T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
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Lower Parel, Mumbai – 400 013
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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Stockholder of Sure Power LLC

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sure Power LLC (referred to as "the Company") which comprises of Balance sheet as at March 31, 2018 and 2017 and the related statements of profit and loss, and Statement of Change in Equity for the years then ended, and related notes to financial statement.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statement

Management is the responsible for preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India including the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules prescribed therein, this includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standard generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit Opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, these financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2018 and the results of their operations for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India.

The financial statement of company for the year ended 31st March 2017 were unaudited. The same were incorporated based on Management certification. We are unable to express an opinion on misstatement in opening balances, if any.

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Restriction of Use

This report is issued to internal consumption of the Management including consolidation purpose and for the use of existing Lenders of the company and should not be used for any other purpose. We do not accept of assume any liability or duty of care for any other purpose or any third parties to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

For T R Chadha & Co LLP

T R Chadha & Co LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Chartered Accountants

Date: 14/5

Sure Power, LLC
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2018
All amounts in US Dollars, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	6	3,930,849	3,370,000
Other Non current assets	7	238,572	661,355
		4,169,421	**4,031,355**
Current assets			
Inventories	8	43,750,000	-
Financial assets			
Cash and bank balances	9	636,197	1,741
Other current assets	10	787,993	44,151,509
		45,174,190	**44,153,250**
Total assets		**49,343,611**	**48,184,604**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Other Equity:	11		
Share Premium		12,572,000	11,322,000
Retained earnings		(9,943,260)	(4,661,141)
		2,628,740	**6,660,859**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	12	29,180,000	36,306,250
Other financial liabilities	13	7,693,884	3,905,786
		36,873,884	**40,212,036**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	12	1,447,612	1,000,000
Other financial liabilities	13	7,295,000	-
Other liabilities	14	1,098,375	311,710
		9,840,987	**1,311,710**
Total equity and liabilities		**49,343,611**	**48,184,604**

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg.No.006711N/N500028

Pramod Tilwani
Partner
Membership No.76650
Mumbai
Dated 14/5/2018

T R Chadha & Co LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For Sure Power LLC

Tim Rosenzweig
CEO

Place: Chicago, IL USA
Date: 5/14/18

Sure Power, LLC

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2018

All amounts in US Dollars, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Income			
Other operating income	15	-	334,302
Other income	19	1,704	-
		1,704	**334,302**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	16	1,502,880	3,126,412
Finance costs	18	2,465,041	649,797
Other expenses	17	1,315,901	1,056,562
		5,283,822	**4,832,771**
Profit/ (loss) before tax		**(5,282,119)**	**(4,498,469)**
Tax expense			
Profit/ (loss) after tax		**(5,282,119)**	**(4,498,469)**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		**(5,282,119)**	**(4,498,469)**

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg.No.006711N/N500028

Pramod Tilwani
Partner
Membership No.76650
Mumbai
Dated : 14/5

T R Chadha & Co LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For Sure Power LLC

Tim Rosenzweig
CEO

Place: Chicago, IL USA
Date: 5-14-18

Sure Power, LLC
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2018

a. **Equity**

	US Dollars
Membership interest by Valum	
At March 31, 2016	250,846
Valum transfer of interests to Tarilo	8,750,000
Share Based payment Pivot Power	2,572,000
At March 31, 2017	11,322,000
Equity contribution during the year	1,250,000
At March 31, 2018	12,572,000

b. **Other equity, attributable to the equity holders of the parent**

Particulars	**Retained earnings**	**Total equity**
As at April 1, 2017	(4,661,141)	(4,661,141)
Profit/ (loss) for the year	(5,282,119)	(5,282,119)
Other comprehensive income		-
Total comprehensive income	(9,943,260)	(9,943,260)
Other movements		-
As at March 31, 2018	**(9,943,260)**	**(9,943,260)**
As at April 1, 2016	(413,518)	(413,518)
Profit/ (loss) for the year	(4,498,469)	(4,498,469)
Other comprehensive income		-
Total comprehensive income	(4,911,987)	(4,911,987)
Other movements	250,846	250,846
As at March 31, 2017	**(4,661,141)**	**(4,661,141)**

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg.No.006711N/N500028

14/5/18

T R Chadha & Co LLP
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Pramod Tilwani
Partner
Membership No.76650
Mumbai
Dated :

For Sure Power LLC

Tim Rosenzweig
CEO

Place: Chicago, IL USA
Date: 5-14-18

1. Company information

Surepower LLC ('the Company' or 'Surepower') was incorporated on May 11, 2010 to engage in the development of utility-scale windfarms. Until December 2016, Surepower was a wholly-owned subsidiary of either Valum Holding B.V. or Tarilo Holding B.V. ("Tarilo"), both wholly-owned entities within the Suzlon Group.

In December 2016, the Company admitted a new member, Pivot Power Partners, LLC ("Pivot"). Subsequent to this transaction, the Company's membership interests were held by Tarilo (79.9%) and Pivot (20.1%).

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 together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("the Rules").

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

The financial statements are presented in USD and all values are rounded off to the nearest full number except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 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.

b. Foreign currencies

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The Company's financial statements are presented in USD, 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).

c. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The company recognises revenue, when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, when it is probable that future economic benefit will flow to the company and when the no significant uncertainty as to it collectability exists.

d. Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest and amortisation of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.

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.

e. Inventories

Inventories comprise of components, stores and spares and are valued at lower of cost and estimated net realisable value. Inventories include some materials that are repaired as well as repairable as at the balance sheet date. Cost of inventory is determined on a weighted average basis.

f. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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.

g. Retirement and other employee benefits

- The company recognized its liability towards social security contributions in Profit & Loss account.
- The company contributes to 401(k) program and recognized its contribution towards the fund in Profit & Loss account.
- Short-term compensated absences are provided based on estimates. The entire leave is presented as a current liability in the balance sheet, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

h. 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.

i. 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:

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

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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 estimated irrecoverable amounts. 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. Company is assessing ECL allowance on receivable from group companies on net off payables.

4. Fair value measurements

The company measures financial instruments at fair value in accordance with accounting policies at each reporting 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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized 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 recognized in the balance sheet on a recurring basis, the company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

5. Financial instrument

Financial Instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(a) Financial Assets:

Initial recognition and measurement:

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The company measures its financial assets at fair value. In this context, quoted investments are fair valued adopting the techniques defined in Level 1 of fair value hierarchy of Ind-AS 113 "Fair Value Measurement" and unquoted investments, where the observable input is not readily available, are fair valued adopting the techniques defined in Level 3 of fair value hierarchy of Ind-AS 113 and securing the valuation report from the certified valuer. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Subsequent measurement:

For subsequent measurement, the Company classifies a financial asset in accordance with the below criteria:

i. The Company's business model for managing the financial asset and

ii. The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

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

i. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

ii. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

iii. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

i. Financial assets measured at amortized cost:

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

(a) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and

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

This category applies to cash and bank balances, trade receivables, loans and other financial assets of the Company. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Under the effective interest method, the future cash receipts are exactly discounted to the initial recognition value using the effective interest rate. The cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of the difference between the initial recognition amount and the maturity amount is added to the initial recognition value (net of principal repayments, if any) of the financial asset over the relevant period of the financial asset to arrive at the amortized cost at each reporting date. The corresponding effect of the amortization under effective interest method is recognized as interest income over the relevant period of the financial asset. The same is included under other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii. Financial assets measured at FVTOCI:

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

(a) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

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

This category applies to Investments in Equity and Convertible Warrants. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). These equity instruments are neither held for trading nor are contingent consideration recognized under a business combination. Pursuant to such irrevocable election, subsequent changes in the fair value of such equity instruments are recognized in OCI. However, the Company recognizes dividend income from such instruments in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

On De-recognition of such financial assets, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is not reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer such cumulative gain or loss into retained earnings within equity.

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iii. Financial assets measured at FVTPL:

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

De-recognition

Financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (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 recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the company's continuing involvement. In that case, the company also recognizes 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.

On De-recognition of a financial asset, (except as mentioned in (ii) above for financial assets measured at FVTOCI), the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model to the following:
• Financial assets measured at amortized cost
• Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
• Financial assets measure at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:
• The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
• Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

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-months 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 company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-months ECL.

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. Receivable from group companies assessing net off payable.

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(b) Financial Liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement

The Company recognizes a financial liability in its Balance Sheet when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at Fair value.

Subsequent measurement

All non-current financial liabilities of the Company are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Under the effective interest method, the future cash payments are exactly discounted to the initial recognition value using the effective interest rate. The cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of the difference between the initial recognition amount and the maturity amount is added to the initial recognition value (net of principal repayments, if any) of the financial liability over the relevant period of the financial liability to arrive at the amortized cost at each reporting date. The corresponding effect of the amortization under effective interest method is recognized as interest expense over the relevant period of the financial liability. The same is included under finance cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Sure Power, LLC
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

6 Other financial assets

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Money Margin Deposit	1,189,745	1,120,000
Projects Under Development	2,741,104	2,250,000
Total	**3,930,849**	**3,370,000**

7 Other Non current assets

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Prepaid expenses	238,572	661,355
Total	**238,572**	**661,355**

8 Inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Finished goods, semi-finished goods and work- in- progress	43,750,000	-
Total	**43,750,000**	-

9 Cash and cash balances

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Balances with banks in currrent accounts	636,197	1,741
Total	**636,197**	**1,741**

10 Other current assets

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Prepaid expenses	401,509	401,509
Advances for Goods	386,484	43,750,000
Total	**787,993**	**44,151,509**

11 Other equity

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Share Premium		
Opening balance	11,322,000	250,846
Add: Fresh Issue of share capital	1,250,000	11,322,000
Less: Utilisations during the year	-	(250,846)
Closing Balance	**12,572,000**	**11,322,000**
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(4,661,141)	(413,518)
Write off Valum Equity	-	250,846
Add: Profit/(loss) for the year	(5,282,119)	(4,498,469)
Closing balance	**(9,943,260)**	**(4,661,141)**
Total	2,628,740	6,660,859

12 Borrowings

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Non-current		
Loan from Apex	-	1,306,250
Term loan from banks/ financial institutions	29,180,000	35,000,000
Total	**29,180,000**	**36,306,250**
Current		
Loan from Apex	1,447,612	1,000,000
Total	**1,447,612**	**1,000,000**

The Company has obtained a long term loan from Exim Bank of India - London Branch. Loan carries interest at USD LIBOR (6 months) + 500 bps p.a payable quarterly. The loan carries a moratorium period of 2 years. The first installement is due on Dec. 28, 2018. The loan is payable in 10 quarterly installments ending on 28 March, 2021.

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13 Other financial liabilities

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Non-current		
Loans from related parties	7,693,884	3,905,786
Total	**7,693,884**	**3,905,786**
Current		
Current maturity of long-term borrowings	7,295,000	-
Total	**7,295,000**	**-**

14 Other current liabilities

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Employee payables	222,357	216,910
Others	876,018	94,800
Total	**1,098,375**	**311,710**

15 Other operating income

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Other miscellaneous income	-	334,302
Total	**-**	**334,302**

16 Employee benefits expense

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Salaries, wages, allowances and bonus	1,357,119	494,038
Social security cost	145,762	60,374
Pivot Power Share based compensation	-	2,572,000
Total	**1,502,880**	**3,126,412**

17 Other expenses

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Rent	103,515	0.00
Insurance	22,445	-
Advertisement and sales promotion	9,525	22,454
Travelling and conveyance	82,738	65,796
Vehicle hire charges	5,245	-
Communication expenses	5,918	-
Auditors' remuneration and expenses	-	9,000
Consultancy charges	635,255	685,594
Other selling and administrative expenses	36,348	6,798
Amortization	414,912	266,919
Total	**1,315,901**	**1,056,562**

18 Finance costs

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Interest		
Fixed loans	2,357,870	627,372
Others	102,406	20,510
Bank charges	4,764	1,915
Total	**2,465,041**	**649,797**

19 Finance income

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Interest	1,704	-
Total	**1,704**	**-**

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SUREPOWER LLC
Related Party Disclosures
March 31, 2018

A. Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

a. Ultimate parent company
1. Suzlon Energy Limited

b. Holding company
Tarilo Holdings BV

c. Fellow Subsidiary company
1. Suzlon Wind Energy Corporation, USA

d. Key Management Personnel of Surepower LLC
1. Timothy Rosenzweig, CEO and Director
2. Andy Cukurs - Director
3. Scott Rowland - Director
4. Paulo Soares - Director
5. Kirti Vagadia - Director
6. Andy Evans - VP Business Development
7. Steve Thome - VP Business Development

All in USD

B Transactions between the Group and related parties during the period and the status of outstanding balances as at March 31, 2018

Particulars	Ultimate parent company	Holding company	Subsidiary companies	KMP
Loan given		(1,629,000)	(2,056,692)	
Security deposit given				
Sale of goods and services				
Interest income				
Miscellaneous income				
Purchase of goods and services	35,575,600			
Interest expense		10,490	91,917	
Lease rent income				
Other expenses				
Managerial Remuneration				906,345.70

C Outstanding balances

Particulars	Ultimate parent company	Holding company	Subsidiary companies	KMP
Trade receivables				
Other receivables				
Loans given outstanding				
Loans taken outstanding		1,827,300	5,743,668	
Interest receivable				
Interest payable		11,512	111,405	
Advances given	386,484			
Trade payables				
Managerial Remuneration				13,255.70

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Sure Power, LLC
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

21 Contingent Liability - NIL

22 Capital Commitment - NIL

23 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the Company. The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Managing Director and CEO of the Company. The Company operates only in one Business Segment i.e. development of utility-scale windfarms and the activities incidental thereto within United States of America, hence does not have any reportable Segments as per Indian Accounting Standard 108 "Operating Segments". The Company while presenting the consolidated financial statements has disclosed the segment information to the extent applicable as required under Indian Accounting Standard 108 "Operating Segments".

24 Fair value Measurement
Financial Instruments by category

Particulars	3/31/2018			3/31/2017		
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets						
Other financials assets	-		3,930,849	-		3,370,000
Cash and Cash equivalents	-	-	636,197	-	-	1,741
Total financial assets	-	-	4,567,045	-	-	3,371,741
Financial liabilities						
Other financials assets	-	-	14,988,884	-	-	3,905,786
Borrowings	-	-	30,627,612	-	-	37,306,250
Total financial liabilities	-	-	45,616,496	-	-	41,212,036

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalent including other current bank balances and other liabilities including borrowings, etc. are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to current and short term nature of such balances. For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

25 Capital management

The Company manages its capital so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to our shareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgment of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. We consider the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manage the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

26 Balances grouped under Non-Current and Current Liabilities and Non-Current and Current Assets in certain cases are subject to confirmation and reconciliation from respective parties. Impact of the same, if any, shall be accounted as

27 The previous year's figures have been reworked, regrouped, rearranged and reclassified wherever necessary.

28 Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide support to 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 is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

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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 two types of risk: interest rate risk and foreign currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings.

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.

ii) Foreign currency risk and sensitivity

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The company does not have any exposure in foreign currency as on date.

b. 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.

For T R Chadha & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg.No.006711N/N500028

T R Chadha & Co LLP * MUMBAI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

14/5/18

Pramod Tiwari
Partner
Membership No.76650
Mumbai
Dated :

For Sure Power LLC

Tim Rosenzweig
CEO

Place: Chicago, IL USA
Date: 5-14-18