 units of Rs 2,100.46 each, (March 31, 2016 : 1,370,603 units of Rs 1,947.23 each, April 1, 2015: Nil)	35.33	266.89	-
SBI STD Fund- L148IG - 111,919,394 units of Rs 18.90 each (March 31, 2016:Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil)	211.53	-	-
BSL Cash Plus Growth Direct - 766,114 units of Rs 261.31 each (March 31, 2016:Nil, April 1, 2015: Nil)	20.02	-	-
	481.10	**267.04**	**250.56**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments (fair value)	**481.10**	**267.04**	**250.12**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	**188.55**	**92.94**	**115.34**

*Less than Rs 0.01 Crore

For details of investments given as security to lenders refer Note 20(b).

a) Interest in jointly controlled entities

The Group has interest in various Jointly controlled entities as listed and explained in Note 1©. Details of financial information of the Jointly controlled entities, based on its Ind AS financial statements, and reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investment in consolidated financial statements are set out below:

Summarised balance sheet as at March 31, 2017:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Current assets			
Cash and bank balance	45.48	0.98	0.45
Other current assets	99.68	105.90	70.42
Non-current assets	879.66	38.80	43.30
Total assets	**1,024.82**	**145.68**	**114.17**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities	303.20	118.31	62.41
Other current liabilities	270.14	7.40	2.49

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities	182.00	2.63	14.32
Other non-current liabilities	1.22	0.57	1.17
Total liabilities	**756.56**	**128.91**	**80.39**
Equity	**268.26**	**16.77**	**33.78**
Carrying amount of investment	**143.40**	**16.97**	**27.93**
Group's share in capital and other commitment	396.69	0.32	-
Group's share in contingent liabilities	281.55	5.89	1.76

Summarised statement of profit and loss:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Revenue	179.06	136.35
Other income	1.18	0.07
Cost of goods sold	(140.26)	(103.16)
Employee benefits expenses	(7.52)	(6.57)
Other expenses	(17.41)	(29.96)
Depreciation and amortisation	(7.02)	(6.28)
Finance cost	(9.97)	(7.22)
Profit / (loss) before tax	**(1.94)**	**(16.77)**
Income tax expense	0.07	-
Profit / (loss) for the year	**(1.87)**	**(16.77)**
Other comprehensive income	(0.20)	(0.17)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(2.07)**	**(16.94)**
Unrealised share of profit / (loss)	(46.90)	0.04
Group's share of profit / (loss) for the year	**(23.02)**	**(10.96)**

b) Investment in an associate

The Group has 25% interest in Suzlon Energy (Tianjin) Limited ('SETL'), a private unlisted company which is involved in manufacturing of WTG's in China. The Group's interest in SETL is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements. Details of financial information of the associate and reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investment in consolidated financial statements are set out below:

Summarised balance sheet as at March 31, 2017:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Current assets			
Cash and bank balance	2.83	10.28	9.03
Other current assets	399.44	400.25	464.32
Non-current assets	128.28	159.90	175.77
Total assets	**530.55**	**570.43**	**649.12**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities	222.09	149.27	108.91
Other current liabilities	102.80	92.22	167.27
Total liabilities	**324.89**	**241.49**	**276.18**
Equity	**205.66**	**328.94**	**372.94**
Carrying amount of investment	**45.11**	**75.93**	**86.93**
Group's share in capital and other commitment	-	-	-
Group's share in contingent liabilities	-	-	-

Summarised statement of profit and loss:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Revenue	4.21	26.64
Other income	0.03	0.04
Cost of goods sold	(94.33)	(11.90)
Employee benefits expenses	(17.51)	(22.18)
Other expenses	25.00	(18.43)
Depreciation and amortisation	(18.29)	(20.19)
Finance cost	(0.03)	(4.89)
Profit / (loss) before tax	**(100.92)**	**(50.91)**
Income tax expense	-	-
Profit / (loss) for the year	**(100.92)**	**(50.91)**
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(100.92)**	**(50.91)**
Unrealised share of profit / (loss)	-	-
Group's share of profit / (loss) for the year	**(25.23)**	**(12.73)**

11. Trade receivables

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Non-current			
Unsecured considered good	58.54	97.40	0.15
Unsecured considered doubtful	55.25	83.62	76.50
	113.79	**181.02**	**76.65**
Less : Impairment allowance			
Considered good	(12.77)	(19.28)	-
Considered doubtful	(55.25)	(83.62)	(76.50)
Total	**45.77**	**78.12**	**0.15**
Current			
Unsecured considered good	3,667.23	2,546.63	2,710.46
Unsecured considered doubtful	43.98	-	141.37
	3,711.21	**2,546.63**	**2,851.83**
Less : Impairment allowance			
Considered good	(39.70)	(31.51)	(48.06)
Considered doubtful	(43.98)	-	(141.37)
Total	**3,627.53**	**2,515.12**	**2,662.40**

The movement in impairment allowance as per ECL model is as under:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Balance as at the beginning of the year	50.79	48.06
Impairment allowance during the year	1.68	2.73
Balance as at the end of the year	**52.47**	**50.79**

For details of receivable given as security to lenders refer Note 20(b).

12. Loans

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Non-current			
Unsecured, considered good			
Loans to employees	2.08	-	-
Loans to others	3.88	2.47	44.06
	5.96	**2.47**	**44.06**
Current			
Unsecured, considered good			
Loans to employees	4.69	1.48	0.51
Loan to others	44.71	94.50	62.96
	49.40	**95.98**	**63.47**

For details of loans given as security to lenders refer Note 20(b).

13. Other financial assets

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Non-current			
Bank balances	377.19	259.79	142.89
Security deposits			
Unsecured, considered good	75.59	119.48	118.56
Unsecured, considered doubtful	3.50	3.50	-
	79.09	**122.98**	**118.56**
Less : impairment allowance	(3.50)	(3.50)	(-)
	75.59	**119.48**	**118.56**
Infrastructure development asset (refer Note 13 (a))	257.04	373.98	303.23
Other assets	2.02	21.36	0.34
Total	**711.84**	**774.61**	**565.02**
Current			
Security deposits (unsecured, considered good)	31.57	9.77	11.08
Receivable against share application money	-	-	1,800.00
Interest accrued on deposits, loans and advances	9.35	9.92	7.50
Infrastructure development asset (refer Note 13 (a))	40.07	47.06	132.48
Other assets	67.61	45.21	307.93
Total	**148.60**	**111.96**	**2,258.99**

a) The Company incurs expenditure on development of infrastructure facilities for power evacuation arrangements as per authorisation of the State Electricity Boards ('SEB')/ Nodal agencies in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. The expenditure is reimbursed, on agreed terms, by the SEB/ Nodal agencies. In certain cases, the Company recovers the cost from customers in the ordinary course of business. The cost incurred towards development of infrastructure facility inventory is reduced by the reimbursements received from SEB/Nodal agencies and the net amount is shown as 'Infrastructure Development Asset' under other assets. The excess of cost incurred towards the infrastructure facilities net of reimbursement received from SEB/Nodal agencies/customers is charged to statement of profit and loss as infrastructure development expenses.

b) Break up of financial assets at amortised cost

Particulars	**March 31, 2017**	**March 31, 2016**	**April 1, 2015**
Loans (refer Note 12)	55.36	98.45	107.53
Trade receivable (refer Note 11)	3,673.30	2,593.24	2,662.55
Security deposits (refer Note 13)	107.16	129.25	129.64
Other financial assets (refer Note 13)	753.28	757.32	2,694.37
Total	**4,589.10**	**3,578.26**	**5,594.09**

For details of financial assets given as security to lenders refer Note 20(b).

14. Other assets

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Non-current			
Capital advances (unsecured, considering good)	8.41	6.82	21.67
Advances recoverable in kind (unsecured)			
Considered good	1.14	10.25	44.58
Considered doubtful	189.21	152.30	67.57
	190.35	162.55	112.15
Less : Impairment allowance	189.21	152.30	67.57
	1.14	10.25	44.58
Advance income tax (net of provisions)	62.76	25.73	33.56
Prepaid expenses	93.85	61.73	50.84
Balances with government/ statutory authorities	-	0.22	0.22
Total	**166.16**	**104.75**	**150.87**
Current			
Advances recoverable in kind (unsecured, considered good)	757.43	453.62	741.25
Prepaid expenses	97.48	59.27	162.27
Balances with government/ statutory authorities	158.85	145.40	392.76
Total	**1,013.76**	**658.29**	**1,296.28**

For details of other assets given as security to lenders refer Note 20(b).

15. Inventories
(valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Raw materials	1,439.62	1,293.85	1,727.94
Finished goods, semi-finished goods and work- in- progress	1,604.58	819.71	1,321.60
Stores and spares	268.95	219.08	176.18
Land and lease rights	155.69	192.01	109.08
Total	**3,468.84**	**2,524.65**	**3,334.80**

For details of inventories given as security to lenders refer Note 20(b).

16. Cash and cash equivalents

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Balances with banks:			
In current accounts	326.92	230.48	1,143.59
In term deposits	7.91	394.21	1,395.42
Unpaid dividend	-	-	0.10
Cash on hand	1.29	1.89	1.10
	336.12	**626.58**	**2,540.21**

For details of cash and cash equivalents given as security to lenders refer Note 20(b).
There are no restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as the end of the reporting period and prior period.

a. Disclosure on Specified Bank Notes

During the year, the Group had Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) or other denomination notes as defined in the MCA Notification, G.S.R. 308(E), dated March 31, 2017. The details of SBNs held and transacted during the period from November 8, 2016 to December 30, 2016, the denomination-wise SBNs and other notes as per the notification are as follows:

Particulars	SBNs* (in Rs)	Other denomination notes (in Rs)	Total (in Rs)
Closing cash on hand as on November 8, 2016	**91,98,000**	**61,29,177**	**1,53,27,177**
Add: Amount withdrawn from Banks	-	55,59,804	55,59,804
Add: Permitted receipts	-	95,80,744	95,80,744
Less: Permitted payments	-	1,61,09,694	1,61,09,694
Less: Amount deposited in banks	91,98,000	-	91,98,000
Closing cash on hand as on December 30, 2016	**-**	**51,60,031**	**51,60,031**

* For the purposes of this clause, the term "Specified Bank Notes" shall have the same meaning provided in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs number S.O. 3407(E), dated November 8, 2016.

This information relates to the company and its subsidiaries in India and 1 jointly controlled entity (SGL). As per the financial statement received from other jointly controlled entities, none of the JCE's had cash balance as on November 8, 2016 and December 30, 2016 and they did not conduct any cash transaction during period begins from November 8, 2016 to December 30, 2016.

17. Equity share capital

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Authorised shares			
12,490,000,000 (March 31, 2016: 12,490,000,000, April 1 ,2015: 7,500,000,000) equity shares of Rs 2/- each*	2,498.00	2,498.00	1,500.00
	2,498.00	**2,498.00**	**1,500.00**
Issued shares			
5,043,330,927 (March 31, 2016: 5,039,435,391, April 1, 2015: 3,726,647,172) equity shares of Rs 2/- each	1,008.67	1,007.89	745.33
	1,008.67	**1,007.89**	**745.33**
Subscribed and fully paid-up shares			
5,024,398,950 (March 31, 2016: 5,020,503,414, April 1, 2015: 3,707,715,195) equity shares of Rs 2/- each	1,004.88	1,004.10	741.54
	1,004.88	**1,004.10**	**741.54**

*The authorised equity share capital was increased to 12,490,000,000 equity shares of Rs 2 each pursuant to the scheme of amalgamation and arrangement of its wholly owned subsidiaries vide the Order dated May 31, 2017 of the National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmedabad Bench.

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

	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016	
	Number of shares (Crore)	Rs in Crore	Number of shares (Crore)	Rs in Crore
At the beginning of the year	502.05	1,004.10	370.77	741.54
Issued during the year				
- Preferential allotment	-	-	100.00	200.00
- Conversion of bonds	0.39	0.78	31.28	62.56
Outstanding at the end of the year	**502.44**	**1,004.88**	**502.05**	**1,004.10**

b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 2 each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share except for the underlying depository shares held against the Global Depository Receipts ('GDRs').

Holders of the GDR have no voting rights with respect to the equity shares represented by the GDRs Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (the 'Depository'), which is the shareholder on record in respect of the equity shares represented by the GDRs, will not exercise any voting rights in respect of the equity shares against which GDRs are issued, unless it is required to do so by law. Equity shares which have been withdrawn from the Depository facility and transferred on the Company's register of members to a person other than the Depository, ICICI Bank Limited (the 'Custodian') or a nominee of either the Depository or the Custodian may be voted by the holders thereof.

As regard the shares which did not have voting rights as on March 31, 2017 are GDRs – 2,749,000 / (equivalent shares – 10,996,000) and as on March 31, 2016 are GDRs – 2,710,731 / (equivalent shares – 10,842,924) as on April 1, 2015 are GDRs 2,114,631 / (equivalent shares – 8,458,524).

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. 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 holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

The Company on February 13, 2015 signed a Shareholder Agreement as amended by an Amendment Agreement dated December 11, 2015 (collectively the "Agreement") with the Investor Group in terms of which the Investor Group agreed to subscribe to 100 Crore equity shares at the rate of Rs 18 per shares aggregating to Rs 1,800.00 Crore, which were allotted on May 15, 2015. This is in addition to shares acquired under an Open Offer under SEBI Takeover Regulations. The key terms of the Agreement with the Investor Group are as follows;

- Appointment of one nominee director.
- Certain decisions by virtue of the agreement need shareholder approval.
- Investor group and Promoters of the Company shall be considered as Persons Acting in Concert under Regulation 2(1) (q) of the SEBI Takeover Regulations.
- If the Promoters decide to transfer any of their shareholding in the Company, they shall first offer these to the Investor Group. Also, if the Investor Group decide to transfer any of their shareholding in the Company, they shall first offer these to the Promoter Group.
- The Investor Group shares shall be subject to a lock-in period applicable under applicable regulations or one-year whichever is later.
- The Investor Group shall be consulted in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement.

c. Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, share issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

The Company issued 10,095,000 shares (March 31, 2016: 10,095,000 shares and April 1, 2015: 10,095,000 shares) to employees under Employee stock purchase scheme, wherein part consideration was received in the form of employee services.

d. Shares reserved for issue under options

For details of shares reserved for issue under the employee stock option (ESOP) plan of the Company, refer Note 35(b), under heading of "Closing balance".

For details of shares reserved for issue on conversion of FCCBs, refer Note 20(c) (i) for terms of conversion / redemption.

For details of shares reserved for issue on conversion of Funded Interest Term Loan ('FITLs') into equity shares or compulsory convertible debentures and issue of equity shares in lieu of sacrifice of the CDR Lenders, refer Note 20(a) (iv) for terms of conversion. There are no shares reserved for issue under options as at the balance sheet date.

e. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company:

	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016		April 1, 2015	
Name of the shareholder	**Number of shares (Crore)**	**% holding**	**Number of shares (Crore)**	**% holding**	**Number of shares (Crore)**	**% holding**
Equity shares of Rs 2/- each fully paid-up						
IDBI Bank Ltd.	-	-	-	-	20.45	5.52
Sugati Holdings Private Limited	26.25	5.24	26.25	5.24	26.25	7.08

Note: As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders / members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

18. Other equity

Refer Statement of Changes in Equity for detailed movement in equity balance.

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
General reserve	858.69	858.18	857.96
Securities premium	8,841.52	8,844.45	6,840.80
Share option outstanding account	58.20	56.11	35.37
Retained earnings	(17,263.59)	(18,177.41)	(18,674.72)
Capital reserve	23.30	23.30	23.30
Capital reserve on consolidation	0.03	0.03	0.03
Capital redemption reserve	15.00	15.00	15.00
Legal and statutory reserve	102.59	166.40	133.41
Foreign currency translation reserve	(420.69)	(190.33)	1,207.59
Foreign currency monetary item translation difference account (FCMITDA)	(89.76)	(161.50)	(704.61)
Equity component of compound financial instruments	28.50	28.50	28.50
Share application on money pending allotment	-	-	1,800.00
Total	**(7,846.21)**	**(8,537.27)**	**(8,437.37)**

Nature and purposes of various items in other equity:

(a) Securities premium

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) Share option outstanding account

The share-based payment reserve is used to recognise the value of equity-settled share-based payments provided to employees, including key management personnel, as part of their remuneration.

(c) Capital reserve

The Group recognises profit or loss on purchase / sale of the equity instruments in case of merger to capital reserve.

(d) Capital redemption reserve

The Group has transferred amount from statement of profit or loss to capital redemption reserve on redemption of preference shares issued by the company.

(e) Legal and statutory reserve

The legal and statutory reserve relates to the research created as per regulations of few overseas subsidiaries.

(f) Foreign currency translation reserve ('FCTR')

It is the reserve generated due to exchange fluctuation resulting from translation of the financial statements of overseas subsidiaries into reporting currency of the parent company i.e. Rupees.

(g) Foreign currency monetary item translation difference account ('FCMITDA')

The Group recognises FCMITDA for unamortised exchange difference pertaining to long term foreign currency monetary items. (refer Note 2.4 (d))

(h) General reserve

The Company has transferred a portion of the net profit of the company before declaring dividend or a portion of net profit kept separately for future purpose is disclosed as general reserve.

19. Non-controlling interests

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Non-controlling interests	8.68	-	57.13
Total	**8.68**	**-**	**57.13**

Non-controlling interest relates to interest in the subsidiaries of the Group which is held by entities / persons other than the Group. Some of the key entities in which NCI holds/ used to held interest are as follow:

a) During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Group diluted its stake in Sure Power LLC to the extent of 20.10%.

b) As at April 1, 2015, the Group used to hold 75% interest in Suzlon Structures Limited (now Suzlon Global Services Limited). During the year ended March 31, 2016, the Group acquired 25% interest from NCI.

c) For all the reporting periods presented the Group holds interest of 80.00% in Suzlon Wind Energy South Africa (PTY) Ltd.

d) As at April 1, 2015, the Group used to hold interest of 53.87% and 80.00% respectively in REpower North China Ltd and Yorke Peninsual Wind Farm Project Ltd (Ceres). Interest in these entities was held through Senvion SE and along with Sale of Senvion the Group has transferred its stake in these entities to buyers of Senvion SE.

Movement in interest held by the Group which does not result in the loss of control or state of control has been recognised in other comprehensive income.

20. Borrowings

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Non-current			
Term loan from banks (secured)	1,873.12	1,976.41	2,899.51
Loans from banks (unsecured)	45.91	58.26	12.08
Term loan from financial institutions (secured)	1,267.92	1,255.19	1,581.75
Loans from others (unsecured)	8.48	-	-
Covered bond (secured)	-	4,270.19	4,022.81
Liability component of compound financial instruments:			
Foreign currency convertible bonds (unsecured)	1,645.55	1,664.57	2,229.14
Nil, (March 31, 2016: Nil; April 1, 2015 : 250,000) 8% Compulsory convertible preference shares of Rs 100 each full paid (unsecured)	-	-	2.24
Total	**4,840.98**	**9,224.62**	**10,747.53**
Current			
Working capital facilities from banks (secured)	2,076.38	1,894.89	3,795.91
Working capital facilities from financial institutions (secured)	-	-	408.53
Working capital facilities from others (secured)	-	-	150.00
Working capital facilities from others (unsecured)	-	-	201.91
Total	**2,076.38**	**1,894.89**	**4,556.35**

a) Corporate debt restructuring (CDR)

During the financial year ended March 31, 2013, Suzlon Energy Limited ('SEL') along with its identified domestic subsidiaries and a jointly controlled entity collectively referred to as the 'Borrowers' and individually as the 'Borrower', had restructured various financial facilities (restructured facilities) from the secured CDR lenders under the Corporate Debt Restructuring Proposal. Pursuant to approval of CDR Package by the CDR Empowered Group ('CDR EG'), the implementation of the CDR package was formalised upon execution of Master Restructuring Agreement (MRA) between the CDR Lenders and Borrowers during the financial year ending March 31, 2013. The MRA inter-alia covers the provisions to govern the terms and conditions of restructured facilities.

The key features of the CDR package are as follows:

i. Repayment of Restructured Term Loans ('RTL') after moratorium of 2 years from cut-off date in 32 structured quarterly instalments commencing from December 2014 to September 2022. The moratorium period of 2 years has expired on September 30, 2014.

ii. Conversion of various irregular / outstanding / devolved financial facilities into Working Capital Term Loan ('WCTL') and the repayment terms of which are in similar to that of RTL with enabling mandatory prepayment obligations on realisation of proceeds from certain asset sale and capital infusion.

iii. Restructuring of existing fund based and non-fund based working capital facilities, subject to renewal and reassessment every year.

iv. Unpaid Interest due on certain existing facilities on cut-off date, interest accrued during the moratorium period on RTL and WCTL and interest on fund based working capital facilities for certain period were to be converted into FITL and which were to be converted into equity shares of the Company.

v. The rate of interest on RTL, WCTL, FITL and fund based working capital facilities were reduced to 11.00% per annum with reset option in accordance with MRA.

vi. Waiver of existing events of defaults, penal interest and charges etc. in accordance with MRA.

vii. Contribution of Rs 250.00 Crore in SEL by promoters, their friends, relatives and business associates as stipulated, conversion of existing promoter's loan of Rs 145.00 Crore into equity shares / Compulsorily convertible debentures at the price determined in compliance with Securities and Exchange Board of India.

Other key features of the CDR Package are:

i. Right of Recompense to CDR Lenders for the relief and sacrifice extended, subject to provisions of CDR Guidelines and MRA and;

ii. SEL to issue equity shares in lieu of sacrifice of the CDR Lenders for the first three years from cut-off date at the price determined in compliance with Securities and Exchange Board of India, if exercised by CDR lenders.

In case of financial facilities availed from the non-CDR Lenders, the terms and conditions shall continue to be governed by the provisions of the existing financing documents.

During the financial year ended March 31, 2015, the restructuring proposal with Power Finance Corporation ('PFC') which is a non-CDR lender was approved by CDR EG. As per the terms of restructuring, the PFC has converted certain portion of interest accrued into FITL I and FITL II. Repayment of outstanding term loan would be in accordance with terms and conditions similar to those of RTL, whereas repayment of FITL I would be made in 32 equal quarterly instalments and should be co-terminus with RTL. Repayment of FITL II would be made in 12 quarterly instalments from December 2022 to September 2025. To give effect to the restructuring a bilateral agreement between the Borrower and PFC was entered into on August 12, 2015.

SE Forge Limited ('SEFL') a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company on request was referred to CDR cell which was approved by CDR EG in financial year 2013-14. On receipt of consent from CDR EG, SEFL exit from CDR scheme in its meeting held on December 28, 2015. Repayment of Restructured Term Loan ('RTL') after moratorium of 2 years from cut-off date in 32 structured quarterly instalments commencing from December 2014 to September 2022 did not undergo any change and continues as it is.

b) The details of security for the current and non-current secured loans are as follows:

i) In case of financial facilities from CDR lenders in accordance with MRA and non-CDR lenders, RTL, WCTL, FITL aggregating Rs 2,536.83 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 2,745.76 Crore, April 1, 2015: Rs 5,953.12 Crore) of which Rs 2,476.33 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 2,712.06 Crore, April 1, 2015: Rs 3,675.33 Crore) classified as long-term borrowings and Rs 60.50 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 33.70 Crore, April 1, 2015: Rs 2,277.79 Crore) classified as current maturities of long-term borrowings, fund based working capital facilities of Rs 1,551.60 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 1,811.30 Crore, April 1, 2015: Rs 2,762.92 Crore), and non-fund based working capital facilities are secured by first pari passu charge on all chargeable present and future tangible / intangible movable assets of each of the Borrowers, first charge on all chargeable present and future immovable assets (excluding the identified properties) of each of the Borrowers, first charge on all present and future chargeable current assets of each of the Borrowers, first charge over Trust and Retention Account ('TRA') and other bankaccounts of the Borrowers, pledge of equity shares held by SEL in identified domestic subsidiaries and a jointly controlled entity which are forming part of the Borrowers, negative lien over the equity shares held by SEL in SE Forge Limited, pledge on shares of Suzlon Energy Limited, Mauritius ('SELM') held by SEL, negative lien over the equity shares of certain overseas subsidiaries of SEL held by its step down overseas subsidiaries, pledge of certain equity shares of SEL held by its promoters, personal guarantee of the chairman and managing director of SEL and limited personal guarantee of an erstwhile director of a subsidiary.

ii) Rs 50.00 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 50.00 Crore, April 1, 2015: Rs Nil) secured by first pari passu charge on all the assets of the borrowers provided to the CDR lenders shown in long-term borrowings. This loan is repayable in 24 quarterly structured instalments starting from March 18 quarter.

iii) Rs 6.13 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs Nil, April 1, 2015: Rs Nil) secured by first pari passu charge on all the assets of the borrowers provided to the CDR lenders shown in long-term borrowing. This loan is repayable in 15 quarterly structured instalments starting from September 18 quarter.

iv) Rs Nil (March 31, 2016: Rs Nil, April 1, 2015: Rs 174.78 Crore) secured by way of priority repayment against the specific receivables being financed by certain lenders along with sharing of securities under CDR Package and personal guarantee of the chairman and managing director of SEL and limited personal guarantee of an erstwhile director of a subsidiary shown in short-term borrowings.

v) Rs Nil (March 31, 2016: Rs Nil, April 1, 2015: Rs 408.53 Crore) secured by way of priority repayment against the specific receivables being financed by a lender along with sharing of securities under CDR Package and personal guarantee of the chairman and managing director of SEL shown in short-term borrowings.

vi) Rs Nil (March 31, 2016: Rs Nil, April 1, 2015: Rs 150.00 Crore) secured by way of priority repayment on pari passu basis against the specific receivables being financed by a lender and a pari passu charge on the stock and receivables pertaining to specific projects with the lenders for the facility mentioned in point (vii) below shown in short-term borrowings.

vii) Rs Nil (March 31, 2016: Rs Nil, April 1, 2015: Rs 681.00 Crore) secured by way of priority repayment on pari passu basis against the specific receivables being financed by a lender and a pari passu charge on the stock and receivables pertaining to specific projects with the lender for the facility mentioned in point (vi) above, pledge of shares and corporate guarantee of third parties.

viii) Rs 443.40 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs Nil, April 1, 2015: Rs Nil) secured by way of pari passu charge on the stock receivables and escrow bank account maintained for the specific projects with the lender, pledge of shares and corporate guarantee of third parties shown in short-term borrowings.

ix) Rs 50.35 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 50.45 Crore, April 1, 2015: Rs Nil) secured by first pari passu charge on all current assets (except for land considered as stock in trade) and first pari passu charge on all property, plant and equipment and this is shown in short-term borrowings.

x) Rs 283.22 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 296.13 Crore, April 1, 2015: Rs 515.32 Crore) of which Rs 31.74 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 12.69 Crore, April 1, 2015: Rs 37.41 Crore) classified as current portion of long-term borrowings and working capital loans of Rs 31.03 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 33.14 Crore, April 1, 2015: Rs 62.23 Crore) secured by pari passu charge on all movable assets (both fixed and current assets) and immovable assets of one of the subsidiaries. It is also secured by personal guarantee of one of the directors of the said subsidiary and personal guarantee of managing director of the Company.

xi) Rs Nil (March 31, 2016: Rs Nil, April 1, 2015: Rs 147.24 Crore) secured by way of charge on land and assignments of electricity proceeds shown in long-term borrowings.

xii) Rs Nil (March 31, 2016: Rs Nil, April 1, 2015: Rs 9.46 Crore) secured by way of first charge on specific plant and machinery and land, second charge on windmills and corporate guarantee of the Company shown in long-term borrowings.

xiii) Rs 181.58 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 238.53 Crore, April 1, 2015: Rs 344.57 Crore) of which Rs 51.88 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 53.00 Crore, April 1, 2015: Rs 25.00 Crore) classified as current portion of long-term borrowings secured by way of specific receivables of few subsidiaries and corporate guarantee of wholly owned subsidiary of the Company and personal guarantee of chairman and managing director of the Company shown in long-term borrowings.

xiv) Rs Nil (March 31, 2016: Rs Nil, April 1, 2015: Rs 27.77 Crore) secured by way of specific receivables of the subsidiary and corporate guarantee of the Company shown in long-term borrowings.

xv) Vehicle loan of Rs 1.10 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 1.43 Crore, April 1, 2015: Rs 0.62 Crore) of which Rs 0.66 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 0.86 Crore, April 1, 2015: Rs 0.62 Crore) classified as current portion of long-term borrowings is secured against vehicle under hire purchase contract.

xvi) Rs 226.98 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs Nil, April 1, 2015: Rs Nil) secured by way of wind turbine components, proceeds from project of one of the subsidiary along with 100% pledge of its shares, advance payment guarantee of the Company and assignment of all contracts and its benefits entered into by the subsidiary shown in long-term borrowings.

c) AE Rotor Holding B.V. (AERH), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, issued covered bonds of USD 647 Million on March 26, 2013. The Bonds are secured by an unconditional and irrevocable Stand-by Letters of Credit ("SBI SBLC") issued by State Bank of India. The SBI SBLC is backed by Stand-by Letters of Credit issued by certain Indian lenders (Indian Lenders SBLCs) and Stand-by Letters of Credit issued by certain overseas branches of domestic lenders (Offshore SBLCs) (Indian Lenders SBLCs and Offshore SBLCs collectively referred to as "Participating SLBCs") and such Participating SBLCs are secured by first ranking pari passu charge, in terms of the respective agreements, on all chargeable present and future tangible/ intangible movable assets of each of the Borrowers, first charge on all chargeable present and future immovable assets (excluding the carve out properties) of each of the Borrowers, first charge on all present and future chargeable current assets of each of the Borrowers, first charge over Trust and Retention Account ('TRA') and other bank accounts of the Borrowers, pledge of equity shares held by SEL in its 6 Indian subsidiaries and SGL which are forming part of the Borrowers, pledge on shares of Suzlon Energy Limited, Mauritius ('SELM') held by SEL, negative lien over the equity shares of certain overseas subsidiaries of SEL held by its step down overseas subsidiaries, pledge of certain equity shares of SEL held by its promoters, pledge of certain equity shares of SEL held by its promoters on exclusive basis to SBI, personal guarantee of the managing director of SEL and limited personal guarantee of one director of SSL. The Offshore SBLCs is guaranteed by the Borrowers.

On April 29, 2016, Bonds worth USD 590.40 Million were redeemed by availing a credit facility of USD 590.40 million from State Bank of India, London Branch and Export-Import Bank of India, London Branch, at coupon rate of 3.30%. As a part of the transaction, the SBLC issued by SBI in relation to the Bonds has been amended to secure both the credit facility and the balance portion of the Bonds such that post amendment the value of the SBLC remained the same. In view of this, the FCMITDA as on March 31, 2016 relating to redeemed bonds amounting to Rs 267.42 Crore has been charged off in the statement of profit and loss during financial year ended March 31, 2016 as exceptional item.

Outstanding amount of 3.30% credit facility as on March 31, 2017 amounting to Rs 4,038.03 Crore has been included as part of current maturities of long term borrowing.

d) Foreign currency convertible bonds (FCCBs)

i) Following are the key terms of the bonds post restructuring:

Particulars	April 2016 Bonds	July 2019 Bonds
Issue date	April 12, 2011	July 15, 2014
Outstanding post restructuring (in USD)	28.80 Million	546.92 Million
Face value per bond (in USD)	2,00,000	1,000
Conversion price per share (Rs)	54.01	15.46
Fixed exchange rate (Rs/ USD)	44.59	60.225
Redemption amount as a % of principal amount (%)	108.70	100.00
Coupon rate	5.0%	3.25% for first 18 months 5.75% for balance 42 months
Maturity date	April 13, 2016	July 16, 2019
Current outstanding (in USD)	Nil	247.83 Million

On April 14, 2016, FCCBs worth USD 28.80 Million in principal amount, which was part of the original 5% April 2016 Series have been repaid along with the applicable premium and the said Series is now redeemed in full and cease to exist.

Since the date of issuance, bonds equivalent to USD 299.09 Million of July 2019 have been converted into shares by March 31, 2017 (March 31, 2016: USD 298.09 Million). The bondholders have exercised their rights to convert bonds of USD 1.00 million (March 31, 2016: USD 80.29 Million) of July 2019 bonds during the year.

ii) Redemption premium

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company provided for the proportionate redemption premium of Rs Nil Crore (Rs 4.59 Crore on phase IV). Redemption premium as of the year end date for Phase IV (5% April 2016) is Rs Nil (Rs 16.60 Crore).

e) The details of repayment of long-term borrowings are as follows:

Particulars	Up to 1 year	2 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Secured loans*				
March 31, 2017	4,182.81	2,509.89	631.15	7,323.85
March 31, 2016	100.26	5,995.97	1,505.82	7,602.05
April 1, 2015	2,401.13	6,314.70	2,189.37	10,905.20
Unsecured loans				
March 31, 2017	14.12	1,699.94	-	1,714.06
March 31, 2016	194.55	1,700.35	22.48	1,917.38
April 1, 2015	46.59	2,241.22	2.24	2,290.05
Total				
March 31, 2017	**4,196.93**	**4,209.83**	**631.15**	**9,037.91**
March 31, 2016	**294.81**	**7,696.32**	**1,528.30**	**9,519.43**
April 1, 2015	**2,447.72**	**8,555.92**	**2,191.61**	**13,195.25**

* The effective rate of interest on long term borrowings ranges between 11% p.a. to 15% p.a. and on short term borrowing ranges between 8.75% to 14.00% during the year, depending upon the prime lending rate of the banks and financial institutions at the time of borrowing, wherever applicable, and the interest rate spread agreed with the banks.

f) A financial institution has converted interest of Rs 46.65 Crore (March 31, 2016: Rs 44.58 Crore) to long term borrowings.

21. Other financial liabilities

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Non-current			
Other liabilities	225.46	129.15	52.75
Total	**225.46**	**129.15**	**52.75**
Current			
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	4,196.93	294.81	2,447.72
Interest accrued on borrowings	47.73	15.99	228.79
Other liabilities*	681.88	429.90	1,044.62
Total	**4,926.54**	**740.70**	**3,721.13**

* Primarily includes provision for recompense and SEB / nodal agencies deposit.

Break up of financial liabilities at amortised cost

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Borrowings (refer Note 20)	6,917.36	11,119.51	15,303.88
Trade payables	4,812.25	2,969.88	4,725.79
Other financial liabilities (refer Note 21)	5,152.00	869.85	3,773.88
Total	**16,881.61**	**14,959.24**	**23,803.55**

22. Other liabilities

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Non-current			
Deferred revenue	40.02	22.41	14.98
Other liabilities	-	-	2.36
Total	**40.02**	**22.41**	**17.34**
Current			
Advance from customer	736.79	1,054.04	2,090.06
Statutory dues	118.50	115.72	392.68
Other liabilities *	250.20	281.41	295.92
Total	**1,105.49**	**1,451.17**	**2,778.66**

* Primarily includes deposits adjustable against asset and accruals

23. Provisions

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Non-current			
Employee benefits	37.72	58.46	67.51
Provision for performance guarantee, maintenance and warranty and liquidated damages	89.48	160.72	138.10
Others	-	-	36.24
Total	**127.20**	**219.18**	**241.85**
Current			
Employee benefits	55.03	44.91	55.93
Provision for performance guarantee, maintenance and warranty and liquidated damages	765.42	495.98	1,501.26
Provision for tax	1.34	0.76	1.75
Others	-	16.60	-
Total	**821.79**	**558.25**	**1,558.94**

In pursuance of Ind AS 37 - 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets', the provisions required have been incorporated in the books of account in the following manner:

Particulars	**Performance guarantee**	**Operation, maintenance and warranty**	**Liquidated damages**
Opening balance	**110.31**	**374.91**	**171.48**
	(128.20)	(1,157.54)	(353.62)
Additions during the year	**214.92**	**192.12**	**160.27**
	(161.21)	(171.63)**	(77.21)*
Unwinding of warranty discounting and deferral of O & M	**-**	**-11.84**	**-**
	(-)	(-0.37)	(-)
Utilisation	**152.38**	**96.95**	**15.20**
	(173.99)	(75.21)*	(259.35)
Deduction due to stake sale	**-**	**-**	**-**
	(1.95)	(834.59)	(-)
Reversal	**57.05**	**49.94**	**9.41**
	(3.16)	(44.09)	(-)
Closing balance	**115.80**	**431.96**	**307.14**
	(110.31)	(374.91)	(171.48)

* Includes foreign exchange impact on restatement.

** Includes expenditure booked under various expenditure heads by their nature.

Performance guarantee ('PG') represents the expected outflow of resources against claims for performance shortfall expected in future over the life of the guarantee assured. The period of performance guarantee varies for each customer according to the terms of contract. The key assumptions in arriving at the performance guarantee provisions are wind velocity, plant load factor, grid availability, load shedding, historical data, wind variation factor etc.

Operation, maintenance and warranty ('O&M') represents the expected liability on account of field failure of parts of WTG and expected expenditure of servicing the WTGs over the period of free operation, maintenance and warranty, which varies according to the terms of each sales order.

Liquidated damages ('LD') represents the expected claims which the Group may need to pay for non-fulfilment of certain commitments as per the terms of the sales order. These are determined on a case to case basis considering the dynamics of each sales order and the factors relevant to that sale

The figures shown against 'Utilisation' represent withdrawal from provisions credited to statement of profit and loss to offset the expenditure incurred during the year and debited to statement of profit and loss.

24. Revenue from operations

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Sale of wind turbines, solar systems and other systems	11,142.20	7,955.90
Income from operation and maintenance service	1,550.33	1,473.68
Total	**12,692.53**	**9,429.58**

Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 11- 'Construction Contracts'

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Contract revenue recognised during the year	2,022.26	1,478.05
Aggregate amount of contract cost incurred and recognised profits (less recognised losses) for all contracts in progress up to the reporting date	2,728.16	1,257.74
Amount of customer advances outstanding for contracts in progress up to the reporting date	-	-
Retention amount due from customers for contract in progress up to the reporting date	-	-
Due from customers	-	-
Due to customers	16.64	46.14

25. Other income

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Interest income on		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
on inter corporate deposit	5.97	4.24
on deposits with banks	20.30	24.82
on other financial assets	39.74	29.81
Net gain on assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	1.15	-
Gain on sale of mutual funds measured at fair value through profit or loss	21.66	39.51
Total	**88.82**	**98.38**

26. Cost of raw materials and components consumed

		March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Consumption of raw materials (including project business)			
Opening inventory		1,293.85	1,727.94
Add : Purchases		8,437.21	4,750.73
		9,731.06	**6,478.67**
Less : Closing inventory		1,439.62	1,293.85
		8,291.44	**5,184.82**
(Increase)/ decrease in stocks:			
Opening inventory			
Finished, semi-finished goods and work- in- progress		819.71	1,321.60
Land and land lease rights		192.01	109.08
	(A)	**1,011.72**	**1,430.68**
Closing inventory			
Finished, semi-finished goods and work- in- progress		1,604.58	819.71
Land and land lease rights		155.69	192.01
	(B)	**1,760.27**	**1,011.72**
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	**(C) = (A) - (B)**	**(748.55)**	**418.96**

27. Employee benefits expense

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Salaries, wages, allowances and bonus	894.39	818.76
Contribution to provident fund and other funds*	85.37	84.88
Share based payments (refer Note 35)	19.28	20.96
Staff welfare expenses	47.44	34.49
Total	**1,046.48**	**959.09**

*Includes gratuity expense of Rs 7.51 Crore (Rs 7.27 Crore)

28. Finance costs

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Interest expense on		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1,088.38	1,126.27
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	9.63	-
Unwinding interest on long term provisions	8.50	7.54
Bank charges	128.45	100.09
Compensation in lieu of bank sacrifice	41.98	60.49
Exchange difference to the extent considered as an adjustment to borrowing cost	10.65	9.63
Total	**1,287.59**	**1,304.02**

29. Other expenses

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Stores and spares consumed	182.41	101.46
Power and fuel	71.44	60.26
Factory and site expenses	90.01	65.80
Repairs and maintenance	48.10	37.23
Operation and maintenance charges	11.65	9.74
Design change and technical upgradation charges	2.78	3.42
Rent	78.48	60.60
Rates and taxes	30.68	11.05
Performance guarantee expenditure	157.87	158.05
Liquidated damages expenditure	150.86	76.64
Operation, maintenance and warranty expenditure	121.49	50.99
R & D, certification, product development and Quality assurance expenses	23.67	78.87
Insurance	31.71	24.78
Advertisement and sales promotion	19.01	16.75
Infrastructure development expenses	1.31	0.77
Freight outward and packing expenses	332.04	309.91
Sales commission	6.88	9.82
Travelling, conveyance and vehicle expenses	133.21	119.17
Communication expenses	17.63	24.00
Auditors' remuneration and expenses	4.31	5.39
Consultancy charges	105.36	136.09
CSR, charity and donations	16.70	21.04
Miscellaneous expenses	281.39	176.72
Exchange differences, net	(296.87)	241.82
Bad debts written off	7.58	25.10
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	16.04	(8.31)
(Profit) / loss on assets sold / discarded, net	(20.13)	1.64
Total	**1,625.61**	**1,818.80**

30. Exceptional items

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Currency translation gain on disposal of subsidiary (refer Note 5)	-	(1,346.98)
Forex loss related to redeemed covered bonds (refer Note 20 (c))	-	267.42
Total	**-**	**(1,079.56)**

31. Income tax

a. Components of income tax expense

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Current tax	4.13	2.53
Earlier years tax	7.57	-
Deferred tax	-	(26.13)
MAT credit entitlement	-	(0.01)
Total	**11.70**	**(23.61)**

b. Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016:

i) Income tax

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Accounting profit before income tax	**911.59**	**583.97**
Enacted tax rates in India	34.608%	34.608%
Computed tax expense	315.48	202.10
Non-deductible expenses for tax purpose	6.36	40.01
Deductible expenses for tax purpose	(16.29)	(3.49)
Expense taxable at different rates	122.15	142.27
Adjustments in respect of income tax of previous years	7.57	-
Unused tax losses	467.27	453.58
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	(890.84)	(858.08)
Tax expense as per statement of profit or loss	**11.70**	**(23.61)**

ii) Deferred tax

	Consolidated balance sheet			Consolidated statement of profit and loss	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016*
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	-	-	(244.03)	-	(11.84)
Timing difference in accruals employee costs	-	-	0.79	-	0.67
Others	-	-	(405.65)	-	(14.96)
Deferred tax expense/(income)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(26.13)**
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**-**	**-**	**(648.89)**	**-**	**-**

*After adjusting impact of sale of Senvion SE

c. The following is the details of carry forward losses and unused credit on which no deferred tax asset is recognized by the Group. Unabsorbed depreciation is available for offsetting all future taxable profits of the Company. Business loss and capital loss of the Company and its domestic and certain overseas subsidiaries are available for offsetting future taxable profits for 8 years from the year in which losses arose and majority of these losses will expire between March 2020 to March 2022. MAT credit will expire between March 2022 to March 2023. The tax assessments of certain overseas entities of the group are in process and there may be disallowances of certain losses covered below, however there shall be no impact of the same in the consolidated financial statement as no deferred tax asset is recognised.

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Business loss (including interest loss)	12,954.72	14,596.10	14,601.20
Unabsorbed depreciation	1,432.62	831.49	672.92
Long-term and short-term capital loss	2,400.63	1,131.38	2.60
MAT credit	167.26	168.02	168.02
Total	**16,955.23**	**16,726.99**	**15,444.74**

32. Components of other comprehensive income (OCI)

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Re-measurement of the defined benefit plans	(15.71)	(0.21)
Share of other comprehensive income of jointly controlled entities accounted for using the equity method	(0.15)	(0.13)
Gain/(loss) on dilution of investments in subsidiaries	6.54	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(230.36)	(121.45)
Total	**(239.68)**	**(121.79)**

33. Earnings per share (EPS)

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Basic		
Net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the parent	857.71	583.10
Weighted average number of equity shares	5,022,862,081	4,787,544,853
Basic earnings per share of Rs 2 each	1.71	1.22
Diluted		
Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the parent	857.71	583.10
Add: Interest on foreign currency convertible bonds (net of tax)	101.45	51.78
Employee stock option scheme	1.71	13.71
Adjusted net profit after tax	960.87	648.59
Weighted average number of equity shares	5,022,862,081	4,787,544,853
Add: Potential weighted average equity shares that could arise on		
conversion of foreign currency convertible bonds	966,952,190	969,310,857
conversion of employee stock purchase scheme	3,788,494	4,040,815
Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted EPS	5,993,602,765	5,760,896,525
Diluted earnings per share (Rs) of face value of Rs 2 each	1.60	1.13

34. Post-employment benefit plans

The Group has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five or more years of service is eligible for gratuity. Gratuity is computed based on 15 days salary based on last drawn salary for each completed year of service. The scheme is partially funded with an insurance company in the form of a qualifying insurance policy.

Net employees benefit expense recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Current service cost	6.46	5.92
Net interest cost	1.05	1.35
Net defined benefit cost recognised in profit and loss	**7.51**	**7.27**
Other comprehensive income		
Re-measurement for the period - Obligation (gain)/ loss	15.67	0.78
Re-measurement for the period – Plan assets (gain)/ loss	0.04	(0.57)
Total defined benefit expenses recognised in OCI	**15.71**	**0.21**
Total	**23.22**	**7.48**

Changes in the defined benefit obligation:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Opening defined benefit obligation	50.12	42.66
Current service cost	6.46	5.92
Interest cost	3.76	3.16
Benefits paid	(4.64)	(2.44)
Acquisition adjustment / settlement cost	0.11	0.04
Re-measurement adjustment:		
Experience adjustment	7.20	1.04
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(3.48)	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	11.95	(0.26)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**71.48**	**50.12**

Changes in the fair value of plan assets:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Opening fair value of plan assets	25.88	22.32
Interest income	2.71	1.81
Contributions by employer	21.50	3.58
Benefits paid	(4.64)	(2.44)
Acquisition adjustments / settlement cost	0.11	0.04
Re-measurement adjustment:		
Experience adjustments	-	0.61
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.04)	(0.04)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**45.52**	**25.88**

Major categories of plan assets of the fair value of total plan assets

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Funds managed by insurer	100%	100%	100%

Net asset/ (liability) recognised in the balance sheet:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the period	71.48	50.12
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the period	45.52	25.88
Surplus/ (deficit)	(25.96)	(24.24)
Current portion of the above	1.48	-
Non-current portion of the above	24.48	24.24
Net asset/ (liability) recognised in the balance sheet	**(25.96)**	**(24.24)**

Principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Discount rate (in %)	7.00	7.90	7.80
Future salary increases (in %)	10.00	8.00	8.00
Attrition Rate	22% at younger ages and reducing to 11% at older ages according to graduated scale	10% at younger ages and reducing to 1% at older ages according to graduated scale	10% at younger ages and reducing to 1% at older ages according to graduated scale

During the year, the Group has reassessed the actuarial assumption for attrition rate based on trend of attrition.

Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption:

	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016		March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016	
Assumptions	**Discount rate**				**Future salary increases**			
Sensitivity level	**1% increase**	**1% decrease**	**1% increase**	**1% decrease**	**1% increase**	**1% decrease**	**1% increase**	**1% decrease**
Impact on defined benefit obligations	(4.97)	5.69	(5.36)	6.41	4.78	(4.28)	5.82	(4.98)

For the year ended March 31, 2018, the Group expects to contribute Rs 8.02 Crore (Rs 5.35 Crore) towards its defined benefit plan.

35. Share-based payments

Employees Stock Option Plan 2007

The Scheme shall be applicable to the Company, subsidiary and may be granted to the permanent Employees of the Company or its subsidiaries, as determined by the Compensation Committee. Once the Options vest as per the Schedule, they would be exercisable by the option holder and the shares arising on exercise of such Options shall not be subject to any lock-in period provided however that the shares allotted on such exercise cannot be sold for a period of 30 days from the date of allotment in terms of the Insider Trading Code of the Company. The exercise price for the purposes of the grant of options shall be the price of the equity shares of the Company on the Bombay Stock Exchange. The Employee Stock Options granted shall be capable of being exercised within a period of five years from the date of first vesting. Payment of the Exercise Price shall be made by a crossed cheque or a demand draft drawn in favour of the Company, or in such other manner as the Compensation Committee may decide.

Employees Stock Option Plan 2009

The Scheme shall be applicable to the Company, subsidiary companies and may be granted to the permanent Employees of the Company or its subsidiaries or its holding company, as determined by the Compensation Committee. Once the Options vest as per the Schedule, they would be exercisable by the option holder and the shares arising on exercise of such Options shall not be subject to any lock-in period provided however that the shares allotted on such exercise cannot be sold for a period of 30 days from the date of allotment in terms of the Insider Trading Code of the Company. The exercise price for the purposes of the grant of options shall be 20% discount to the closing price of the equity shares of the Company on the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited on the date of the grant. The Employee Stock Options granted shall be capable of being exercised within a period of five years from the date of first vesting. Payment of the Exercise Price shall be made by a crossed cheque or a demand draft drawn in favour of the Company, or in such other manner as the Compensation Committee may decide.

Employees Stock Option Plan 2014

The Scheme shall be applicable to the Employees of the Company, its Subsidiary Companies in India and abroad, any successor company thereof and may be granted to the Employees of the Company and its Subsidiary Companies, as determined by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. Options granted under this Scheme would vest in tranches not earlier than one year and not later than a maximum of three years (Revised to five years) from the date of grant of such options. Vesting of Options would be subject to continued employment with the Company or Subsidiary Companies, as the case may be, and thus the Options would vest on passage of time. The Options would be granted at an Exercise Price equal to the closing market price of the Shares of the Company or certain discount to the closing market price on the NSE on the date of grant or such other price as may be decided by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. Once the Options vest as per the Schedule, they would be exercisable by the option holder and the shares arising on exercise of such Options shall not be subject to any lock-in period provided however that the shares allotted on such exercise cannot be sold for a period of 30 days from the date of allotment in terms of the Insider Trading Code of the Company. The Employee Stock Options granted shall be capable of being exercised within a period of three years (Revised to five years) from the date of first vesting. Payment of the Exercise Price shall be made by a crossed cheque or a demand draft drawn in favour of the Company, or in such other manner as the Nomination and Remuneration Committee may decide.

The expense recognised for employee services received during the year is shown in the following table:

Particulars	**March 31, 2017**	**March 31, 2016**
Expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	2.60	20.96
Expense arising from cash-settled share-based payment transactions	-	-
Total	**2.60**	**20.96**

a)The following schemes were in operation during April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2017:

Particulars	ESOP 2007	ESOP Perpetual-I (Tranche III)	ESOP Perpetual-I (Tranche IV)	ESOP Perpetual-I (Tranche V)	ESOP Perpetual-I (Tranche VI)	ESOP Perpetual-I (Tranche VII)	ESOP Perpetual-I (Tranche VIII)	Special ESOP 2014
	Scheme III	**Scheme VI**	**Scheme VII**	**Scheme VIII**	**Scheme X**	**Scheme XI**	**Scheme XII**	**Scheme XIV**
Grant date	21-May-09	28-Jul-10	30-Oct-10	21-Feb-11	27-Apr-11	31-Jul-11	25-May-12	23-Jun-14
Board approval date	15-Apr-08	16-Jun-08	16-Jun-08	16-Jun-08	16-Jun-08	16-Jun-08	16-Jun-08	14-Feb-14
Shareholder approval	22-May-08	13-Aug-09	13-Aug-09	13-Aug-09	13-Aug-09	13-Aug-09	13-Aug-09	27-Mar-14
Options granted (Nos)	18,78,000	1,75,000	50,000	75,000	50,000	65,000	25,000	4,50,00,000
Exercise Price (Rs)	90.50	46.76/58.45	44.36	47.70	54.35	54.15	20.85	26.95
Method of settlement	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity
Vesting period								
Tranche 1	21-May-10	28-Jul-11	30-Oct-11	21-Feb-12	27-Apr-12	01-Aug-12	26-May-13	23-Jun-15
Tranche 2	21-May-11	28-Jul-12	30-Oct-12	21-Feb-13	27-Apr-13	01-Aug-13	26-May-14	23-Jun-16
Tranche 3	-	28-Jul-13	30-Oct-13	21-Feb-14	27-Apr-14	01-Aug-14	26-May-15	-
Vesting %								
Tranche 1	75%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Tranche 2	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	50%
Tranche 3	-	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	-
Exercise period (end date)	Till 21-May- 2015	Till 28-July-2015	Till 30-Oct-2015	Till 21-Feb-2016	Till 27-Apr-2016	Till 31-Jul-2016	Till 25-May-2017	Till 31-Mar - 2019

b) The movement in the stock options during the year ended March 31, 2017 was as below:

Particulars	Special ESOP 2014
	Scheme XIV
Opening balance	40,340,800
Granted during the year	-
Forfeited / cancelled during the year	2,519,000
Exercised during the year	-
Expired during the year	-
Closing balance	37,821,800
Exercisable at the end of the year (Included in closing balance of option outstanding)	37,821,800

c) The movement in the stock options during the year ended March 31, 2016 was as below:

Particulars	ESOP 2007	ESOP Perpetual-I (Tranche III)	ESOP Perpetual-I (Tranche VII)	ESOP Perpetual-I (Tranche VIII)	Special ESOP 2014
	Scheme III	Scheme VI	Scheme XI	Scheme XII	Scheme XIV
Opening balance	815,000	35,000	10,000	12,500	44,265,600
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Forfeited/cancelled during the year	104,000	-	10,000	12,500	3,924,800
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Expired during the year	711,000	35,000	-	-	-
Closing balance	-	-	-	-	40,340,800
Exercisable at the end of the year (Included in closing balance of option outstanding)	-	-	-	-	40,340,800

The following tables list the inputs to the models used for the three plans for the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016, respectively:

Particulars	Special ESOP 2014	Special ESOP 2014
	Tranche I	Tranche II
	Scheme XIV	Scheme XIV
Dividend yield (%)	Nil	Nil
Expected volatility (%)	65.45%	63.79%
Risk–free interest rate (%)	8.63%	8.64%
Expected life of share options (years)	2.0	2.50
Weighted average share price (INR)	13.37	14.51
Model used	Lattice Model	Lattice Model

36. Operating leases

The Group has taken certain premises under operating leases.

Expenses under cancellable operating lease and rental contracts during the year is Rs 59.41 Crore (Rs 50.98 Crore).

Expenses under non-cancellable operating lease and rental contracts during the year is Rs 19.07 Crore (Rs 9.62 Crore).

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating lease and rental contracts as per the respective agreements are as follows:

Obligation under non-cancellable operating leases:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Not later than one year	19.13	9.77
Later than one year and not later than five years	70.18	28.96
Later than five years	50.49	23.72

37. Capital and other commitments

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Estimated amount of contract remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for, net of advances	109.57	58.81	137.46
Commitments for investments in subsidiaries and joint venture	516.30	723.85	-
Commitments relating to lease arrangements	Refer note 36	Refer note 36	Refer note 36
	625.87	**782.66**	**137.46**

38. Contingent liabilities

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts			
Excise duty, customs duty, service tax, VAT and state levies*	198.35	137.36	90.66
Income tax*	144.21	148.72	49.84
Labour related	3.21	2.89	0.22
Cumulative Preference share dividend of subsidiary payable to non-controlling interest	-	-	6.54
Others	77.98	62.91	45.71
	423.75	**351.88**	**192.97**

* includes demand from tax authorities for various matters. The Group / tax department has preferred appeals on these matters and the same are pending with various appellate authorities. Considering the facts of the matters, no provision is considered necessary by management.

A few law suits have been filed on the Group by some of their suppliers for disputes in fulfilment of obligations as per supply agreements. Further, few customers of the Group have disputed certain amount as receivable which the Group believes is contractually not payable. These matters are pending for hearing before respective courts, the outcome of which is uncertain. The management has provided for an amount as a matter of prudence which it believes shall be the probable outflow of resources.

During the financial year ended March 31, 2014, one of the subsidiaries received tax infraction notices from tax authorities which have been contested by the subsidiary. The defence to such infraction notices has been duly filed at the administrative court, which ruled in first instance partially favourable to the subsidiary. The case has been object of appeal to the second instance, which already maintained the result of the first instance ruling for some of the infractions. Some infractions will be ruled during the course of the financial year 2016 and a third instance still exists before the phase before the judicial court. Though the Group believes that it has a good chance of getting a favourable outcome, the ultimate outcome of the cases, the timing by when the cases would be concluded and the amount that may be payable remain uncertain at this point in time.

39. Segment information

The Group's operations predominantly relate to sale of WTGs and allied activities including sale/sub-lease of land, project execution; sale of foundry and forging components and operation and maintenance services. Others primarily include power generation and Solar operations. Segments have been identified taking into account the internal reporting system and organisation structure.

The Management Committee monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements. Also, the Group's financing (including finance costs and finance income) and income taxes are managed on a Group basis and are not allocated to operating segments. Inter-segment revenues are eliminated upon consolidation and reflected in the 'adjustments and eliminations' column.

Segment revenue, segment result, segment assets and segment liabilities include the respective amount identified to each of the segments on reasonable basis from the internal reporting system. Inter-segment transfers have been carried out at mutually agreed prices.

Interest income and costs are not allocated to individual segments as the underlying instruments are managed on a Group basis. Current taxes, deferred taxes and certain financial assets and liabilities are not allocated to those segments as they are also managed on a Group basis.

The revenue disclosed in geographical information is based on the location of goods and services delivered to the customers. The non-current assets disclosed in geographical information consist of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, capital work in progress, goodwill, intangible assets under development and investment properties.

The accounting principles consistently used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of Suzlon Group are consistently applied to record income and expenditure in individual segments as set out in note on significant accounting policies.

Particulars	March 31, 2017						
	Sale of WTG	Foundry & Forging	OMS	Others	Total	Elimination	Grand total
Total external sales	10,254.43	228.67	1,623.01	586.42	12,692.53	-	12.692.53
Add: Inter segment sales	1.35	262.09	132.07	16.59	412.10	(412.10)	-
Segment revenue	10,255.78	490.76	1,755.08	603.01	13,104.63	(412.10)	12,692.53
Segment results before exceptional items	1,770.03	94.53	205.08	40.72	2,110.36	-	2,110.36
Add/(Less) Items to reconcile with profit as per statement of profit and loss							
Add : Other income							88.82
Less : Finance costs							(1,287.59)
Profit before exceptional items and tax							911.59
Add: Exceptional items							-
Profit before tax							911.59
Tax expenses							
Current tax							4.13
Earlier year tax							7.57
Deferred tax charge							-
MAT credit entitlement							-
Total tax							11.70
Profit after tax							899.89
Add: Share of loss of associate and jointly controlled entities							(48.25)
Add: Share of loss of non-controlling interest							-
Net profit for the year							851.64
Segment assets	7,980.72	836.13	1064.50	698.60	10,579.95	-	10,579.95
Common assets							1,580.15
Enterprise assets							12,160.10
Segment liabilities	5,987.00	135.32	643.9	512.74	7,278.96	-	7,278.96
Common liabilities							11,713.79
Enterprise liabilities							18,992.75
Capital expenditure during the year	420.44	16.98	22.54	0.03	459.99	-	459.99
Segment depreciation	303.05	49.30	18.52	18.16	389.03	-	389.03

Particulars	March 31, 2016						
	Sale of WTG	Foundry & Forging	OMS	Others	Total	Elimination	Grand total
Total external sales	7,652.85	229.26	1,538.28	9.19	9,429.58	-	9,429.58
Add: Inter segment sales	1.17	159.3	126.29	25.31	312.07	(312.07)	-
Segment revenue	7,654.02	388.56	1,664.57	34.5	9741.65	(312.07)	9,429.58
Segment results before exceptional items	529.31	29.94	156.66	(5.86)	710.05	-	710.05
Add/(Less) Items to reconcile with profit as per statement of profit and loss							
Add : Other income							98.38
Less : Finance costs							(1304.02)
Loss before exceptional items and tax							(495.59)
Add: Exceptional items							(1079.56)
Profit before tax							583.97
Tax expenses							
Current tax							2.53
Earlier year tax							-
Deferred tax charge							(26.13)
MAT credit entitlement							(0.01)
Total tax							(23.61)
Profit after tax							607.58
Add: Share of loss of associate and jointly controlled entities							(24.48)
Add: Share of loss of non-controlling interest							-
Net profit for the year							583.1
Segment assets	6,406.45	781.12	980.85	110.71	8,279.13	-	8,279.13
Common assets							1,444.09
Enterprise assets							9,723.22
Segment liabilities	4,596.51	112.7	703.39	29.85	5,442.45	-	5,442.45
Common liabilities							11,813.94
Enterprise liabilities							17,256.39
Capital expenditure during the year	366.48	17.43	14.32	16.69	414.92	-	414.92
Segment depreciation	296.05	59.08	24.14	12.49	391.76	-	391.76

Geographical information:

a) **Revenue from operations**

Particulars	India	Europe	USA & Canada	Others	Total
Year ended March 31, 2017	11,910.30	102.16	412.65	267.42	12,692.53
Year ended March 31, 2016	7,489.14	1,019.41	510.10	410.93	9,429.58

b) **Non-current assets**

Particulars	India	Europe	USA & Canada	Others	Total
As at March 31, 2017	1,739.63	93.53	29.09	9.03	1,871.28
As at March 31, 2016	1,646.61	153.50	31.34	7.51	1,838.96
As at April 1, 2015	1,461.22	4,554.78	78.82	26.56	6,121.38

Non-current assets consists of property, plant and equipment, investment properties and intangible assets (including assets under development).

Reconciliation of assets

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Segment operating assets	**10,579.95**	**8,279.13**
Investment property (refer Note 9)	34.14	33.37
Investments (refer Note 10)	669.65	359.98
Loans (refer Note 12)	45.75	96.97
Interest accrued on deposits, loans and advances (refer Note 13)	9.35	9.92
Bank balances (refer Note 13)	377.19	259.79
Cash and cash equivalents (refer Note 16)	336.12	626.58
Current tax asset, net	45.19	31.75
Non-current tax (refer Note 14)	62.76	25.73
Total assets	**12,160.10**	**9,723.22**

Reconciliation of liabilities

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Segment operating liabilities	**7,278.96**	**5,442.45**
Borrowings (refer Note 20)	6,917.36	11,119.51
Provisions (refer Note 23)	1.34	17.36
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer Note 21)	4,196.93	294.81
Interest accrued on borrowings (refer Note 21)	47.73	15.99
Other financial liabilities (refer Note 21)	367.04	366.27
Other liabilities (refer Note 22)	183.39	-
Total liabilities	**18,992.75**	**17,256.39**

40. **Related party transactions**

A. **Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year**

a. **Entities where Key Management Personnel ('KMP') / Relatives of Key Management Personnel ('RKMP') have significant influence ('EKMP')**

Aspen Infrastructures Limited, Brij Wind Energy, PT Wind Energy, Salene Power Infrastructure Private Limited, Samanvaya Holdings Private Limited, Sandla Wind Project Private Limited, Sarjan Realities Limited, SE Freight & Logistics India Private Limited, Shubh Realities (South) Private Limited, Skeiron Renewable Energy Amidyala Limited, Skeiron Renewable Energy Kustagi Limited, Skeiron Renewable Energy Private Limited, Sugati Beach Resort Private Limited, Sugati Holdings Private Limited, Suzlon Foundation, Suzlon Green Power Limited, Synefra Infrastructures Limited, Tanti Holdings Private Limited, Windforce Management Services Private Limited, Samiran Realities Limited and Girish R. Tanti (HUF)

b. **Jointly controlled entities of Suzlon Group ('JCE') [refer Note 1(c)]**

c. **Associate of Suzlon Group [refer Note 1(b)]**

d. Key Management Personnel ('KMP')

Amit Agarwal*, Girish R. Tanti, Hemal Kanuga, Jayarama Prasad Chalasani, Kirti J. Vagadia, Marc Desaedeleer, Medha Joshi, Per Hornung Pedersen, Pratima Ram, Rajiv Jha, Ravi Uppal, Sanjay Baweja, Sunit Sarkar, Tulsi R. Tanti, Vaidhyanathan Raghuraman, Venkataraman Subramanian, Vijaya Sampath and Vinod R. Tanti

e. Relatives of Key Management Personnel ('RKMP')

Gita T. Tanti, Jitendra R. Tanti, Nidhi T. Tanti, Radha G. Tanti, Rambhaben Ukabhai, Sangita V. Tanti, Pranav T. Tanti and Sanyogita P. Tanti

f. Employee funds

Suzlon Energy Limited	Superannuation fund
Suzlon Energy Limited	Employees group gratuity scheme
Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited	Superannuation fund
Suzlon Gujarat Wind Park Limited	Employees group gratuity scheme
Suzlon Power Infrastructure Limited	Superannuation fund
Suzlon Power Infrastructure Limited	Employees group gratuity scheme
Suzlon Global Services Limited	Employees group gratuity scheme

*resigned w.e.f. August 01, 2015

B. Transactions between the Group and related parties during the year and the status of outstanding balances as at March 31, 2017 :

Particulars	EKMP	JCE	Associate	KMP	RKMP	Employee funds
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including intangibles)	5.61 (12.27)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Subscription to / Purchase of equity shares	- (-)	49.07 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Subscription to compulsorily convertible debenture	- (-)	50.33 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Conversion of compulsorily convertible debenture to equity	- (-)	26.13 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Loan given	- (-)	82.21 (325.64)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Security deposit given	0.64 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Security deposit taken	0.08 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Purchase of goods and services including reimbursement	699.23 (446.55)	173.58 (129.38)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Guarantee and warranty charges	14.74 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Sale of goods and services	1,137.46 (274.25)	576.37 (0.49)	0.04 (0.32)	0.45 (0.60)	0.37 (0.41)	- (-)
Interest income	17.11 (8.18)	7.85 (4.24)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Lease rent income	1.04 (1.16)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Lease rent expense	35.38 (32.61)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Donation given	9.22 (7.95)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Managerial remuneration	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	18.31 (19.70)	- (-)	- (-)

Particulars	EKMP	JCE	Associate	KMP	RKMP	Employee funds
Remuneration	-	-	-	-	0.64	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1.43)	(-)
Director sitting fees	-	-	-	0.68	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.22)	(-)	(-)
Contribution to various funds	-	-	-	-	-	21.90
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(6.67)
Reimbursement of expenses receivable	-	2.49	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Reimbursement of expenses payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(2.55)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)

Outstanding balances:

Particulars	Year	EKMP	JCE	Associates	KMP	RKMP	Employee funds
Advance from customers	March 31, 2017	119.30	84.20	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2016	3.49	-	-	-	-	-
	April 1, 2015	30.53	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in shares	March 31, 2017	-	89.76	45.11	-	-	-
	March 31, 2016	-	16.97	75.93	-	-	-
	April 1, 2015	-	27.93	86.93	-	-	-
Investments in compulsorily convertible debentures	March 31, 2017	-	53.64	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2016	-	-	-	-	-	-
	April 1, 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	March 31, 2017	290.35	421.74	85.27	-	-	-
	March 31, 2016	217.22	15.57	92.64	0.50	0.34	-
	April 1, 2015	13.80	2.90	89.64	0.57	2.69	-
Prepaid expenses	March 31, 2017	25.09	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2016	36.06	-	-	-	-	-
	April 1, 2015	44.11	-	-	-	-	-
Loans given	March 31, 2017	-	2.83	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2016	-	49.55	-	-	-	-
	April 1, 2015	-	15.71	-	-	-	-
Security deposits taken	March 31, 2017	0.08	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2016	-	-	-	-	-	-
	April 1, 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits given	March 31, 2017	59.80	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2016	87.66	-	-	-	-	-
	April 1, 2015	76.43	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment allowance on deposits given	March 31, 2017	3.53	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2016	3.53	-	-	-	-	-
	April 1, 2015	3.53	-	-	-	-	-
Advance to supplier and other assets	March 31, 2017	94.74	3.97	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2016	132.16	0.77	-	-	-	-
	April 1, 2015	82.54	0.56	-	-	-	-
Impairment allowance advance to supplier and other assets	March 31, 2017	2.00	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2016	2.00	-	-	-	-	-
	April 1, 2015	2.00	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	March 31, 2017	15.44	16.74	132.15	-	-	-
	March 31, 2016	39.94	56.32	134.93	-	-	-
	April 1, 2015	41.65	42.52	127.63	-	-	-
Unsecured loan outstanding (including interest)	March 31, 2017	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2016	-	-	-	-	-	-
	April 1, 2015	0.88	-	-	-	-	-
Remuneration payable	March 31, 2017	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2016	-	-	-	1.33	-	-
	April 1, 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-

C. Disclosure of significant transactions with related parties

Type of transaction	Type of relationship	Name of the entity / person	Year ended March 31, 2017	2016
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including intangibles)	EKMP	Aspen Infrastructures Limited	0.49	5.16
		Sarjan Realities Limited	-	2.28
		Synefra Infrastructures Limited	5.12	3.73
Subscription to / Purchase of equity shares	JCE	SE Solar Limited	23.52	-
		Prathamesh Solarfarms Limited	9.08	-
		Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited	7.79	-
Subscription to compulsorily convertible debenture	JCE	Amun Solarfarms Limited	7.18	-
		Avighna Solarfarms Limited	7.53	-
		Prathamesh Solarfarms Limited	28.66	-
		Rudra Solarfarms Limited	6.96	-
Conversion of compulsorily convertible debenture to equity	JCE	Rudra Solarfarms Limited	4.40	-
		Vayudoot Solarfarms Limited	4.40	-
		Prathamesh Solarfarms Limited	14.90	-
Loan given	JCE	Suzlon Generators Limited	80.75	325.24
Security deposit given	EKMP	Aspen Infrastructures Limited	0.64	-
Security deposit taken	EKMP	Aspen Infrastructures Limited	0.02	-
		Synefra Infrastructures Limited	0.01	-
		Suzlon Green Power Limited	0.04	-
		SE Freight and Logistics India Private Limited	0.01	-
Purchase of goods and services including reimbursement	EKMP	Aspen Infrastructures Limited	204.81	60.72
		SE Freight & Logistics India Private Limited	389.68	304.55
	JCE	Suzlon Generators Limited	173.58	129.38
Guarantee & warranty charges	EKMP	Sandla Wind Project Private Limited	14.74	-
Sale of goods and services	EKMP	Sandla Wind Projects Private Limited	55.66	274.11
		Skeiron Renewable Energy Amidyala Limited	1,052.82	-
	JCE	SE Solar Limited	345.95	-
Interest income	JCE	Suzlon Generators Limited	5.97	4.24
	EKMP	Aspen Infrastructures Limited	13.37	8.18
		Sandla Wind Project Private Limited	3.74	-
Lease rent expenses	EKMP	Aspen Infrastructures Limited	31.01	28.53
		Sarjan Realities Limited	3.41	3.17
Lease rent income	EKMP	Suzlon Green Power Limited	0.51	0.51
		Synefra Infrastructures Limited	0.13	0.65
		Aspen Infrastructures Limited	0.29	-
Donation given	EKMP	Suzlon Foundation	9.22	7.95
Managerial remuneration	KMP	Tulsi R Tanti	3.56	3.01
		Kirti J Vagadia	4.03	11.31
		Vinod R Tanti	2.85	2.31
		Jayarama Prasad Chalasani	5.31	-
Remuneration	RKMP	Pranav T Tanti	-	0.87
		Nidhi T Tanti	0.46	0.27
		Sanyogita Tanti	0.18	0.29

Type of transaction	Type of relationship	Name of the entity / person	Year ended March 31,	
			2017	**2016**
Director sitting fees	KMP	Girish R Tanti	0.07	0.01
		Vinod R Tanti	0.06	0.04
		Medha Joshi	0.05	0.02
		Vaidhyanathan Raghuraman	0.13	0.07
		Venkataraman Subramanian	0.11	0.03
Contribution to various funds	Employee funds	Suzlon Energy Limited Superannuation Fund	0.16	3.46
		Suzlon Energy Limited Employee Group Gratuity Scheme	19.79	2.48
Reimbursement of expenses payable	EKMP	PT Wind Energy	-	2.55
Reimbursement of expenses receivable	JCE	SE Solar Limited	1.66	-
		Prathamesh Solarfarms Limited	0.36	-

Compensation of key management personnel of the Group recognised as an expense during the reporting period:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Short-term employee benefits	14.84	17.70
Post-employment gratuity	3.47	2.00
Total Compensation	**18.31**	**19.70**

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. Impairment assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

41. Fair value measurements

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Group's financial instruments that are recognised in the financial statements.

	Carrying amount			Fair value		
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Financial assets						
Investments						
Mutual funds	481.10	267.04	250.12	481.10	267.04	250.12
Associate and JCE	188.51	92.90	114.86	188.51	92.90	114.86
Others	0.04	0.04	0.48	0.04	0.04	0.48
Loans	55.36	98.45	107.53	55.36	98.45	107.53
Trade receivables	3,673.30	2,593.24	2,662.55	3,673.30	2,593.24	2,662.55
Cash and cash equivalents	336.12	626.58	2,540.21	336.12	626.58	2,540.21
Other financial asset	860.44	886.57	2,824.01	860.44	886.57	2,824.01
Total	**5,594.87**	**4,564.82**	**8,499.76**	**5,594.87**	**4,564.82**	**8,499.76**
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	6,917.36	11,119.51	15,303.88	6,917.36	11,119.51	15,303.88
Trade payables	4,812.25	2,969.88	4,725.79	4,812.25	2,969.88	4,725.79
Other financial liabilities	5,152.00	869.85	3,773.88	5,152.00	869.85	3,773.88
Total	**16,881.61**	**14,959.24**	**23,803.55**	**16,881.61**	**14,959.24**	**23,803.55**

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables and other current liabilities are considered to be same as their fair values, due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values

- Current investments

  The Group's current investments consist of investment in units of mutual funds and unquoted investments in equity shares. The fair value of investments in mutual funds is derived from the NAV of the respective units in the active market at the measurement date.

42. Fair value hierarchy

There are no transfers between level 1 and level 2 during the year and earlier comparative periods. The Group's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities:

	March 31, 2017			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Quantitative disclosures fair value measurements hierarchy for assets				
Assets measured at fair value				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss				
Investment in Saraswat Co-operative Bank Limited	-	-	0.01	**0.01**
Investment in government securities	-	-	0.03	**0.03**
Investment in mutual funds	481.10	-	-	**481.10**
	481.10	**-**	**0.04**	**481.14**

	March 31, 2016			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Quantitative disclosures fair value measurements hierarchy for assets				
Assets measured at fair value				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss				
Investment in Saraswat Co-operative Bank Limited	-	-	0.01	**0.01**
Investment in government securities	-	-	0.03	**0.03**
Investment in mutual funds	267.04	-	-	**267.04**
	267.04	**-**	**0.04**	**267.08**

	April 1, 2015			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Quantitative disclosures fair value measurements hierarchy for assets				
Assets measured at fair value				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss				
Investment in Saraswat Co-operative Bank Limited	-	-	0.01	**0.01**
Investment in government securities	-	-	0.03	**0.03**
Investment in mutual funds	250.56	-	-	**250.56**
	250.56	**-**	**0.04**	**250.60**

43. Financial risk management

The Group's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations. The Group's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that are derived directly from its operations. The Group also enters into derivative transactions.

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company has constituted an internal Risk Management Committee ('RMC'), which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management framework. The focus of the RMC is that the Group's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Group's policies and risk objectives. It is the Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Risk Management Policy is approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

a. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and other price risk, such as commodity risk. The Group's exposure to market risk is primarily on account of interest risk and foreign currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2017, March 31, 2016 and April 01, 2015.

i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk because entities in the Group borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. Recompense liability payable by the Group to CDR lenders could be affected due to changes in market interest rate (refer Note 3(b)). Foreign Currency loans with floating rate are being constantly monitored and the management is considering to de-risk the effects of the LIBOR increase by converting into fixed rate loan. The Group manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Group's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	Increase/ (decrease) in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2017		
USD	+0.50%	(2.04)
USD	-0.50%	2.04
March 31, 2016		
USD	+0.50%	(1.19)
USD	-0.50%	1.19
April 1, 2015		
USD	+0.50%	(1.25)
USD	-0.50%	1.25

ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency) and the Group's borrowings and investments in foreign currency.

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk as at the end of the reporting period expressed in INR are as follows:

	March 31, 2017			March 31, 2016			April 1, 2015		
	USD	Euro	Others	USD	Euro	Others	USD	Euro	Others
Financial assets									
Loans	9.12	460.53	2.63	0.10	210.00	-	18.04	243.32	-
Investments*	58.13	-	-	58.13	-	-	58.13	-	-
Trade receivables	191.86	54.66	135.89	442.41	93.22	117.23	1,371.47	246.05	761.48
Bank balances	9.44	5.94	1.58	0.87	3.90	5.07	28.11	-	142.08
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.02
Total	**268.55**	**521.13**	**140.10**	**501.51**	**307.12**	**122.30**	**1,475.75**	**489.49**	**903.58**
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings**	6,120.79	446.32	12.92	6,224.63	221.41	-	6,518.97	87.97	-
Trade payable	460.57	975.99	41.05	746.57	1,016.69	125.38	1,799.87	571.14	195.37
Provisions	8.77	-	-	15.17	-	-	72.86	-	-
Other liabilities	0.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.18	-
Total	**6,590.72**	**1,422.31**	**53.97**	**6,986.37**	**1,238.10**	**125.38**	**8,391.70**	**662.29**	**195.37**

*Investment made in associates and jointly controlled entities.

**Including current-maturity of long term borrowing

Foreign currency sensitivity

The Group's currency exposures in respect of monetary items at March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 that result in net currency gains and losses in the income statement and equity arise principally from movement in US Dollar and EURO exchange rates.

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD and EURO exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material. The other currencies includes Australian Dollar, Great Britain Pound, Danish Kroner etc.

	% Change in currency rate	Effect on profit before tax*
March 31, 2017		
USD	+5%	(332.22)
USD	-5%	332.22
EURO	+5%	(49.85)
EURO	-5%	49.85
March 31, 2016		
USD	+5%	(299.13)
USD	-5%	299.13
EURO	+5%	(39.09)
EURO	-5%	39.09
April 1, 2015		
USD	+5%	(330.81)
USD	-5%	330.81
EURO	+5%	(10.60)
EURO	-5%	10.60

*Effect on profit before tax is calculated without considering the impact of accumulation and amortisation of exchange differences on long term foreign currency monetary items to FCMITDA.

b. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counter-party fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities (primarily loans). The Group consistently monitors the financial health of its customers, progress under its contracts and sales proceeds are being realised as per the milestone payment terms agreed to minimise the loss due to defaults or insolvency of the customer. Progressive liquidity management is being followed to de-risk the Group from any non fulfilment of its liabilities to various creditors, statutory obligations, or any stakeholders.

i) Trade receivables

The Group's exposure to trade receivables is limited due to diversified customer base. The Group consistently monitors progress under its contracts customers and sales proceeds are being realised as per the milestone payment terms agreed to minimise the loss due to defaults or insolvency of the customer.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. Refer Note 2.4(s) for accounting policy on financial instruments.

ii) Financial instruments

Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk primarily consist of cash and cash equivalents, term deposit with banks, investment in mutual funds, and other financial assets. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk as at March 31, 2017 and as at March 31, 2016 is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.

c. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to that risk where the Group cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirement. In doing this, management considers both normal and stressed conditions. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and banking facilities by continuously monitoring cash flow forecast and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The Group has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

The table below summarises the contractual maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payment:

	On demand	Up to 1 year	2 -5 years	> 5 years	Total
Year ended March 31, 2017					
Borrowings	2,076.38	4,196.93	4,209.84	631.14	11,114.29
Other financial liabilities	-	729.61	225.46	-	955.07
Trade payables	-	4,812.25	-	-	4,812.25
Total	**2,076.38**	**9,738.79**	**4,435.30**	**631.14**	**16,881.61**
Year ended March 31, 2016					
Borrowings	1,894.89	294.81	7,696.32	1,528.30	11,414.32
Other financial liabilities	-	445.89	129.15	-	575.04
Trade payables	-	2,969.88	-	-	2,969.88
Total	**1,894.89**	**3,710.58**	**7,825.47**	**1,528.30**	**14,959.24**
Year ended April 1, 2015					
Borrowings	4,556.35	2,447.72	8,555.92	2,191.61	17,751.60
Other financial liabilities	-	1,273.41	52.75	-	1,326.16
Trade payables	-	4,725.79	-	-	4,725.79
Total	**4,556.35**	**8,446.92**	**8,608.67**	**2,191.61**	**23,803.55**

44. Capital management

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

The capital structure of the Group is based on the management's judgement of its strategic and day-to-day needs with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence.

The calculation of the capital for the purpose of capital management is as below.

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Equity share capital	1,004.88	1,004.10	741.54
Other equity	(7,846.21)	(8,537.27)	(8,437.37)
Total capital	**(6,841.33)**	**(7,533.17)**	**(7,695.83)**

45. Disclosure required under Sec 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013

For details of securities provided on behalf of borrowers under the CDR package refer Note 20(b).

For details of investments made refer Note 10.

46. Deferral of exchange differences

The Group has, consequent to the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs on December 29, 2011 giving an option to the companies to amortise the exchange differences pertaining to long term foreign currency monetary items up to March 31, 2020 (from March 31, 2012 earlier), adopted the said option given under paragraph 46A of Accounting Standard 11. Accordingly, the Group has revised the amortisation period for such items to the maturity of the long term foreign currency monetary items (all before March 31, 2020).

Net foreign exchange gain aggregating Rs 4.23 Crore (gain of Rs 75.58 Crore) on long term foreign currency monetary items have been adjusted in the foreign currency monetary item translation difference account during the year. Further, foreign exchange loss aggregating Rs 67.51 Crore (Rs 200.11 Crore) have been amortised during the year. FCMITDA relating to redeemed bonds amounting to Rs Nil (Rs 267.42 Crore) is charged off in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and disclosed under exceptional items.

47. Prior year amounts have been reclassified wherever necessary to confirm with current year presentation. Figures in the brackets are in respect of the previous year.

As per our report of even date

For SNK & Co. Chartered Accountants ICAI Firm Registration number: 109176W	For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants ICAI Firm Registration number: 301003E/E300005	For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Suzlon Energy Limited	
per Sanjay Kapadia Partner Membership No.: 038292	per Shyamsundar Pachisia Partner Membership No.: 049237	Tulsi R. Tanti Chairman and Managing Director DIN: 00002283	Vinod R. Tanti Whole Time Director and Chief Operating Officer DIN: 00002266
		Hemal A. Kanuga Company Secretary Membership No.: F4126	Sanjay Baweja Chief Financial Officer ICAI Membership No.: 085776
Place : Mumbai Date : August 11, 2017	Place: Mumbai Date : August 11, 2017	Place: Pune Date : August 11, 2017	

SUZLON ENERGY LIMITED
[CIN: L40100GJ1995PLC025447]

Regd. Office: "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009; Tel.: +91.79.6604 5000; Fax: +91.79.2656 5540; website: www.suzlon.com; email id: investors@suzlon.com

Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty Second Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of Suzlon Energy Limited will be held on Friday, September 22, 2017 at 11.00 a.m. at J.B.Auditorium, AMA Complex, ATIRA, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Marg, Ahmedabad-380015 to transact the following businesses:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To adopt Financial Statements, etc. for the financial year 2016-17

To receive, consider and adopt the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on March 31, 2017 including the audited Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017 and the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended on that date on standalone and consolidated basis and the reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon.

2. To re-appoint Mr. Vinod R.Tanti as Director

To appoint a director in place of Mr. Vinod R.Tanti (DIN: 00002266), who retires by rotation and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment.

3. To re-appoint Mr. Rajiv Ranjan Jha as Director

To appoint a director in place of Mr. Rajiv Ranjan Jha (DIN: 03523954), who retires by rotation and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment.

4. To appoint M/s. Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants as the Statutory Auditors of the Company

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

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 139 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder and pursuant to the recommendation of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and that of the Board of Directors of the Company, M/s. Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No.117366W/W-100018) be and are hereby appointed as the Statutory Auditors of the Company in place of M/s. SNK & Co., Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No.109176W) and M/s. S.R.Batliboi & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No.301003E/E300005) to hold office from the conclusion of the Twenty Second Annual General Meeting of the Company till the conclusion of the Twenty Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Company, i.e. for a period of 5 (Five) consecutive years commencing from the financial year 2017-18, subject to ratification of their appointment at every annual general meeting, if so required, at such remuneration plus service tax, out-of-pocket expenses, etc., as may be mutually agreed between the Board of Directors and M/s. Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants."

SPECIAL BUSINESS:

5. To regularise Mr. Sunit Sarkar, a nominee of IDBI Bank Limited as Director

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

"RESOLVED THAT Mr. Sunit Sarkar (DIN: 02806212) who was appointed as an Additional Director in the capacity of a Nominee Director of the Company with effect from November 11, 2016 and holds office up to the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company in terms of Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013 and in respect of whom the Company has received a notice in writing pursuant to Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013 proposing his candidature for the office of the Director, be and is hereby appointed as a Director of the Company whose period of Office shall be liable to determination by retirement of directors by rotation."

6. To approve remuneration of the Cost Auditors

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

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 148 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder, M/s. D.C.Dave & Co., Cost Accountants (Firm Registration No.000611), the Cost Auditors appointed by the Board of Directors of the Company to conduct the audit of the cost accounting records of the Company for the financial year ending March 31, 2018, be paid a remuneration of Rs.5,00,000/- (Rupees Five Lacs Only) per annum in addition to the reimbursement of service tax, out-of-pocket expenses."

"RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors of the Company be and is hereby authorised to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things and sign agreements, forms, declarations, returns, letters and papers as may be necessary, desirable and expedient to give effect to this resolution."

7. To reappoint Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti as the Managing Director of the Company and pay remuneration

To consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification, the following resolution as a Special Resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to Sections 196, 197, 198, 203, Schedule V and other applicable provisions, if any of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time, and such other provisions to the extent applicable, and as recommended and approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on March 22, 2017 and the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on March 23, 2017, Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti be and is hereby reappointed as the Managing Director of the Company with effect from April 1, 2017 for a further period of 5 (Five) years, i.e. up to March 31, 2022, on the following terms and conditions:

1) Base salary: A salary of Rs.5,00,00,000/- (Rupees Five Crores Only) per annum plus incentives and perquisites as mentioned below.

2) Incentives:

- Annual incentive – Performance based pay-out with maximum eligibility up to 50% of the base salary;
- Long term incentive – Linked achievement of long-term strategic targets (three year period) with maximum eligibility up to 50% of the base salary (per year) (subject to cap on maximum pay-out in first two years would be 40% of base salary subject to final adjustment in third year).

3) Perquisites:

a) Medical benefits for self and family: All medical expenses incurred by the Managing Director and his family shall be reimbursed in accordance with the Suzlon Group Mediclaim Policy,

b) Insurance: As per Suzlon Group Accident Policy,

c) Reimbursement of expenses: The Company shall reimburse to the Managing Director all the actual expenses incurred wholly, necessarily and exclusively for and on behalf of the Company and / or incurred in performance of the duties of the Company.

Explanation: "family" shall mean the spouse, the dependent children and the dependent parents of the Managing Director.

4) Stock Options, if permitted in terms of the applicable regulations."

"RESOLVED FURTHER THAT in case of loss or inadequacy of profits, Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti, Managing Director, shall be paid remuneration not exceeding the limits prescribed under Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013, as amended, and in excess of the said limits subject to the approval of the Central Government, if required and as the case may be."

"RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company be and is hereby authorised to vary the remuneration of Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti, Managing Director, from time to time within the limits prescribed and permitted under the Companies Act, 2013, as amended, during his term of office without being required to seek any fresh approval of the shareholders of the Company and the decision of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall be final and conclusive in that regard."

"RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Nomination and Remuneration Committee / Board of Directors of the Company be and is hereby authorised to finalise other terms of appointment and scope of work as may be in the overall interest of the Company."

"RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Nomination and Remuneration Committee / Board of Directors of the Company be and is hereby authorised to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things and sign agreements, forms, declarations, returns, letters and papers as may be necessary, desirable and expedient to give effect to this resolution."

8. To issue Securities to the extent of Rs.2,000 Crores

To consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification, the following resolution as a Special Resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Sections 42, 62 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder and subject to such approvals, permissions, consents and sanctions as may be necessary from the Government of India (GOI), the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) and Ministry of Industry (Foreign Investment Promotion Board / Secretariat for Industrial Assistance) and all other Ministries / Departments of the Government of India, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and / or any other competent authorities, and such other approvals, permissions, consents and sanctions as may be necessary in terms of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA), The Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) Regulations, 2000, the Issue of Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds and Ordinary Shares (through Depository Receipt Mechanism) Scheme, 1993, and the enabling provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and in accordance with the regulations and guidelines issued by the GOI, RBI, SEBI and any competent authorities and clarifications issued thereon from time to time and subject to all other necessary approvals, permissions, consents and sanctions of concerned statutory and other authorities and subject to such conditions and modifications as may be prescribed by any of them while granting such approvals, permissions, consents and sanctions and which may be agreed to by the Board of Directors of the Company (hereinafter referred to as the 'Board', which term shall include any Committee thereof), consent of the Company be and is hereby accorded to the Board to create, offer, issue and allot in one or more tranches, whether rupee denominated or denominated in foreign currency, in the course of international and / or domestic offering(s) in one or more foreign markets and / or domestic market, for a value of up to Rs.2,000 Crores (Rupees Two Thousand Crores Only), representing such number of Global Depository Receipts (GDRs), American Depository Receipts (ADRs), Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs), and / or equity shares through Depository Receipt Mechanism and / or Fully Convertible Debentures (FCDs) and / or Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) with warrants or any Other Financial Instruments, by whatever name called (OFIs), convertible into or linked to equity shares and / or any other instruments and / or combination of instruments with or without detachable warrants with a right exercisable by the warrant holders to convert or subscribe to the equity shares or otherwise, in registered or bearer form (hereinafter collectively referred to as the 'Securities') or any combination of Securities to any person including foreign / resident investors (whether institutions, incorporated bodies, mutual funds and / or individuals or otherwise), Foreign Institutional Investors, Promoters, Indian and / or Multilateral Financial Institutions, Mutual Funds, Non-Resident Indians, Employees of the Company and / or any other categories of investors, whether they be holders of shares of the Company or not (collectively called the "Investors") through public issue(s) by prospectus, private placement(s) or a combination thereof at such time or times, at such price or prices, at a discount or premium to the market price or prices in such manner and on such terms and conditions including security, rate of interest, etc., as may be decided by and deemed appropriate by the Board in its absolute discretion including the discretion to determine the categories of Investors to whom the offer, issue and allotment shall be made to the exclusion of all other categories of Investors at the time of such issue and allotment considering the prevailing market conditions and other relevant factors wherever necessary in consultation with the Lead Managers, as the Board in its absolute discretion may deem fit and appropriate."

"RESOLVED FURTHER THAT pursuant to the provisions of Sections 42, 62 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder, subject to the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 ("SEBI ICDR Regulations") and the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 2000 (FEMA), The Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) Regulations, 2000, the Board may at its absolute discretion, issue, offer and allot equity shares or securities convertible into equity shares or NCDs with warrants for a value up to the amount of Rs.2,000 Crores (Rupees Two Thousand Crores Only) inclusive of such premium, as specified above, to Qualified Institutional Buyers (as defined by the SEBI ICDR Regulations) pursuant to a qualified institutional placement, as provided under Chapter VIII of the SEBI ICDR Regulations."

"RESOLVED FURTHER THAT without prejudice to the generality of the above, the aforesaid Securities may have such features and attributes or any terms or combination of terms in accordance with international practices to provide for the tradability and free transferability thereof as per the prevailing practices and regulations in the capital markets including but not limited to the terms and conditions in relation to payment of interest, additional interest, premium on redemption, prepayment and any other debt service payments whatsoever including terms for issue of additional equity shares or variation of the conversion price of the Securities during the duration of the Securities and the Board be and is hereby authorised in its absolute discretion in such manner as it may deem fit, to dispose off such of the Securities that are not subscribed."

"RESOLVED FURTHER THAT:

(a) the Securities to be so created, offered, issued and allotted shall be subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company; and

(b) the underlying equity shares shall rank pari passu with the existing equity shares of the Company."

"RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the issue of equity shares underlying the Securities to the holders of the Securities shall, inter alia, be subject to the following terms and conditions:

(a) in the event of the Company making a bonus issue by way of capitalisation of its profits or reserves prior to the allotment of the equity shares, the number of shares to be allotted shall stand augmented in the same proportion in which the equity share capital increases as a consequence of such bonus issue and the premium, if any, shall stand reduced pro tanto;

(b) in the event of the Company making a rights offer by issue of equity shares prior to the allotment of the equity shares, the entitlement to the equity shares shall stand increased in the same proportion as that of the rights offer and such additional equity shares shall be offered to the holders of the Securities at the same price at which the same are offered to the existing shareholders; and

(c) in the event of any merger, amalgamation, takeover or any other re-organisation, the number of shares, the price and the time period as aforesaid shall be suitably adjusted."

"RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board be and is hereby authorised to appoint Lead Managers, Underwriters, Guarantors, Depositories, Custodians, Registrars, Trustees, Bankers, Lawyers, Advisors and all such Agencies as may be involved or concerned in such offerings of Securities and to remunerate them by way of commission, brokerage, fees or the like and also to enter into and execute all such arrangements, agreements, memorandum, documents, etc., with such agencies and also to seek the listing of such Securities on one or more National and International Stock Exchange(s)."

"RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board be and is hereby authorised to issue and allot such number of equity shares as may be required to be issued and allotted upon conversion of any Securities or as may be necessary in accordance with the terms of the offering, all such equity shares ranking pari passu with the existing equity shares of the Company in all respects, except the right as to dividend which shall be as provided under the terms of the issue and in the offering documents."

"RESOLVED FURTHER THAT for the purpose of giving effect to the above, the Board be and is hereby authorised to determine the form, terms and timing of the Issue(s), including the class of the Investors to whom the Securities are to be allotted, number of Securities to be allotted in each tranche, issue price, face value, premium amount on issue / conversion of Securities / exercise of warrants / redemption of Securities, rate of interest, redemption period, listings on one or more stock exchanges in India and / or abroad as the Board in its absolute discretion deems fit and to make and accept any modifications in the proposal as may be required by the authorities involved in such issues in India and / or abroad, to do all acts, deeds, matters and things and to settle any questions or difficulties that may arise in regard to the Issue(s)."

"RESOLVED FURTHER THAT all the aforesaid powers and authorities be and are hereby further sub-delegated to the Securities Issue Committee of the Board and that the said Securities Issue Committee be and is hereby authorised to sign and execute such letters, deeds, documents, writings, etc. and to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things as might be required in connection with the issue of the Securities which in the opinion of the said Securities Issue Committee ought to have been done, executed and performed in relation to issue of the Securities as aforesaid and the matters incidental and ancillary thereto as duly and effectually as the Board could have done without further reference to the Board."

9. To offer, issue and allot redeemable non-convertible debentures / non-equity linked instruments in one or more tranches to an extent of Rs.900 Crores on private placement basis

To consider, and if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification(s), the following resolution as a Special Resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Sections 23, 42, 71 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) for the time being in force), to the extent applicable, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008, as amended, and further subject to all other applicable regulations, rules, notifications, circulars and guidelines prescribed by Securities and Exchange Board of India ('SEBI'), including the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended, and the enabling provisions of the listing agreements with the stock exchanges where the equity shares of the Company are listed ('Stock Exchanges'), the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') and the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association of the Company, and subject to such other approvals, permissions, consents, and sanctions as might be required from the Government of India, SEBI, RBI, the Stock Exchanges or any regulatory or statutory authority as may be required, and subject to such conditions and / or modifications as may be prescribed or imposed by such regulatory or statutory authority while granting such approvals, consents, permissions and sanctions, which may be agreed upon by the Board of Directors of the Company (hereinafter referred to as the 'Board', which term shall include any Committee thereof), the consent of the shareholders of the Company be and is hereby accorded to the Board, to create, offer, invite for subscription, issue and allot, from time to time, in one or more tranches and / or series, whether secured or unsecured redeemable non-convertible debentures and / or other non-equity linked instruments and / or any other debt securities, by whatever name called ('NCDs'), aggregating to an amount not exceeding Rs.900 Crores in one or more tranches, at par or at premium or at a discount, either at issue or at redemption, on a private placement basis, during the period permitted under the Companies Act, 2013 and other applicable laws, as the Board in its absolute discretion deems fit and on such terms and conditions as may be decided by the Board."

"RESOLVED FURTHER THAT for the purpose of giving effect to this resolution, the Board be and is hereby authorised to determine the terms of issue including the class of investors to whom the NCDs be issued, timing for the issue, the number of NCDs to be issued, tranches, issue price, tenure, interest rate, listing and such other matters incidental and ancillary thereto and to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things and deal with all such matters and take all such steps as may be necessary, desirable and expedient and to sign and execute deeds, documents, undertakings, agreements, declarations, letters and such other papers as may be required in this regard and to resolve and settle all questions and difficulties that may arise from time to time without the need to seek approval of the shareholders again."

"RESOLVED FURTHER THAT all the aforesaid powers and authorities be and are hereby further sub-delegated to the Securities Issue Committee of the Board and that the said Securities Issue Committee be and is hereby authorised to sign and execute such letters, deeds, documents, writings, etc. and to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things as might be required in connection with the issue of the NCDs which in the opinion of the said Securities Issue Committee ought to have been done, executed and performed in relation to issue of the NCDs, as aforesaid, and the matters incidental and ancillary thereto as duly and effectually as the Board could have done without further reference to the Board."

By order of the Board of Directors of Suzlon Energy Limited

Place : Pune
Date : August 11, 2017

Hemal A.Kanuga,
Company Secretary.
M.No.: F4126

Regd. Office: "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009.

Notes:

1. A MEMBER ENTITLED TO ATTEND AND VOTE AT THE MEETING IS ENTITLED TO APPOINT A PROXY TO ATTEND AND VOTE INSTEAD OF HIMSELF AND A PROXY NEED NOT BE A MEMBER OF THE COMPANY. A person can act as proxy on behalf of members not exceeding 50 (Fifty) and holding in aggregate not more than 10 (Ten) percent of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights. A member holding more than 10 (Ten) percent of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights may appoint a single person as proxy and such person shall not act as a proxy for any other person or shareholder.
2. The instrument appointing proxy in order to be effective must be deposited at the Company's Registered Office not less than 48 (Forty Eight) hours before commencement of the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company.
3. An Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the aforesaid items of Ordinary / Special Business is enclosed herewith.
4. The Register of Members and Share Transfer Books of the Company shall remain closed from Saturday, September 16, 2017 to Friday, September 22, 2017 (both days inclusive) for the purpose of the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company.
5. Profile of directors seeking appointment / re-appointment as stipulated under Regulation 36 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 is enclosed herewith.
6. Corporate members intending to send their authorised representatives to attend the ensuing Annual General Meeting are requested to send a certified copy of the board resolution authorising their representative to attend and vote on their behalf at the meeting.
7. Members desirous of asking any questions at the Annual General Meeting are requested to send in their questions so as to reach the Company's Registered Office at least 7 (Seven) days before the date of the ensuing Annual General Meeting so that the same can be suitably replied to.
8. Members / proxies / authorised representatives are requested to bring the duly filled attendance slip enclosed herewith to attend the meeting.
9. Keeping in view the "Green Initiative in Corporate Governance" of Ministry of Corporate Affairs and in continuation to the practice adopted in previous years, the Company proposes to continue to send notices / documents including annual reports, etc. to the members in electronic form. Members who have still not registered their email addresses are requested to register their email addresses, in respect of electronic holdings with the Depository through the concerned Depository Participants and in respect of physical holdings with the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agents, Karvy Computershare Private Limited, Karvy Selenium, Tower B, Plot 31 & 32, Gachibowli, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Hyderabad-500032, India, Toll Free No. 1800-3454-001; Website: www.karvycomputershare.com; Email: einward.ris@karvy.com. Those members who have already registered their email addresses are requested to keep their email addresses validated with their Depository Participants to enable servicing of notices / documents / Annual Reports electronically to their email address. Please note that as a valued Member of the Company, you are always entitled to request and receive all such communication in physical form free of cost. Further, the documents served through email are available on the Company's website www.suzlon.com and are also available for inspection at the Company's Registered Office and Corporate Office during specified office hours.
10. All documents specifically stated to be open for inspection in the Explanatory Statement are open for inspection at the Company's Registered Office and Corporate Office between 2.00 p.m. and 5.00 p.m. on all working days (except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays) up to the date of the ensuing Annual General Meeting. Such documents shall also be available for inspection at the venue till the conclusion of the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

11. Remote e-voting

Pursuant to Regulation 44 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Section 108 of Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder, the Company is providing facility for voting by electronic means ("remote e-voting") to the shareholders of the Company to enable them to cast their votes electronically on the items mentioned in the Notice. The facility for voting by ballot or polling paper shall also be made available at the Annual General Meeting and the shareholders attending the meeting who have not already cast their vote by remote e-voting shall be able to exercise their right at the meeting. The members who have already cast their vote by remote e-voting prior to the meeting may also attend the meeting but shall not be entitled to cast their vote again.

The Company has appointed Mr. Ravi Kapoor, Practicing Company Secretary (Membership No.F2587 and Certificate of Practice No.2407) as the Scrutinizer for conducting the remote e-voting process in a fair and transparent manner. E-voting is optional. **The e-voting rights of the shareholders / beneficiary owners shall be reckoned on the equity shares held by them as on September 15, 2017, being the Cut-off date for the purpose.** The shareholders of the Company holding shares either in dematerialised or in physical form, as on the Cut-off date, may cast their vote electronically. A person who is not a shareholder as on the Cut-off date should treat this Notice for information purposes only.

The process and manner for remote e-voting are as under:

1. The Company has entered into an arrangement with Karvy Computershare Private Limited ("Karvy") for facilitating remote e-voting for the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The instructions for remote e-voting are as under:
   (i) Open your web browser during the voting period and navigate to 'https://evoting.karvy.com'.
   (ii) Enter the login credentials, i.e. user-id & password, mentioned on the Attendance Slip / Email forwarded through the electronic notice:

User-ID	For shareholder(s)/ Beneficial Owner(s) holding Shares in Demat Form:- a) For NSDL:- 8 Characters DP ID Followed By 8 Digits Client ID b) For CDSL:- 16 Digits Beneficiary ID For Members holding shares in Physical Form:- Folio Number registered with the Company
Password	Your Unique password is printed on the AGM Attendance Slip / sent via email forwarded through the electronic notice.
Captcha	Enter the Verification code for security reasons, i.e., please enter the alphabets and numbers in the exact way as they are displayed.

   (iii) After entering these details appropriately, click on "LOGIN".
   (iv) Members holding shares in Demat / Physical form will now reach password change menu wherein they are required to mandatorily change their login password in the new password field. The new password has to be minimum eight characters consisting of at least one upper case (A-Z), one lower case (a-z), one numeric value (0-9) and a special character (like *, #, @, etc.). Kindly note that this password can be used by the Demat holders for voting for resolution of any other company on which they are eligible to vote, provided that such company opts for e-voting through Karvy's e-Voting platform. System

will prompt you to change your password and update any contact details like mobile, email ID., etc on first login. You may also enter the Secret Question and answer of your choice to retrieve your password in case you forget it. It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential. Kindly ensure that you note down your password for future reference. In case you forget it, you will need to go through 'Forgot Password' option available on the Karvy's e-voting website to reset the same.

(v) You need to login again with the new credentials.

(vi) On successful login, system will prompt to select the 'Event', i.e. 'SUZLON ENERGY LIMITED'.

(vii) If you are holding shares in Demat form and had logged on to https://evoting.karvy.com and casted your vote earlier for any other company, then your existing login id and password are to be used.

(viii) On the voting page, you will see Resolution Description and against the same the option 'FOR/AGAINST/ABSTAIN' for voting. Enter the number of shares under 'FOR/AGAINST/ABSTAIN' or alternatively you may partially enter any number in 'FOR' and partially in 'AGAINST', but the total number in 'FOR/AGAINST' taken together should not exceed your total shareholding. If you do not want to cast a vote, you may select 'ABSTAIN'.

(ix) After selecting the resolution if you have decided to cast vote on the same, click on "SUBMIT" and a confirmation box will be displayed. If you wish to confirm your vote, click on "OK", else to change your vote, click on "CANCEL" and accordingly modify your vote.

(x) Once you 'CONFIRM' your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.

(xi) Corporate / Institutional Members (corporate / FIs / FIIs / Trust / Mutual Funds / Banks, etc.) are required to send scanned copy (PDF format) of the relevant Board resolution to the Scrutinizer through e-mail to ravi@ravics.com with a copy to evoting@karvy.com. The file scanned image / pdf file of the Board Resolution should be in the naming format "Corporate Name".

2. Once you have cast your vote on a resolution you will not be allowed to modify it subsequently. Kindly note that once you have cast your vote you cannot modify or vote on poll at the Annual General Meeting. However, you can attend the meeting and participate in the discussions, if any.

3. **The Portal will remain open for voting from: 9.00 a.m. on September 19, 2017 to 5.00 p.m. on September 21, 2017 (both days inclusive). The e-voting portal shall be disabled by Karvy thereafter.**

4. In case of any queries, you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for shareholders and e-voting User Manual for shareholders available at the download section of https://evoting.karvy.com. In case of any grievances, you may contact Mr. K.S.Reddy of Karvy Computershare Private Limited at 040-67162222 or at 1800-3454-001 (toll free); email: einward.ris@karvy.com.

5. The Scrutinizer shall within a period not later than 3 (Three) days from the conclusion of the voting at the Annual General Meeting, first count the votes cast at the Annual General Meeting, thereafter unblock the votes cast through remote e-voting in the presence of at least 2 (Two) witnesses not in the employment of the Company. The Scrutinizer shall submit a consolidated Scrutinizer's Report of the total votes cast in favour of or against, if any, not later than 3 (Three) days after the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting to the Chairman of the Company. The Chairman, or any other person authorised by the Chairman, shall declare the result of the voting forthwith.

6. The resolutions will be deemed to be passed on the Annual General Meeting date subject to receipt of the requisite number of votes in favour of the resolutions.

7. The results declared along with the Scrutinizer's Report(s) will be placed on the website of the Company (www.suzlon.com) and on Karvy's website (https://evoting.karvy.com) immediately after it is declared by the Chairman, or any other person authorised by the Chairman, and the same shall be communicated to National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

[Pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013]

Agenda Item No.4: To appoint M/s. Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants as the Statutory Auditors of the Company

M/s. SNK & Co., Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No.109176W) and M/s. S.R.Batliboi & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No.301003E/E300005) the Joint Statutory Auditors of the Company hold office till the conclusion of the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company and are liable for mandatory rotation in terms of the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Accordingly, the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company has at its meeting held on February 10, 2017, recommended appointment of M/s. Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No.117366W/W-100018) as the Statutory Auditors of the Company to hold office for a period of 5 (Five) years from the conclusion of the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The Board of Directors recommends appointment of M/s. Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No.117366W/W-100018) in place of M/s. SNK & Co., Chartered Accountants and M/s. S.R.Batliboi & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants, to hold office from the conclusion of this Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of the Twenty Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Company, i.e. for a period of 5 (Five) consecutive years commencing from the financial year 2017-18.

In light of above, you are requested to accord your approval to the Ordinary Resolution as set out at Agenda Item No.4 of the accompanying Notice.

None of the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relatives has any concern or interest, financial or otherwise, in the proposed resolution.

Agenda Item No.5: To regularise Mr. Sunit Sarkar, a nominee of IDBI Bank Limited as Director

Mr. Sunit Sarkar (DIN: 02806212) was appointed as an Additional Director in the capacity of a Nominee Director of the Company, with effect from November 11, 2016. In terms of the provisions of Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013, he holds office up to the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company. The Company is in receipt of a notice in writing pursuant to Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013 proposing his candidature for the office of the Director of the Company.

The details of Mr. Sunit Sarkar as required to be given in terms of Regulation 36 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 have been provided separately under Profile of Directors seeking appointment / re-appointment.

The Board recommends the appointment of Mr. Sunit Sarkar as the Director of the Company. In light of above, you are requested to accord your approval to the Ordinary Resolution as set out at Agenda Item No.5 of the accompanying Notice.

Except for Mr. Sunit Sarkar, being the appointee, none of the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relatives has any concern or interest, financial or otherwise, in the proposed resolution.

Agenda Item No.6: To approve remuneration of the Cost Auditors

The Board has, at the recommendation of the Audit Committee, approved the appointment and remuneration of M/s. D.C.Dave & Co., Cost Accountants (Firm Registration No.000611), to conduct the audit of the Cost Records of the Company for the financial year ending March 31, 2018. In terms of Section 148 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder, the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors has to be approved / ratified by the shareholders of the Company.

In light of above, you are requested to accord your approval to the Ordinary Resolution as set out at Agenda Item No.6 of the accompanying Notice.

None of the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relatives has any concern or interest, financial or otherwise, in the proposed resolution.

Agenda Item No.7: To reappoint Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti as the Managing Director of the Company and pay remuneration

Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti has been reappointed as Managing Director of the Company with effect from April 1, 2017 for a period of 5 (Five) years, i.e. up to March 31, 2022.

As a matter of good governance and prudent practice, the following additional information as required under Part II Section II of Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013 is being furnished hereunder:

I. General Information:

(1) Nature of Industry:

The Company is engaged in the business of design, development, manufacturing and supply of Wind Turbine Generators of various rated capacities and providing turnkey solution for setting-up of and operating and maintaining of windfarm projects. The Company has also embarked further into the renewable energy sector by venturing into solar space.

(2) Date or expected date of commencement of commercial production:

The Company was incorporated on April 10, 1995 and the certificate for commencement of business was issued on April 25, 1995. The Company has been operational since last 22 years.

(3) In case of new companies, expected date of commencement of activities as per project approved by financial institutions appearing in the prospectus – Not Applicable.

(4) Financial performance based on given indicators:

The following are the results of the Company for the last three years, at glance:

(Rupees in Crores)

Financial Parameters	Financial Year		
	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Turnover	9,229.21	5,913.03	2,261.49
Net Profit / (Loss) (as per Statement of P & L)	355.70	377.53	(6,032.34)
Amount of Equity Dividend	-	-	-
Rate of Equity Dividend	-	-	-

(5) Foreign investments or collaborations, if any:

As on March 31, 2017, the Company had Rs.61.32 Crore investments (after providing for diminution in value of investment) in its direct overseas subsidiaries.

The Company had no foreign collaborations as on March 31, 2017.

As on March 31, 2017, there were following types of foreign investors in the Company:

Type of Foreign Investor	Shareholding as on March 31, 2017	% to paid-up capital as on March 31, 2017
Foreign Portfolio Investors	58,55,90,183	11.65
Non-Resident Indians	6,07,33,580	1.21
Non-Resident Indians Non Repatriable	1,24,07,776	0.25
Foreign Corporate Bodies	1,83,992	0.00
Foreign Nationals	72,500	0.00
Total	**65,89,88,031**	**13.11**

II. Information about the appointee:

(1) Background details, recognition / awards:

Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti is the Founder, Chairman and Managing Director of Suzlon Group, an Indian MNC and global leader in renewable energy. A visionary and a world renowned expert on renewable energy, he is passionate about championing the cause of affordable and sustainable energy to tackle the paradigm of economic growth and climate change. He is credited with the establishment of the renewable market in India and has been conferred with numerous awards including 'Champion of the Earth' by the UN and 'Hero of the Environment' by TIME magazine. Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti holds a Bachelor degree in Commerce and a Diploma in Mechanical Engineering.

(2) Past remuneration:

The previous term of Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti as a Managing Director was for the period of 3 (three) years from April 1, 2014 till March 31, 2017. In terms of the approval granted by the shareholders, Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti was entitled to a remuneration of Rs.3,00,00,000/- p.a. however due to losses, the said remuneration was restricted to Rs.1,70,50,000/- p.a. as approved by Central Government for the financial year 2014-15. Thereafter, since the Company had adequate profits, Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti has been paid a remuneration of Rs.3,00,00,000/- p.a. for the financial year 2015-16 and 2016-17 as was originally approved by the shareholders. Apart from the remuneration in form of salary, Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti has not been paid any other remuneration except other privileges as are generally available to other employees of the Company.

(3) Job profile and his suitability:

Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti as a Managing Director assists and renders strategic guidance in project planning and execution thereof. With the educational background and rich experience held by Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti, the Company has been tremendously benefited as also would continue to get the advantage of knowledge and experience of Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti for the years to come.

(4) Remuneration proposed:

The details of remuneration proposed to be paid to Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti have been disclosed in the resolution.

(5) Comparative remuneration profile with respect to industry, size of the Company, profile of the position and person:

Taking into account the contribution being made by Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti in the affairs of the Company, his academic background, rich experience, the increasing key role he is playing and considering efforts taken by him in improving the financial position of the Company, the proposed remuneration is reasonable and in lines with the remuneration levels in the industry across the Country.

(6) Pecuniary relationship, directly or indirectly, with the Company, or relationship with the managerial personnel, if any:

Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti is a Promoter Director and holds 39,05,000 Equity Shares of the Company in his individual capacity as on the date of this Notice. He also holds Equity Shares of the Company in the capacity as karta of HUF and jointly with Mr. Vinod R.Tanti and Mr. Jitendra R.Tanti.

Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti does not have any pecuniary relationship, directly or indirectly with the Company. Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti is related to Mr. Vinod R.Tanti, the Wholetime Director & Chief Operating Officer and Mr. Girish R.Tanti, the Non- Executive Director of the Company and except for that Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti does not have any other relationship with any other Director / Key Managerial Personnel of the Company.

III. Other Information:

(1) Reasons for loss / inadequate profits, if any:

The Company has since inception shown a gradual and consistent increase in revenue and profits till financial year 2007-08. The profitability declined in the financial year 2008-09 and thereafter since the financial year 2009-10 till financial year 2014-15, the Company incurred losses mainly due to decrease in sales volume due to prevailing uncertain economic environment and liquidity shortage due to delay in timely realisation of certain receivables from the customers, increase in cost due to change in market mix and adverse business conditions, foreign exchange loss, lower absorption of fixed overheads, higher finance charges and provision for diminution in investments in subsidiaries. The global wind industry was facing challenges due to ensuing credit crisis resulting in lack of availability of finances for new projects. There was a slowdown resulting in reduced order execution, increase in working capital, liquidity constraints and overcapacity across the sector. This challenging environment resulted in a significant reduction in new orders for the Company thereby impacting its profitability for past few years.

However, during the financial year 2015-16 and 2016-17, the Company focused on profitability by ramping up volumes and exercising better control over fixed cost. The Company has significantly reduced its net working capital, optimized the debt maturity profile and maintained strong liquidity position throughout the year which resulted in turnaround of the Company.

(2) Steps taken / proposed to be taken for improvement:

Over the past few years especially during the years of losses, the Company has taken various initiatives as under to de-lever its balance sheet and solidify a long-term sustainable capital structure which resulted in turnaround of the Company:

- The Company has been taking various steps to reduce costs and improve efficiencies to make its operations more profitable.
- In December 2012, the Company along with its selected subsidiaries had made a reference to the Corporate Debt Restructuring ("CDR") Cell for restructuring the Company's debts through CDR Mechanism.
- In July 2014, the Company had restructured its FCCBs in such manner that 100% of the USD 200,000,000 zero coupon convertible bonds due October 2012, USD 20,796,000 7.5% convertible bonds due October 2012 and USD 90,000,000 zero coupon convertible bonds due July 2014 and approximately 83% of the USD 175,000,000 5% convertible bonds due April 2016 were substituted with USD 546,916,000 step up convertible bonds due 2019; while approximately USD 28.8 million of the USD 175,000,000 5% convertible bonds due April 2016 were remaining outstanding which were subsequently repaid in full in April 2016.
- In January 2015, a binding agreement was signed with Centerbridge Partners LP, USA for sale of 100% stake of Senvion SE, a step down wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The sale transaction got concluded in April 2015 which enabled the Company to raise approximately Rs.7,000 Crores in cash, a substantial portion of which was used for debt reduction.
- In May 2015, Dilip Shanghvi Family & Associates came in as financial investors and invested in equity worth Rs.1,800 Crore;
- The Company decided to embark further into the renewable sector by venturing into the solar space and has won bids for 515 MW solar power projects across four states, namely, Telangana, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Jharkhand out of which power purchase agreements for 340 MW have been signed.

(3) Expected increase in productivity and profits in measurable terms:

In FY17, India market witnessed its highest ever commissioning for wind energy at 5.5 GW and is at a cusp of a huge volume growth. While the market presents a huge volume opportunity, it requires a much greater focus on technology, cost efficiency, customer relations and a firm business strategy in place. Market dynamic is changing fast and presenting with newer opportunities, requiring organisations to be swift enough to respond and tap them. While Suzlon's concept to commissioning business model, presence across the value chain, Pan-India operations and in-house R&D capabilities places it well to tap the market, there is a greater need for the organisation today to be agile and quick enough to respond to the changing market dynamics. While India will continue to remain the mainstay market, Suzlon also plans to diversify geographically in a focussed manner to international markets. Having forayed recently in solar, the Company is also gearing up for the wind solar hybrid market which it believes will lead the next phase of growth.

A copy of the draft agreement to be entered into between the Company and Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti, Managing Director is available for inspection at the Company's Registered Office and Corporate Office between 2.00 p.m. and 5.00 p.m. on all working days (except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays) up to the date of the ensuing Annual General Meeting. Such documents shall also be available for inspection at the venue till the conclusion of the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

The details of Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti as required to be given in terms of Regulation 36 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 have been provided separately under Profile of Directors seeking appointment / re-appointment.

In light of above, you are requested to accord your approval to the Special Resolution as set out at Agenda Item No.7 of the accompanying Notice.

Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti himself, Mr. Vinod R.Tanti, the Wholetime Director & Chief Operating Officer and Mr. Girish R.Tanti, the Non-Executive Director and their relatives may be deemed to be concerned or interested in the said resolution. Except the above, none of the Directors or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their relatives has any concern or interest, financial or otherwise, in the proposed resolution.

Agenda Item No.8: To issue Securities to the extent of Rs.2,000 Crores

The resolution contained in the agenda of the Notice is an enabling resolution to enable the Company to create, offer, issue and allot equity shares, GDRs, ADRs, FCCBs, FCDs, NCDs with warrants, OFIs, and / or such other securities convertible into or linked to equity shares and / or any other instruments and / or combination of instruments as stated in the resolution (the "Securities") to an extent of Rs.2,000 Crores. The Special Resolution also seeks to empower the Board of Directors to undertake a qualified institutional placement with qualified institutional buyers as defined by SEBI ICDR Regulations. The Board of Directors may at its discretion adopt this mechanism as prescribed under Chapter VIII of the SEBI ICDR Regulations for raising the funds, without the need for fresh approval from the shareholders.

With a view to meet the financial requirements of the Company, it is proposed to create, offer, issue and allot equity shares, GDRs, ADRs, FCCBs, FCDs, NCDs with warrants, OFIs, and / or such other securities convertible into or linked to equity shares and / or any other instruments and / or combination of instruments to the extent of Rs.2,000 Crores in one or another manner and in one or more tranches. Such further issue of such securities would provide a platform to the Company to meet to its fund requirements and improve the financial leveraging strength of the Company.

Similar enabling resolution was passed by the shareholders at the Twentieth Annual General Meeting of the Company. Since the market conditions have changed since the last approval as also to meet to various regulatory requirements and as a matter of prudent practice, a fresh resolution is proposed to be passed to create, offer, issue and allot Securities to the extent of Rs.2,000 Crores in one or another manner and in one or more tranches.

The detailed terms and conditions for the offer will be determined in consultation with the Advisors, Lead Managers, Underwriters and such other authority or authorities as may be required to be consulted by the Company considering the prevailing market conditions and other relevant factors.

The pricing of the international issue(s), if any, will be free market pricing and may be at a premium or discount to the market price in accordance with international practices, subject to applicable Indian laws and guidelines. The same would be the case if the Board of Directors decides to undertake a qualified institutional placement under Chapter VIII of the SEBI ICDR Regulations. As the pricing of the offering cannot be decided except at a later stage, it is not possible to state the price or the exact number of Securities or shares to be issued. For reasons aforesaid, an enabling resolution is therefore proposed to be passed to give adequate flexibility and discretion to the Board to finalise the terms of the issue. The Securities issued pursuant to the offering(s) would be listed on the Indian stock exchanges and / or international stock exchange(s) and may be represented by Securities or other Financial Instruments outside India.

The Special Resolution seeks to give the Board the powers to issue Securities in one or more tranche or tranches, at such time or times, at such price or prices and to such person(s) including institutions, incorporated bodies and / or individuals or otherwise as the Board may in its absolute discretion deem fit.

The consent of the shareholders is being sought pursuant to the provisions of Section 42, 62 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder; Chapter VIII of the SEBI ICDR Regulations and in terms of the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

The Board believes that the issue of Securities is in the interest of the Company and therefore recommends passing of the Special Resolution for issue of Securities. In light of above, you are requested to accord your approval to the Special Resolution as set out at Agenda Item No.8 of the accompanying Notice.

None of the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relatives has any concern or interest, financial or otherwise, in the proposed resolution.

Agenda Item No.9: To offer, issue and allot redeemable non-convertible debentures / non-equity linked instruments in one or more tranches to an extent of Rs.900 Crores on private placement basis

The Company has availed financial assistance from Power Finance Corporation (PFC) and the current outstanding is about Rs.900 Crores together with outstanding interest. The Company is contemplating refinancing the said loan through issue of redeemable non-convertible debentures and / or non-equity linked instruments and / or any other debt securities, by whatever name called ('NCDs'), to one or more fund houses / any other eligible investors, and which shall be secured by deferred payment guarantee of PFC itself. Thus, on such refinancing the fund based facility of PFC would get converted into non-fund based facility, thereby reducing the interest obligations of the Company. The effective saving would depend upon the rate at which the Company could raise the NCDs and which is purely market driven. Such issuance of the NCDs would not in any way increase the indebtedness of the Company.

In terms of provisions of Sections 23, 42 and 71 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Rule 14 of the Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014, a company shall not make a private placement of its securities unless the proposed offer of securities or invitation to subscribe to the securities has been previously approved by the shareholders of the company by way of a special resolution. It shall, however, be sufficient if the company passes a special resolution only once in a year for all the offers or invitations for such non-convertible debentures during the year. It is therefore proposed to obtain approval of shareholders under Sections 23, 42, 71 and other applicable provisions if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder, to enable the Company to make private placement of its NCDs in one or more tranches within such limits as set out in the resolution. Further, the shareholders have passed an ordinary resolution under Section 180(1)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013 on March 27, 2014 by way of postal ballot approving a borrowing limit of Rs.20,000 Crores beyond the paid up capital and free reserves of the Company.

Keeping in view the above, the consent of the shareholders is being sought for passing the Special Resolution as set out at Agenda Item No.9 of the accompanying Notice. This resolution authorises the Board of Directors / Securities Issue Committee to offer or invite subscription for redeemable non-convertible debentures and / or such other non-equity linked instruments and / or any other debt securities as may be required by the Company, from time to time and set out therein, for a period of 1 (one) year from the date of passing this resolution.

In light of above, you are requested to accord your approval to the Special Resolution as set out at Agenda Item No.9 of the accompanying Notice.

None of the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relatives has any concern or interest, financial or otherwise, in the proposed resolution.

By order of the Board of Directors of Suzlon Energy Limited

Place : Pune
Date : August 11, 2017

Hemal A.Kanuga,
Company Secretary.
M.No.: F4126

Regd. Office: "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009.

ANNEXURE I TO THE NOTICE

Profile of Directors seeking appointment / re-appointment at the Twenty Second Annual General Meeting as stipulated under Regulation 36 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 is as under:

Mr. Vinod R.Tanti (DIN: 00002266)

Brief resume – Mr. Vinod R.Tanti holds a Degree in Civil Engineering and has been associated with Suzlon right from its inception. In his 29 years of industry experience, he has handled diverse portfolios, largely on a Conceive - Design - Build - Operate and Transfer model. He contributes to the Company his experience of the entire wind value chain segments as well as process centricity and innovation. His focus areas are creating alignment and deriving synergy within and between value chain components.

The details of Mr. Vinod R.Tanti are given below:

S. N.	Particulars	Details of Director
1.	Name of Director	Mr. Vinod R.Tanti (DIN: 00002266)
2.	Age	55 years
3.	Qualifications	B.E. (Civil)
4.	Experience	29 years' experience in various fields including manufacturing and supply chain
5.	Details of remuneration to be paid, if any	The details have been provided in the Corporate Governance Report.
6.	Date of first appointment to the Board	Mr. Vinod R.Tanti was a Director / Executive Director of the Company since April 10, 1995 till July 1, 2005. He was appointed as an executive director w.e.f. November 1, 2010 till June 1, 2012 and thereafter continued as a non-executive director of the Company. He was appointed as the Wholetime Director & Chief Operating Officer w.e.f. October 1, 2016.
7.	Shareholding in the Company	1,13,67,000 equity shares aggregating to 0.21% of the paid-up capital of the Company as on date of this Notice. He also holds shares in the capacity as karta of HUF and jointly with others.
8.	Relationship with other Directors / KMPs	Mr. Vinod R.Tanti is brother of Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti, the Chairman & Managing Director and Mr. Girish R.Tanti, the non-executive director
9.	No. of meetings attended during the year	The details have been provided in the Corporate Governance Report.
10.	In case of Independent Directors, justification for choosing the appointee	Not Applicable
11.	Directorships, Memberships / Chairmanship of Committees	
	Name of Domestic Companies in which Director	Name of committees in which Member / Chairman
	1) Suzlon Energy Limited	Stakeholders Relationship Committee - Member Securities Issue Committee - Member ESOP Committee - Member Risk Management Committee – Member
	2) Suzlon Power Infrastructure Limited	Audit Committee – Chairman Nomination & Remuneration Committee – Member
	3) Suzlon Global Services Limited (formerly Suzlon Structures Limited)	Audit Committee – Member Nomination & Remuneration Committee – Member CSR Committee – Chairman
	4) Suzlon Generators Limited	Audit Committee – Chairman Nomination & Remuneration Committee – Member
	5) SE Forge Limited	Audit Committee – Member Nomination & Remuneration Committee – Member
	6) Synew Steel Private Limited	Nil
	7) Tanti Holdings Private Limited	Nil
	8) Sugati Holdings Private Limited	CSR Committee – Member

Mr. Rajiv Ranjan Jha (DIN: 03523954)

Brief resume - Mr. Rajiv Ranjan Jha, aged 51 years has been working with Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC) since March 1997. He holds a Bachelor Degree in Science (Mechanical Engg.) from NIT Jamshedpur of Ranchi University and a Diploma in Management from IGNOU. Mr. Jha has overall 29 years of experience and is presently holding the position as General Manager (Projects), PFC and is handling the PFC's loan portfolio in Western Region including State Sector Coordination Work in the States of Gujarat, Goa and Madhya Pradesh. He has earlier handled the entire loan portfolio in Consortium Lending with PFC as lead FI. He has also handled the entire Renewable Energy loan portfolio of PFC. He has also worked on Project Appraisal (especially for Independent Private Power Projects) & Ultra Mega Power Projects in PFC. Before joining PFC, he has worked with Visakhapatnam Steel Plant from November 1988 to February 1997 and dealt with Operation and Maintenance of their coal based Captive Power Plant and also in Material Planning.

The details of Mr. Rajiv Ranjan Jha are given below:

S. N.	Particulars	Details of Director
1.	Name of Director	Mr. Rajiv Ranjan Jha (DIN: 03523954)
2.	Age	51 years
3.	Qualifications	Bachelor Degree in Science (Mechanical Engg.) from NIT Jamshedpur of Ranchi University and a Diploma in Management from IGNOU
4.	Experience	29 years' experience in the areas of finance and power sector
5.	Details of remuneration to be paid, if any	No remuneration is proposed to be paid except sitting fees for attending the meetings of the Board and / or committees, if any within the limits prescribed by the Companies Act, 2013. The details of sitting fees paid during the year have been provided in the Corporate Governance Report.
6.	Date of first appointment to the Board	April 28, 2011
7.	Shareholding in the Company	Nil
8.	Relationship with other Directors / KMPs	None
9.	No. of meetings attended during the year	The details have been provided in the Corporate Governance Report.
10.	In case of Independent Directors, justification for choosing the appointee	Not Applicable
11.	Directorships, Memberships / Chairmanship of Committees	
	Name of Domestic Companies in which Director	Name of committees in which Member / Chairman
	1) Suzlon Energy Limited	Nil
	2) R.K.M. Powergen Private Limited	Nil

Mr. Sunit Sarkar (DIN: 02806212)

Brief resume – Mr. Sunit Sarkar, a B.Tech. (Hons.) in Mechanical Engineering from IIT, Kharagpur, ICWA, CAIIB and PGDBM, and who is currently the Chief General Manager, Credit Monitoring Group, IDBI Bank, joined IDBI Bank as Direct Recruit Grade 'B' Officer in 1993 and has experience in project finance, recovery, corporate finance, project appraisal, syndication, etc. at different positions. Prior to joining IDBI Bank, he has work experience in Multinational companies in the field of gas, welding, etc.

The details of Mr. Sunit Sarkar are given below:

S. N.	Particulars	Details of Director
1.	Name of Director	Mr. Sunit Sarkar (DIN: 02806212)
2.	Age	51 years
3.	Qualifications	B.Tech. (Hons.) in Mechanical Engineering from IIT, Kharagpur, ICWA, CAIIB and PGDBM
4.	Experience	28 years' experience in the areas of project finance, recovery, corporate finance, project appraisal, syndication, etc. at different positions
5.	Details of remuneration to be paid, if any	No remuneration is proposed to be paid except sitting fees for attending the meetings of the Board and / or committees, if any within the limits prescribed by the Companies Act, 2013. The details of sitting fees paid during the year have been provided in the Corporate Governance Report.
6.	Date of first appointment to the Board	November 11, 2016 (additional director)
7.	Shareholding in the Company	Nil
8.	Relationship with other Directors / KMPs	None
9.	No. of meetings attended during the year	The details have been provided in the Corporate Governance Report
10.	In case of Independent Directors, justification for choosing the appointee	Not Applicable
11.	Directorships, Memberships / Chairmanship of Committees	
	Name of Domestic Companies in which Director	Name of committees in which Member / Chairman
	Suzlon Energy Limited	Nil

Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti (DIN: 00002283)

Brief resume – Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti is the Founder, Chairman and Managing Director of Suzlon Group, an Indian MNC and global leader in renewable energy. A visionary and a world renowned expert on renewable energy, he is passionate about championing the cause of affordable and sustainable energy to tackle the paradigm of economic growth and climate change. He is credited with the establishment of the renewable market in India and has been conferred with numerous awards including 'Champion of the Earth' by the UN and 'Hero of the Environment' by TIME magazine. Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti holds a Bachelor degree in Commerce and a Diploma in Mechanical Engineering.

The details of Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti are given below:

S. N.	Particulars	Details of Director
1.	Name of Director	Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti (DIN: 00002283)
2.	Age	59 years
3.	Qualifications	Bachelor degree in Commerce & Diploma in Mechanical Engineering
4.	Experience	More than 25 years experience in the field of renewable energy sector
5.	Details of remuneration to be paid, if any	The details of remuneration drawn have been provided in the Corporate Governance Report
6.	Date of first appointment to the Board	April 10, 1995
7.	Shareholding in the Company	39,05,000 equity shares aggregating to 0.07% of the paid-up capital of the Company as on date of this Notice. He also holds shares in the capacity as karta of HUF and jointly with others.
8.	Relationship with other Directors / KMPs	Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti is brother of Mr. Vinod R.Tanti, the Wholetime Director & Chief Operating Officer and Mr. Girish R.Tanti, the non-executive director
9.	No. of meetings attended during the year	The details have been provided in the Corporate Governance Report
10.	In case of Independent Directors, justification for choosing the appointee	Not Applicable
11.	Directorships, Memberships / Chairmanship of Committees	
	Name of Domestic Companies in which Director	Name of committees in which Member / Chairman
	1) Suzlon Energy Limited	Stakeholders Relationship Committee – Member CSR Committee - Chairman Securities Issue Committee – Chairman ESOP Committee – Chairman Risk Management Committee – Chairman
	2) Sugati Holdings Private Limited	CSR Committee – Member

Notes:

SUZLON ENERGY LIMITED

[CIN: L40100GJ1995PLC025447]
Regd. Office: "Suzlon", 5, Shrimali Society, Near Shri Krishna Complex, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009;
Tel.: +91.79.6604 5000; Fax: +91.79.2656 5540; website: www.suzlon.com; email id: investors@suzlon.com

PROXY FORM
(Form MGT.11)

[Pursuant to section 105(6) of Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 19(3) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

Name of the member(s) : ____________________

Registered Address : ____________________

____

Email ID : ____________________

Folio No. / Client ID : ____________________

DP ID : ____________________

I / We, being the member(s) of ____________________ shares of the above named Company hereby appoint:

1. Name : ____________________ E-mail Id : ____________________

   Address : ____________________

   ____________________ Signature : ____________________

   or failing him

2. Name : ____________________ E-mail Id : ____________________

   Address : ____________________

   ____________________ Signature : ____________________

   or failing him

3. Name : ____________________ E-mail Id : ____________________

   Address : ____________________

   ____________________ Signature : ____________________

as my / our proxy to attend and vote (on a poll) for me / us and on my / our behalf at the Twenty Second Annual General Meeting of the Company, to be held on Friday, September 22, 2017 at 11.00 a.m. at J.B.Auditorium, AMA Complex, ATIRA, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Marg, Ahmedabad-380015 and at any adjournment thereof in respect of such resolutions as are indicated below:

Resolution No.	Particulars	Ordinary / Special Resolution
1.	To adopt Financial Statements, etc. for the financial year 2016-17	Ordinary Resolution
2.	To re-appoint Mr. Vinod R.Tanti as Director	Ordinary Resolution
3.	To re-appoint Mr. Rajiv Ranjan Jha as Director	Ordinary Resolution
4.	To appoint M/s. Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants as the Statutory Auditors of the Company	Ordinary Resolution
5.	To regularise Mr. Sunit Sarkar, a nominee of IDBI Bank Limited as Director	Ordinary Resolution
6.	To approve remuneration of the Cost Auditors	Ordinary Resolution
7.	To reappoint Mr. Tulsi R.Tanti as the Managing Director of the Company and pay remuneration	Special Resolution
8.	To issue Securities to the extent of Rs.2,000 Crores	Special Resolution
9.	To offer, issue and allot redeemable non-convertible debentures / non-equity linked instruments in one or more tranches to an extent of Rs.900 Crores on private placement basis	Special Resolution

Signed this ____________________ day of ___________ 2017

Affix Revenue Stamp

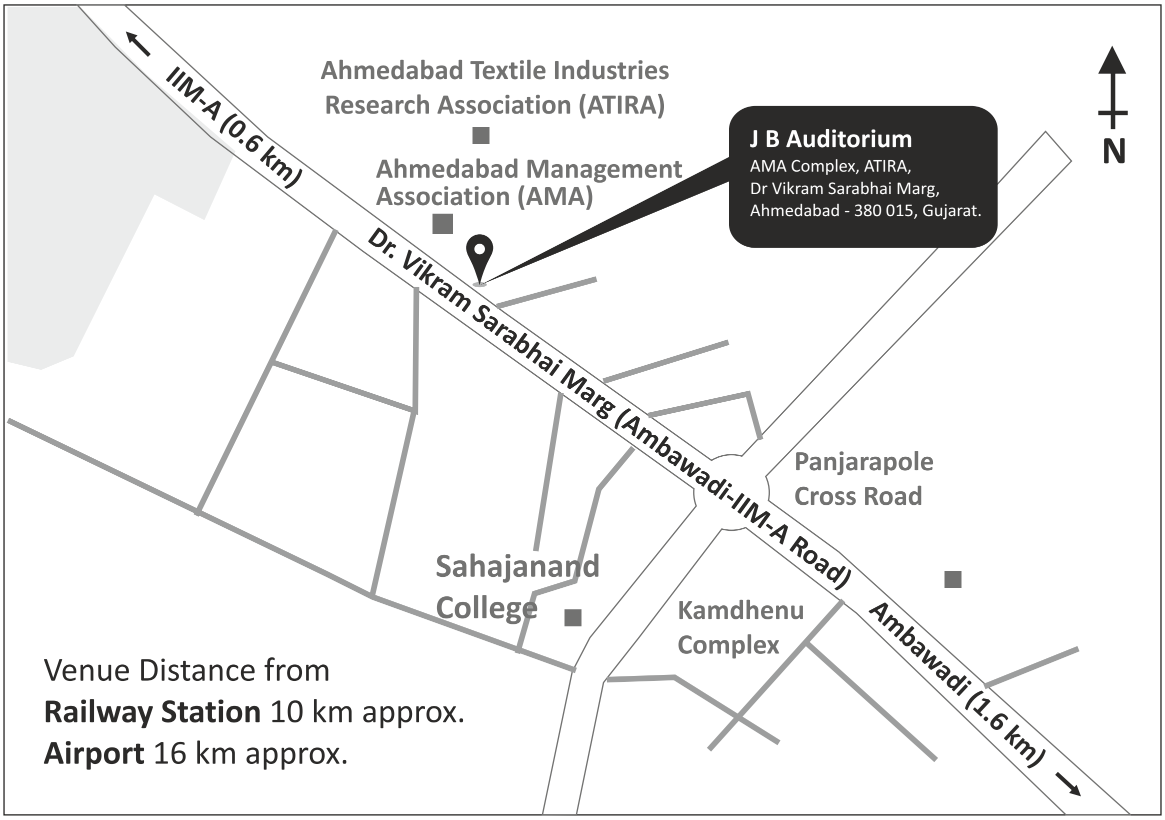
Signature of shareholder: ____________________________

Signature of proxy holder(s): ___________________________

Note: This form of proxy in order to be effective should be duly completed and deposited at the Company's Registered Office, not less than 48 (Forty Eight) hours before the commencement of the Twenty Second Annual General Meeting of the Company.

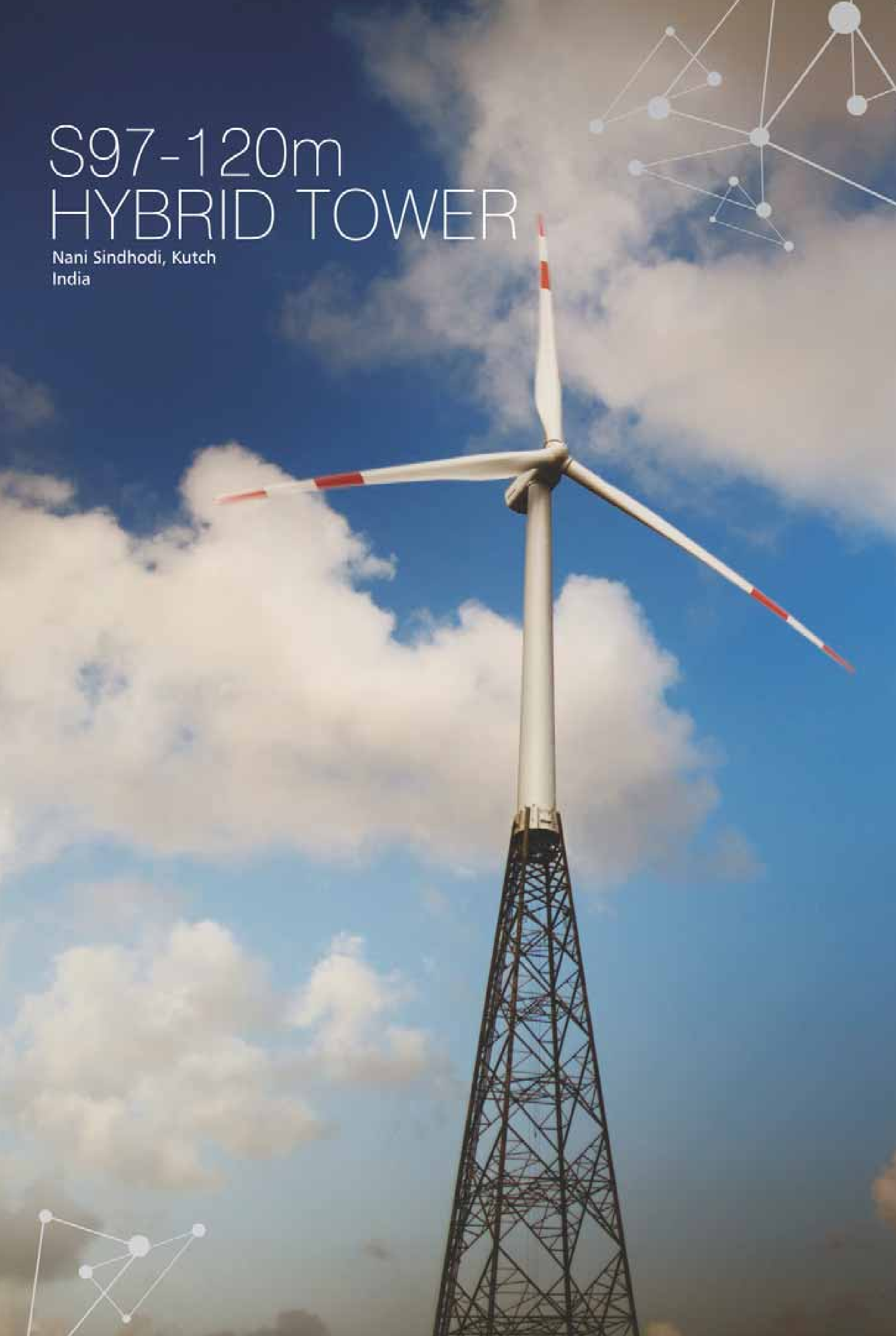
MAP OF VENUE OF THE TWENTY SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SUZLON ENERGY LIMITED [CIN:L40100GJ1995PLC025447]

J.B.Auditorium, AMA Complex, ATIRA, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Marg, Ahmedabad-380015



S97-120m HYBRID TOWER

Nani Sindhodi, Kutch
India



SUZLON
POWERING A GREENER TOMORROW

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Ahmedabad - 380 009, India. Tel: +91.79.6604 5000
2640 7141 Fax: +91.79.2656 5540 / 2644 2844

GROUP HEADQUARTERS: One Earth, Hadapsar,
Pune - 411 028, India. Tel: +91.20.6702 2000
6135 6135 Fax: +91.20.6702 2100 / 6702 2200

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