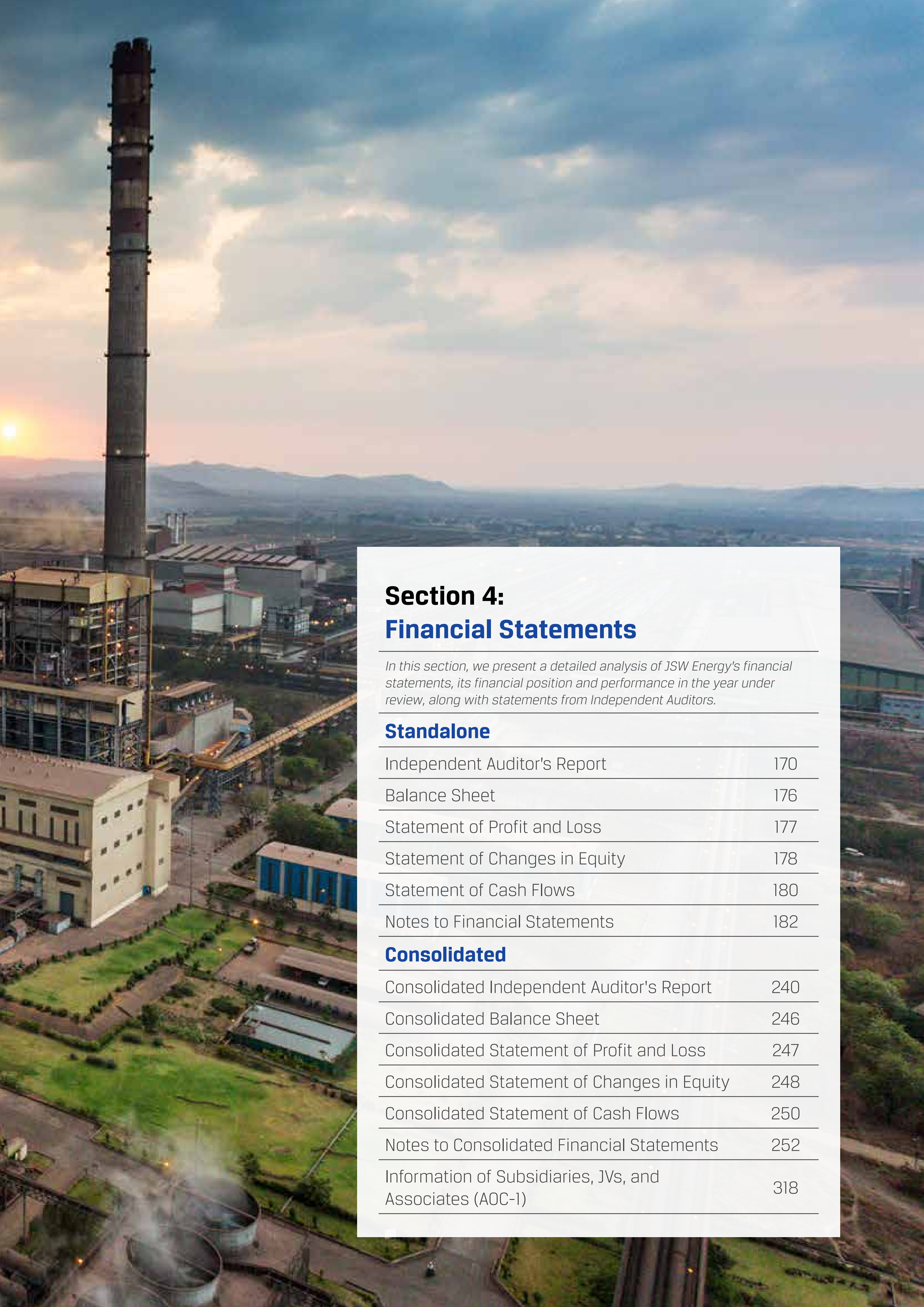

PERSEVERANCE.
RESILIENCE.
ENDURANCE.



Section 4:
Financial Statements

In this section, we present a detailed analysis of JSW Energy's financial statements, its financial position and performance in the year under review, along with statements from Independent Auditors.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of JSW Energy Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of JSW Energy Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2020, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report.

Description of key audit matter

Disputed trade receivables:

The Company has certain disputes with customers regarding determination of tariff under power supply arrangements, which involve significant judgement to determine the possible outcome.

[Refer note 3(B)ii to the standalone financial statements for the critical accounting judgement involved, note 12(d) to trade receivables and note 28(A)(1)(b) to the standalone financial statements for contingent liability disclosures]

Principle audit procedures:

- Evaluating the design and implementation, and testing the operating effectiveness of the relevant controls over recognition of revenue as per the terms of power supply arrangements and ongoing assessment of possible outcome in case of disputes.
- Evaluating the Management's assessment about possible outcome of disputes with customers with regard to determination of tariff by inquiry of the management including in-house legal counsel, reviewing minutes of the meetings of those charged with governance and reading legal advices/opinions obtained by the Company from the external experts, and independent confirmations from the external legal counsels on a test check basis.
- Assessing adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures in the standalone financial statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Report, Management Discussion and Analysis, Corporate Governance Report, Business Responsibility Report, and other reports in the Annual Report but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's reports thereon.
- Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the standalone financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

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

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

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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, as amended 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 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;

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Samir R. Shah
Partner
(Membership No.101708)
(UDIN: 20101708AAAABT9329)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 20 May, 2020

ANNEXURE "A"
To The Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of JSW Energy Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ("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 company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, 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 31 March 2020, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Samir R. Shah
Partner
(Membership No.101708)
(UDIN: 20101708AAAABT9329)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 20 May, 2020

ANNEXURE "B"

To The Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

(b) The Company has a program of verification of fixed assets to cover all the items in a phased manner over a period of three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain fixed assets were physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us and based on the examination of the registered sale deed/ transfer deed/ conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land and acquired buildings which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date. In respect of immovable properties of land that have been taken on lease and disclosed as right of use assets in the financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company, where the Company is lessee in the agreement. There are no buildings that have been taken on lease and disclosed as Property, plant and equipment in the standalone financial statements.

(ii) As explained to us, the inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals, except for inventories lying with third parties where confirmations have been received by the management, and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has granted unsecured loans, to companies covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of which :

(a) The terms and conditions of the grant of such loans are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(b) The schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and receipts of interest has been regular as per stipulations. There were no principal amount due for repayment during the year.

(c) There is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date.

(iv) The Company has been legally advised that provisions of Section 185 of the Act are not applicable to grant of loan of ₹ 9 crore during the year (cumulative outstanding balance as at 31 March 2020 is ₹ 84 crore) to a company in which a director is interested. Having regard to the aforesaid, in our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities during the year as applicable.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit and hence reporting under paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

(a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods & Services Tax, Customs Duty, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Goods & Services Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31 March 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) Details of dues of Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax and Customs Duty which have not been deposited as on 31 March 2020 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of statute	Nature of dues	Forum where dispute is pending	Period(s) to which the amount relates	Amount unpaid* (₹ in crore)	Amount paid under protest (₹ in crore)
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	A.Y. 2013-14	50.97	-
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	High Court	F.Y. 1995-96 to F.Y. 1997-98	4.62	-

Name of statute	Nature of dues	Forum where dispute is pending	Period(s) to which the amount relates	Amount unpaid* (₹in crore)	Amount paid under protest (₹in crore)
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	Appellate Tribunal	F.Y. 2011-12 to F.Y. 2013-14, F.Y. 2016-17, and F.Y. 2017-18	18.51	0.58
The Custom Act, 1962	Customs Duty	Supreme Court	F.Y. 2011-12 and F.Y. 2012-13	213.35	27.30
Sales tax and VAT laws	VAT	Joint Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (Appeals)	F.Y. 2013-14	0.71	0.32
Goods & Service Act, 2017	GST	High Court	F.Y. 2019-20	**2.26	16.53
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	A.Y. 2015-16	216.58	-

* excludes interest and penalty.

** paid on 5 May 2020.

There are no dues of Excise Duty as on 31 March 2020 on account of disputes.

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and having regard to the moratorium for repayment of loans and interest thereon opted by the Company as per package announced by Reserve Bank of India due to COVID 19 pandemic, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to financial institutions and banks, and dues to debenture holders. The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from the Government.

(ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised by way of the term loans have been applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which they were raised, other than temporary deployment pending application of proceeds. The Company has neither raised any moneys by way of initial public offer/ further public offer (including debt instruments) nor were such proceeds pending to be applied, during the current year.

(x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid/ provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Samir R. Shah
Partner
(Membership No.101708)
(UDIN: 20101708AAAABT9329)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 20 May, 2020

BALANCE SHEET

as at 31st March, 2020

₹ crore

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
A. ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4A	4,507.17	4,852.07
(b) Capital work-in-progress	4B	108.85	376.78
(c) Other intangible assets	5	0.76	0.60
(d) Investments in subsidiaries and an associate	6	4,024.11	4,063.14
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6A	1,058.59	2,449.26
(ii) Loans	7	205.13	881.12
(iii) Other financial assets	8	1,002.50	942.66
(f) Income tax assets (net)	9A	61.19	7.97
(g) Other non-current assets	10	96.75	433.04
Total non - current assets		**11,065.05**	**14,006.64**
2 Current assets			
(a) Inventories	11	540.77	348.46
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6A	334.10	190.19
(ii) Trade receivables	12	797.12	554.70
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	13A	140.47	69.58
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	13B	17.13	42.92
(v) Loans	7	250.83	182.51
(vi) Other financial assets	8	337.22	78.92
(c) Other current assets	10	72.75	36.29
Total current assets		**2,490.39**	**1,503.57**
Total assets		**13,555.44**	**15,510.21**
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	14A	1,641.90	1,640.87
(b) Other equity	14B	7,758.30	8,526.61
Total equity		**9,400.20**	**10,167.48**
Liabilities			
1 Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	1,333.08	2,054.04
(ii) Other financial liabilities	16	0.30	0.26
(b) Provisions	18	19.90	15.80
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	9B	325.90	408.74
(d) Other non-current liabilities	17	6.21	6.37
Total non - current liabilities		**1,685.39**	**2,485.21**
2 Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables			
a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	19	1.17	0.69
b) Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	19	1,264.74	1,558.22
(ii) Other financial liabilities	16	1,035.29	1,111.55
(b) Other current liabilities	17	127.74	143.63
(c) Provisions	18	4.21	4.40
(d) Income tax liabilities (net)	9C	36.70	39.03
Total current liabilities		**2,469.85**	**2,857.52**
Total liabilities		**4,155.24**	**5,342.73**
Total equity and liabilities		**13,555.44**	**15,510.21**

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Samir R. Shah
Partner

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Prashant Jain
Jt. Managing Director & CEO
[DIN: 01281621]

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman and Managing Director
[DIN: 00017762]

Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Jyoti Kumar Agarwal
Director Finance
[DIN: 01911652]

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ crore except share data and as stated otherwise

	Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
1	Revenue from operations	20	4,313.99	5,118.33
2	Other income	21	197.90	362.78
3	**Total income (1+2)**		**4,511.89**	**5,481.11**
4	**Expenses**			
	(a) Fuel cost		3,074.40	3,959.67
	(b) Purchase of power		-	14.07
	(c) Employee benefits expense	22	118.71	130.84
	(d) Finance costs	23	321.95	411.79
	(e) Depreciation and amortisation expense	24	369.27	365.02
	(f) Other expenses	25	226.71	209.44
	Total expenses		**4,111.04**	**5,090.83**
5	**Profit before exceptional items and tax (3-4)**		**400.85**	**390.28**
6	Exceptional items (net)	26	(23.02)	-
7	**Profit before tax (5-6)**		**423.87**	**390.28**
8	**Tax expense**	27		
	- Current tax		5.50	70.37
	- Deferred tax		(79.44)	68.46
9	**Profit for the year (7-8)**		**497.81**	**251.45**
10	**Other comprehensive income**			
A	i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	a) Re-measurements of the net defined benefit plans		(1.09)	(0.58)
	b) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		(1,068.62)	34.30
	ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.19	0.13
	Total (A)		**(1,069.52)**	**33.85**
B	i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	a) Foreign currency monetary items translation difference account (FCMITDA)		-	(4.96)
	b) Effective portion of cash flow hedge		(9.73)	2.58
	ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		3.40	-
	Total (B)		**(6.33)**	**(2.38)**
	Other comprehensive (loss) / income for the year (A+B)		**(1,075.85)**	**31.47**
11	**Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year (9+10)**		**(578.04)**	**282.92**
12	**Earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each**	34		
	- Basic ₹		3.03	1.53
	- Diluted ₹		3.03	1.53

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Samir R. Shah
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Prashant Jain
Jt. Managing Director & CEO
[DIN: 01281621]

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman and Managing Director
[DIN: 00017762]

Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Jyoti Kumar Agarwal
Director Finance
[DIN: 01911652]

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 31st March, 2020

A. Equity share capital

₹ crore

Balance as at 01st April, 2018	**1,640.05**
Changes in equity share capital during the year (net of treasury shares)	0.82
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**1,640.87**
Issue of shares during the year (net of treasury shares)	1.03
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**1,641.90**

B. Other equity

₹ crore

Particulars	Reserves and surplus						Items of other comprehensive income (OCI)			Total
	Capital reserve	Securities premium	Debenture redemption reserve	Equity-settled employee benefits reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	Equity instrument through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of cash flow hedge	Foreign currency monetary items translation difference account	
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	**516.12**	**2,380.80**	**155.83**	**12.96**	**213.95**	**3,572.16**	**1,383.22**	**(2.58)**	**4.96**	**8,237.42**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	251.45	-	-	-	251.45
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(0.45)	34.30	2.58	(4.96)	31.47
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**251.00**	**34.30**	**2.58**	**(4.96)**	**282.92**
Issue of equity shares under employee share option plan	-	4.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.16
Share based payments	-	-	-	2.94	-	-	-	-	-	2.94
Consolidation of ESOP Trust	-	-	-	-	-	(0.83)	-	-	-	(0.83)
Transfers to / from retained earnings	-	-	10.84	-	-	(10.84)	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**516.12**	**2,384.96**	**166.67**	**15.90**	**213.95**	**3,811.49**	**1,417.52**	**-**	**-**	**8,526.61**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ crore

Particulars	Reserves and surplus						Items of other comprehensive income (OCI)			Total
	Capital reserve	Securities premium	Debenture redemption reserve	Equity-settled employee benefits reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	Equity instrument through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of cash flow hedge	Foreign currency monetary items translation difference account	
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**516.12**	**2,384.96**	**166.67**	**15.90**	**213.95**	**3,811.49**	**1,417.52**	**-**	**-**	**8,526.61**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	497.81	-	-	-	497.81
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(0.90)	(1,068.62)	(6.33)	-	(1,075.85)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**496.91**	**(1,068.62)**	**(6.33)**	**-**	**(578.04)**
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(164.12)	-	-	-	(164.12)
Tax on dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(33.74)	-	-	-	(33.74)
Issue of equity shares under employee share option plan	-	5.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.63
Share based payments	-	-	-	3.24	-	-	-	-	-	3.24
Consolidation of ESOP Trust	-	-	-	-	-	(1.28)	-	-	-	(1.28)
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**516.12**	**2,390.59**	**166.67**	**19.14**	**213.95**	**4,109.26**	**348.90**	**(6.33)**	**-**	**7,758.30**

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Samir R. Shah
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Prashant Jain
Jt. Managing Director & CEO
[DIN: 01281621]

Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman and Managing Director
[DIN: 00017762]

Jyoti Kumar Agarwal
Director Finance
[DIN: 01911652]

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020		For the year ended 31st March, 2019	
A Cash Flow from Operating Activities				
Profit before Tax		423.87		390.28
Adjusted for:				
Depreciation and amortisation expense	369.27		365.07	
Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as at FVTPL	(143.04)		(232.43)	
Interest income earned on other assets	-		(41.78)	
Finance costs	321.95		411.79	
Share based payments	3.22		2.94	
Dividend income	(28.72)		(32.59)	
(Gain) / Loss on sale / discard of property, plant and equipment	(2.91)		1.85	
Loss on sale of Investments	2.67		-	
Impairment loss allowance for investment in subsidiaries	11.70		-	
Allowance for doubtful loans / trade receivables / interest receivables	53.76		14.72	
Contingent Consideration / liabilities no longer payable written back	(177.48)		-	
Loans written off	116.02		-	
Allowance for non moving inventories	0.29		-	
Unrealised foreign exchange gain (net)	(23.96)		(4.11)	
		502.77		**485.46**
Operating profit before working capital changes		**926.64**		**875.74**
Adjustment for movement in working capital :				
Increase in trade receivables	(242.66)		(66.18)	
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(192.61)		101.50	
(Increase) / Decrease in current and non current assets	(65.15)		28.82	
Decrease in trade payables and other liabilities	(335.61)		(471.09)	
		(836.03)		(406.95)
Cash flow from operations		**90.61**		**468.79**
Income Taxes Paid (net)		**(60.86)**		**(71.84)**
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities (A)		**29.76**		**396.95**
B Cash Flow from Investing Activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including CWIP and capital advances)		(64.99)		(193.16)
Proceed from sale of property, plant and equipment		46.44		0.59
Interest received		129.36		270.69
Dividend Income		28.72		32.59
Loans given		(1,162.56)		(2,730.89)
Loans repaid		1,896.93		2,588.66
Advance repaid		-		50.00
Investment in equity share capital of subsidiaries		(1.69)		-
Proceed from sale investment in equity shares of a subsidiary		26.35		-
Proceed from redemption of investment in debentures of a subsidiary		384.50		415.50
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		22.19		10.74
Net Cash Generated from Investing Activities (B)		**1,305.25**		**444.72**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ crore

	Particulars		For the year ended 31st March, 2020		For the year ended 31st March, 2019
C	**Cash Flow from Financing Activities**				
	Proceed from transfer of treasury shares under ESOP plan		(1.57)		(0.01)
	Proceed from issue of equity shares under ESOP Plan		6.96		5.15
	Proceed from borrowings		300.00		200.00
	Repayment of borrowings		(857.90)		(536.81)
	Interest paid		(369.84)		(401.41)
	Dividend paid (including corporate dividend tax)		(197.86)		-
	Net Cash Used in Financing Activities (C)		**(1,120.21)**		**(733.08)**
	Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)		**214.80**		**108.59**
	Cash and Cash Equivalents - at the beginning of the year		**259.77**		**151.18**
	Cash and Cash Equivalents - at the end of the year		**474.57**		**259.77**
	Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise of:				
	a) Balances with banks [Refer note 13A]				
	In current accounts		119.02		16.17
	In deposit accounts maturity less than 3 months at inception		21.41		52.07
	b) Cheques on hand [Refer note 13A]		-		1.32
	c) Cash on hand [Refer note 13A]		0.04		0.02
	d) Investment in mutual funds [Refer note 6A]		334.10		190.19
	Total		**474.57**		**259.77**

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements

Note :

a) The statement of cash flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) Statement of cashflows.

b) Non cash transactions:

i) During the year, the Company has entered into a debt resolution agreement with Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited ("JPVL") on 2nd January 2020 to restructure the principal outstanding amount of ₹ 751.77 crore owed by them, wherein an amount of ₹ 351.77 crore were converted into equity shares of JPVL at par value of ₹ 10 each.(Refer note 7)

ii) The plan for acquisition of the 1000 MW (4 x 250 MW) thermal power plant located at village Tamnar, District Raigarh in the state of Chhattisgarh from Jindal Steel & Power Limited stands terminated on elapsing of the long stop date without completion of the stiputed conditions precedent. Accordingly, interest- bearing advance paid and outstanding as at 31st March, 2019 of ₹ 331.13 crore has been converted into interest-bearing loan. [Refer note 28(B)(ii)(a)]

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Samir R. Shah
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Prashant Jain
Jt. Managing Director & CEO
[DIN: 01281621]

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman and Managing Director
[DIN: 00017762]

Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Jyoti Kumar Agarwal
Director Finance
[DIN: 01911652]

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

Note No. 1 - General information:

JSW Energy Limited ("the Company") is a public company incorporated on 10th March 1994 under the Companies Act, 1956 and listed on Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange. The registered office of the Company is located at JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai, Maharashtra. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of generation of power with principal places located at Vijayanagar (Karnataka), Ratnagiri (Maharashtra), Nandyal (Andhra Pradesh) and Salboni (West Bengal).

Note No. 2.1 - Applicability of new and revised Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified the following major amendments and new accounting standards, which became applicable with effect from 1st April 2019.

2.1.1 Ind AS 116 – Leases

Ind AS 116 Leases replaced Ind AS 17 Leases. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. It introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees.

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116, effective annual reporting period beginning April 1, 2019 and applied the standard to its leases, using the modified retrospective approach. (refer note no. 29 and 30)

2.1.2 Appendix C to Ind AS 12 (Income Taxes) – Uncertainty over income tax treatment

The amendment requires an entity to assess whether it is probable that the relevant tax authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment used or proposed to be used, by the entity in its tax filings. The Company has currently carried out an assessment using the most likely amount or the expected value method, as applicable, for estimating the resolution of uncertain tax positions.

Ind AS / Amendments to existing Ind AS issued but not effective:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2020.

Note No. 2.2 - Statement of compliance:

The Standalone Financial Statements of the Company which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2020, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Standalone Financial Statements") have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Standalone Financial Statements have been approved by the Board of Directors in its meeting held on 20th May 2020.

Note No. 2.3 - Basis of preparation and presentation

The Standalone Financial Statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies given below. Presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable to the Standalone Financial Statements have been followed. The Standalone Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') which is functional currency of the Company and and all values are rounded to the nearest crore, except otherwise indicated.

Note No. 2 .4 - Significant accounting policies:

I. Revenue recognition:

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods (power) or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services having regard to the terms of the Power Purchase Agreements, relevant tariff regulations and the tariff orders by the regulator, as applicable, and contracts for services.

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated having regard to various relevant factors including historical trend and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Delayed payment charges and compensation towards shortfall in offtake are recognised on collection or earlier when there is reasonable certainty to expect ultimate collection.

II. Leases :

The Company has applied Ind AS 116 using the Retrospective Modified Approach and therefore comparative information has not been restated and is presented as per Ind AS 17. Details of accounting policies under both Ind AS 17 and Ind AS 116 are presented separately below.

Policy applicable from April 1, 2019:

The Company as lessor:

Leases for which the Company is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Lease classification is made at the inception date and is reassessed only if there is a lease modification. Changes in estimates (for example, changes in estimates of the economic life or of the residual value of the underlying asset), or changes in circumstances (for example, default by the lessee), do not give rise to a new classification of a lease for accounting purposes. For a modification to a finance lease, if the lease would have been classified as an operating lease had the modification been in effect at the inception date, lease modification is accounted as a new lease from the effective date of modification and carrying amount of underlying asset is measured as the net investment in the lease immediately before the effective date of the lease modification.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

The Company as lessee:

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether : (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset; (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease, and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (i.e. leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (i.e. below Rupees five lac). For these short term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

For a contract that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

Policy applicable prior to April 1, 2019:

Arrangements in the nature of lease:

An arrangement comprising a transaction or series of related transactions that does not take legal form of a lease but conveys the right to use the asset in return for a payment or series of payments is evaluated at its inception to assess whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and whether it also conveys the right to use such asset or assets. In case of the arrangement which is identified to be in the nature of lease, the payments and other consideration under the arrangement are separated at inception of the arrangement into those for lease and those for other elements.

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Company as a lessor:

Amount due from the lessee under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Company's net investment in the leases. Lease receipts are apportioned between finance income and reduction of the revenue so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the finance lease receivable. Finance lease income is allocated to the accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

The Company as a lessee:

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments under an operating lease shall be recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

III. Foreign currencies

The Company's Standalone Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupee.

The transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see below the policy on hedge accounting in 2.4 (XV) (f)); and
- exchange difference arising on settlement / restatement of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2016 prepared under previous GAAP, are capitalized as a part of the depreciable fixed assets to which the monetary item relates and depreciated over the remaining useful life of such assets. If such monetary items do not relate to acquisition of depreciable fixed assets, the exchange difference is amortised over the maturity period / upto the date of settlement of such monetary item, whichever is earlier and charged to the statement of profit and loss . The un-amortised exchange difference is carried under other equity as "Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account" net of tax effect thereon, where applicable.

IV. Borrowing costs

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

All other borrowing costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

The Company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, to the extent that an entity borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. In case if the Company borrows generally and uses the funds for obtaining a qualifying asset, borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation are determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditure on that asset.

The Company suspends capitalisation of borrowing costs during extended periods in which it suspends active development of a qualifying asset.

V. Employee benefits:

a) Short term employee benefits:

The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

b) Long term employee benefits:

Compensated absences which are not expected to be availed or encashed within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are recognised as a liability as at the Balance Sheet date on the basis of actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method.

c) Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits:

Defined contribution plans:

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit plans:

For defined benefit retirement benefits plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services. Re-measurement of defined benefit plans in respect of post-employment and other long term benefits are charged to the Other Comprehensive Income. Actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period for defined benefit plans.

The Company pays gratuity to the employees whoever has completed five years of service with the Company at the time of resignation/ superannuation. The gratuity is paid @ 15 days salary for the every completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

The Company makes monthly contributions to provident fund managed by trust for qualifying employees. Under the scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits and the Company is obliged to meet interest shortfall, if any.

d) Share-based payment arrangements:

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in statement of profit and loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

The Company has created an Employee Welfare Trust for providing share-based payment to its employees. The Company uses the Trust as a vehicle for distributing shares to employees under the employee remuneration schemes. The Trust buys shares of the Parent Company from the market, for giving shares to employees. The Company treats Trust as its extension and shares held by the Trust are treated as treasury shares.

VI. Taxation:

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

Current tax:

Current tax is the amount of tax payable based on the taxable profit for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax:

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

A deferred tax asset arising from unused tax losses or tax credits (credit on account of Minimum Alternative Tax) is recognised only to the extent that the Company has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilised by the Company.

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

For operations carried out under tax holiday period (80IA benefits of Income Tax Act, 1961), deferred tax assets or liabilities, if any, have been established for the tax consequences of those temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases that reverse after the tax holiday ends.

Current tax and deferred tax for the year :

Current and deferred tax are recognised in statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

VII. Property, plant and equipment:

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs for qualifying assets and any expected costs of decommissioning.

Cost of major inspection/overhauling is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. Any remaining carrying amount of the cost of the previous inspection/overhauling (as distinct from physical parts) is de-recognised.

Properties in the course of construction are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss, as capital work in progress. Upon completion, such properties are transferred to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment and the depreciation commences.

Where an obligation (legal or constructive) exists to dismantle or remove an asset or restore a site to its former condition at the end of its useful life, the present value of the estimated cost of dismantling, removing or restoring the site is capitalized along with the cost of acquisition or construction upon completion and a corresponding liability is recognized.

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

VIII. Other intangible assets:

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no further economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gain/loss on de-recognition are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

IX. Depreciation and amortisation:

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using straight-line method as per the useful lives and residual value prescribed in Schedule II to the Act except in case of the following class of assets wherein useful lives are determined based on technical assessment made by a technical expert engaged by the management taking into account the nature of assets, the estimated usage of assets, the operating conditions of the assets, anticipated technological changes, in order to reflect the actual usage.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Class of Property, plant and equipment	Useful life in Years
Buildings	12-35
Plant and equipment	12-35
Furniture and fixtures	10
Vehicles	10
Office equipment	5

When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Leasehold land is amortized over the period of the lease, except where Leasehold land is acquired by the Company, with an option in the lease deed, entitling the Company to purchase on outright basis after a certain period at no additional cost is not amortized.

Major overhaul costs are depreciated over the estimated life of the economic benefit derived from the overhaul. The carrying amount of the remaining previous overhaul cost is charged to the statement of profit and loss if the next overhaul is undertaken earlier than the previously estimated life of the economic benefit.

Computer software is amortised over an estimated useful life of 3 years.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

X. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

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

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

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

Any reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is limited to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognised.

XI. Inventories:

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Costs of inventories are determined on weighted average basis.

Cost of inventories includes cost of purchase price, cost of conversion and other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Materials and other supplies held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. However, when a decline in the price of materials indicates that the cost of the finished products exceeds net realisable value, the materials are written down to net realisable value.

XII. Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for treasury shares, bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) for the year as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

XIII. Provisions , contingencies and commitments:

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

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

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

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is:

(a) 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

(b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:

  (i) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or

  (ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset 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.

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each reporting period.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognised when the expected economic benefits to be received from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract.

XIV. Financial guarantee contracts:

The Company provides certain guarantees in respect of the indebtedness of other undertakings, claims under the contract or other arrangements in the ordinary course of business. The Company evaluates each guarantee arrangement and elects to account it as an insurance contract or a financial guarantee contract.

Financial guarantee contract liabilities are measured initially at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of the obligation under the contract and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation over the period of guarantee.

For the guarantee arrangements designated as insurance contracts, at the end of each reporting period, the Company performs a liability adequacy test, (i.e. it assesses the likelihood of a pay-out based on current undiscounted estimates of future cash flows), and any deficiency is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

XV. Financial instruments:

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

(a) Investment in subsidiaries, associate and joint venture:

The Company has accounted for its investments in subsidiaries, associate and joint venture at cost.

(b) Financial assets:

(i) Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets, which are not at fair value through profit and loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

(ii) Subsequent measurement:

Financial assets carried at amortised cost - A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and 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.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) - A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and 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.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) - A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are fair valued through profit and loss.

Financial assets, other than equity instruments, are subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit and loss on the basis of both:

(a) the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and

(b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria, may be designated as at FVTPL as at initial recognition if such designation reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Equity Investments:

All equity investments are measured at fair value, with value changes recognised in statement of profit and loss, except for those equity investments for which the Company has elected to present the value changes in 'Other Comprehensive Income'.

(iii) Impairment:

The Company recognises a loss allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECL) on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost and at FVTOCI. The credit loss is difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate. This is assessed on an individual or collective basis after considering all reasonable and supportable information including that which is forward-looking.

The Company's trade receivables or contract revenue receivables do not contain significant financing component and loss allowance on trade receivables is measured at an amount equal to life time expected losses i.e. expected cash shortfall, being simplified approach for recognition of impairment loss allowance.

Under simplified approach, the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on the lifetime ECL at each reporting date right from its initial recognition. The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables.

The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

For financial assets other than trade receivables, the Company recognises 12-month expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting date the credit risk of the financial asset has not increased significantly since its initial recognition. The expected credit losses are measured as lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on financial asset increases significantly since its initial recognition. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer significant increase in credit risks since initial recognition, then the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12 months ECL.

The impairment losses and reversals are recognised in statement of profit and loss. For equity instruments and financial assets measured at FVTPL, there is no requirement for impairment testing.

(iv) Derecognition:

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

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

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

(v) Income from Financial Assets

Dividend and interest income:

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established.

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

(c) Financial liabilities and equity instruments:

(i) Classification as debt or equity:

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

(ii) Equity instruments:

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

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

(iii) Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in case of loans net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in statement of profit and loss as finance cost.

(iv) Subsequent measurement:

Financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

(v) Derecognition:

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

Derivative financial instruments:

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward foreign exchange 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 remeasured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in statement of profit and loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in statement of profit and loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item.

The contracts to buy or sell a non-financial item that were entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the entity's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements are not considered as derivative instruments.

(d) 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.

(e) 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:

i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

ii) 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 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.

(f) Hedge accounting:

The Company designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives in respect of foreign currency, as either cash flow hedge or fair value hedge. Hedges of foreign currency risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Company documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Company documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to hedged risk.

(i) Fair value hedges:

Changes in fair value of the designated portion of derivatives that qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in statement of profit and loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The change in the fair value of the designated portion of hedging instrument and the change in the hedged item attributable to hedged risk are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the line item relating to the hedged item.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. The fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk is amortised to profit and loss from that date.

(ii) Cash flow hedges:

The effective portion of changes in fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity relating to effective portion as described above are reclassified to statement of profit and loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit and loss, in the same line as the recognised hedged item. However, when the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, such gains or losses are transferred from equity (but not as a reclassification adjustment) and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in statement of profit and loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

Note No. 3 - Key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgements

The preparation of Standalone Financial Statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these Standalone Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

A) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment:

Management reviews the useful lives of property, plant and equipment at least once a year. Such lives are dependent upon an assessment of both the technical lives of the assets and also their likely economic lives based on various internal and external factors including relative efficiency, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, anticipated technological changes, historical trend of plant load factor, historical planned and scheduled maintenance etc. It is possible that the estimates made based on existing experience are different to the actual outcomes within the next financial periods and could cause a material adjustment to the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment.

ii) Provisions and contingent liabilities:

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognised. Potential liabilities that are remote are neither recognised nor disclosed as contingent liability. The management decides whether the matters needs to be classified as 'remote,' 'possible' or 'probable' based on expert advice, past judgements, terms of the contract, regulatory provisions etc.

iii) Fair value measurements:

When the fair values of financial assets or financial liabilities recorded or disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

iv) Income Taxes:

Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets arising from unused tax credits, the management considers convincing evidence about availability of sufficient taxable income against which such unused tax credits can be utilized. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

v) Contingent consideration:

Contingent consideration is recognised based on the Management's best estimates about fructification of certain future events (e.g. approval of plant project cost by the regulator and timing thereof, recoverability of dues from government authorities/customers, etc.) pertaining to past acquisition of Hydro Power business. The amount of contingent consideration may vary in future depending on outcome of uncertain events and timing thereof.

vi) Defined benefit plans:

The present value of defined benefit obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual development in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary escalations and mortality rates etc. 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.

vii) Impairment of investment:

Determining whether impairment in the value of investment in JSW Hydro Energy Limited (Formerly known as Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited) requires an estimation of the value in use of it's underlying business. In considering the value in use, the Management has made assumption relating to plant availability, plant load factor, useful life of the assets, additional capacity and capital cost approval from the regulators, input cost escalations, operational margins etc. for arriving at the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating units, and discount rates in order to calculate the present value of such cash flows. Any subsequent changes to the cash flows due to changes in the above mentioned factors could impact the carrying value of the investment.

viii) Loss allowance assessment for a loan/guarantee given to subsidiary and a related party:

a) Assessment for loss allowance for a loan given to subsidiary involves assumptions relating to the valuation of it's underlying business. In considering the value in use, the Management has made assumption relating to timing of resumption of commercial operations of mining operations, mineable reserves / resources, annual production, yield, future prices of coal, renewal of mining licenses, operational margins, and discount rate. Any subsequent changes in the assumptions could materially impact the carrying value of the assets.

b) Recoverability of loans given to and non-devolvement of financial guarantee given on behalf of, a related party serving as a mine development operator for lignite mine of a joint venture entity is assessed on the basis of its net worth as on 31st March, 2020 and projected cash flows derived on the presumption that it will continue as the operator having regard to it being selected as the preferred bidder even in the fresh competitive bidding process carried out as per the regulator's direction.

ix) Expected credit loss:

The policy for expected credit loss allowances for financial assets is based on the evaluation of collectability and the management's judgement considering external and internal sources of information. A considerable amount of judgement is required in assessing the ultimate realization of the loans having regard to, the past collection history of each party , ongoing dealings with these parties, and assessment of their ability to pay the debt on designated dates.

x) Onerous contract:

While ascertaining the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under a power purchase contract, the Company has exercised it's significant judgement in terms of anticipating the future coal prices, plant load factor, components of unavoidable cost and it's escalations.

B) Critical accounting judgements in applying accounting policy

i) Evaluation of Lease arrangements to determine whether it contains lease arrangements:

In respect of Company's power plant unit at Ratnagiri, Maharashtra, while assessing the applicability of the principles relating to arrangements in the nature of lease prescribed under under Ind AS 116 Leases, the management has exercised judgements in evaluating the customer's right to use the underlying asset, pricing terms of the arrangement to reach a conclusion that the arrangement for supply of power through aforesaid power plant unit is in the nature of lease.

ii) Revenue recognition:

The Company has exercised significant judgements in determination of tariff entitlement as per relevant contractual terms/governing tariff regulations due to ongoing disputes with customers having regard to legal advice, judicial precedence and possible interpretation of the contracts. The final outcome of such disputes may have impact on the revenue recognised by the Company.

NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

Note No. 4A - Property, plant and equipment

₹ crore

	Particulars	Land - freehold [a]	Land - leasehold [f]	Buildings [c]	Plant and equipment [b,d,& e]	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Leasehold improve ments	Right-of-use assets[g]	Total
	At cost / deemed cost										
I.	**Gross carrying value**										
	Balance as at 1st April, 2018	**111.98**	**14.32**	**928.23**	**5,006.78**	**43.25**	**60.55**	**13.69**	**0.01**	**-**	**6,178.81**
	Additions	-	-	1.04	119.59	1.09	0.32	1.34	-	-	123.38
	Disposals / discard	-	(14.32)	(0.06)	(5.28)	(0.80)	(0.22)	(1.21)	-	-	(21.89)
	Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**111.98**	**-**	**929.21**	**5,121.09**	**43.54**	**60.65**	**13.82**	**0.01**	**-**	**6,280.30**
	Additions	0.19	-	0.83	19.74	2.33	0.39	0.45	-	25.71	49.64
	Disposals / discard	(3.46)	-	-	(27.48)	(0.59)	(0.80)	(0.22)	-	-	(32.55)
	Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**108.71**	**-**	**930.04**	**5,113.35**	**45.28**	**60.24**	**14.05**	**0.01**	**25.71**	**6,297.39**
II.	**Accumulated depreciation and impairment**										
	Balance as at 1st April, 2018	**-**	**-**	**95.67**	**932.52**	**22.05**	**15.29**	**3.13**	**-**	**-**	**1,068.66**
	Depreciation expense for the year	-	-	31.30	315.46	8.64	6.97	1.89	-	-	364.26
	Eliminated on disposal / discard	-	-	(0.02)	(2.58)	(0.77)	(0.19)	(1.13)	-	-	(4.69)
	Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**-**	**-**	**126.95**	**1,245.40**	**29.92**	**22.07**	**3.89**	**-**	**-**	**1,428.23**
	Depreciation expense for the year	-	-	31.36	317.42	7.80	6.77	1.84	-	3.67	368.86
	Eliminated on disposal / discard	-	-	-	(5.36)	(0.76)	(0.59)	(0.16)	-	-	(6.87)
	Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**-**	**-**	**158.31**	**1,557.46**	**36.96**	**28.25**	**5.57**	**-**	**3.67**	**1,790.22**
III.	**Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2019**	**111.98**	**-**	**802.26**	**3,875.69**	**13.62**	**38.58**	**9.93**	**0.01**	**-**	**4,852.07**
IV.	**Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2020**	**108.71**	**-**	**771.73**	**3,555.89**	**8.32**	**31.99**	**8.48**	**0.01**	**22.04**	**4,507.17**

a) The Company has leased under operating lease arrangements certain land admeasuring to 122.86 acres (As at 31st March, 2019 : 122.86 acres) with carrying value aggregating to ₹ 7.08 crore (As at 31st March, 2019 : ₹ 7.08 crore) to certain related parties for a period ranging from 25 to 99 years.

b) Includes net carrying value ₹ 100 (As at 31st March, 2019 : ₹ 100) towards Company's share of water supply system constructed on land not owned by the Company. The same is jointly owned (50%) with a related party.

c) Includes net carrying value ₹ 429.89 crore (As at 31st March, 2019 : ₹ 446.74 crore) being cost of office premises located at Mumbai, jointly owned (50%) with a related party.

d) Includes net carrying value ₹ 213.03 crore (As at 31st March, 2019 : ₹ 221.28 crore) being cost of pooling station and transmission line constructed on land not owned by the Company.

e) Refer Note 15 for the details in respect of certain property, plant and equipment hypothecated/mortgaged as security against borrowings.

f) Reclassified to prepayments upon lapse of the option to purchase the leashold land on an outright basis after 10 years from the date of the lease deed (refer note 10)

g) The right-of-use assets relates to land, office premises and residential flats. Refer note 2.1, note 16 and note 29 for the details of transition to Ind AS 116 under the modified retrospective approach.

Note No. 4B - Capital work in progress :

Capital work in progress and pre operative expenditure during construction period (pending allocation) relating to property, plant and equipment

₹ crore

At cost / deemed cost	
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**108.85**
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**376.78**

Footnotes:

1) *Includes ₹ Nil (As at 31st March,2019 : ₹ 237.77 crore) expenses incurred for Kutehr hydro project. The Company has transferred ₹ 237.77 crore to JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited business by transfer of business on going concern basis.(Refer note 33)*

2) *Amount transferred to property, plant and equipment during the year ₹ 49.64 crore (for the year ended 31st March, 2019 : ₹ 123.38 crore)*

3) *Amount transferred to Statement of Profit and Loss during the year ₹ 0.53 (for the year ended 31st March, 2019 : ₹ Nil crore)*

4) *Refer Note 15 for the details in respect of certain property, plant and equipment hypothecated/mortgaged as security against borrowings.*

Note No. 5 - Other intangible assets

₹ crore

	Particulars	Computer Software
	At cost / deemed cost	
I.	**Gross carrying value**	
	Balance as at 1st April, 2018	**10.44**
	Additions	0.42
	Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**10.86**
	Additions	0.57
	Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**11.43**
II.	**Accumulated amortisation and impairment**	
	Balance as at 1st April, 2018	**9.45**
	Amortisation expense for the year	0.81
	Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**10.26**
	Amortisation expense for the year	0.41
	Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**10.67**
III.	**Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2019**	**0.60**
IV.	**Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2020**	**0.76**

Refer Note 15 for the details in respect of certain intangible assets hypothecated/mortgaged as security against borrowings.

Note No. 6 - Investments

₹ crore

	Particulars	Face value per share (fully paid)	Number of shares	As at 31st March, 2020		Number of shares	As at 31st March, 2019	
				Current	Non current		Current	Non current
A.	**Unquoted Investments**							
I.	**Investment at cost**							
a)	**Investments in equity instruments**							
	Investment in subsidiary companies							
i)	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited (Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited)	₹ 10	1,72,60,50,000	-	1,726.05	1,72,60,50,000	-	1,726.05

₹ crore

Particulars		Face value per share (fully paid)	Number of shares	As at 31st March, 2020		Number of shares	As at 31st March, 2019	
				Current	Non current		Current	Non current
	{of which 51,78,15,000 (As at 31st March, 2019 : 51,78,15,000) shares pledged as security in favour of banks and financial institutions for loans granted to JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited} [Refer note 28 (3)(a)]							
ii)	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	₹ 10	10,17,50,000	-	101.75	10,17,50,000	-	101.75
iii)	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	₹ 10	11,51,62,300	-	115.16	11,38,32,300	-	113.83
iv)	JSW Power Trading Company Limited (Formerly known as JSW Green Energy Limited)	₹ 10	7,00,50,000	-	70.05	7,00,50,000	-	70.05
v)	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited (Refer note 33)	₹ 10	-	-	-	2,90,15,000	-	29.02
vi)	JSW Hydro Energy Limited (Formerly known as Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited)	₹ 10	1,25,00,50,000	-	2,046.01	1,25,00,50,000	-	2,046.01
vii)	JSW Solar Limited	₹ 10	1,20,000	-	0.12	10,000	-	0.01
viii)	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	₹ 10	2,60,000	-	0.26	10,000	-	0.01
ix)	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited (Written off USD 59,99,999 in earlier years)	USD 10	6,00,000	-	★	6,00,000	-	★
	Investment in an associate company							
i)	Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	₹ 10	9,98,77,405	-	100.23	9,98,77,405	-	100.23
Total				**-**	**4,159.63**		**-**	**4,186.96**
Less: Aggregate amount of allowance for impairment in the value of investments				-	135.52		-	123.82
Total investments				**-**	**4,024.11**		**-**	**4,063.14**

★*Less than ₹ 50,000*

Note No. 6A - Investments

₹ crore

Particulars		Face value per share (fully paid)	Number of shares	As at 31st March, 2020		Number of shares	As at 31st March, 2019	
				Current	Non current		Current	Non current
A.	**UNQUOTED INVESTMENTS**							
I.	**Investment at amortised cost**							
a)	**Investments in debentures**							
	Investment in subsidiary							
i)	JSW Hydro Energy Limited (Formerly known as Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited) (13% Unsecured Redeemable Non-Convertible Debenture)	₹ 100	-	-	-	3,84,50,000	-	384.50
b)	**Investments in Government security**							
i)	6-Year National Savings Certificate (Pledged with Commercial Tax Department)		-	-	★	-	-	★

₹ crore

Particulars		Face value per share (fully paid)	Number of shares	As at 31st March, 2020		Number of shares	As at 31st March, 2019	
				Current	Non current		Current	Non current
II.	**Investments at fair value through profit or loss**							
a)	**Investment in other equity shares**							
i)	Power Exchange India Limited	₹ 10	12,50,000	-	1.25	12,50,000	-	1.25
ii)	MJSJ Coal Limited	₹ 10	1,04,61,000	-	6.52	1,04,61,000	-	6.52
b)	**Investments in preference shares**							
	Investment in subsidiary companies							
i)	JSW Power Trading Company Limited 1(a)	₹ 10	1,32,00,000	-	2.87	1,32,00,000	-	2.24
	Investment in other entities							
i)	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited 1(b)	₹ 100	5,03,000	-	2.54	5,03,000	-	2.29
c)	**Investments in mutual funds**							
1)	Birla Sun Life Mutual Fund			99.73	-		29.03	-
2)	Franklin India Mutual Fund			-	-		18.02	-
3)	HDFC Mutual Fund			140.49	-		95.10	-
4)	Kotak Mutual Fund			93.88	-		48.04	-
B.	**QUOTED INVESTMENTS**							
I.	**Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income**							
a)	**Investments in equity instruments**							
i)	JSW Steel Limited	₹ 1	7,00,38,350	-	1,024.31	7,00,38,350	-	2,052.46
ii)	Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited [Refer note 7]	₹ 10	35,17,69,546	-	21.10	-	-	-
Total investments				**334.10**	**1,058.59**		**190.19**	**2,449.26**

★ *Less than ₹ 50,000*

1. *Terms of preference shares are as follows:*
   a) *10% Redeemable Non Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up invested in JSW Power Trading Company Limited are redeemable on 30th April, 2035*
   b) *10% Redeemable Non Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up invested in JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited are redeemable after 15th year from the date of allotment in 5 annual installments from financial year 2022-23 to 2033-34.*
2. *Refer note 15 for current investments hypothecated as security against borrowings.*

Note No. 6B - Investments

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Quoted investments		
Aggregate book value	1045.41	2,052.46
Aggregate market value	1045.41	2,052.46
Unquoted investments		
Aggregate carrying value	4,371.39	4,650.13
Investment at cost	**4,024.11**	**4,447.64**
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	**1,045.41**	**2,052.46**
Investment at fair value through profit or loss	**347.28**	**202.49**

Allowance for impairment in value of Investments

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	0.26	0.01
JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	35.03	23.58
Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	100.23	100.23
Total	**135.52**	**123.82**

Note No. 7 - Loans

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1) Unsecured, considered good				
(i) Loans to subsidiaries (Refer note 39)	-	107.81	4.08	728.18
(ii) Loans to related parties (Refer note 39)	250.83	97.32	0.84	152.94
(iii) Loans to others	-	-	177.59	-
	250.83	**205.13**	**182.51**	**881.12**
(2) Unsecured, Credit impaired				
(i) Loans to subsidiaries (Refer note 39)	-	226.15	-	163.37
Less : Loss allowance for doubtful loans (Refer note 39)	-	226.15	-	163.37
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
(ii) Loans to others	120.00	-	574.19	-
Less : Loss allowance for doubtful loans	120.00	-	574.19	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
	250.83	**205.13**	**182.51**	**881.12**

₹ crore

Name of parties	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
1) Subsidiaries				
a) JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	-	-	-	567.64
	-	(594.47)	-	(743.53)
b) JSW Energy Mineral Mauritius Limited	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	(344.07)
c) JSW Power Trading Company Limited	-	-	4.08	-
	(4.08)	-	(4.08)	-
d) JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	-	-	-	0.60
	-	(1.30)	-	(0.60)
e) JSW Solar Limited	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	(12.13)
f) JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	-	-	-	0.17
	-	(0.17)	-	(0.17)
g) JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	-	-	-	0.80
	-	(2.30)	-	(0.80)
h) JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	-	333.96	-	322.34
	-	(334.40)	-	(344.81)

₹ crore

Name of parties	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
2) Related parties				
a) South West Mining Limited	-	84.00	-	150.00
	-	(150.00)	-	(150.00)
b) JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	0.84	2.19	0.84	2.93
	(0.84)	(2.93)	(0.84)	(3.96)
c) Jindal Steel & Power Limited	250.00	11.13	-	-
	(320.00)	(11.13)	-	-

1. Figures in brackets relate to maximum amount outstanding during the year
2. The Company has entered into a debt resolution agreement with Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited ("JPVL") on January 2, 2020 to restructure the principal outstanding amount of ₹ 751.77 crore owed by JPVL. The key terms of the agreement are as follows:
   a) An amount of ₹ 351.77 crore to be converted into equity shares of JPVL at par value of ₹ 10 each.
   b) Out of the balance outstanding principal amount of ₹ 400 crore, claim of ₹ 280 crore has been waived and relinquished by the Company and balance ₹ 120 crore to continue as debt to be paid by JPVL to the Company, on priority basis, out of the available cash flows after JPVL has paid 10% of the re-structured sustainable debt to its secured lenders.

      Accordingly, a net amount of ₹ 116.02 crore was written off during the year and considered as exceptional items [Refer note 26]

      Further, JPVL and the Company have agreed to waive their respective rights to receive any payments from each other and unconditionally release each other from all liabilities in relation to the Securities Purchase Agreement dated 16th November, 2014 for transfer of Karcham and Baspa hydro assets from JPVL to the Company. This will result in reversal of an amount of ₹ 177.48 crore of liabilities payable to JPVL towards purchase of shares of JSW Hydro Energy Limited (earlier known as Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited) in the Company's financial statements.
3. All the above loans have been given for business purpose only.

Investment by JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited in subsidiaries:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020 No. of shares	As at 31st March, 2019 No. of shares
JSW Energy Natural Resources South Africa (Pty) Limited	4,35,00,100	4,35,00,100

Movement in loss allowance - loans

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Opening loss allowance	737.56	755.30
Loss allowance reversed during the year	(454.36)	(181.11)
Loss allowance recognised during the year	62.95	163.37
Closing loss allowance	346.15	737.56

Note No. 8 - Other financial assets

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1)	Derivative designated as hedges - Foreign currency forward contracts	35.26	-	-	-
(2)	Finance lease receivable [Refer note 30]	41.05	960.58	37.19	906.18
(3)	Security deposits				
	(i) Government/Semi-Government authorities	0.01	-	0.01	-
	(ii) Related parties [Refere note 39]	8.75	34.81	8.02	32.62
	(iii) Others	30.06	0.10	30.05	0.46
(4)	Interest receivables				
	(i) Interest accrued on loans to related parties [Refer note 39]	17.56	-	12.52	-
	Less: Loss allowance for interest receivable	(16.80)	-	(9.44)	-
	(ii) Interest accrued on deposits	1.33	-	0.57	-
(5)	Other bank balances				
	(i) Margin money for security against the guarantees	-	7.01	-	3.40
(6)	Consideration receivable from a subsidiary on transfer of business [Refer note 33 and note 39]	220.00	-	-	-
		337.22	**1,002.50**	**78.92**	**942.66**

Note No. 9A - Income tax assets (net)

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1)	Advance tax and tax deducted at source [(Net of provision ₹ 893.62 crore (As at 31st March, 2019 : ₹ 818.14 crore)]	-	61.19	-	7.97
		-	**61.19**	**-**	**7.97**

Note No. 9B - Deferred tax liabilities (net)

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1)	Deferred tax [Refer Note 27]	-	685.58	-	768.42
(2)	Minimum Alternate Tax credit entitlement [Refer note 27]	-	(359.68)	-	(359.68)
		-	**325.90**	**-**	**408.74**

Note No. 9C - Income tax liabilities (net)

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1)	Provision for income tax [Net of advance tax and tax deducted at source ₹ 620.92 crore (As at 31st March, 2019 : ₹ 688.84 crore)]	36.70	-	39.03	-
		36.70	**-**	**39.03**	**-**

Note No. 10 - Other assets

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1) Capital advances	-	11.80	-	14.48
(2) Advance to a related party [Refer note 28(B)(ii)(a)]	-	-	-	331.13
(3) Prepayments	23.23	-	12.25	22.46
(4) Advances to vendors	35.65	-	4.23	-
(5) Balances with government authorities [Refer note 28(A)(1)(a)]	13.87	84.95	19.81	64.97
	72.75	**96.75**	**36.29**	**433.04**

Note No. 11 - Inventories

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(1) Raw materials - Stock of fuel	450.10	257.10
(2) Stores and spares	90.67	91.36
Total	**540.77**	**348.46**

Footnotes:

a) Cost of inventory recognised as an expense

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1) Raw materials - Stock of fuel	3,074.40	3,959.67
(2) Stores and spares	25.39	26.20
Total	**3,099.79**	**3,985.87**

b) Details of Stock in transit included above

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(1) Raw materials - Stock of fuel	203.50	67.63
(2) Stores and spares	0.31	0.22
Total	**203.81**	**67.85**

c) Refer note 2.4(XI) for basis of valuation

d) Refer note 15 for Inventories hypothecated as security against certain bank borrowings.

Note No. 12 - Trade receivables

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Unsecured, considered good	797.12	554.70
	797.12	**554.70**
Unsecured, Credit impaired	2.79	2.55
Less: Loss allowance for doubtful receivables	2.79	2.55
	-	**-**
	797.12	**554.70**

a) Ageing of trade receivables

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Within Credit Period	314.46	391.65
Past due		
1 - 30 days	264.71	37.63
31 - 60 days	33.33	13.82
61 - 90 days	13.78	6.99
91 - 180 days	37.92	10.27
> 181 days	132.92	94.34
Total	**797.12**	**554.70**

b) The average credit period allowed to customers is in the range of 30-45 days and interest on overdue receivables is generally levied at 8.15% to 15% per annum as per the terms of the agreement.

c) The Company does not have history of defaults in trade receivables. Loss allowance is estimated for disputed receivables based on assessment of each case by obtaining legal advise, where considered necessary.

d) Trade receivables include ₹ 81.49 crore (previous year : ₹ 98.04 crore) withheld / unpaid by the customers because of tariff related disputes which are pending adjudication by the appropriate authority [Refer note 28(A)(1)(b)]. The Company has, based on legal advice, and subsequent actions by the regulators in certain cases, assessed that there is a reasonable certainty about recoverability of these receivables and no provision is required. These matters are at advanced stage of hearing with the regulators/courts and the management is expecting to realise the amounts within a year.

e) Refer note 15 for trade receivables hypothecated as security against borrowings.

f) Movement in loss allowance for doubtful receivables

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Opening loss allowance	**2.55**	**1.86**
Loss allowance reversed during the year	-	-
Loss allowance recognised during the year	0.24	0.69
Closing loss allowance	**2.79**	**2.55**

Note No. 13A - Cash and cash equivalents

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(1) Balances with banks		
(i) In current accounts	119.02	16.17
(ii) In deposit accounts (maturity less than 3 months at inception)	21.41	52.07
(2) Cheques on hand	-	1.32
(3) Cash on hand	0.04	0.02
	140.47	**69.58**

Note No. 13B - Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(1) Balances with banks		
(i) In deposit accounts (maturity more than 3 months at inception)	0.12	30.00
(2) Earmarked balances with banks		
(i) Unpaid dividends	1.06	1.11
(ii) Margin money for security against guarantees	15.95	11.81
	17.13	**42.92**

Note No. - 14A - Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	No.of shares	₹ crore	No.of shares	₹ crore
Authorised:				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	5,00,00,00,000	5,000.00	5,00,00,00,000	5,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully paid: (A)				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	1,64,23,59,965	1,642.36	1,64,10,37,587	1,641.04
Treasury shares held through ESOP Trust: (B)				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	(4,57,649)	(0.46)	(1,70,075)	(0.17)
Equity shares (net of treasury shares) - (A+B)	**1,64,19,02,316**	**1,641.90**	**1,64,08,67,512**	**1,640.87**

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 No. of Shares	For the year ended 31st March, 2019 No. of Shares
Balance as at the beginning of the year	**1,64,10,37,587**	**1,64,00,54,795**
Shares issued during the year	13,22,378	9,82,792
Balance as at the end of the year	**1,64,23,59,965**	**1,64,10,37,587**

b) Reconciliation of the number of treasury shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 No. of Shares	For the year ended 31st March, 2019 No. of Shares
Balance as at the beginning of the year	**1,70,075**	**-**
Shares issued during the year	13,22,378	9,82,792
Shares Transferred upon exercise of options under employee share option plan	(10,34,804)	(8,12,717)
Balance as at the end of the year	**4,57,649**	**1,70,075**

c) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares :

(i) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the Shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

(ii) In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amount, in proportion to the shareholding.

d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company are set out below:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	No of shares	%	No of shares	%
JSW Investments Private Limited	33,24,92,694	20.24%	33,24,92,694	20.26%
Indusgloble Multiventures Private Limited	25,59,86,044	15.59%	25,67,86,044	15.65%
JSL Limited	14,53,32,820	8.85%	14,53,32,820	8.86%
Glebe Trading Private Limited	14,53,32,820	8.85%	14,53,32,820	8.86%
JSW Steel Limited	8,53,63,090	5.20%	8,53,63,090	5.20%
Danta Enterprises Private Limited	8,55,99,613	5.21%	8,55,99,613	5.22%
Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited	8,55,99,613	5.21%	8,55,99,613	5.22%

e) Dividend :

(i) The Board of Directors in its meeting held on 16th May, 2019 has recommended dividend of 10% (₹ 1 per equity share of ₹ 10 each) for the year ended 31st March, 2019 and the same was approved by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 13th August 2019, which resulted in a cash outflow of ₹ 197.86 crore, including corporate dividend tax of ₹ 33.74 crore.

(ii) The Board of Directors in its meeting held on 20th May, 2020 has recommended dividend of 10% (₹ 1 per equity share of ₹ 10 each) for the year ended 31st March, 2020, subject to the approval of shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Note No. - 14B - Other equity

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
A.	**Reserves and surplus**		
	(1) General reserve	213.95	213.95
	(2) Retained earnings	4,109.26	3,811.49
B.	**Other reserves**		
	(1) Capital reserve	516.12	516.12
	(2) Securities premium account	2,390.59	2,384.96
	(3) Equity-settled employee benefits reserve	19.14	15.90
	(4) Debenture redemption reserve	166.67	166.67
C.	**Other comprehensive income**		
	(1) Equity instrument through other comprehensive income	348.90	1,417.52
	(2) Effective portion of cash flow hedge	(6.33)	-
		7,758.30	**8,526.61**

(1) General reserve

The Company created a general reserve in earlier years pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, wherein certain percentage of profits were required to be transferred to general reserve before declaring dividend. As per Companies Act 2013, the requirement to transfer profits to general reserve is not mandatory. General reserve is a free reserve available for distribution subject to compliance with the Companies (Declaration and Payment of Dividend) Rules, 2014.

(2) Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprise balances of accumulated (undistributed) profit and loss at each year end and balances of remeasurement of net defined benefit plans, less any transfers to general reserve.

(3) Capital reserve

Reserve is primarily created on amalgamation as per statutory requirement.

(4) Securities premium account

Securities premium comprises premium received on issue of shares.

(5) Equity-settled employee benefits reserve

The Company offers ESOP under which options to subscribe for the Company's share have been granted to certain employees and senior management. The share based payment reserve is used to recognise the value of equity settled share based payments provided as part of the ESOP scheme.

(6) Debenture redemption reserve

The Indian Companies Act requires companies that issue debentures to create a debenture redemption reserve from annual profits until such debentures are redeemed. The Companies are required to maintain 25% as a reserve of outstanding redeemable debentures. The amounts credited to the debenture redemption reserve may not be utilised except to redeem debentures. However, during the year the requirement to create the debenture redemption reserve has been withdrawn.

(7) Equity instrument through other comprehensive income

The fair value change of the equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognised in Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income.

(8) Effective portion of cash flow hedge

Effective portion of cash flow hedge represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges, which shall be reclassified to profit or loss only when the hedged transaction affects the profit or loss.

Note No. 15 - Borrowings

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
Measured at amortised cost				
(1) Non current borrowings (Secured):				
(i) Debentures				
- Non convertible debentures	700.00	700.00	200.00	1,100.00
(ii) Term loans				
- From banks $	214.10	634.36	565.50	956.49
	914.10	**1,334.36**	**765.50**	**2,056.49**
Less: unamortised borrowing cost	0.86	1.28	1.17	2.45
Less: Current maturities of long term debt (included in note no 16)	913.24	-	764.33	-
	-	**1,333.08**	**-**	**2,054.04**

Reconciliation of the borrowings outstanding at the beginning and end of the year:

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Balance as at the beginning of the year (including current maturities)	**2,818.37**	**3,140.18**
Cash flows (repayment)/ proceeds	(557.90)	(336.81)
Non cash changes		
1. Foreign exchange movement	(15.62)	13.62
2. Amortised borrowing cost	1.47	1.38
Balance as at the end of the year (including current maturities)	**2,246.32**	**2,818.37**

$ The Company has opted to avail moratorium on payment of all installments (principal and interest component) falling due between 01st March 2020 to 31st May 2020, from respective banks on account of Covid 19 under the RBI guidelines and accordingly, principal and accrued interest as on 31st March 2020 is payable on completion of moratorium period.

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019		Terms of repayment	Security
Current	Non current	Current	Non current		
A. Debentures (secured)					
100.00	400.00	-	500.00	5,000 nos @ 8.65% p.a.Secured Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures of ₹ 10 lakh each are redeemable at par in 3 yearly installments, first installment ₹ 100 crore, second and third installment ₹ 200 crore each, starting from 30th December, 2020 till 30th December, 2022.	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on the freehold land of the Company situated at village Chafer, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU1 & SBU2) situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019		Terms of repayment	Security
Current	Non current	Current	Non current		
500.00	-	-	500.00	5,000 nos @ 8.40% p.a. Secured Redeemable Non Convertible Debentures of ₹ 10 lakh each are redeemable at par in bullet repayment of ₹ 500 crore on 18th September,2020	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on the freehold land of the Company situated at village Chafer, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU3) situated at Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra
100.00	-	200.00	100.00	10,000 nos @ 9.75% p.a. Secured Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures of ₹ 1 lakh each are redeemable on 20th July, 2020 ₹ 20 crore, on 30th July, 2020 ₹ 60 crore & on 17th August, 2020 ₹ 20 crore.	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on the freehold land of the Company situated at village Mouje Maharajpura, Mehsana, Gujarat and first ranking charge by way of mortgage on immovable assets of the Company (SBU1 & SBU2) and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU1 & SBU2) situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka
-	300.00	-	-	3,000 nos @ (12M T-Bill + 3.30%) currently 8.55% p.a.Secured Redeemable Non Covertible Debentures of ₹ 10 lakh each are redeemable at par in bullet repayment of ₹ 300 crore on 28th January, 2022	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on the freehold land parcels of the Company situated at Vijayanagar, Karnataka and first ranking pari-passu charge by way of legal mortgage on a flat situated at Mumbai, Maharashtra and first ranking pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU1 & SBU2) situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka
700.00	**700.00**	**200.00**	**1,100.00**	**Total debentures**	
B. Term Loans					
Rupee term loan from banks (secured)					
22.28	-	99.11	-	Repayable on 30th June, 2020	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on a flat situated at Mumbai, Maharashtra, first charge by way of legal mortgage of Company (SBU3) immovable property both present and future and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU3) situated at Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra and second ranking charge on current assets of Company (SBU3) situated at Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019		Terms of repayment	Security
Current	Non current	Current	Non current		
181.82	454.36	181.87	590.87	Repayable in 14 equal quarterly installments from June 2020 to September 2023	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on a flat situated at Mumbai, Maharashtra and first charge by way of legal mortgage of Company (SBU3) immovable property both present and future, and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU3) situated at Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra and second ranking charge on current assets of Company (SBU3) situated in Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra
-	-	47.50	178.12	Prepaid on 21st January, 2020	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on a flat situated at Mumbai, Maharashtra and first charge by way of legal mortgage of Company (SBU3) immovable property both present and future and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU3) situated at Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra and second ranking charge on current assets of Company (SBU3) situated in Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra
10.00	180.00	8.75	187.50	Repayable in 21 structured quarterly installments from June 2020 to June 2025	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of equitable mortgage of immovable assets and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU1 & SBU2) situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka
214.10	**634.36**	**337.23**	**956.49**	**Total rupee term loans**	
Facility from a foreign currency non resident bank (secured)					
-	-	228.27	-	Repaid on 16th March 2020	First charge by way of pledge of JSW Steel Limited shares held by the Company and second charge by way of hypothecation of movable fixed assets of the Company (SBU3)
-	**-**	**228.27**	**-**	**Total Facility from a foreign currency non resident bank**	
214.10	**634.36**	**565.50**	**956.49**	**Total term loans**	
914.10	**1,334.36**	**765.50**	**2,056.49**	**Total secured borrowings**	
(0.86)	(1.28)	(1.17)	(2.45)	Unamortised upfront fees on borrowings	
(913.24)	-	(764.33)	-	Grouped under "Current maturities of long-term debt" (Refer note 16)	
-	**1,333.08**	**-**	**2,054.04**	**Total secured borrowings measured at amortised cost (non current)**	

Note No. 16 - Other financial liabilities

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1)	Derivative Instuments [Refer note 37(a)(ii)]				
	a) Interest rate swap	-	-	0.36	-
	b) Foreign currency forward contracts / options	-	-	27.13	-
	c) Commodity exchange forward contracts	9.73	-	-	-
(2)	Contingent consideration payable on business combination [Refer note 7]	-	-	177.48	-
(3)	Current maturities of long-term debt [Refer note 15]	913.24	-	764.33	-
(4)	Interest accrued but not due on borrowings [Refer note 15]	49.19	-	60.63	-
(5)	Unclaimed dividends #	1.06	-	1.11	-
(6)	Lease deposits	0.48	0.28	0.48	0.26
(7)	Lease liabilites $ [Refer note 29]	0.42	0.02	-	-
(8)	Other liabilities				
	- Payable for capital supplies/services	61.17	-	80.03	-
		1,035.29	**0.30**	**1,111.55**	**0.26**

$ Reconciliation of the lease liabilities:

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020
Opening lease commitments as on 1st April 2019	**0.91**
Effect of discounting of lease	(0.09)
Lease Liabilities as on 1st April 2019 recognised pursuant to adoption of Ind AS 116 - Leases (as per retrospective modified approach)	**0.83**
Interest expense on lease liabilities	0.05
Cash outflow	(0.44)
Balance as at the end of the year	**0.44**

 # No amount due to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund

Note No. 17 - Other liabilities

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1)	Advances received from customers				
	(i) From a related party [Refer note 39]	110.71	-	118.36	-
	(ii) From others	0.10	-	0.04	-
(2)	Statutory dues	13.76	-	21.75	-
(3)	Others	3.17	6.21	3.48	6.37
		127.74	**6.21**	**143.63**	**6.37**

Note No. 18 - Provisions

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1)	Provision for gratuity (Refer note 32)	2.94	10.83	3.16	7.49
(2)	Provision for compensated absences (Refer note 32)	1.27	9.07	1.24	8.31
		4.21	**19.90**	**4.40**	**15.80**

Note No. 19 - Trade payables

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1)	Trade payables #				
	a) Outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	1.17	-	0.69	-
	b) Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	352.14	-	190.64	-
(2)	Acceptances *	912.60	-	1,367.58	-
		1,265.91	**-**	**1,558.91**	**-**

Disclosure relating to micro and small enterprises

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1)	Principal amount outstanding	1.17	-	0.69	-
(2)	Principal amount due and remaining unpaid	-	-	-	-
(3)	Interest due on (2) above and the unpaid interest	-	-	-	-
(4)	Interest paid on all delayed payments under the MSMED Act.	-	-	-	-
(5)	Payment made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-	-	-
(6)	Interest due and payable for the period of delay other than (4) above	-	-	-	-
(7)	Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-	-	-
(8)	Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding years	-	-	-	-
		1.17	**-**	**0.69**	**-**

 # Trade payables are normally settled within 30 days.

** Acceptances represents credit availed by the Company from banks for payment to suppliers for raw materials purchased by the Company. The arrangements are interest-bearing and are payable within six months to one year.*

Note No - 20 - Revenue from operations

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
A. Disaggregation of revenue from contract with customers:		
(1) Sale of power	4,044.00	4,884.38
(2) Sale of services:		
(i) Operator fees	185.18	169.06
(ii) Other services	0.09	0.52
(3) Other operating revenue	15.99	3.05
Total revenue from contract with customers	**4,245.26**	**5,057.01**
B. Interest income on asset under finance lease (Refer note 30)	**68.73**	**61.32**
Total (A + B)	**4,313.99**	**5,118.33**

(a) Revenue from Contract with Customers:

The Company primarily generates revenue from contracts with customers for supply of power generated from power plants (including from allocating the capacity of the plant under the long / medium term power purchase agreements), from sale of power on short term contracts / merchant basis and from providing operations and maintenance services of third party power plants.

Revenue from capacity charges (other than from contracts classified as lease) under the long and medium term power supply agreements is recognised over a period of time as the capacity of the plant is made available under the terms of the contracts. Incentives and penalties for variation in availability of the capacity are recognised based on the annual capacity expected to be made available under the agreements. Electricity charges are recognised on supply of power under such power supply agreements.

Revenue from sale of power on merchant basis and under short term contracts is recognised when power is supplied to the customers.

Revenue from third party power plant operations and maintenance activity is recognised when services under the contracts are rendered.

(b) Significant changes in the contract liability balance during the year are as follows:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Opening Balance	**118.40**	**119.05**
Less: Revenue recognised during the year from balance at the beginning of the year	(118.40)	(119.05)
Add: Advance received during the year not recognized as revenue	110.81	118.40
Closing Balance	**110.81**	**118.40**

(c) Details of Revenue from Contract with Customers:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Total revenue from contracts with customers as above	**4,245.26**	**5,057.01**
Add: Rebate on prompt payment	11.80	13.07
Less: Incentives	-	3.73
Total revenue from contracts with customers as per contracted price	**4,257.06**	**5,066.35**

(d) Credit terms:

Customers are given average credit period of 30 to 45 days for payment. No delayed payment charges ('DPC') are charged for the initial 30 days from the date of receipt of invoice by customers. Thereafter, DPC is recoverable from the customers at the rates prescribed under the respective Power Purchase Agreement/Tariff regulations on the outstanding balance.

Note No - 21 - Other income

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1) Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as at FVTPL		
(i) On loans	91.49	74.61
(ii) Bank deposits	4.48	2.63
(iii) Other financial assets	47.07	155.19
	143.04	**232.43**
(2) Interest income earned on other assets	-	41.78
(3) Dividend income from		
(i) Investment in a subsidiary	-	10.18
(ii) Investments designated as at FVTOCI	28.72	22.41
(4) Other non operating income		
(i) Operating lease rental income	0.23	0.19
(ii) Net gain on sale of investments	7.46	4.48
(iii) Net gain on investments designated as at FVTPL	0.01	0.08
(iv) Net gain on foreign currency transactions	11.93	15.20
(v) Provision no longer required written back	-	30.38
(vi) Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2.91	-
(vii) Miscellaneous income	3.60	5.65
	54.86	**130.35**
	197.90	**362.78**

Note No. - 22 - Employee benefits expense

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1) Salaries and wages	102.74	112.35
(2) Contribution to provident and other funds [Refer note 32]	7.74	7.99
(3) Share based payments [Refer note 32]	3.90	4.74
(4) Staff welfare expenses	4.33	5.76
	118.71	**130.84**

Note No. - 23 - Finance costs

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1) Finance cost for financial liabilities not designated as at FVTPL		
- Interest expense	264.51	314.25
(2) Other borrowing costs	57.44	97.54
	321.95	**411.79**

Note No. - 24 - Depreciation and amortisation expense

₹ crore

Particulars		For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1)	Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	368.86	364.21
(2)	Amortisation on Intangible assets	0.41	0.81
		369.27	**365.02**

Note No. - 25 - Other expenses

₹ crore

Particulars		For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1)	Stores and spares consumed	25.39	26.20
(2)	Power and water	19.02	22.27
(3)	Rent including lease rentals	1.08	4.75
(4)	Repairs and maintenance	52.04	53.86
(5)	Rates and taxes	6.04	7.64
(6)	Insurance	10.89	7.45
(7)	Legal and professional charges	12.60	16.09
(8)	Travelling expenses	8.42	10.00
(9)	Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	1.85
(10)	Donation*	5.01	0.16
(11)	Corporate social responsibility expenses (Refer note 31)	6.57	13.25
(12)	Loss allowance on loans / trade receivables / interest receivable	15.32	14.72
(13)	Write off of non moving - stores and spares	2.01	-
	Less: Provision for non moving - stores and spares recognised in earlier years	(1.72)	-
(14)	Loss allowance for impairment of investment in subsidiaries (Refer note 6)	11.70	-
(15)	Safety & Security Expenses	7.54	7.66
(16)	Branding Expenses	12.09	6.43
(17)	Miscellaneous expenses	9.14	10.35
(18)	Open Access Charges	17.82	1.60
(19)	Shared Service Charges	3.08	3.03
(20)	Net loss on sale of investments	2.67	-
(21)	Write off of investment,loan & advances	-	74.48
	Less: Provision for impairment/loss allowances recognised in earlier years	-	(72.35)
		226.71	**209.44**

** Includes ₹ 5.00 crore (As at 31st March, 2019 : Nil) paid to Jankalyan Electoral Trust.*

Note No. - 26 - Exceptional items (net)

₹ crore

Particulars		For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1)	Contingent consideration payable written back [Refer note 16]	(177.48)	-
(2)	Loss allowance towards doubtful loan	38.44	-
(3)	Write off of doubtful loan [Refer note 7]	570.21	-
	Less: Reversal of loss allowance recognised earlier on doubtful loan	(454.19)	-
		(23.02)	**-**

Note No. - 27 - Tax expense

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1) Current tax	5.50	70.37
(2) Deferred tax	85.74	78.60
(3) Remeasurement of deferred tax #	(165.18)	-
(4) Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit availed	58.31	(10.14)
(5) MAT pertaining to earlier year's (recognized) / reversed (net)	(58.31)	-
	(73.94)	**138.83**

A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to accounting profit / (loss) before tax at the statutory income tax rate to recognised income tax expense for the year indicated are as follows:

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Profit before tax	**423.87**	**390.28**
Enacted tax rate (%)	34.944%	34.944%
Expected tax expense at statutory tax rate	148.12	136.38
Tax effect due to exempt exempt / non taxable income	(72.05)	(11.40)
Effect due to non deductible expenses	69.54	13.85
Effect of remeasurement of deferred tax #	(165.18)	-
MAT pertaining to earlier period	(58.31)	-
Deferred tax pertaining to earlier period	3.94	-
Tax expense for the year	**(73.94)**	**138.83**

 # Pursuant to the Taxation Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 ('Ordinance') subsequently amended in Finance Act issued by Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) on 20th September 2019 which is effective 1st April 2019, domestic companies have the option to pay corporate income tax rate at 22% plus applicable surcharge and cess ('New tax rate') subject to certain conditions. During the year ended 31st March 2020, Company had made an assessment of the impact of the Ordinance and decided to continue with the existing tax structure until utilisation of accumulated minimum alternative tax (MAT) credit. Based on the detailed assessment carried out by the management, deferred tax liabilities on temporary differences expected to reverse during the period in which the Company would be under the new tax regime and accordingly applied the new rate for measuring the said deferred tax liabilities in accordance with the requirements of IND AS 12 - 'Income Taxes". This has resulted in reversal of deferred tax liabilities amounting to ₹ 165.18 crore.

Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)

Significant components of deferred tax assets / (liabilities), deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses recognised in the financial statements are as follows :

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2019	Recognised / (reversed) through profit or loss / OCI	As at 31st March, 2020
Property, plant and equipment	(753.11)	72.52	(680.59)
Investment	(18.25)	-	(18.25)
Others	2.94	10.32	13.26
MAT credit	359.68	-	359.68
Total	**(408.74)**	**82.84**	**(325.90)**

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2018	Recognised / (reversed) through profit or loss / OCI	As at 31st March, 2019
Property, plant and equipment	(672.53)	(80.58)	(753.11)
Investment	(18.25)	-	(18.25)
Others	0.96	1.98	2.94
MAT credit	349.54	10.14	359.68
Total	**(340.28)**	**(68.46)**	**(408.74)**

Expiry schedule of deferred tax assets not recognised as at 31st March 2020 is as under:

MAT Credit entitlement:

₹ crore

Expiry of losses (as per local tax laws)	Amount
< 1 year	-
1 to 5 years	31.97
> 5 years to 10 years	352.53
> 10 years	186.98
	571.48

Note No. 28 - Contingent liabilities and commitments:

A) Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for):

1] Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt:

a) Disputed claims / levies (excluding interest, penalty, if any) in respect of:

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(i)	Custom duty [₹ 27.30 crore paid under protest (as at 31st March, 2019 ₹ 27.30 crore] #	240.65	240.65
(ii)	Electricity tax [recoverable from customers as per agreements in case of unfavourable outcome]	122.76	122.76
(iii)	Income tax	55.59	55.59
(iv)	Entry tax	0.84	0.84
(v)	Service tax [₹ 14.02 crore paid under protest (as at 31st March, 2019 ₹ 14.80 crore)] #	32.53	33.34
(vi)	Goods and Service Tax [₹ 17.16 crore paid under protest (as at 31st March 2019 ₹ NIL] #	18.79	-
(vii)	Others [₹ 1.22 crore paid under protest (as at 31st March 2019 ₹ 0.90] #	14.32	18.37
		485.48	**471.55**

 # Amount paid under protest is included in balances with government authorities, refer note 10

b) Disputes with customers regarding determination of tariff under power supply arrangements aggregating to ₹ 234.53 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 ₹ 251.08 crore), refer note 12

2] Guarantees:

The Company has issued financial guarantees to banks on behalf of and in respect of loan facilities availed by related parties . The following are the loan amount outstanding against such guarantees:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Related parties	455.04	405.79

In respect of financial guarantee contracts, no amounts are recognised based on the results of the liability adequacy test for likely deficiency / defaults by the entities on whose behalf the Company has given guarantees.

3] Others :

a) Pledge of shares:

51,78,15,000 (as at 31st March, 2019: 51,78,15,000) number of shares held as investments in JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited (Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited) with carrying amount of ₹ 517.82 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 ₹ 517.82 crore) have been pledged with the lenders towards its borrowings.

b) In respect of land parcels admeasuring 35.88 hectares (as at 31st March, 2019: 47.21 hectares), acquired by the Company, the claim by certain parties towards title disputes is not currently ascertainable.

Notes:

(i) Future cash flows in respect of the above matters are determinable only on receipt of judgements / decisions pending at various forums/authorities.

(ii) Third party claims where the possibility of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, and includes show cause notices, if any which have not yet converted to regulatory demands, have not been disclosed as contingent liabilities.

B) Commitments

₹ crore

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
i]	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	25.70	37.07

ii] Other commitments:

a) The company had entered into a definitive agreement to acquire 1000 MW (4 x 250 MW) thermal power plant located at village Tamnar, District Raigarh in the state of Chhattisgarh from Jindal Steel & Power Limited with the revised Long Stop Date of 30th June 2019. With the elapsing of the Long Stop Date without completion of the stipulated conditions precedent, the proposed acquisition of the said power plant stands terminated. Accordingly, the interest-bearing advance paid for the said transaction has been converted into interest-bearing loan and the amount outstanding as at 31st March, 2020 is ₹ 261.13 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 ₹ 331.13 crore).

b) The Company has signed a Share Purchase Agreement with GMR Energy Limited for acquiring 100% shares of its subsidiary GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited ("GKEL") which owns and operates a 1050 MW (3 X 350 MW) thermal power plant in Odisha. The transaction contemplates a payout of consideration of ₹ 5,321 Crore for acquisition of 100% stake of the GKEL (subject to working capital and other adjustments). The transaction has been put on hold given the ongoing uncertainty of COVID 19 and will be revisited once the situation normalizes.

c) The Company has received Letter of Intent pursuant to the approval of its Resolution Plan from Committee of Creditors of Ind Barath Energy (Utkal) Limited. The Resolution Plan is under approval with National Company Law Tribunal, Hyderabad Bench.

d) The Company from time to time provides need based support to it's subsidiaries and a joint venture entity towards capital and other requirements.

Note No. 29 - Operating Lease:

a) As lessor:

The Company has leased land admeasuring to 122.86 acres with carrying amount of ₹ 7.08 crore (31st March, 2019: 122.86 acres with carrying amount of ₹ 7.08 crore) to related parties for the period ranging from 25 to 99 years. The agreements are renewable with mutual consent.

The Company has constructed solar plants of 8.91MW with a carrying amount of ₹ 39.67 crore (31st March, 2019 : ₹ 40.87 crore) considered as an operating lease as per the provisions of Ind AS 116 - Leases. The lease rentals on the plants are variable in nature.

b) As lessee :

i) The company leases several assets including land, office premises and residential flats. The amount recognised in the Standalone statement of profit and loss in respect of right of use asset and lease obligation are as under:

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Depreciation	3.67	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	0.05	-

ii) The agreements are executed on non-cancellable basis for a period of 3-50 years, which are renewable on expiry with mutual consent.

Note No. 30 - Finance leases:

As lessor:

The Company has identified an arrangement for power supply from one of its power unit which is in the nature of finance lease as per the provisions of Ind AS 116- Leases. After separating lease payments from other elements in the arrangement, the Company has recognized finance lease receivable for the said power unit given under finance lease.

The minimum lease payments receivable and the present value of minimum lease receivable as at 31st March, 2020 in respect of the aforesaid power unit are as under:

Amounts receivable under finance leases

₹ crore

Particulars	Minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Not later than one year	109.72	97.59	41.05	37.19
Later than one year and not later than five years	433.05	362.99	187.72	145.33
Later than five years	1,165.81	1,101.54	772.86	760.85
Total	**1,708.58**	**1,562.12**	**1,001.63**	**943.37**
Less: unearned finance income	706.95	618.75	-	-
Lease Receivable (Refer note 8)	**1,001.63**	**943.37**	**1,001.63**	**943.37**

Unguaranteed residual value of assets leased under finance leases at the end of the reporting period is estimated at ₹ 295.11 crore (as at 31st March, 2019: ₹ 270.33 crore).

Note No. 31 - Details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenditure:

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Act	6.57	13.25
Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) Construction / acquisition of an asset	1.25	3.69
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above	5.32	9.56
Total	**6.57**	**13.25**

Note No. 32 - Employee benefits expense:

Defined contribution plan:

Company's contribution to National Pension Scheme (NPS) recognized in statement of profit and loss of ₹ 1.04 crore (for the year ended 31st March, 2019 : ₹ 1.07 crore) (included in note no 22)

Defined benefits plans:

The Company provides for gratuity for employees as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The amount of gratuity shall be payable to an employee on the termination of his employment after he has rendered continuous service for not less than five years, or on their superannuation or resignation. However, in case of death of an employee, the minimum period of five years shall not be required. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement / termination is the employee's last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied by the number of years of service completed. The gratuity plan is a funded plan administered by a separate fund that is legally separated from the entity and the Company makes contributions to the insurer (LIC). The Company does not fully fund the liability and maintains the funding from time to time based on estimations of expected gratuity payments.

The Company makes monthly contributions to provident fund managed by trust for qualifying employees. Under the scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits.

Under the compensated absences plan, leave encashment upto a maximum accumulation of 180 days is payable to all eligible employees on separation of the Company due to death, retirement, superannuation or resignation, at the rate of daily salary.

These plans typically expose the Company to the following actuarial risks:

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently, for the plan in India, it has a relatively balanced mix of investments in government securities, and other debt instruments.
Interest risk	A fall in the discount rate, which is linked, to the G-Sec rate will increase the present value of the liability requiring higher provision. A fall in the discount rate generally increases the mark to market value of the assets depending on the duration of asset.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Asset Liability matching risk	The plan faces the ALM risk as to the matching cash flow. Since the plan is invested in lines of Rule 101 of Income Tax Rules, 1962, this generally reduces ALM risk.
Mortality risk	Since the benefits under the plan is not payable for life time and payable till retirement age only, plan does not have any longevity risk.
Concentration risk	Plan is having a concentration risk as all the assets are invested with the insurance company and a default will wipe out all the assets. Although probability of this is very less as insurance companies have to follow regulatory guidelines.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 31st March, 2020 by M/S K. A. Pandit Consultants & Actuaries. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

A. Gratuity

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at 31st March, 2020:

₹ crore

Particulars		Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Benefit liability
Opening balance as on 1st April, 2019		**14.25**	**3.60**	**10.65**
Gratuity cost charged to the statement of profit and loss	Service cost	1.42	-	1.42
	Net interest expense	1.11	0.28	0.83
	Sub-total included in profit and loss	**2.53**	**0.28**	**2.25**
Net Asset/Liability Transferred In/(Out)		**(0.23)**	**-**	**(0.23)**
Benefits paid		**(1.08)**	**(1.08)**	**-**
Remeasurement gains in other comprehensive income	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	(0.06)	0.06
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	0.21	-	0.21
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	1.21	-	1.21
	Experience adjustments	(0.39)	-	(0.39)
	Sub-total included in OCI	**1.03**	**(0.06)**	**1.09**
Contributions by employer		**-**	**-**	**-**
Closing balance as on 31st March, 2020 (Refer note 18)		**16.51**	**2.74**	**13.77**

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at 31st March, 2019:

₹ crore

Particulars		Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Benefit liability
Opening balance as on 1st April, 2018		**11.73**	**3.71**	**8.02**
Gratuity cost charged to the statement of profit and loss	Service cost	1.21	-	1.21
	Net interest expense	0.92	0.29	0.63
	Sub-total included in profit and loss	**2.13**	**0.29**	**1.84**
Net Asset/Liability Transferred In/(Out)		**0.22**	**-**	**0.22**
Benefits paid		**(0.40)**	**(0.40)**	**-**
Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	*	*
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.09	-	0.09
	Experience adjustments	0.48	-	0.48
	Sub-total included in OCI	**0.57**	*	**0.58**
Contributions by employer		**-**	**-**	**-**
Closing balance as on 31st March, 2019 (Refer note 18)		**14.25**	**3.60**	**10.65**

**less than ₹ 50,000*

The actual return on plan assets (including interest income) was ₹0.34 crore (previous year ₹ 0.29 crore).

The major categories of the fair value of the total plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Insurer managed funds	100%	100%

In the absence of detailed information regarding plan assets which is funded with Insurance Companies, the composition of each major category of plan assets, the percentage or amount for each category to the fair value of plan assets has not been disclosed.

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Discount rate	6.89%	7.79%
Future salary increases	6.00%	6.00%
Rate of employee turnover	3.00%	2.00%
Mortality Rate During Employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)

Sensitivity analysis:
Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation at discounted rate, expected salary increase and employee turnover. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing sensitivity analysis from prior years.

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted key assumptions are:

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(1.34)	(1.25)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	1.56	1.46
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	1.56	1.47
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(1.36)	(1.28)
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	0.10	0.21
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(0.11)	(0.24)

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

The following are the maturity analysis of projected benefit obligations:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Projected benefits payable in future years		
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	1.04	0.80
From 2 to 5 years	5.89	5.22
From 6 to 10 years	4.83	4.03
Above 10 years	23.32	26.44
Total expected payments	**35.08**	**36.49**

Each year an asset-liability-matching study is performed in which the consequences of the strategic investment policies are analysed in terms of risk and return profiles.

The Company expects to contribute ₹ 2.94 crore (previous year ₹ 3.16 crore) to its gratuity plan for the next year. The weighted average duration of the plan is 10 years (previous year 11 years).

B. Provident fund

As per Ind AS 19 on "Employee Benefits", employer established provident fund trusts are treated as defined benefit plans. The members of the Provident Fund Trust are entitled to the interest rate declared by the central government under the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Act, 1952. The shortfall, if any, is made good by the Company in the year in which it arises. According to the defined benefit obligation of interest rate guarantee on exempted provident fund in respect of employees of the Company as at 31st March, 2020 is 8.50% as against the rate of return of plan assets 8.49%. Considering the interest shortfall is not material no provision is made in the books of accounts.

Company's contribution to provident fund, labour welfare fund recognised in the statement of profit and loss of ₹ 4.45 crore (for the year ended 31st March, 2019: ₹ 4.88 crore) (included in note no. 22)

Actuarial assumptions made to determine interest rate guarantee on exempt provident fund liabilities are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Discount rate	6.84%	7.79%
Rate of return on assets	8.49%	8.64%
Guaranteed rate of return	8.50%	8.65%

C. Compensated absences

The Company has a policy on compensated absences with provisions on accumulation and encashment by the employees during employment or on separation from the Company due to death, retirement or resignation. The expected cost of compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at the balance sheet date using projected unit credit method.

D. Employee share based payment plan:

Employees Stock Ownership Plan – 2016 (ESOP 2016)

The Company has offered equity options under ESOP 2016 to the permanent employees of the Company and its subsidiary company who has been working in India or outside India, including whole-time director, in the identified grades of L16 and above except any employee who is a promoter or belongs to the promoter Company or a director who either by himself or through his relatives or through any body corporate, directly or indirectly, holds more than 10% of the outstanding equity shares of the Company and Independent directors, Nominee Directors and Non-Executive Directors.

The grant is determined after having regard to various factors and criteria specified in ESOP 2016. The exercise price is at a discount of 20% to the closing market price on the previous trading day of the grant date at the Exchange having highest trading volume or any other price as may be determined by the Compensation Committee but at least equal to the face value of the shares. The option shall not be transferable and can be exercised only by the employees of the Company.

Vesting of the options granted under the ESOP 2016 shall be at least one year from the date of Grant. 50% of the granted options would vest on the date following 3 years from the date of respective grant and the remaining 50% on the date following 4 years from the date of respective grant.

The following table illustrates the details of share options during the year:

ESOP 2016 (Grant Date : 3rd May, 2016)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Outstanding at 1st April	7,79,321	11,31,290
Granted during the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	4,38,227	2,68,854
Expired during the year	-	83,115
Outstanding at 31st March	3,41,094	7,79,321
Exercisable at 31st March	3,41,094	7,79,321

ESOP 2016 (Grant Date : 20th May, 2017)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Outstanding at 1st April	11,75,899	18,24,074
Granted during the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	3,56,398	5,43,863
Expired during the year	-	1,04,312
Outstanding at 31st March	8,19,501	11,75,899
Exercisable at 31st March	8,19,501	11,75,899

ESOP 2016 (Grant Date : 1st Nov, 2018)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Outstanding at 1st April	16,96,805	-
Granted during the year	-	16,96,805
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-
Expired during the year	3,68,077	-
Outstanding at 31st March	13,28,728	16,96,805
Exercisable at 31st March	13,28,728	16,96,805

The method of settlement for above grants are as below:

Particulars	Grant Date		
	3rd May, 2016	**20th May, 2017**	**1st Nov, 2018**
Vesting period	3/4 Years	3/4 Years	3/4 Years
Method of settlement	Equity	Equity	Equity
Exercise price (₹)	53.68	51.80	51.96
Fair value (₹)	30.78	28.88	37.99
Dividend yield (%)	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%
Expected volatility (%)	46.32%/44.03%	44.50%/45.16%	42.57%/43.53%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	7.40%/7.47%	6.90%/6.98%	7.78%/7.84%
Expected life of share options	5/6 years	5/6 years	5/6 years
Weighted average exercise price (₹)	53.68	51.80	51.96
Pricing formula	Exercise Price determined at ₹ 53.68 per share, was at a discount of 20% to the closing market price of Parent Company's share i.e. ₹ 67.10/- at the close of 2nd May, 2016 at Exchange having highest trading volume.	Exercise Price determined at ₹ 51.80 per share, was at a discount of 20% to the closing market price of Parent Company's share i.e. ₹ 64.75/- at the close of 19th May, 2017 at Exchange having highest trading volume.	Exercise Price determined at ₹ 51.96 per share, was at a discount of 20% to the closing market price of Parent Company's share i.e. ₹ 64.95/- at the close of 31st October, 2018 at Exchange having highest trading volume.
Expected option Life	The expected option life is assumed to be mid-way between the option vesting and expiry. Since the vesting period and contractual term of each tranche is different, the expected life for each tranche will be different. The Expected option life is calculated as (Year to Vesting + Contractual Option term) /2.		
Expected volatility	Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price. The historical period considered for volatility match the expected life of the option.		
How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility; and	The following factors have been considered: (a) Share price (b) Exercise prices (c) Historical volatility (d) Expected option life (e) Dividend Yield		
Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair value, such as a market condition.			
Model used	Black-Scholes Method		

The expected life of the share options is based on historical data and current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.

Note No. 33 - Project status:

i. Kutehr Project

The existing undertaking of Kutehr Project, consisting of capital work in progress, land, other PPE etc. with relevant liabilities has been sold for a lump sum consideration to JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited (Refer Note 39). The investment in equity shares of JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited has been sold to JSW Hydro Energy Limited, another subsidiary. Construction / developmental activities of this 240 MW hydropower project has been commenced and all the Major Works have been awarded/LOI issued.

ii. Raigarh Project:

Having regard to pending completion of the underlying power project, tying up of long-term power supply agreements and securing the fuel linkages, the Company has assessed the carrying amount of investment in equity shares of JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited, based on the estimate regarding value by sale of freehold land, recoverability of advances for additional land acquisition on leasehold basis and deposits relating to the project and accordingly an impairment loss of ₹ 11.45 Crore (Previous Year : ₹ NIL crore) was recognised towards the carrying amount of investment in equity shares.

Note No. 34 - Earnings per share [Basic and Diluted]:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company [₹ crore] [A]	497.81	251.45
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS [B]	1,64,17,03,697	1,64,06,17,153
Effect of dilution:		
Weighted average number of equity shares held through ESOP trust	1,97,050	35,413
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution [C]	1,64,19,00,747	1,64,06,52,566
Basic Earnings Per Share [₹] - [A/B]	3.03	1.53
Diluted Earnings Per Share [₹] - [A/C]	3.03	1.53
Nominal value of an equity share [₹]	10.00	10.00

Note No. 35 - Impact of Covid 19

The Company has continued its operations during lockdown due to outbreak of COVID-19 as the electricity generation is considered as one of the essential services by the Government. The Company's substantial generation capacities are tied up under medium to long term power purchase agreements, which insulates revenue of the Company under such contracts. The notices of applying force majeure clause under the power supply agreements from some of the customers have been appropriately responded under legal advice that the prevailing situation is outside the ambit of force majeure clause. This position is further supported by clarification from Ministry of Power that the DISCOMs will have to comply with obligation to pay fixed capacity charges as per the power purchase agreement. Based on initial assessment, the management does not expect any medium to long-term impact on the business of the Company. The Company has evaluated the possible effects on the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment, inventory, loans, receivables and debt covenants basis the internal and external sources of information and determined, exercising reasonable estimates and judgements, that the carrying amounts of these assets are recoverable. Having regard to above, and the Company's liquidity position, there is no uncertainty in meeting financial obligations over the foreseeable future.

Note No. 36 - Remuneration to auditors (excluding GST):

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Services as statutory auditors (including quarterly limited reviews)	1.03	0.96
Other services	0.21	0.37
Reimbursement of out-of pocket Expenses	0.04	0.02
Total	**1.28**	**1.35**

Note No. 37 -Financial Instruments:

(a) Financial Instruments:

i) Financial instruments by category:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020				As at 31st March, 2019			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets								
Investment in debentures	-	-	-	-	-	-	384.50	384.50
Investments in government security	-	-	★	★	-	-	★	★
Investments in equity shares	7.77	1,045.41	-	1,053.18	7.77	2,052.46	-	2,060.23
Investment in preference shares	5.41	-	-	5.41	4.53	-	-	4.53
Investment in mutual funds	334.10	-	-	334.10	190.19	-	-	190.19
Loans**	-	-	455.96	455.96	-	-	1,063.63	1,063.63
Finance lease receivable	-	-	1,001.63	1,001.63	-	-	943.37	943.37
Security deposits	-	-	73.73	73.73	-	-	71.16	71.16
Interest receivable**	-	-	2.09	2.09	-	-	3.65	3.65
Trade receivables**	-	-	797.12	797.12	-	-	554.70	554.70
Cash and cash equivalents (CCE)	-	-	140.47	140.47	-	-	69.58	69.58
Bank balances other than CCE	-	-	24.14	24.14	-	-	46.32	46.32
Consideration receivable on transfer of business	-	-	220.00	220.00	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency forward contracts / options	35.26	-	-	35.26	-	-	-	-
Total	**382.54**	**1,045.41**	**2,715.14**	**4,143.09**	**202.49**	**2,052.46**	**3,136.92**	**5,391.87**
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings	-	-	2,246.32	2,246.32	-	-	2,818.37	2,818.37
Interest rate swaps	-	-	-	-	0.36	-	-	0.36
Foreign currency options/ forward contracts	-	-	-	-	27.13	-	-	27.13
Commodity exchange forward contracts	-	9.73	-	9.73	-	-	-	-
Contingent consideration payable	-	-	-	-	177.48	-	-	177.48
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	49.19	49.19	-	-	60.63	60.63
Unpaid dividends	-	-	1.06	1.06	-	-	1.11	1.11
Lease deposits	-	-	0.76	0.76	-	-	0.74	0.74
Lease liabilities	-	-	0.44	0.44	-	-	-	-
Payable for capital supplies/ services	-	-	61.17	61.17	-	-	80.03	80.03
Trade payables	-	-	353.31	353.31	-	-	191.33	191.33
Acceptances	-	-	912.60	912.60	-	-	1,367.58	1,367.58
Total	**-**	**9.73**	**3,624.85**	**3,634.58**	**204.97**	**-**	**4,519.79**	**4,724.76**

★less than ₹ 50,000

*** net of provisions*

ii) Fair Value Hierarchy:

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are:

(a) Recognised and measured at fair value.

(b) Measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements.

To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

Financial assets & liabilities measured at fair value

The carrying amount of investment in unquoted equity instrument measured at fair value (which are not disclosed below) is considered to be the same as it's fair values

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019	Level	Valuation techniques and key inputs
Financial assets				
Investment in equity shares	1,045.41	2,052.46	1	Quoted bid price in an active market
Investment in equity shares	7.77	7.77	3	Net Asset value of share arrived has been considered as fair value
Investment in Mutual Funds	334.10	190.19	2	The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV
Investment in preference shares	5.41	4.53	3	Discounted cash flow method- Future cash flows are based on terms of preference shares discounted at a rate that reflects market risk
Currency options/ Forward contracts	35.26	-	2	The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date.
	1,427.95	**2,254.95**		
Financial liabilities				
Interest rate swaps	-	0.36	2	The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows earned on observable yield curves.
Commodity exchange forward contracts	9.73	-	2	The fair value of commodity exchange forward contract is determined using forward commodity exchange rates at the balance sheet date.
Currency options/ Forward contracts	-	27.13	2	The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts and currency options is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date.
Contingent Consideration payable on business combination	-	177.48	3	Estimated based on the expected cash outflows arising from the fructification of related events
	9.73	**204.97**		

Valuation techniques and key inputs:

The above fair values were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable input including counter party credit risk.

Particulars	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Change	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Investment in preference shares	DCF method	Discounting rate	0.50%	0.50% increase / decrease in the discount rate would decrease / increase the fair value by ₹ 0.27 crore / ₹ 0.27 crore / (₹ 0.23 crore / ₹ 0.24 crore).

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurement:

i) Investment in preference shares

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Opening balance	**4.53**	**4.64**
Gain recognised in statement of profit and loss	0.88	(0.11)
Closing balance	**5.41**	**4.53**

ii) Contingent Consideration payable

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Opening balance	**177.48**	**177.48**
Write back	177.48	-
Closing balance	**-**	**177.48**

Financial assets and liabilities, measured at amortised cost:

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors, cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets and other financial liabilities (which are not disclosed below) are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019		Level
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value	
Financial assets					
Investment in debentures	-	-	384.50	466.85	3
Loans	205.13	207.25	881.12	907.24	3
Finance lease receivable*	1,001.63	968.55	943.37	940.32	3
Security deposits	34.91	36.96	33.08	36.71	3
Total	**1,241.67**	**1,212.76**	**2,242.07**	**2,351.12**	
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings *	2,246.32	2,249.57	2,818.37	2,818.71	3
Lease deposits	0.28	0.35	0.26	0.33	3
Total	**2,246.60**	**2,249.92**	**2,818.63**	**2,819.04**	

** including current and non-current balances*

There are no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year.

b) Risk Management Strategies

Financial risk management objectives

The Company's corporate treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the company. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company seeks to minimise the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures, wherever required. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the company's policies approved by the board of directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange and commodity price risk management, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of excess liquidity. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

I. Foreign currency risk management

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilizing forward foreign exchange contracts and currency options as suitable.

The carrying amounts of the Company's monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2020:	USD	EURO	INR	Total
Financial assets				
Investment in equity shares	-	-	1,053.18	1,053.18
Investment in mutual funds	-	-	334.10	334.10
Investment in preference shares	-	-	5.41	5.41
Investment in government securities	-	-	★	★
Trade receivables^	-	-	797.12	797.12
Cash and cash equivalents (CCE)	-	-	140.47	140.47
Bank balances other than CCE	-	-	24.14	24.14
Loans^	107.81	-	348.15	455.96
Security deposits	-	-	73.73	73.73
Finance lease receivable	-	-	1,001.63	1,001.63
Interest receivable^	-	-	2.09	2.09
Consideration receivable on transfer of business	-	-	220.00	220.00
Foreign currency forward contracts / options	35.26	-	-	35.26
Total	**143.07**	**-**	**4,000.02**	**4,143.09**
Financial liabilities				
Commodity exchange forward contracts	9.73	-	-	9.73
Acceptances	912.60	-	-	912.60
Trade payables	213.50	0.04	139.77	353.31
Payable for capital supplies	-	-	61.17	61.17
Interest accrued	3.61	-	45.58	49.19
Borrowings	-	-	2,246.32	2,246.32
Lease deposits	-	-	0.76	0.76
Lease liabilities	-	-	0.44	0.44
Unpaid dividend	-	-	1.06	1.06
Total	**1,139.44**	**0.04**	**2,495.10**	**3,634.58**

^Net of provisions

*less than ₹ 50,000

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2019:	USD	EURO	YEN	INR	Total
Financial assets					
Investment in equity shares	-	-	-	2,060.24	2,060.24
Investment in mutual funds	-	-	-	190.19	190.19
Investment in preference shares	-	-	-	4.53	4.53
Investment in government securities	-	-	-	★	★
Investment in debentures	-	-	-	384.50	384.50
Trade receivables^	-	-	-	554.70	554.70
Cash and cash equivalents (CCE)	-	-	-	69.58	69.58
Bank balances other than CCE	-	-	-	46.32	46.32
Loans^	159.14	-	-	904.49	1,063.63
Security deposits	-	-	-	71.16	71.16
Finance lease receivable	-	-	-	943.37	943.37
Interest receivable^	-	-	-	3.65	3.65
Total	**159.14**	**-**	**-**	**5,232.73**	**5,391.87**

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2019:	USD	EURO	YEN	INR	Total
Financial liabilities					
Interest rate swaps	0.36	-	-	-	0.36
Foreign currency forward/ options contracts	27.13	-	-	-	27.13
Acceptances	1,367.58	-	-	-	1,367.58
Trade payables	75.77	1.41	0.01	114.14	191.33
Payable for capital supplies	-	-	-	80.03	80.03
Interest accrued	15.62	-	-	45.01	60.63
Borrowings	228.27	-	-	2,590.10	2,818.37
Lease deposits	-	-	-	0.74	0.74
Unpaid dividend	-	-	-	1.11	1.11
Contingent consideration payable on business combination	-	-	-	177.48	177.48
Total	**1,714.73**	**1.41**	**0.01**	**3,008.61**	**4,724.76**

^Net of provisions

★Less than ₹ 50,000

The Company uses foreign currency forward contracts to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations relating to certain firm commitments and foreign currency required at the settlement date of certain payables. The use of foreign currency forward contracts is governed by the Company's strategy approved by the Board of Directors, which provide principles on the use of such forward contracts consistent with the Company's risk management policy.

The forward exchange contracts entered into by the company and outstanding are as under:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
No. of contracts	23	45
Type of contracts	Buy	Buy
Equivalent to USD in millions	147.11	202.28
Average exchange rate (1 USD = ₹)	73.55	71.68
Nominal value (₹ crore)	1,081.99	1,449.94
Fair value MTM - asset / (liability) (₹ crore)	35.26	(39.82)

The foreign exchange options contracts for loan entered into by the Company and outstanding are as under:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
No. of contracts	-	1
Type of contracts	-	Buy
Equivalent to USD in millions	-	33.00
Average exchange rate (1 USD = ₹)	-	69.16
Nominal value (₹ crore)	-	228.21
Fair value MTM - asset (₹ crore)	-	12.69

Unhedged Currency Risk position

The foreign currency exposure that have not been hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise as at Balance sheet date are given below:

Particulars	Foreign Currency	Foreign currency equivalent		₹ crore	
		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
1. Receivables in foreign currency					
Loan to foreign subsidiary^	USD	1,43,00,963	2,30,06,250	107.81	159.14
2. Payables in foreign currency					
Trade payable	USD	28,41,695	94,27,702	21.42	65.21
Trade payable	EURO	4,664	1,81,410	0.04	1.41
Trade payable	YEN	-	1,24,594	-	0.01
Interest accrued but not due on secured loan	USD	-	99,362	-	0.69

^Net of provisions

Foreign Currency risk Sensitivity

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in the INR against the relevant foreign currencies net of hedge accounting impact. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year-end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates, with all other variables held constant. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where INR strengthens 5% against the relevant currency. For a 5% weakening of INR against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on profit or equity, and the balances below would be negative.

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020		For the year ended 31st March, 2019	
	5% increase	5% decrease	5% increase	5% decrease
Receivables				
USD / INR	5.39	(5.39)	7.96	(7.96)
Payables				
USD / INR	1.07	(1.07)	3.29	(3.29)
EURO/ INR	0.01	(0.01)	0.07	(0.07)
YEN / INR*	-	-	★	★

★*Less than ₹ 50000*

II. Interest rate risk management

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 Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowing and through re-financing of the various term debts at regular intervals to optimise on interest cost.

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

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

The following table provides a break-up of the Company's fixed and floating rate borrowings:

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2020	Net Balance	Unamortised transaction cost	Gross Balance
Fixed rate borrowings	1,146.91	0.59	1,147.50
Floating rate borrowings	1,099.41	1.55	1,100.96
Total borrowings	**2,246.32**	**2.14**	**2,248.46**

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2019	Net Balance	Unamortised transaction cost	Gross Balance
Fixed rate borrowings	1,298.82	1.17	1,299.99
Floating rate borrowings	1,519.55	2.45	1,522.00
Total borrowings	**2,818.37**	**3.62**	**2,821.99**

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit before tax for the year ended 31st March, 2020 would decrease/increase by ₹ 5.50 crore (for the year ended 31st March, 2019: decrease/increase by ₹ 6.46 crore). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.

The following table detail the nominal amounts and remaining terms of interest rate swap contracts outstanding at the year-end.

Particulars	No. of contracts	Average contracted fixed interest rate (%)	Maturity date	Nominal value (₹ crore)	Fair value asset / (liabilities) (₹ crore)
As at 31st March, 2020	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2019	1	4.12	16th March 2020	228.27	(0.36)

III. Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored.

The state electricity distribution companies (Government companies) and related parties are the major customers of the Company and accordingly, credit risk is minimal.

Revenue from operations includes revenue aggregating to ₹ 3466.44 crore, (previous year ₹ 3,726.40 crore) from three (previous year : two)major customers having more than 10% of total revenue from operations of the Company.

Loans and investment in debt securities:

The Company's centralised treasury function manages the financial risks relating to the business. The treasury function focusses on capital protection, liquidity and yield maximisation. Investments of surplus funds are made only in approved counterparties within credit limits assigned for each of the counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed and approved by the Finance Committee of the Company. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate the financial loss through counter party's potential failure to make payments.

Cash and cash equivalents, derivatives and financial guarantees:

Credit risks from balances with banks and financial institutions are managed in accordance with the Company policy. For derivative and financial instruments, the Company attempts to limit the credit risk by only dealing with reputable banks and financial institutions having high credit-ratings assigned by credit-rating agencies.

In addition, the Company is exposed to credit risk in relation to financial guarantees given to banks provided by the Company. The Company's maximum exposure in this respect is the maximum amount the Company could have to pay if the guarantee is called on. No amount has been recognised in the financial position as financial liabilities. (Refer note 39)

IV. Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial assets and financial liabilities as on reporting date.

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2020	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Investment in equity shares	-	-	1,053.18	1,053.18
Investment in mutual fund	334.10	-	-	334.10
Investment in preference shares	-	-	5.41	5.41
Investment in government securities	-	-	★	★
Trade receivables	797.12	-	-	797.12
Cash and cash equivalents (CCE)	140.47	-	-	140.47
Bank balances other than CCE	24.14	-	-	24.14
Loans	396.52	117.90	333.96	848.38
Security deposits	38.81	22.70	12.22	73.73
Finance lease receivable	109.72	433.05	1,165.81	1,708.58
Consideration receivable on transfer of business	220.00	-	-	220.00
Foreign currency forward contracts / options	35.26	-	-	35.26
Interest receivable	2.09	-	-	2.09
Total assets	**2,098.23**	**573.65**	**2,570.58**	**5,242.46**
Financial liabilities				
Commodity exchange forward contracts	9.73	-	-	9.73
Acceptances	912.60	-	-	912.60
Trade payables	353.31	-	-	353.31
Payable for capital supplies	61.17	-	-	61.17
Interest accrued	49.19	-	-	49.19
Borrowings	913.24	1,333.08	-	2,246.32
Lease deposits	0.76	-	-	0.76
Lease liabilities	0.44	-	-	0.44
Unpaid dividend	1.06	-	-	1.06
Interest payout liability	186.15	167.99	0.40	354.54
Total liabilities	**2,487.65**	**1 ,501.07**	**0.40**	**3,989.12**

★*Less than ₹ 50,000*

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2019	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Investment in equity shares	-	-	2,060.24	2,060.24
Investment in mutual fund	190.19	-	-	190.19
Investment in preference shares	-	-	4.53	4.53
Investment in government securities	-	-	★	★
Investment in debentures	-	-	384.50	384.50
Trade receivables	554.70	-	-	554.70
Cash and cash equivalents (CCE)	69.58	-	-	69.58
Bank balances other than CCE	42.92	3.40	-	46.32
Loans	257.71	416.91	1,523.47	2,198.09
Security deposits	38.08	29.30	3.78	71.16
Finance lease receivable	97.59	362.99	1,101.54	1,562.12
Interest receivable	3.65	-	-	3.65
Total assets	**1,254.42**	**812.60**	**5,078.06**	**7,145.08**

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2019	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities				
Interest rate swaps	0.36	-	-	0.36
Foreign currency forward options/contracts	27.13	-	-	27.13
Acceptances	1,367.58	-	-	1,367.58
Trade payables	191.33	-	-	191.33
Payable for capital supplies	80.03	-	-	80.03
Interest accrued	60.63	-	-	60.63
Borrowings	764.33	1,994.08	59.96	2,818.37
Lease deposits	0.48	-	0.26	0.74
Unpaid dividend	1.11	-	-	1.11
Contingent consideration payable on business combination	177.48	-	-	177.48
Interest payout liability	230.96	318.04	3.21	552.21
Total liabilities	**2,901.42**	**2 ,312.12**	**63.43**	**5,276.97**

*Less than ₹ 50,000

The Company has hypothecated part of its trade receivables, loans, short term investments and cash and cash equivalents in order to fulfill certain collateral requirements for the banking facilities extended to the Company. There is obligation to release the hypothecation on these securities to the Company once these banking facilities are surrendered. (Refer note 15)

The amount of guarantees given on behalf of other parties included in Note 28 represents the maximum amount the Company could be forced to settle for the full guaranteed amount. Based on the expectation at the end of the reporting period, the Company considers that it is more likely that such an amount will not be payable under the arrangement.

V. Price Risk

The Company's exposure to equity price risk arises from investments held by the Company and classified in the balance sheet at fair value through OCI.

The table below summarizes the impact of increases / decreases in market price of the Company's quoted equity investments for the corresponding period. The analysis is based on the assumption that the share price in market will on an average increase or decrease by 15% (Previous year 15%) with all other variables held constant.

Impact on other comprehensive income

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Increase in quoted market price by 15% (Previous year 15%)	156.81	307.87
Decrease in quoted market price by 15% (Previous year 15%)	(156.81)	(307.87)

VI. Fuel price risk management

The Company is currently using imported coal from countries like Indonesia, South Africa, and Australia, among others. The interruption in the supply of coal due to regulatory changes, weather conditions in the sourcing country, strike by mine workers and closure of mines due to force majeure may impact the availability and/or cost of coal.

The Company regularly broadens the sources (countries/ vendors) and maintains optimum fuel mix and stock level. The Company further applies prudent hedging strategies to mitigate the risk of foreign exchange and coal price fluctuations.

The commodity exchange forward contracts entered into by the Company and outstanding are as under:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
No. of contracts	1	-
Type of contracts	Buy	-
Coal Quantity in Metric Tonnes (MT)	1,35,000	-
Average forward rate (USD/MT)	80.00	-
Nominal value (₹ crore)	81.42	-
Fair value MTM - liability (₹ crore)	(9.73)	-

Note No. 38 - Capital management:

Capital management

The Company being in a capital intensive industry, its objective is to maintain a strong credit rating, healthy capital ratios and establish a capital structure that would maximise the return to stakeholders through optimum mix of debt and equity.

The Company's capital requirement is mainly to fund its capacity expansion, repayment of principal and interest on its borrowings and strategic acquisitions. The principal source of funding of the Company has been, and is expected to continue to be, cash generated from its operations supplemented by funding from bank borrowings and the capital markets. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company regularly considers other financing and refinancing opportunities to diversify its debt profile, reduce interest cost, align the maturity profile of its debt commensurate with the life of the asset, and closely monitors its judicious allocation amongst competing capital expansion projects and strategic acquisitions, to capture market opportunities at minimum risk.

Gearing ratio

The Company monitors its capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity as given below:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Debt[1]	2,246.32	2,818.37
Cash and bank balances (including current investment in liquid mutual fund)[2]	474.69	289.77
Net debt[(1-2)]	1,771.63	2,528.60
Total equity[3]	9,400.20	10,167.48
Net debt to equity ratio	**0.19**	**0.25**

1 Debt includes long-term and current maturities of long term debt (Refer note 15)

2 Includes cash and cash equivalents, balances in bank deposits (other than earmarked deposits) and investments in mutual fund.

3 Includes equity share capital and other equity

Note No. 39 Related party disclosure:

List of Related Parties

i. Subsidiaries

1 JSW Power Trading Company Limited (Formerly Known as JSW Green Energy Limited)
2 JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited (Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited)
3 Jaigad PowerTransco Limited
4 JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited
5 JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited
6 JSW Hydro Energy Limited (Formerly known as Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited)
7 JSW Solar Limited
8 JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited
9 JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited (w.e.f 14th January, 2020)
10 JSW Renew Energy Limited (w.e.f 5th March, 2020)
11 JSW Energy Minerals Mauritius Limited (upto 18th June 2018)
12 JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited
13 JSW Energy Natural Resources South Africa (Pty) Limited
14 South African Coal Mining Holdings Limited
15 Royal Bafokeng Capital (Pty) Limited
16 Jigmining Operations No.1 Proprietary Limited
17 Mainsail Trading 55 (Pty) Limited
18 SACM (Breyten) Proprietary Limited
19 South African Coal Mining Equipment Company Proprietary Limited (upto 10th September, 2018)
20 Umlabu Colliery Proprietary Limited
21 Yomhlaba Coal Proprietary Limited
22 South African Coal Mining Operations Proprietary Limited
23 Minerals & Energy Swaziland Proprietary Limited (upto 30th November, 2018)

ii. Joint Venture / Associate

1 Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited (Joint Venture)
2 Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited (Associate)

iii. Key Managerial Personnel

1 Mr. Sajjan Jindal – Chairman & Managing Director
2 Mr. Prashant Jain – Jt. Managing Director & CEO
3 Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal - Director Finance
4 Mr. Sharad Mahendra - Whole Time Director & COO (w.e.f 16th May, 2019)
5 Ms. Monica Chopra – Company Secretary
6 Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain – Non Executive Non Independent Director
7 Mr. Chandan Bhattacharya - Independent Director
8 Ms. Sheila Sangwan - Independent Director (upto 30th September,2019)
9 Ms. Shailaja Chandra - Independent Director (upto 17th June, 2019)
10 Mr. Rakesh Nath - Independent Director
11 Mr. Sattiraju Seshagiri Rao - Independent Director
12 Mr. Sunil Goyal - Independent Director (w.e.f 17th June,2019)
13 Ms. Tanvi Shete - Non Executive Non Independent Director (upto 19th July, 2018)
14 Mr. Uday Chitale - Independent Director (upto 23rd April,2018)
15 Ms. Rupa Devi Singh - Independent Director (w.e.f 17th June,2019)

iv Other related parties with whom the Company has entered into transactions during the year:

1 JSW Steel Limited
2 JSW Cement Limited
3 JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited
4 JSW Jaigarh Port Limited
5 JSW Infrastructure Limited
6 South West Port Limited
7 South West Mining Limited
8 JSW Green Private Limited
9 JSW Foundation
10 Jindal Vidya Mandir
11 Amba River Coke Limited
12 JSW International Trade Corp Pte Limited
13 JSW Steel Coated Products Limited
14 JSW Global Business Solutions Limited
15 Jindal Steel & Power Limited
16 JSW IP Holdings Private Limited
17 Jankalyan Electoral Trust
18 Gagan Trading Company Limited
19 JSW Paints Private Limited

A) Transactions during the year

₹ crore

Particulars	Relationship	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
1 Sale of power/ material to:			
JSW Steel Limited	Others	1,871.90	2,263.21
JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	248.71	934.58
JSW Cement Limited	Others	119.39	76.23
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	171.17	185.06
Amba River Coke Limited	Others	142.17	149.01
JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	(0.01)	2.97
South West Mining Limited	Others	-	7.68
JSW Paints Private Limited	Others	1.57	-
2 Service rendered:			
i) Operator fee from:			
JSW Steel Limited	Others	185.15	168.94
ii) Other services:			
Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	Associate	-	0.44
South West Mining Limited	Others	1.88	2.54
3 Purchase of fuel / goods/ assets:			
JSW Steel Limited	Others	400.31	524.47
JSW Cement Limited	Others	0.78	1.99
Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others	0.31	1.22
JSW International Trade Corp Pte Limited	Others	2,164.91	2,446.43
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	0.33	6.66
South West Mining Limited	Others	0.09	0.09
JSW Solar Limited	Subsidiary	-	11.43
JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	0.01	-

₹ crore

	Particulars	Relationship	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
4	**Rebate on sale of power:**			
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	0.33	3.53
5	**Service received from:**			
	South West Port Limited	Others	-	5.72
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	167.97	162.29
	JSW Green Private Limited	Others	0.88	0.91
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	3.08	3.02
	Jindal Vidya Mandir	Others	0.65	0.94
	JSW Infrastructure Limited	Others	8.35	11.48
6	**Interest received on overdue receivables:**			
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	-	2.82
	Amba River Coke Limited	Others	0.77	-
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	-	0.19
7	**Interest received on loan / debentures:**			
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	33.29	45.82
	South West Mining Limited	Others	15.74	4.68
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	0.38	0.46
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	23.18	72.18
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	0.06	0.05
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others	35.78	41.79
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	6.14	7.44
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	Subsidiary	0.08	0.03
	JSW Solar Limited	Subsidiary	★	0.54
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	0.01	0.01
8	**Rent paid / (received) (net):**			
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Others	0.26	0.57
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	★	★
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	★	★
	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	Subsidiary	★	★
	Gagan Trading Company Limited	Others	1.52	1.48
9	**Donation / CSR expenses:**			
	JSW Foundation	Others	3.61	5.02
	Jankalyan Electoral Trust	Others	5.00	-
10	**Sale of Asset:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	22.37	-
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	Subsidiary	241.79	-
11	**Reimbursement received from / (paid to):**			
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	8.53	8.52
	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	Subsidiary	(0.01)	0.15
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	(0.07)	(0.14)
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	21.58	23.58
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	(0.19)	(1.08)
	South West Mining Limited	Others	-	(0.01)
	JSW Infrastructure Limited	Others	0.52	0.69
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	(0.19)	0.47
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	3.83	3.56
	JSW Solar Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.96
	Amba River Coke Limited	Others	0.25	-
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Ltd	Subsidiary	★	-
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	(0.01)	-
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	Subsidiary	0.02	-

₹ crore

Particulars		Relationship	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
12	**Security deposit paid / (refund):**			
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	-	(10.00)
	Gagan Trading Company Limited	Others	-	(0.45)
13	**Loan given to:**			
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	Subsidiary	2.85	0.80
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	1,149.91	2,567.29
	South West Mining Limited	Others	9.00	150.00
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	0.60	0.25
	JSW Solar Limited	Subsidiary	0.10	13.72
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.17
14	**Loan repaid:**			
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	1,725.45	2,567.29
	South West Mining Limited	Others	75.00	-
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	1.20	-
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	0.17	-
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	4.08	-
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	Subsidiary	3.65	-
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	0.74	0.74
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others	70.00	50.00
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	16.44	6.99
	JSW Solar Limited	Subsidiary	0.10	13.72
15	**Investment in equity share capital:**			
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	1.33	-
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Ltd	Subsidiary	0.25	-
	JSW Solar Limited	Subsidiary	0.11	-
16	**Sale of Investment:**			
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	26.35	-
17	**Redemption of debentures:**			
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	384.50	415.50
18	**Security & collateral provided to/(released):**			
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	-	29.22
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	-	(97.30)
	South West Mining Limited	Others	49.25	(58.00)
19	**Loan written off:**			
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	-	44.44
20	**Advertisement / branding expenses:**			
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	Others	12.09	6.43
21	**Dividend received:**			
	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	Subsidiary	-	10.18
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	28.72	22.41

★*less than ₹ 50,000*

B) The remuneration to key managerial personnel during the year was as follows:

₹ crore

Particulars		For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
1	Short-term benefits	19.52	16.32
2	Post-employment benefits	0.90	0.83
3	Sitting Fees	0.48	0.48
4	Commission to Directors	1.05	1.20

1 The above figures do not include provisions for gratuity, group mediclaim, group personal accident and compensated absences as the same is determined at the company level and is not possible to determine for select individuals.

2 The Company has accrued ₹ 1.52 crore (previous year ₹ 2.13 crore) in respect of employee stock options granted to Joint Managing Director & CEO and Director (Finance) by the company and a related party, and to the whole time director & COO and Company Secretary by the Company. The same has not been considered as managerial remuneration of the current year as defined under section 2 (78) of the Companies act 2013 as the options have not been exercised.

C) Closing Balances

₹ crore

	Particulars	Relationship	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
1	**Trade payables:**			
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	5.53	29.80
	JSL Lifestyle Limited	Others	★	★
	JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	Others	0.09	0.09
	JSoft Solutions Limited	Others	-	1.40
	JSW Infrastructure Limited	Others	-	0.44
	JSW International Trade Corp Pte Limited	Others	-	1.88
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Others	0.09	0.65
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	-	0.43
	JSW Green Private Limited	Others	-	0.10
	JSW Investments Private Limited	Others	0.03	-
	Gagan Trading Company Limited	Others	-	0.22
	JSW Foundation	Others	-	1.03
	South West Port Limited	Others	-	1.17
	Jindal Vidya Mandir	Others	★	★
	JSW Solar Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.55
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	0.07	0.21
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	0.04	0.46
2	**Trade receivables:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	305.12	219.15
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	91.14	44.18
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	48.06	16.44
	Amba River Coke Limited	Others	23.68	13.91
	South West Mining Limited	Others	★	-
	JSW Paints Private Limited	Others	0.86	-
3	**Other Financial Assets**			
	JSW Projects Limited	Others	0.01	0.01
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	3.65	3.85
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	1.70	5.13
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	0.02	-
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	Others	5.59	0.72
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others	0.03	0.06
	Jindal Stainless Limited	Others	0.01	0.01
	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	Subsidiary	★	★
	MJSJ Coal Limited	Others	0.02	0.02
	JSW International Trade Corp Pte Limited	Others	24.48	-
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	0.65	-
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	Subsidiary	220.00	-
4	**Advance from customers**			
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	110.71	118.36
5	**Security deposit placed with:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	2.46	2.29
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Others	8.75	8.02
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	22.85	21.18
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	Others	0.90	0.90
	Gagan Trading Company Limited	Others	8.60	8.26

₹ crore

	Particulars	Relationship	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
6	**Lease deposit from:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	0.07	0.06
	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	Subsidiary	0.26	0.09
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	0.08	0.22
	JSW Infrastructure Limited	Others	0.35	0.35
	Jindal Vidya Mandir	Others	★	★
7	**Investment in equity share capital:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	1,024.31	2,052.46
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	2,046.01	2,046.01
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	1,726.05	1,726.05
	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	Subsidiary	101.75	101.75
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	115.16	113.83
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	Subsidiary	-	29.02
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	70.05	70.05
	Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	Associate	100.23	100.23
	MJSJ Coal Limited	Others	6.52	6.52
	JSW Solar Limited	Subsidiary	0.12	0.01
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	0.26	0.01
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	★	★
8	**Investment in preference share capital:**			
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	2.87	2.24
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Others	2.54	2.29
9	**Investment in debenture:**			
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	-	384.50
10	**Security & collateral provided to:**			
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	29.22	29.22
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	176.07	176.07
	South West Mining Limited	Others	249.75	200.50
11	**Loans / advances to:**			
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	333.96	322.34
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	-	567.64
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	-	4.08
	South West Mining Limited	Others	84.00	150.00
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	3.03	3.77
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited (Refer Note 28 (B) (ii) (a))	Others	261.12	331.13
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.60
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.80
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.17
12	**Interest receivable on loan:**			
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	-	1.93
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others	0.76	1.05
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.01
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.02
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.06
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	16.80	9.43
13	**Provision for diminution in value of Investments**			
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	35.03	23.58
	Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	Associate	100.23	100.23
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	0.26	0.01

₹ crore

Particulars		Relationship	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
14	**Loss allowances provision- loan**			
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.16
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	226.15	163.20
15	**Loss allowances provision- interest receivables**			
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.01
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	16.80	9.43

★*less than ₹ 50,000*

Note:

i) Terms and conditions of outstanding balances: all outstanding balances are unsecured and payable in cash.

ii) For outstanding commitment with related party - refer note 28 (B) (ii)

Note No. 40 - Operating segment

The Company is in the business of generation of power and related activities having similar economic characteristics primarily operated within India, which is regularly reviewed by Chief Operating Decision Maker for assessment of Company's performance and resource allocation. Accordingly, the Company has only one business segment.

The information relating to revenue from external customers of its single reportable segment has been disclosed as below:

a) Revenue from operations

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Within India	4,313.99	5,118.33
Outside India	-	-
Total	**4,313.99**	**5,118.33**

b) Non-current operating assets

All non –current assets (other than financial instruments and deferred tax assets) of the Company are located in India.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Prashant Jain
Jt. Managing Director & CEO
[DIN: 01281621]

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman and Managing Director
[DIN: 00017762]

Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Jyoti Kumar Agarwal
Director Finance
[DIN: 01911652]

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

Consolidated
Financial Statement

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of JSW Energy Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of JSW Energy Limited ("the Parent") and its subsidiaries, (the Parent and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") which includes the Group's share of profit in its associate and a joint venture, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020, and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Loss), the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 the other auditors on separate financial statements / financial information of the subsidiaries referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of the Other Matters section below, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ('Ind AS'), and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at 31 March 2020, and their consolidated profit, their consolidated total comprehensive loss, their consolidated cash flows and their consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143 (10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group, its associate and joint venture in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. 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 the sub-paragraph (a) of the Other Matters section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Description of key audit matter

Disputed trade receivables:

The Group has certain disputes with customers regarding determination of tariff under power supply arrangements, which involve significant judgement to determine the possible outcome.

[Refer note 3 on the critical accounting judgements, note 13(4) on trade receivables and note 34(A)(1)(b) on contingent liability disclosures, in the consolidated financial statements]

Principle audit procedures:

- Evaluating the design and implementation, and testing the operating effectiveness of the relevant controls over recognition of revenue as per the terms of power supply arrangements and ongoing assessment of possible outcome in case of disputes.
- Evaluating the Management's assessment about possible outcome of disputes with customers with regard to determination of tariff by inquiry of the management including in-house legal counsel, reviewing minutes of the meetings of those charged with governance and reading legal advices / opinions obtained by the Group from the external experts, and independent confirmations from the external legal counsels on a test check basis.
- Assessing adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

- The Parent's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Report, Management Discussion and Analysis, Corporate Governance Report, Business Responsibility Report and other reports in the Annual Report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, compare with the financial statements of the subsidiaries audited by the other auditors, to the extent it relates to these entities and, in doing so, place reliance on the work of the other auditors and consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. Other information so far as it relates to the subsidiaries, is traced from their financial statements audited by the other auditors.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Parent's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive loss, consolidated cash flows and consolidated changes in equity of the Group including its associate and joint venture in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associate and joint venture are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and its associate and its joint venture and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Parent, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associate and joint venture are responsible for assessing the ability of the respective entities to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intends to liquidate their respective entities or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associate and joint venture are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group and of its associate and joint venture.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Parent has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group and its associate and joint venture to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and its associate and joint venture to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group and its associate and joint venture to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by the other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the consolidated financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the consolidated financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the consolidated financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Parent and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matters

(a) We did not audit the financial statements/ financial information of 8 subsidiaries, whose financial statements / financial information reflect total assets of ₹ 15,269.18 crore as at 31 March 2020, total revenues of ₹ 4,327.13 crore and net cash inflows amounting to ₹ 209.31 crore for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, whose financial statements / financial information have not been audited by us. These financial statements / financial information have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated 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 subsection (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

(b) We did not audit the financial statements/ financial information of 12 subsidiaries, whose financial statements / financial information reflect total assets of ₹ 134.86 crore as at 31 March 2020, total revenues of ₹ 45.83 crore and net cash outflows of ₹ 2.80 crore for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit of ₹ 28.04 crore for the year ended 31 March 2020, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of an associate and a joint venture, whose financial statements / financial information have not been audited by us. These financial statements / financial information are unaudited and have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, associate and joint venture, is based solely on such unaudited financial statements / financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial statements / financial information are not material to the Group.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements above and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, 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 / financial information certified by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on the separate financial statements / financial information of the subsidiaries referred to in the Other Matters section above, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

    a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.

    b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books, returns and the reports of the other auditors.

    c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Loss, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

    d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

    e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Parent as on 31 March 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company and the report of the statutory auditors of the subsidiary companies incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on 31 March 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

    f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A" which is based on the auditors' reports of the Parent and the subsidiary companies incorporated in India to whom internal financial controls over financial reporting is applicable. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of internal financial controls over financial reporting of those companies.

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Parent to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i) The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group;

ii) Provision has been made in the consolidated financial statements, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;

iii) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Parent and its subsidiary companies, incorporated in India.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Samir R. Shah
Partner
(Membership No.101708)
(UDIN: 20101708AAAABQ6848)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 20 May, 2020

ANNEXURE "A"
To The Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended 31 March 2020, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of JSW Energy Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Parent") and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the Parent and its subsidiary 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 respective companies 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 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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Parent and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors of the subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, 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 of the Parent and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, the Parent and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, have, 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 31 March 2020, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the respective companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

Other Matters

Our aforesaid report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting insofar as it relates to 8 subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, is based solely on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such companies incorporated in India.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matter.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Samir R. Shah
Partner
(Membership No.101708)
(UDIN: 20101708AAAABQ6848)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 20 May, 2020

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

as at 31st March, 2020

₹ crore

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
A. ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4A	15,217.11	16,289.96
(b) Capital work-in-progress	4B	391.32	399.97
(c) Goodwill	5	639.82	639.82
(d) Other intangible assets	6	855.82	894.76
(e) Investments in an associate and a joint venture	7A	10.53	-
(f) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	7B	1,098.95	2,108.26
(ii) Loans	8	664.96	720.59
(iii) Other financial assets	9	1,240.67	1,187.06
(g) Income tax assets (net)	10A	123.85	64.15
(h) Deferred tax assets (net)	19A	180.54	-
(i) Other non-current assets	11	186.08	513.30
Total non - current assets		**20,609.65**	**22,817.87**
2 Current assets			
(a) Inventories	12	639.58	454.73
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	7B	744.07	342.27
(ii) Trade receivables	13	2,103.20	1,427.75
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	14A	151.69	132.16
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	14B	49.04	71.41
(v) Loans	8	250.84	178.42
(vi) Other financial assets	9	444.72	424.72
(c) Other current assets	11	119.06	76.75
Total current assets		**4,502.20**	**3,108.21**
Total assets		**25,111.85**	**25,926.08**
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	15A	1,641.90	1,640.87
(b) Other equity	15B	10,003.72	10,181.37
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		**11,645.62**	**11,822.24**
Non-controlling interests	31	(23.84)	(12.03)
Total equity		**11,621.78**	**11,810.21**
Liabilities			
1 Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	8,280.74	9,240.35
(ii) Other financial liabilities	17	26.76	0.17
(b) Provisions	18	82.39	70.02
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	19B	370.48	380.44
(d) Other non-current liabilities	20	186.45	63.33
Total non - current liabilities		**8,946.82**	**9,754.31**
2 Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	21	1,602.87	1,839.52
(ii) Other financial liabilities	17	2,842.65	2,366.19
(b) Other current liabilities	20	48.99	84.47
(c) Provisions	18	11.85	31.33
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	10B	36.89	40.05
Total current liabilities		**4,543.25**	**4,361.56**
Total liabilities		**13,490.07**	**14,115.87**
Total equity and liabilities		**25,111.85**	**25,926.08**

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Samir R. Shah
Partner

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Prashant Jain
Jt. Managing Director & CEO
[DIN: 01281621]

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman and Managing Director
[DIN: 00017762]

Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Jyoti Kumar Agarwal
Director Finance
[DIN: 01911652]

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

Place : Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ crore, except share data and as stated otherwise

	Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
1	**Income**			
	(a) Revenue from operations	22	8,272.71	9,137.59
	(b) Other income	23	286.98	367.97
	Total income		**8,559.69**	**9,505.56**
2	**Expenses**			
	(a) Fuel cost		4,460.51	5,356.22
	(b) Purchase of power		37.75	78.50
	(c) Employee benefits expense	24	242.96	243.58
	(d) Finance costs	25	1,051.07	1,192.40
	(e) Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	1,168.05	1,163.69
	(f) Other expenses	27	574.63	606.17
	Total expenses		**7,534.97**	**8,640.56**
3	Share of profit of joint venture and an associate		28.04	31.93
4	**Profit before exceptional items, tax and deferred tax adjustable in future tariff**		**1,052.76**	**896.93**
5	Exceptional items (net)	28	(61.46)	-
6	**Profit before tax and deferred tax adjustable in future tariff**		**1,114.22**	**896.93**
7	**Tax expense**	29		
	(a) Current tax		111.91	179.39
	(b) Deferred tax		(183.05)	27.71
8	Deferred tax adjustable in future tariff		104.18	5.34
9	**Profit for the year**		**1,081.18**	**684.49**
10	**Attributable to:**			
	Owners of the parent		1,099.92	695.13
	Non controlling interests	31	(18.74)	(10.64)
11	**Other comprehensive (loss) / income**			
a	i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plans		(1.91)	(2.05)
	(b) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		(1,068.62)	34.30
	ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.34	0.44
	Total (a)		**(1,070.19)**	**32.69**
b	i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations		(4.73)	(23.26)
	(b) Effective portion of cash flow hedge		(9.73)	2.59
	ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		3.40	-
	Total (b)		**(11.06)**	**(20.67)**
	Other comprehensive (loss) / income (a + b)		**(1,081.25)**	**12.02**
12	**Attributable to:**			
	Owners of the parent		(1,088.18)	12.02
	Non controlling interests		6.93	★
13	**Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year**		**(0.07)**	**696.51**
14	**Attributable to:**			
	Owners of the parent		11.74	707.15
	Non controlling interests		(11.81)	(10.64)
15	**Earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each**	41		
	- Basic ₹		6.70	4.24
	- Diluted ₹		6.70	4.24

★ *Less than ₹ 50,000*

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Samir R. Shah
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Prashant Jain
Jt. Managing Director & CEO
[DIN: 01281621]

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman and Managing Director
[DIN: 00017762]

Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Jyoti Kumar Agarwal
Director Finance
[DIN: 01911652]

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 31st March, 2020

A. Equity share capital

₹ crore

Balance as at 01st April, 2018	**1,640.05**
Issue of shares during the year (net of treasury shares)	0.82
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**1,640.87**
Issue of shares during the year (net of treasury shares)	1.03
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**1,641.90**

B. Other equity

₹ crore

Particulars	Reserves and surplus						Items of other comprehensive income			Attributable to owners of parent	Non-controlling interests	Total
	Securities premium	Equity settled employee benefits reserve	Debenture redemption reserve	Contingency reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	Equity instrument through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of cash flow hedge	Foreign currency translation reserve			
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	**2,380.80**	**15.61**	**215.83**	**10.18**	**214.06**	**4,762.97**	**1,866.44**	**(2.59)**	**6.35**	**9,469.65**	**(3.94)**	**9,465.71**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	695.13	-	-	-	695.13	(10.64)	684.49
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1.61)	34.30	2.59	(23.26)	12.02	★	12.02
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**693.52**	**34.30**	**2.59**	**(23.26)**	**707.15**	**(10.64)**	**696.51**
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3.58)	(3.58)
Tax on dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.73)	(0.73)
Issue of equity shares under employee share option plan	4.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.16	-	4.16
Adjustments during the year for foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(2.09)	-	-	-	(2.09)	6.86	4.77
Consolidation of ESOP Trust	-	-	-	-	-	(0.83)	-	-	-	(0.83)	-	(0.83)
Transfers to / from retained earnings	-	-	10.84	1.38	-	(12.22)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share based payments	-	3.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.33	-	3.33
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**2,384.96**	**18.94**	**226.67**	**11.56**	**214.06**	**5,441.35**	**1,900.74**	**-**	**(16.91)**	**10,181.37**	**(12.03)**	**10,169.34**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ crore

Particulars	Reserves and surplus						Items of other comprehensive income			Attributable to owners of parent	Non-controlling interests	Total
	Securities premium	Equity settled employee benefits reserve	Debenture redemption reserve	Contingency reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	Equity instrument through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of cash flow hedge	Foreign currency translation reserve			
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**2,384.96**	**18.94**	**226.67**	**11.56**	**214.06**	**5,441.35**	**1,900.74**	**-**	**(16.91)**	**10,181.37**	**(12.03)**	**10,169.34**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,099.92	-	-	-	1,099.92	(18.74)	1,081.18
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1.57)	(1,068.62)	(6.33)	(11.66)	(1,088.18)	6.93	(1,081.25)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,098.35**	**(1,068.62)**	**(6.33)**	**(11.66)**	**11.74**	**(11.81)**	**(0.07)**
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(164.12)	-	-	-	(164.12)	-	(164.12)
Tax on dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(33.74)	-	-	-	(33.74)	-	(33.74)
Issue of equity shares under employee share option plan	5.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.63	-	5.63
Consolidation of ESOP trust	-	-	-	-	-	(1.28)	-	-	-	(1.28)	-	(1.28)
Transfers to / from retained earnings	-	-	(60.00)	1.38	-	58.62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share based payments	-	4.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.12	-	4.12
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**2,390.59**	**23.06**	**166.67**	**12.94**	**214.06**	**6,399.18**	**832.12**	**(6.33)**	**(28.57)**	**10,003.72**	**(23.84)**	**9,979.88**

** Less than ₹ 50,000*

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Samir R. Shah
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Prashant Jain
Jt. Managing Director & CEO
[DIN: 01281621]

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman and Managing Director
[DIN: 00017762]

Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Jyoti Kumar Agarwal
Director Finance
[DIN: 01911652]

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020		For the year ended 31st March, 2019	
I. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit before tax and deferred tax adjustable in future tariff		1,114.22		896.93
Adjusted for:				
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,168.05		1,163.69	
Finance cost	1,051.07		1,192.40	
Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as at FVTPL	(184.12)		(180.95)	
Interest income earned on other assets	(1.71)		(41.79)	
Dividend income from investments designated as at FVTOCI	(28.72)		(22.41)	
Share of profit of joint venture	(28.04)		(31.93)	
Net gain arising on financial instruments designated as at FVTPL	(0.60)		(2.43)	
Writeback of provisions no longer required	(0.17)		(35.76)	
Share-based payments	4.12		3.43	
(Profit) / Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2.85)		1.87	
Inventory written off	0.29		-	
Impairment loss recognised on loans / trade receivables	0.41		5.43	
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain) / loss (net)	(11.29)		9.02	
Allowance for impairment of Leasehold land	2.18		-	
Allowance for impairment of advances	10.04		-	
Allowance for expected credit loss on interest receivable	-		32.69	
Contingent consideration payable written back	(177.48)		-	
Loan written off	116.02		-	
		1,917.20		**2,093.26**
Operating profit before working capital changes		**3,031.42**		**2,990.19**
Adjustments for movement in working capital:				
Increase in trade receivables	(676.92)		(278.82)	
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(185.14)		80.81	
(Increase) / Decrease in current and non current assets	(72.77)		86.48	
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables and other liabilities	160.56		(186.64)	
		(774.27)		**(298.17)**
Cash flow from operations		**2,257.15**		**2,692.02**
Income taxes paid (net)		**(175.11)**		**(200.68)**
NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**2,082.04**		**2,491.34**
II. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of property, plant and equipments (including CWIP and capital advances)		(120.97)		(233.47)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipments		27.61		15.47
Loans given		(9.00)		(150.00)
Loans repaid		145.74		0.74
Advances given		-		(0.68)
Advances repaid		0.07		50.00
Interest received		210.08		233.81
Dividend received on investments designated as at FVTOCI		28.72		22.41
Investments in government securities		(1.47)		(1.39)
Bank deposits not considered as cash and cash equivalents		20.51		8.61
NET CASH GENERATED FROM / (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**301.29**		**(54.50)**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020		For the year ended 31st March, 2019	
III. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceed from fresh issue of equity shares under ESOP Plan		6.96		5.15
Proceed from transfer of treasury shares under ESOP Plan		(1.57)		(0.01)
Proceed from non-current borrowings		750.00		200.00
Repayment of non-current borrowings		(1,457.01)		(1,550.27)
Interest paid		(1,062.14)		(1,173.74)
Dividend paid (including corporate dividend tax)		(197.86)		(4.31)
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**(1,961.62)**		**(2,523.18)**
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (I+II+III)		**421.71**		**(86.34)**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		**474.43**		**561.10**
Fair value gain on liquid investments		0.48		1.51
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(0.86)		(1.84)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - AT THE END OF THE YEAR		**895.76**		**474.43**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS COMPRISE OF:				
1) Balances with banks (Refer note 14A)				
In current accounts		130.20		59.12
In deposit accounts maturity less than 3 months at inception		21.41		71.66
2) Cheques on hand (Refer note 14A)		-		1.32
3) Cash on hand (Refer note 14A)		0.08		0.06
4) Investment in liquid mutual funds (Refer note 7B)		744.07		342.27
Total		**895.76**		**474.43**

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note :

a. The statement of cash flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (IndAS 7) - Statement of Cashflows.

b. Non-cash transaction:

i) The Group has entered into a debt resolution agreement with Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited on January 2, 2020 to restructure the principal outstanding amount of ₹ 751.77 crore owed by them, wherein an amount of ₹ 351.77 crore were converted into equity shares of Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited at par value of ₹ 10 each. [Refer note 8]

ii) The plan for acquisition of the 1000 MW (4 x 250 MW) thermal power plant located at village Tamnar, District Raigarh in the state of Chhattisgarh from Jindal Steel & Power Limited stands terminated on elapsing of the long stop date without completion of the stipulated conditions precedent. Accordingly, the interest-bearing advance paid and outstanding as at 31st March, 2019 of ₹ 331.13 crore has been converted into interest-bearing loan. [Refer note 34(B)(2)(i)]

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Samir R. Shah
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Prashant Jain
Jt. Managing Director & CEO
[DIN: 01281621]

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman and Managing Director
[DIN: 00017762]

Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Jyoti Kumar Agarwal
Director Finance
[DIN: 01911652]

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

Note No. 1 - General information:

JSW Energy Limited ("the Company" or "the Parent") is a public company incorporated on 10th March 1994 under the Companies Act, 1956 and listed on Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange. The registered office of the Company is located at JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai, Maharashtra. The Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group") are primarily engaged in the business of generation of power with principal places located at Vijayanagar (Karnataka), Ratnagiri (Maharashtra), Barmer (Rajasthan), Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh), Nandyal (Andhra Pradesh) and Salboni (West Bengal). Further, the Group is having a joint venture company engaged in the mining activity and an associate engaged in the manufacturing of turbines.

Note No. 2.1 - Applicability of new and revised Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS):

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified the following major amendments and new accounting standards, which became applicable with effect from April 1, 2019.

Ind AS 116 – Leases

Ind AS 116 replaced Ind AS 17. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. It introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees.

The Group has adopted Ind AS 116, effective annual reporting period beginning April 1, 2019 and applied the standard to its leases, using the modified retrospective approach. (Refer note 36)

Appendix C to Ind AS 12 (Income Taxes) – Uncertainty over income tax treatment

The amendment requires an entity to assess whether it is probable that the relevant tax authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment used or proposed to be used, by the entity in its tax filings. The Company has currently carried out an assessment using the most likely amount or the expected value method, as applicable, for estimating the resolution of uncertain tax positions.

Ind AS / Amendments to existing Ind AS issued but not effective:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2020.

Note No. 2.2 - Statement of compliance:

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2020, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Consolidated Financial Statements") have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act,2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Consolidated Financial Statements have been approved by the Board of Directors in its meeting held on May 20, 2020.

Note No. 2.3 - Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements:

The Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable to the Consolidated Financial Statements have been followed. The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') which is functional currency of the Company, and all values are rounded to the nearest crore, except otherwise indicated.

Note No. 2.4 - Basis of consolidation

The Company consolidates the entities it owns or controls. Control is achieved where the Company:

I has power over the investee;

II is exposed to, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and

III has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassess 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 listed above.

When the Company has less than majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee if the voting rights and other contractual terms are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including;

I the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;

II potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;

III rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and

IV any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of a subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed off during the year are included in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the control ceases.

Profit and loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Note No. 2.5 - Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that:

I deferred tax assets or liabilities and liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Taxes and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively;

II liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment 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; and

III 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.

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 Consolidated Statement of Profit and 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 its settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

In case of bargain purchase, before recognizing gain in respect thereof, the Group determines whether there exists clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase. Thereafter, the Group reassesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and recognizes any additional assets or liabilities that are identified in that reassessment. If the gain remains after this reassessment and review, the Group recognizes it in other comprehensive income and accumulates the same in equity as capital reserve. If there does not exist clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase, the Group recognises the gain, after reassessing and reviewing, directly in equity as capital reserve.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date when the Group obtains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

Business combinations involving entities or businesses under common control are accounted for using the pooling of interest method.

Note No. 2.6 - Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is 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 the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

The Group's policy for goodwill arising on the acquisition of an associate and a joint venture is described in the note below.

Note No. 2.7 - Investment in associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the 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 joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. 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 results and assets and liabilities of associates or joint ventures are incorporated in these Consolidated Financial Statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment, or a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 105 – Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statement at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate or joint venture. When the Group's share of losses of an associate or a joint venture exceeds the Group's interest in that associate or joint venture (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate or joint venture), the Group 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.

An investment in an associate or a joint venture is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate or a joint venture. On acquisition of the investment in an associate or a joint venture, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

The requirements of Ind AS 36 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate or a joint venture. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with Ind AS 36 as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with Ind AS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate or a joint venture, or when the investment is classified as held for sale.

When the Group retains an interest in the former associate or joint venture and the retained interest is a financial asset, the Group measures the retained interest at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition in accordance with Ind AS 109. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture at the date the equity method was discontinued, and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate or joint venture is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate or joint venture. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate or joint venture on the same basis as would be required if that associate or joint venture had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by that associate or joint venture would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the equity method is discontinued.

The Group applies Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, to other financial instruments in an associate or joint venture including the one that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture.

When a Group entity transacts with an associate or a joint venture of the Group, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate or joint venture are recognised in the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements only to the extent of interests in the associate or joint venture that are not related to the Group.

Note No. 2.8 - Significant accounting policies

I. Revenue recognition:

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods (power) or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services having regard to the terms of the Power Purchase Agreements, relevant tariff regulations and the tariff orders by the regulator, as applicable, and contracts for services.

Where the final tariff rates are yet to be approved by the regulator, revenue is recognised based on the provisional rates as provided by the regulator adjusted by the truing up adjustments under the relevant tariff regulations and presented as 'truing up revenue adjustments' in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Any surplus or deficit is recognised when the final order is passed by the regulator.

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated having regard to various relevant factors including historical trend, and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Delayed payment charges and compensation towards shortfall in offtake are recognised on collection or earlier when there is reasonable certainty to expect ultimate collection.

II. Leases :

The Group has applied Ind AS 116 using the Retrospective Modified Approach and therefore comparative information has not been restated and is presented as per Ind AS 17. Details of accounting policies under both Ind AS 17 and Ind AS 116 are presented separately below.

Policy applicable from April 1, 2019:

The Group as lessor:

Leases for which the Group is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Lease classification is made at the inception date and is reassessed only if there is a lease modification. Changes in estimates (for example, changes in estimates of the economic life or of the residual value of the underlying asset), or changes in circumstances (for example, default by the lessee), do not give rise to a new classification of a lease for accounting purposes. For a modification to a finance lease, if the lease would have been classified as an operating lease had the modification been in effect at the inception date, lease modification is accounted as a new lease from the effective date of modification and carrying amount of underlying asset is measured as the net investment in the lease immediately before the effective date of the lease modification.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

The Group as lessee:

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether :

I the contract involves the use of an identified asset;

II the Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease, and

III the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (i.e. leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (i.e. below ₹ five lakh). For short term and low value leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

For a contract that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

Policy applicable prior to April 1, 2019:

Arrangements in the nature of lease:

An arrangement comprising a transaction or series of related transactions that does not take legal form of a lease but conveys the right to use the asset in return for a payment or series of payments is evaluated at its inception to assess whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and whether it also conveys the right to use such asset or assets. In case of the arrangement which is identified to be in the nature of lease, the payments and other consideration under the arrangement are separated at inception of the arrangement into those for lease and those for other elements.

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Group as lessor:

Amount due from the lessee under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Group's net investment in the leases. Lease receipts are apportioned between finance income and reduction of the revenue so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the finance lease receivable. Finance lease income is allocated to the accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

The Group as lessee:

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Group at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments under an operating lease shall be recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

III. Service concession arrangements:

The Group recognises intangible assets and/or financial assets in accordance with the terms of concession arrangements.

Intangible asset:

The right to charge users of the services under the arrangement is recognised and classified as intangible asset. The intangible asset, so recognised, is amortised over the period of service concession arrangement.

Financial assets:

The Group's unconditional right to receive specified determinable amounts under the agreement are recognised and classified as financial assets.

Finance income is recognised using effective interest rate method.

IV. Foreign currency transactions and foreign operations:

The Group's Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupee, 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 transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise except for:

I exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see below the policy on hedge accounting in 2 (XVI) (g); and

II exchange difference arising on settlement / restatement of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2016 prepared under previous GAAP, are capitalized as a part of the depreciable fixed assets to which the monetary item relates and depreciated over the remaining useful life of such assets. If such monetary items do not relate to acquisition of depreciable fixed assets, the exchange difference is amortised over the maturity period / upto the date of settlement of such monetary item, whichever is earlier and charged to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. The un-amortised exchange difference is carried under other equity as "Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account" net of tax effect thereon, where applicable.

V. Borrowing costs:

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

All other borrowing costs are recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

The Group determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, to the extent that an entity borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. If any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings. In case if the Group borrows generally and uses the funds for obtaining a qualifying asset, borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation are determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditure on that asset.

The Group suspends capitalisation of borrowing costs during extended periods in which it suspends active development of a qualifying asset.

VI. Employee benefits:

a) Short term employee benefits:

The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

b) Long term employee benefits:

Compensated absences which are not expected to be availed or encashed within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are recognised as a liability as at the Balance Sheet date on the basis of actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method.

c) Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits:

Defined contribution plans:

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit plans:

For defined benefit retirement benefits plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services. Re-measurement of defined benefit plans in respect of post-employment and other long term benefits are charged to the Other Comprehensive Income. Actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period for defined benefit plans.

The Group pays gratuity to the employees whoever has completed five years of service with the Group at the time of resignation/ superannuation. The gratuity is paid @ 15 days salary for the every completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

The Group makes monthly contributions to provident fund managed by trust for qualifying employees. Under the scheme, the Group is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits and the Group is obliged to meet interest shortfall, if any.

d) Share-based payment arrangements:

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

The Group has created an Employee Welfare Trust for providing share-based payment to its employees. The Group uses the Trust as a vehicle for distributing shares to employees under the employee remuneration schemes. The Trust buys shares of the Parent Company from the market, for giving shares to employees. The Group treats Trust as its extension and shares held by the Trust are treated as treasury shares.

VII. Taxation:

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

Current tax:

Current tax is the amount of tax payable based on the taxable profit for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Consolidated Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

A deferred tax asset arising from unused tax losses or tax credits (credit on account of Minimum Alternative Tax) is recognised only to the extent that the Group has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilised by the Group.

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

For operations carried out under tax holiday period (80IA benefits of Income Tax Act, 1961), deferred tax assets or liabilities, if any, have been established for the tax consequences of those temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases that reverse after the tax holiday ends.

Current tax and deferred tax for the year:

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

In respect of regulated businesses where tariff is determined on cost plus return on equity and the income tax is a pass through, deferred tax recoverable from/ adjustable against future tariff, when and to the extent such deferred tax becomes current tax in future periods, is presented separately, and is not offset against deferred tax.

VIII. Property, plant and equipment:

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs for qualifying assets and any expected costs of decommissioning.

Cost of major inspection/overhauling is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. Any remaining carrying amount of the cost of the previous inspection/overhauling (as distinct from physical parts) is de-recognised.

Properties in the course of construction are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss, as capital work in progress. Upon completion, such properties are transferred to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment and the depreciation commences.

Where an obligation (legal or constructive) exists to dismantle or remove an asset or restore a site to its former condition at the end of its useful life, the present value of the estimated cost of dismantling, removing or restoring the site is capitalized along with the cost of acquisition or construction upon completion and a corresponding liability is recognized.

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

IX. Other intangible assets:

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no further economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gain/loss on de-recognition are recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

X. Depreciation and amortisation:

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value.

Regulatory business:

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment in respect of electricity business of the Group covered under Part B of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, has been provided on the straight line method at the rates using the methodology as notified by the respective regulators.

Non-Regulatory business:

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using straight-line method as per the useful lives and residual value prescribed in Schedule II to the Act except in case of the following class of assets wherein useful lives are determined based on technical assessment made by a technical expert engaged by the management taking into account the nature of assets, the estimated usage of assets, the operating conditions of the assets, anticipated technological changes, in order to reflect the actual usage:

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Class of Property, plant and equipment	Useful life in Years
Buildings (factory buildings and civil structure)	12-35
Plant and equipment	2-35
Furniture and fixtures	6-15
Vehicles	5-10
Office equipment	3-15

When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Leasehold land is amortized over the period of the lease, except where Leasehold land is acquired by the Group, with an option in the lease deed, entitling the Group to purchase on outright basis after a certain period at no additional cost is not amortized.

Major overhaul costs are depreciated over the estimated life of the economic benefit derived from the overhaul. The carrying amount of the remaining previous overhaul cost is charged to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss if the next overhaul is undertaken earlier than the previously estimated life of the economic benefit.

Mineral rights are amortised on a Unit of Production basis over the economically recoverable reserves of the mine concerned.

Computer software is amortised over an estimated useful life of 3 years.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

XI. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill:

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

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

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

Any reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is limited to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognised.

XII. Inventories:

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Costs of inventories are determined on weighted average basis.

Cost of inventories includes cost of purchase price, cost of conversion and other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated cost of completion and cost necessary to make the sale. Materials and other supplies held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. However, when a decline in the price of materials indicates that the cost of the finished products exceeds net realisable value, the materials are written down to net realisable value.

XIII. Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for treasury shares, bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

XIV. Provisions , contingencies and commitments:

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

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

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

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is :

(a) 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

(b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because:

(i) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or

(ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset 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.

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each reporting period.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected economic benefits to be received by the Group from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract.

XV. Financial guarantee contracts:

The Group provides certain guarantees in respect of the indebtedness of other undertakings, claims under the contract or other arrangements in the ordinary course of business. The Group evaluates each guarantee arrangement and elects to account it as an insurance contract or a financial guarantee contract.

Financial guarantee contract liabilities are measured initially at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of the obligation under the contract and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation over the period of guarantee.

For the guarantee arrangements designated as insurance contracts, at the end of each reporting period, the Group performs a liability adequacy test, (i.e. it assesses the likelihood of a pay-out based on current undiscounted estimates of future cash flows), and any deficiency is recognized in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

XVI. Financial instruments:

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

(a) Equity Investments

All equity investments are measured at fair value, with value changes recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, except for those equity investments for which the Group has elected to present the value changes in 'Other Comprehensive Income'

(b) Financial assets:

(i) Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets, which are not at fair value through Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

(ii) Subsequent measurement:

Financial assets carried at amortised cost - A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and 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.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) - A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and 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.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) - A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are fair valued through Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets, other than equity instruments, are subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of both:

(a) the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and

(b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria, may be designated as at FVTPL as at initial recognition if such designation reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

(iii) Impairment:

The Group recognises a loss allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECL) on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost and at FVTOCI. The credit loss is difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate. This is assessed on an individual or collective basis after considering all reasonable and supportable information including that which is forward-looking.

The Group's trade receivables or contract revenue receivables do not contain significant financing component and loss allowance on trade receivables is measured at an amount equal to life time expected losses i.e. expected cash shortfall, being simplified approach for recognition of impairment loss allowance.

Under simplified approach, the Group does not track changes in credit risk. Rather it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on the lifetime ECL at each reporting date right from its initial recognition. The Group uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables.

The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

For financial assets other than trade receivables, the Group recognises 12–months ECL for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting date the credit risk of the financial asset has not increased significantly since its initial recognition. The ECL are measured as lifetime ECL if the credit risk on financial asset increases significantly since its initial recognition. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer significant increase in credit risks since initial recognition, then the Group reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12 months ECL. The impairment losses and reversals are recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. For equity instruments and financial assets measured at FVTPL, there is no requirement for impairment testing.

(iv) Derecognition:

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

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

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

(v) Income from Financial Assets

Dividend and interest income:

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established.

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

(c) Financial liabilities and equity instruments:

(i) Classification as debt or equity:

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

(ii) Equity instruments:

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

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

(iii) Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of loans net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

(iv) Subsequent measurement:

Financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

(v) Derecognition:

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

(d) Derivative financial instruments:

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward foreign exchange 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 remeasured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item.

The contracts to buy or sell a non-financial item that were entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the entity's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements are not considered as derivative instruments.

(e) 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.

(f) 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:

i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

ii) 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, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing 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 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.

(g) Hedge accounting:

The Group designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives in respect of foreign currency, as either cash flow hedge or fair value hedge. Hedges of foreign currency risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Group entity documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Group documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to hedged risk.

(i) Fair value hedges:

Changes in fair value of the designated portion of derivatives that qualify as fair value hedges are recognized in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The change in the fair value of the designated portion of hedging instrument and the change in the hedged item attributable to hedged risk are recognized in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the line item relating to the hedged item.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. The fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk is amortised to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss from that date.

(ii) Cash flow hedges:

The effective portion of changes in fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity relating to effective portion as described above are reclassified to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss, in the same line as the recognised hedged item. However, when the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, such gains or losses are transferred from equity (but not as a reclassification adjustment) and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Note No. 3 - Key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgements:

The preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these Consolidated Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

Key sources of estimation uncertainties

Useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment

Management reviews the useful lives of property, plant and equipment at least once a year. Such lives are dependent upon an assessment of both the technical lives of the assets and also their likely economic lives based on various internal and external factors including relative efficiency, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, anticipated technological changes, historical trend of plant load factor, historical planned and scheduled maintenance etc. It is possible that the estimates made based on existing experience are different to the actual outcomes within the next financial periods and could cause a material adjustment to the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment.

Provisions and Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Group. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognised. Potential liabilities that are remote are neither recognized nor disclosed as contingent liability. The management decides whether the matters needs to be classified as 'remote,' 'possible' or 'probable' based on expert advice, past judgements, terms of the contract, regulatory provisions etc.

Fair value measurements

When the fair values of financial assets or financial liabilities recorded or disclosed in the financial statements cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

Income Taxes

Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets arising from unused tax credits, the management considers convincing evidence about availability of sufficient taxable income against which such unused tax credits can be utilized. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

Defined benefit plans

The present value of defined benefit obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual development in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary escalations and mortality rates etc. 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.

Impairment of goodwill

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. In considering the value in use, the management has made assumption relating to plant availability, plant load factor, useful life of the assets, additional capacity and capital cost approval from the regulators, expected renewals/ extension of power purchase agreement/ implementation agreement, input cost escalations, operational margins etc. for arriving at the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating units, and discount rates in order to calculate the present value of such cash flows. Any subsequent changes to the cash flows due to changes in the above mentioned factors could impact the carrying value of the goodwill.

Impairment assessment of intangible assets:

Impairment assessment of intangible assets (mining rights related coal mines at South Africa) involves assumptions relating to timing of resumption of commercial operations, mineable reserves / resources, annual production, yield, future prices of coal, renewal of mining licenses, operational margins, and discount rate. Any subsequent changes in the assumptions could impact the carrying value of the assets.

Loss allowance assessment for a loan/guarantee given to a related party:

Recoverability of loans given to and non-devolvement of financial guarantee given on behalf of, a related party serving as a mine development operator for lignite mine of a joint venture entity is assessed on the basis of its net worth as on 31st March, 2020 and projected cash flows derived on the presumption that it will continue as the operator having regard to it being selected as the preferred bidder even in the fresh competitive bidding process carried out as per the regulator's direction.

Expected credit loss

The policy for expected credit loss allowances for financial assets is based on the evaluation of collectability and the management's judgement considering external and internal sources of information. A considerable amount of judgement is required in assessing the ultimate realization of the loans having regard to, the past collection history of each party and ongoing dealings with these parties, and assessment of their ability to pay the debt on designated dates.

Onerous contract:

While ascertaining the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under a power purchase contract, the Group has exercised it's significant judgement in terms of anticipating the future coal prices, plant load factor, component of unavoidable cost and it's escalations.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Evaluation of contracts to determine whether it contains lease arrangements:

a) In respect of power plant unit at Ratnagiri, Maharashtra, while assessing the applicability of the principles relating to arrangements in the nature of lease prescribed under Ind AS 116, Leases, the management has exercised judgements in evaluating the customer's right to use the underlying asset and pricing terms of the arrangement to reach a conclusion that the arrangement for supply of power through aforesaid power plant unit is in the nature of lease.

b) The management has critically evaluated the terms of the contract (including by obtaining independent legal advice) with respect to Karcham Hydro Plant to determine whether the contract is, in substance, with a customer or with multiple state electricity utility companies, and the customer is merely acting as an intermediator/facilitator, i.e. an agent. Based on such evaluation, it was concluded that the arrangement, in substance, is not in the nature of lease in terms of Ind AS 116, Leases.

Service concession arrangements:

In assessing the applicability of Appendix D of Ind AS 115: 'Service Concession Arrangements', the management has exercised significant judgments in evaluating the useful lives of the assets and the terms of power purchase agreements / transmission license arrangements / other similar implementation arrangements/provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 towards, the ability to enter into power purchase arrangements with any customer, power supply and pricing terms and related rights beneficial entitlement in the related infrastructure, useful lives of the assets and obligation to transfer the asset at the end of arrangement etc. Based on such evaluation, the management has determined that only arrangement in respect of a Hydro power plant at Himachal Pradesh of the Group meets the criterion for recognition as service concession arrangement.

Classification of Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited ("BLMCL") as joint venture:

BLMCL is a limited liability company having separate legal identity. Furthermore, there is no contractual arrangement or any other facts and circumstances that indicate that the parties to the joint arrangement have rights to the assets and obligation for the liabilities of the joint arrangement. Accordingly, keeping in view that decisions about the relevant activities of BLMCL contractually requires unanimous consent of both the parties irrespective of their share in voting rights, it is classified as a joint venture of the Group.

Revenue recognition:

The Group has exercised significant judgements in determination of tariff entitlement as per relevant contractual terms/governing tariff regulations due to ongoing disputes with customers having regard to legal advice, judicial precedence and possible interpretation of the contracts. The final outcome of such disputes may have impact on the revenue recognised by the Group.

NOTES

to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

Note No. 4A - Property, plant and equipment

₹ crore

	Particulars	Land - freehold [a,h]	Land - leasehold [h,i]	Buildings [b,e]	Plant and equipment [c,d,f,g]	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Right-of-use assets [j]	Total
	At cost										
I.	**Gross carrying value**										
	Balance as at 1st April, 2018	**247.02**	**25.38**	**1,804.35**	**17,776.86**	**50.37**	**68.68**	**18.52**	**0.01**	**-**	**19,991.19**
	Additions	0.07	-	1.57	138.20	1.30	0.54	1.56	-	-	143.24
	Disposals / discard	-	(14.32)	(0.06)	(5.29)	(0.80)	(0.22)	(1.35)	-	-	(22.04)
	Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(1.03)	-	(6.73)	(6.25)	-	(0.23)	(0.09)	-	-	(14.33)
	Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**246.06**	**11.06**	**1,799.13**	**17,903.52**	**50.87**	**68.77**	**18.64**	**0.01**	**-**	**20,098.06**
	Additions	9.03	-	1.10	21.97	3.45	1.65	0.55	-	60.06	97.81
	Disposals / discard	-	(8.77)	-	(30.60)	(0.44)	(0.79)	(0.37)	-	-	(40.97)
	Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(0.70)	-	(4.57)	(4.26)	-	(0.16)	(0.06)	-	-	(9.75)
	Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**254.39**	**2.29**	**1,795.66**	**17,890.63**	**53.88**	**69.47**	**18.76**	**0.01**	**60.06**	**20,145.15**
II.	**Accumulated depreciation and impairment**										
	Balance as at 1st April, 2018	**-**	**1.02**	**197.78**	**2,448.35**	**25.32**	**17.18**	**4.56**	**-**	**-**	**2,694.21**
	Depreciation expense for the year	-	0.32	64.64	1,044.97	9.40	7.63	2.37	-	-	1,129.33
	Eliminated on disposals / discards	-	-	(0.02)	(2.58)	(0.77)	(0.20)	(1.13)	-	-	(4.70)
	Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	(4.23)	(6.25)	-	(0.19)	(0.07)	-	-	(10.74)
	Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**-**	**1.34**	**258.17**	**3,484.49**	**33.95**	**24.42**	**5.73**	**-**	**-**	**3,808.10**
	Depreciation expense for the year	-	0.02	64.04	1,046.86	8.47	7.43	2.24	-	5.08	1,134.14
	Eliminated on disposals / discards	-	(1.25)	-	(5.74)	(0.75)	(0.68)	(0.29)	-	-	(8.71)
	Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	(3.21)	(4.26)	-	(0.14)	(0.06)	-	-	(7.67)
	Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss	-	2.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.18
	Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**-**	**2.29**	**319.00**	**4,521.35**	**41.67**	**31.03**	**7.62**	**-**	**5.08**	**4,928.04**
III.	**Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2019**	**246.06**	**9.72**	**1,540.96**	**14,419.03**	**16.92**	**44.35**	**12.91**	**0.01**	**-**	**16,289.96**
IV.	**Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2020**	**254.39**	**-**	**1,476.66**	**13,369.28**	**12.21**	**38.44**	**11.14**	**0.01**	**54.98**	**15,217.11**

Notes:

a. *The Group has leased under operating lease arrangements certain land admeasuring to 122.86 acres (as at 31st March, 2019 - 122.86 acres) with carrying value aggregating to ₹ 7.08 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 - ₹ 7.08 crore) to certain related parties for a period ranging from 25 to 99 years.*

b. *Includes net carrying value of ₹ 429.89 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 - ₹ 446.74 crore) being cost of office premises located at Mumbai, jointly owned (50%) with a related party.*

c. *Includes net carrying value ₹ 100 (as at 31st March, 2019 - ₹ 100) towards Group's share of water supply system, jointly owned (50%) with a related party, constructed on land not owned by the Group.*

d. *Includes net carrying value ₹ 213.03 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 - ₹ 221.28 crore) being cost of pooling station and transmission line constructed on land not owned by the Group.*

e. *Includes net carrying value ₹ 0.58 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 - ₹ 0.76 crore) towards alternate road build on land not owned by the Group.*

f. *Includes net carrying value ₹ 16.28 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 - ₹ 19.55 crore) towards transmission line not owned by the Group.*

g. *Additions include foreign exchange loss of ₹ Nil (as at 31st March, 2019 - ₹ 3.15 crore).*

h. *Transfer of title/deeds in case of freehold and leasehold land in the name of subsidiary company, JSW Hydro Energy Limited, is in process.*

i. *Reclassified to prepayments upon lapse of the option to purchase the leasehold land on an outright basis after 10 years from the date of the lease deed (Refer note 11).*

j. *The right-of-use assets relates to land, office premises and residential flats. Refer note 2.1, note 17 and note 36 for the details of transition to Ind AS 116 under the modified retrospective approach.*

k. *Refer note 16 for the details in respect of certain property, plant and equipment hypothecated / mortgaged as security against borrowings.*

Note No. 4B - Capital work in progress :

Capital work in progress and pre operative expenditure during construction period (pending allocation) relating to property, plant and equipment

₹ crore

At cost	
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**399.97**
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**391.32**

Notes:

1) *Includes ₹ 267.74 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 ₹ 259.53 crore) cost incurred for Kutehr hydro project in Himachal Pradesh. (Refer note 40)*
2) *Amount transferred to property, plant and equipment during the year ₹ 54.45 crore (Previous year ₹ 127.38 crore)*
3) *Amount transferred to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss during the year ₹ 0.53 crore (Previous year ₹ Nil)*
4) *Refer note 16 for the details in respect of capital work-in-progress hypothecated / mortgaged as security against borrowings.*

Note No. 5 - Goodwill

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
I. At cost		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**644.79**	**645.03**
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	(0.24)
Balance at the end of the year (a)	**644.79**	**644.79**
II. Accumulated impairment		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**4.97**	**5.21**
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	(0.24)
Balance at the end of the year (b)	**4.97**	**4.97**
Carrying amount (a-b)	**639.82**	**639.82**

Allocation of goodwill to cash generating units (CGU's)

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the Group's operating assets, which represents the lowest level within the Group at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Carrying amount of goodwill allocated to each CGUs is as follows:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
I. Hydro Power plant at Karcham, Himachal Pradesh, India	526.34	526.34
II. Hydro Power plant at Baspa, Himachal Pradesh, India	113.48	113.48
Carrying amount	**639.82**	**639.82**

Estimates used to measure recoverable amounts of Hydro Power Plants

The recoverable amount of Karcham and Baspa hydro power plants have been determined following 'value in use' approach over tenure (including expected renewals) of respective long term power purchase agreements (PPA) / implementation agreement.

The key assumptions used in the value-in-use calculations are as follows:

Key assumptions	Hydro Power Plant at Karcham	Hydro Power Plant at Baspa	Basis
Discount rate	11.20% (13.49%)	11.20% (13.49%)	Pre-tax discount rate has been derived based on current cost of borrowing and equity rate of return in line with the current market expectations.
Plant availability	97.08% (100%)	97.22% (97.90%)	Plant availability factor (PAF) is estimated based on past trend of PAF and expected PAF in future years.
Plant load factor	49.31% (47.09%)	50.99% (50.99%)	Plant load factor (PLF) is estimated based on past trend of PLF and expected PLF in future years.
PPA tenure (including expected renewals)	52 Years (53 Years)	22 Years (23 Years)	Balance useful life based the plants' useful life assessment of the management / external expert.
Tariff	As per CERC tariff regulation 2019-24	-	- Tariff basis continuity of existing notified tariff provisions/PPA - Economic benefits basis the expectation of approval of additional capacity of 91 MW in the year 2021-22 by Central Electricity Authority and Ministry of Environment and Forest for Karcham power plant.

(Figures / information in brackets relate to previous year)

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions:

The management has considered that any reasonable possible change in any one of the key assumptions would not result into carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amounts of the afore-mentioned hydro power plants.

Note No. 6 - Other intangible assets

₹ crore

Particulars	Computer software	Mineral rights	Rights under service concession arrangement	Total
At cost				
I. Gross carrying value				
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	**13.24**	**99.38**	**931.41**	**1,044.03**
Additions	0.56	-	1.32	1.88
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	(13.65)	-	(13.65)
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**13.80**	**85.73**	**932.73**	**1,032.26**
Additions	0.98	-	3.09	4.07
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	(9.78)	-	(9.78)
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**14.78**	**75.95**	**935.82**	**1,026.55**
II. Accumulated amortisation and impairment				
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	**11.32**	**6.27**	**85.85**	**103.44**
Amortisation expense for the year	1.07	-	33.28	34.35
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	(0.29)	-	(0.29)
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**12.39**	**5.98**	**119.13**	**137.50**
Amortisation expense for the year	0.56	-	33.35	33.91
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	(0.68)	-	(0.68)
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**12.95**	**5.30**	**152.48**	**170.73**
III. Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2019	**1.41**	**79.75**	**813.60**	**894.76**
IV. Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2020	**1.83**	**70.65**	**783.34**	**855.82**

Refer note 16 for the details of certain intangible assets hypothecated / mortgaged as security against borrowings.

Note No. 7A - Investments in an associate and joint ventures

₹ crore

Particulars	Face value per share (fully paid)	As at 31st March, 2020 Number of shares	As at 31st March, 2020 Current	As at 31st March, 2020 Non current	As at 31st March, 2019 Number of shares	As at 31st March, 2019 Current	As at 31st March, 2019 Non current
Unquoted Investments							
I. Investments accounted for using equity method							
- Investments in equity instruments							
- of associate							
(a) Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited [a]	₹ 10	9,98,77,405	-	100.23	9,98,77,405	-	100.23
Less: Share of loss of an associate restricted upto the cost of investment			-	100.23		-	100.23
(i)			-	-			-
- of joint venture							
(a) Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited [b]	₹ 10	98,00,000	-	9.80	98,00,000	-	9.80
Add: Share of profit / (loss) of a joint venture			-	0.73		-	(9.80)
[For share of profit / (loss) in excess of cost of investment refer note 35(2)]							
(ii)			-	10.53	-	-	-
Total Investments (i+ii)			**-**	**10.53**		**-**	**-**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments			**-**	**10.53**		**-**	**-**

a) *Refer note 32 for summarised financial information of associate, Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited, an associate.*

b) *Refer note 33 for summarised financial information of Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited, a joint venture.*

Note No. 7B - Other investments

₹ crore

Particulars	Face value per share (fully paid)	As at 31st March, 2020 Number of shares	As at 31st March, 2020 Current	As at 31st March, 2020 Non current	As at 31st March, 2019 Number of shares	As at 31st March, 2019 Current	As at 31st March, 2019 Non current
A. Unquoted Investments							
I. Investments at amortised cost							
- Investments in Government Securities [a]			-	12.33		-	10.86
Total Investments at amortised cost			**-**	**12.33**		**-**	**10.86**
II. Investments at fair value through profit or loss							
(a) Investments in equity instruments							
1) MJSJ Coal Limited	₹ 10	1,04,61,000	-	6.52	1,04,61,000	-	6.52
2) Power Exchange India Limited	₹ 10	12,50,000	-	1.25	12,50,000	-	1.25
3) Richard Bay Coal Terminal (Proprietary) Limited	Rand 10,100	5,000	-	30.90	5,000	-	34.88
Total			**-**	**38.67**		**-**	**42.65**
(b) Investments in preference shares							
1) JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited [b]	₹ 10	5,03,000	-	2.54	5,03,000	-	2.29
Total			**-**	**2.54**		**-**	**2.29**

₹ crore

Particulars		Face value per share (fully paid)	As at 31st March, 2020			As at 31st March, 2019		
			Number of shares	Current	Non current	Number of shares	Current	Non current
(c)	Investments in mutual funds							
	1) Kotak Mutual Fund			203.04	-		75.06	-
	2) HDFC Mutual Fund			258.85	-		148.15	-
	3) Aditya Birla Mutual Fund			266.38	-		45.05	-
	4) SBI Mutual Fund			15.80	-		29.67	-
	5) Franklin India Mutual Fund			-	-		28.98	-
	6) UTI Mutual Fund			-	-		15.36	-
Total Investments at fair value through profit or loss				**744.07**	**41.21**		**342.27**	**44.94**
B.	**Quoted Investments**							
I.	**Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income**							
(a)	Investments in equity instruments							
	1) JSW Steel Limited	₹ 1	7,00,38,350	-	1,024.31	7,00,38,350	-	2,052.46
	2) Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited [d]	₹ 10	35,17,69,546	-	21.10	-	-	-
Total Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income				**-**	**1,045.41**		**-**	**2,052.46**
Total investments				**744.07**	**1,098.95**		**342.27**	**2,108.26**
	Aggregate amount of quoted investments			-	1,045.41		-	2,052.46
	Aggregate market value of quoted investments			-	1,045.41		-	2,052.46
	Aggregate amount of unquoted investments			744.07	53.54		342.27	55.80

a) *Investment in government securities of ₹ 12.33 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 - ₹ 10.86 crore) is towards contingency reserve created by Jaigad PowerTransco Limited, a subsidiary.*

b) *Terms of preference shares are as follows:*

10% Redeemable Non Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up invested in JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited are redeemable after 15th year from the date of allotment in 5 annual installments from financial year 2022-23 to financial year 2033-34.

c) *Refer Note 16 for current investments hypothecated as security against borrowings.*

d) *Refer Note 8 for issue of shares by Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited under the debt resolution agreement against the debt owed by them.*

Note No. 8 - Loans

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1)	**Unsecured, considered good**				
	Loans to related parties (Refer note 44)	250.84	664.96	0.84	720.59
	Other loans [$] (Refer note 28)	-	-	177.58	-
		250.84	**664.96**	**178.42**	**720.59**
(2)	**Unsecured, Credit impaired**				
	Loans to others [$]	120.00	-	574.19	-
	Less : Loss allowance for doubtful loans	120.00	-	574.19	-
		-	**-**	**-**	**-**
		250.84	**664.96**	**178.42**	**720.59**

$ The Group has entered into a debt resolution agreement with Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited ("JPVL") on January 2, 2020 to restructure the principal outstanding amount of ₹ 751.77 crore owed by JPVL. The key terms of the agreement are as follows:

1 An amount of ₹ 351.77 crore to be converted into equity shares of JPVL at par value of ₹ 10 each.

2. Out of the balance outstanding principal amount of ₹ 400 crore, claim of ₹ 280 crore has been waived and relinquished by the Group and balance ₹ 120 crore to continue as debt to be paid by JPVL to the Group, on priority basis, out of the available cash flows after JPVL has paid 10% of the re-structured sustainable debt to its secured lenders.

Accordingly, a net amount of ₹ 116.02 crore was written off during the year and considered as exceptional items.

Further, JPVL and the Group have agreed to waive their respective rights to receive any payments from each other and unconditionally release each other from all liabilities in relation to the Securities Purchase Agreement dated 16th November, 2014 for transfer of Karcham and Baspa hydro assets from JPVL to the Group. This has resulted in reversal of an amount of ₹ 177.48 crore of contingent consideration payable to JPVL towards purchase of shares of JSW Hydro Energy Limited (earlier known as Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited) in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Movement in loss allowance for doubtful loans

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Opening loss allowance	**574.19**	**574.19**
Reversals / Write back	(454.19)	-
Closing loss allowance	**120.00**	**574.19**

₹ crore

Name of parties	As at 31st March 2020		As at 31st March 2019	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
1) Related parties				
a) Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	-	567.64	-	567.64
	-	(567.64)	-	(567.64)
b) South West Mining Limited	-	84.00	-	150.00
	-	(150.00)	-	(150.00)
c) JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	0.84	2.19	0.84	2.93
	(0.84)	(2.93)	(0.84)	(3.96)
d) Jindal Steel & Power Limited	250.00	11.13	-	-
	(320.00)	(11.13)	-	-

(Figures in brackets relate to maximum amount outstanding during the year)

All the above loans have been given for business purpose only.

Subordinated debt to Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited:

JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited ("JSWEBL") had given a subordinated loan of ₹ 567.64 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 ₹ 567.64 crore) to Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited, a joint venture ("BLMCL") of JSWEBL. Such loan carries an interest rate of 10% p.a. and is re-payable after the repayment of existing secured rupee term loan of BLMCL i.e in FY 2038-39. There have been certain delays in payment of interest of ₹ 352.59 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 ₹ 378.90 crore) by BLMCL as certain clarifications were sought by Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) from Government of Rajasthan (GoR) which have since been provided by GoR, and BLMCL can make interest payment on the aforesaid loan. JSWEBL also has right to convert the accrued interest into interest bearing subordinated loan at any point of time. In lieu of the expected approval of entire capital cost and lenders approval already received, expected credit loss allowance of ₹ 32.69 crore towards the accrued interest recognised in the previous year has been carried in consolidated financial statements. (Refer note 9)

Note No. 9 - Other financial assets

₹ crore

Particulars			As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
			Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1)	Finance lease receivable (Refer note 37)		41.05	960.58	37.19	906.18
(2)	Service concession receivable (Refer note 38)		-	216.80	-	221.47
(3)	Security deposits					
	(i)	Government/Semi-Government authorities	0.01	18.31	0.01	18.16
	(ii)	Related parties [Refer note 44]	8.75	35.33	8.02	33.15
	(iii)	Others	30.13	0.63	30.11	0.94
			38.89	**54.27**	**38.14**	**52.25**
(4)	Interest receivables					
	(i)	Interest accrued on loans to related parties (Refer note 8 and 44)	353.20	-	379.95	-
		Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	(32.69)	-	(32.69)	-
	(ii)	Interest accrued on deposits	3.05	-	0.58	-
	(iii)	Interest accrued on investments	0.15	-	0.12	-
			323.71	**-**	**347.96**	**-**
(5)	Unbilled revenue		5.81	-	1.43	-
(6)	Derivative designated as hedges (Refer note 42)					
	(i)	Foreign currency forward contracts	35.26	-	-	-
(7)	Other bank balances					
	(i)	Margin money for security against the guarantees	-	9.02	-	7.16
			444.72	**1,240.67**	**424.72**	**1,187.06**

Note No. 10A - Income tax assets (net)

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
Advance tax and tax deducted at sources [Net of provision for tax as at 31st March 2020 ₹ 1,349.72 crore, as at 31st March 2019 ₹ 1,168.14 crore]	-	123.85	-	64.15
	-	**123.85**	**-**	**64.15**

Note No. 10B - Current tax liabilities (net)

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
Income tax liabilities [Net of advance tax as at 31st March 2020 ₹ 626.75 crore as at 31st March 2019 ₹ 695.48 crore]	36.89	-	40.05	-
	36.89	**-**	**40.05**	**-**

Note No. 11 - Other assets

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1)	Capital advances	-	74.78	0.79	68.76
(2)	Prepayments	83.15	1.35	27.51	23.44
(3)	Advance to a related party [Refer note 34(B)(2)(i)]	0.62	-	0.67	331.13
(4)	Balances with government authorities [Refer note 34(A)(1)(a)]	33.82	109.95	45.01	89.97
(5)	Others	1.47	-	2.77	-
		119.06	**186.08**	**76.75**	**513.30**

Note No. 12 - Inventories

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(1)	Raw materials - Stock of fuel	512.44	323.25
(2)	Stores and spares	127.14	131.48
		639.58	**454.73**

Footnotes:

a) Cost of inventory recognised as an expense

₹ crore

Particulars		For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1)	Raw materials - Stock of fuel	4,460.51	5,356.22
(2)	Stores and spares	70.61	63.72
		4,531.12	**5,419.94**

b) Details of stock in transit included above

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(1)	Raw materials - Stock of fuel	203.50	67.63
(2)	Stores and spares	0.31	0.22
		203.81	**67.85**

c) Basis of valuation: Refer note 2.8 (XII)

d) Refer note 16 for inventories hypothecated as security against certain term loan borrowings.

Note No. 13 - Trade receivables

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(1)	Unsecured, considered good	2,103.20	1,427.75
(2)	Unsecured, credit impaired	21.68	2.55
	Less: Loss allowance for doubtful receivables	21.68	2.55
		-	-
		2,103.20	**1,427.75**

Movement in loss allowance for doubtful debtors

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Opening loss allowance	**2.55**	**2.54**
Loss allowance during the year	19.13	0.01
Closing loss allowance	**21.68**	**2.55**

1) Ageing of trade receivables

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Within Credit Period	946.99	894.11
Past due		
1 - 30 days	474.32	58.54
31 - 60 days	128.33	86.15
61 - 90 days	87.93	72.17
91 - 180 days	178.39	72.58
> 180 days	287.24	244.20
	2,103.20	**1,427.75**

2] The average credit period allowed to customers is in the range of 30-45 days and interest on overdue receivable is generally levied at 8.15% to 15% per annum as per the terms of the agreement.

3] The Group does not have history of defaults in trade receivables. Loss allowance is estimated for disputed receivables based on assessment of each case by obtaining legal advise, where considered necessary.

4] Trade receivables include ₹ 189.98 crore (as at 31st March 2019 ₹ 219.30 crore) withheld / unpaid by the customers because of tariff related disputes which are pending adjudication by the appropriate authority [Refer note 34(A)(1)(b)]. The Group has, based on legal advice, and subsequent actions by the regulators in certain cases, assessed that there is a reasonable certainty about recoverability of these receivables and no provision is required. These matters are at advanced stage of hearing with the regulators/courts and the management is expecting to realise the amounts within a year.

5] Refer note 16 for trade receivables hypothecated as security against borrowings.

Note No. 14A - Cash and cash equivalents

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(1) Balances with banks		
(i) In current accounts	130.20	59.12
(ii) In deposit accounts (maturity less than 3 months at inception)	21.41	71.66
(2) Cheques on hand	-	1.32
(3) Cash on hand	0.08	0.06
	151.69	**132.16**

Note No. 14B - Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(1) Balances with banks		
(i) In deposit accounts (maturity more than 3 months at inception)	0.17	30.12
(2) Earmarked balances with banks		
(i) Unpaid dividends	1.06	1.11
(ii) Margin money for security	47.81	40.18
	49.04	**71.41**

Note No. - 15A - Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	No.of shares	₹ crore	No.of shares	₹ crore
Authorised:				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	5,00,00,00,000	5,000.00	5,00,00,00,000	5,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully paid: (A)				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	1,64,23,59,965	1,642.36	1,64,10,37,587	1,641.04
Treasury shares held through ESOP Trust: (B)				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	(4,57,649)	(0.46)	(1,70,075)	(0.17)
Equity shares (net of treasury shares) - (A+B)	**1,64,19,02,316**	**1,641.90**	**1,64,08,67,512**	**1,640.87**

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 No. of Shares	For the year ended 31st March, 2019 No. of Shares
Balance as at the beginning of the year	**1,64,10,37,587**	**1,64,00,54,795**
Shares issued during the year	13,22,378	9,82,792
Balance as at the end of the year	**1,64,23,59,965**	**1,64,10,37,587**

b) Reconciliation of the number of treasury shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 No. of Shares	For the year ended 31st March, 2019 No. of Shares
Balance as at the beginning of the year	**1,70,075**	**-**
Shares issued during the year	13,22,378	9,82,792
Shares transferred upon exercise of options under ESOP scheme	(10,34,804)	(8,12,717)
Balance as at the end of the year	**4,57,649**	**1,70,075**

c) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares :

(i) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the Shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting.

(ii) In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amount, in proportion to the shareholding.

d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company are set out below:

Name of the Companies	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	No of shares	% of shares	No of shares	% of shares
JSW Investments Private Limited	33,24,92,694	20.24%	33,24,92,694	20.26%
Indusgloble Multiventures Private Limited	25,59,86,044	15.59%	25,67,86,044	15.65%
JSL Limited	14,53,32,820	8.85%	14,53,32,820	8.86%
Glebe Trading Private Limited	14,53,32,820	8.85%	14,53,32,820	8.86%
JSW Steel Limited	8,53,63,090	5.20%	8,53,63,090	5.20%
Danta Enterprises Private Limited	8,55,99,613	5.21%	8,55,99,613	5.22%
Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited	8,55,99,613	5.21%	8,55,99,613	5.22%

e) Dividend:

(i) The Board of Directors, in its meeting held on 16th May, 2019, recommended dividend of 10% (₹ 1 per equity share of ₹ 10 each) for the year 2018-19 and the same was approved by the shareholders at the annual general meeting held on 13th August, 2019, which resulted in a cash outflow of ₹ 197. 86 crore, including corporate dividend tax of ₹ 33.74 crore.

(ii) The Board of Directors, in its meeting held on 20th May 2020, has recommended dividend of 10% (₹ 1 per equity share of ₹ 10 each) for the year ended 31st March, 2020 subject to the approval of shareholders at the ensuing annual general meeting.

Note No. - 15B - Other equity

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
I. Reserves and surplus		
(1) General reserve	214.06	214.06
(2) Retained earnings	6,399.18	5,441.35
(3) Securities premium	2,390.59	2,384.96
(4) Equity settled employee benefits reserve	23.06	18.94
(5) Debenture redemption reserve	166.67	226.67
(6) Contingency reserve	12.94	11.56
	9,206.50	**8,297.54**
II. Items of other comprehensive income		
(1) Equity instrument through other comprehensive income	832.12	1,900.74
(2) Foreign currency translation reserve	(28.57)	(16.91)
(3) Effective portion of cash flow hedge	(6.33)	-
	797.22	**1,883.83**
Total other equity	**10,003.72**	**10,181.37**

(i) General reserve : The Group created a general reserve in earlier years pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, wherein certain percentage of profits were required to be transferred to general reserve before declaring dividend. As per Companies Act 2013, the requirement to transfer profits to general reserve is not mandatory. General reserve is a free reserve available for distribution subject to compliance with the Companies (Declaration and Payment of Dividend) Rules, 2014.

(ii) Retained earnings : Retained earnings comprise balances of accumulated (undistributed) profit and loss at each year end and balances of remeasurement of net defined benefit plans, less any transfers to general reserve.

(iii) Securities premium : Securities premium comprises premium received on issue of shares.

(iv) Equity settled employee benefits reserve : The Group offers ESOP under which options to subscribe for the Company's share have been granted to certain employees and senior management. The share based payment reserve is used to recognise the value of equity settled share based payments provided as part of the ESOP scheme.

(v) Debenture redemption reserve : The Indian Companies Act requires companies that issue debentures to create a debenture redemption reserve from annual profits until such debentures are redeemed. The Companies are required to maintain 25% as a reserve of outstanding redeemable debentures. The amounts credited to the debenture redemption reserve may not be utilised except to redeem debentures. However, during the year the requirement to create the debenture redemption reserve has been withdrawn.

(vi) Contingency reserve : The contingency reserve has been created out of profit of Jaigad PowerTransco Limited, a subsidiary company, as per MERC Regulations. The reserve can be utilised by the group for the purpose of future losses, which may arise from uninsured risks.

(vii) Equity instrument through other comprehensive income : The fair value change of the equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognised in equity instruments through other comprehensive income.

(viii) Foreign currency translation reserve : This reserve contains the accumulated balance of foreign exchange differences arising on monetary items that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in a foreign operation whose functional currency is other than indian rupees. Exchange differences previously accumulated in this reserve are reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the foreign operation.

(ix) Effective portion of cash flow hedge : Effective portion of cash flow hedges represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges, which shall be reclassified to profit or loss only when the hedged transaction affects the profit or loss.

Note No. 16 - Borrowings

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
Measured at amortised cost				
I. Non current borrowings (Secured):				
(1) Debentures				
(i) Non convertible debentures	700.00	700.00	200.00	1,100.00
(2) Term loans $				
(i) From banks	839.48	7,523.26	1,083.46	7,961.42
(ii) From financial institutions	28.82	96.56	39.90	225.98
	1,568.30	**8,319.82**	**1,323.36**	**9,287.40**
Less: unamortised borrowing cost	(8.56)	(39.08)	(8.83)	(47.05)
Less: current maturities of long term debt (included in note 17)	(1,559.74)	-	(1,314.53)	-
	-	**8,280.74**	**-**	**9,240.35**

Reconciliation of the borrowings outstanding at the beginning and end of the year: ₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
I. Non-current borrowings		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	**10,554.88**	**11,875.07**
Cash flows (repayment)/ proceeds	(707.01)	(1,350.27)
Non-cash changes		
Foreign exchange movement	(15.62)	13.64
Amortised borrowing cost	8.23	16.44
Balance as at the end of the year	**9,840.48**	**10,554.88**
II. Current borrowings		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	**-**	**8.19**
Reversal of loan on sale of step-down subsidiary	-	(8.19)
Balance as at the end of the year	**-**	**-**

$ The Group has opted to avail moratorium for term loans, except for term loan from Life Insurance Corporation of India, on payment of all installments (principal and interest component) falling due between March 1, 2020 to May 31, 2020, from respective banks on account of Covid 19 under the RBI guidelines, and accordingly, principal and interest accrued as on March 31, 2020 is payable on completion of moratorium period.

₹ crore

Terms of repayment	Security	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Current	Non current	Current	Non current
I. Debentures (secured)					
5,000 nos @ 8.65% p.a. Secured Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures of ₹ 10 lakh each are redeemable at par in 3 yearly installments, first installment ₹ 100 crore, second and third installment ₹ 200 crore each, starting from 30th December, 2020 till 30th December, 2022.	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on the freehold land of the Company situated at village Chaferi, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU1 & SBU2) situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka	100.00	400.00	-	500.00

₹ crore

Terms of repayment	Security	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Current	Non current	Current	Non current
5,000 nos @ 8.40% p.a. Secured Redeemable Non Convertible Debentures of ₹ 10 lakh each are redeemable at par in bullet repayment of ₹ 500 crore on 18th September, 2020	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on the freehold land of the Company situated at village Chaferi, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU3) situated at Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra	500.00	-	-	500.00
10,000 nos @ 9.75% p.a. Secured Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures of ₹ 1 lakh each are redeemable on 20th July, 2020 ₹ 20 crore, on 30th July, 2020 ₹ 60 crore & on 17th August, 2020 ₹ 20 crore.	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on the freehold land of the Company situated at village Mouje Maharajpura, Mehsana, Gujarat and first ranking pari passu charge by way of mortgage on immovable assets of the Company (SBU1 & SBU2) and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU1 & SBU2) situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka	100.00	-	200.00	100.00
3,000 nos @ (12M T-Bill + 3.30%) currently 8.55% p.a.Secured Redeemable Non Convertible Debentures of ₹ 10 lakh each are redeemable at par in bullet repayment of ₹ 300 crore on 28th January, 2022	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on the freehold land at Vijayanagar, Karnataka and first ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU1 & SBU2) situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka and pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on a flat situated at Mumbai, Maharashtra	-	300.00	-	-
Total		**700.00**	**700.00**	**200.00**	**1,100.00**
II. Term Loans					
Rupee term loan from banks (secured)					
Repayable on 30th June, 2020	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on a flat situated at Mumbai, Maharashtra, first charge by way of legal mortgage of Company (SBU3) immovable property both present and future and first ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU3) situated at Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra and second ranking pari passu charge on current assets of Company (SBU3) situated at Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra	22.28	-	99.11	-
Repayable in 14 equal quarterly instalments from June 2020 to September 2023	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on a flat situated at Mumbai, Maharashtra and first ranking pari passu charge by way of legal mortgage of Company (SBU3) immovable property both present and future, and first ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU3) situated at Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra and second ranking pari passu charge on current assets of Company (SBU3) situated in Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra	181.82	454.36	181.87	590.87

₹ crore

Terms of repayment	Security	As at 31st March, 2020 Current	As at 31st March, 2020 Non current	As at 31st March, 2019 Current	As at 31st March, 2019 Non current
Prepaid on 21st January, 2020	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on a flat situated at Mumbai, Maharashtra and first ranking pari passu charge by way of legal mortgage of Company (SBU3) immovable property both present and future and first ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU3) situated at Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra and second ranking pari passu charge on current assets of Company (SBU3) situated in Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra	-	-	47.50	178.12
Repayable in 21 structured quarterly instalments from June 2020 to June 2025	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of equitable mortgage of immovable assets and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU1 & SBU2) situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka	10.00	180.00	8.75	187.50
Repayable in 30 equal quarterly instalments from June 2020 to September 2027	First ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on immovable property and first ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of moveable assets of Subsidiary's Barmer works (both present and future) situated at Barmer, Rajasthan, first ranking pari passu charge over all revenue and receivables, rights, title and interest under each of the Project Documents, DSRA and all insurance contracts.	258.56	1,299.53	261.86	1,543.03
Repayable in 19 structured quarterly instalments from June 2020 to December 2024	Second ranking charge on movable assets and immovable property (excluding current assets) of Subsidiary's Barmer works and bank account (both present and future) situated at Barmer, Rajasthan.	67.50	367.50	-	-
Structured monthly installments (during June to October every year), repayable up to March 2030.	First ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on immovable property and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of movable assets of Subsidiary's Karcham-Wangtoo HEP (both present and future) situated at Kinnaur Dist., Himachal Pradesh	244.74	4,789.78	238.70	5,036.05
Structured monthly installments (during July to October every year), repayable up to March 2030.	First charge on immovable and movable assets of Subsidiary's Baspa II HEP (both present and future) project of the Group situated at Kinnaur Dist., Himachal Pradesh	43.50	382.35	17.40	425.85
Repayable in 26 Structured Quarterly Installment upto 30th June, 2026	First ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on immovable property and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable assets of Subsidiary's Koyna & Karad double circuit transmission lines (165 km), both present and future, situated in the state of Maharashtra	11.08	49.74	-	-
Total		**839.48**	**7,523.26**	**855.19**	**7,961.42**
Facility from a foreign currency non resident bank (secured)					
Repaid on 16th March 2020	First charge by way of pledge of JSW Steel Limited shares held by the Parent Company and second charge by way of hypothecation of movable fixed assets of the Company (SBU3)	-	-	228.27	-
Total		**-**	**-**	**228.27**	**-**
Total term loans		**839.48**	**7,523.26**	**1,083.46**	**7,961.42**

₹ crore

Terms of repayment	Security	As at 31st March, 2020 Current	As at 31st March, 2020 Non current	As at 31st March, 2019 Current	As at 31st March, 2019 Non current
III. Loan from financial institutions					
15 structured quarterly installments up to December 2023	First ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on immovable property of and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable assets of Subsidiary's Barmer works (both present and future) situated at Barmer Dist., Rajasthan.	19.00	52.45	19.00	71.45
Repayable in 26 Structured Quarterly Installment upto 30th June, 2026	First ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on immovable property and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable assets of Subsidiary's Koyna & Karad double circuit transmission lines (165 km), both present and future, situated in the state of Maharashtra	9.82	44.11	20.90	154.53
Total		**28.82**	**96.56**	**39.90**	**225.98**
Total secured borrowings		**1,568.30**	**8,319.82**	**1,323.36**	**9,287.40**
Unamortised upfront fees on borrowings		(8.56)	(39.08)	(8.83)	(47.05)
Grouped under "current maturities of long-term debt" (Refer Note 17)		(1,559.74)	-	(1,314.53)	-
Total secured borrowings measured at amortised cost		-	**8,280.74**	**-**	**9,240.35**

Note No. 17 - Other financial liabilities

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020 Current	As at 31st March, 2020 Non current	As at 31st March, 2019 Current	As at 31st March, 2019 Non current
(1)	Derivative instruments (Refer note 42)				
	(i) Interest rate swaps	-	-	0.36	-
	(ii) Foreign currency forward contracts / options	-	-	27.13	-
	(iii) Commodity exchange forward contracts	9.73	-	-	-
(2)	Contingent consideration payable on business combination (Refer note 8 and 28)	-	-	177.48	-
(3)	Deposits received from dealers	-	0.02	-	0.01
(4)	Lease deposits	0.48	0.20	0.48	0.16
(5)	Current maturities of long-term debt (Refer note 16)	1,559.74	-	1,314.53	-
(6)	Interest accrued but not due on borrowings (Refer note 16)	108.47	-	89.85	-
(7)	Unpaid dividends#	1.06	-	1.11	-
(8)	Lease liabilities$ (Refer note 36)	0.60	26.54	-	-
(9)	Security deposits	0.14	-	0.11	-
(10)	Truing up revenue adjustments	981.91	-	556.53	-
(11)	Payable for capital supplies/services	180.52	-	198.61	-
		2,842.65	**26.76**	**2,366.19**	**0.17**

 # No amount due to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund.

$ Reconciliation of the lease liabilities:

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020
Opening lease commitments as on 1st April 2019	**70.60**
Effect of discounting of lease	(42.96)
Lease Liabilities as on 1st April 2019 recognised pursuant to adoption of Ind AS 116 - Leases (as per retrospective modified approach)	**27.64**
Interest expense on lease liabilities	2.46
Cash outflow	(2.97)
Balance as at the end of the year	**27.14**

Note No. 18 - Provisions

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1)	Provision for gratuity (Refer note 39)	5.69	19.08	5.91	12.76
(2)	Provision for compensated absences (Refer note 39)	2.14	15.95	1.99	14.28
(3)	Provision for decommissioning and environmental rehabilitation (Refer note 35)	-	47.36	-	25.47
(4)	Other provisions (Refer note 35)	4.02	-	23.43	17.51
		11.85	**82.39**	**31.33**	**70.02**

Note No. 19A - Deferred tax assets (net)

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1)	Deferred tax assets (net)	-	180.54	-	-
		-	**180.54**	**-**	**-**

Note No. 19B - Deferred tax liabilities (net)

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1)	Deferred tax liabilities (net)	-	1,193.29	-	1,181.40
(2)	Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement	-	(822.81)	-	(800.96)
		-	**370.48**	**-**	**380.44**

Note No. 20 - Other liabilities

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1)	Advances received from customers	23.69	-	28.59	-
(2)	Statutory dues	21.60	-	33.39	-
(3)	Deferred tax adjustable in future tariff#	-	180.54	18.39	57.26
(4)	Others	3.70	5.91	4.10	6.07
		48.99	**186.45**	**84.47**	**63.33**

 # In respect of regulated businesses where tariff is determined on cost plus return on equity and the income tax is a pass through, deferred tax recoverable from/ adjustable against future tariff, when and to the extent such deferred tax becomes current tax in future periods, is presented separately for all periods, and is not offset against deferred tax in accordance with guidance given by Expert Advisory Committee of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India in its recent opinion on a similar matter. Until previous year, it was presented under 'Tax Expense' in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and adjusted in deferred tax balance in the consolidated balance sheet.

Note No. 21 - Trade Payables

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1)	Trade payables#	690.27	-	471.94	-
(2)	Acceptances*	912.60	-	1,367.58	-
		1,602.87	**-**	**1,839.52**	**-**

 # Payables other than acceptances are normally settled within 30 days

** Acceptances represents credit availed by the Group from banks for payment to suppliers for raw materials purchased by the Group. The arrangements are interest-bearing and are payable within six months to one year.*

Note No - 22 - Revenue from operations

₹ crore

	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
I.	**Disaggregation of revenue from contract with customers:**		
(1)	Sale of power:		
	Own generation	7,856.57	8,729.45
	Traded	37.95	64.71
(2)	Income from transmission	80.38	80.78
(3)	Sale of services:		
	Operator fees	185.18	169.06
	Other services	0.09	0.52
(4)	Other operating revenue		
	Sale of fly ash	15.99	3.05
	Others	0.14	2.55
	Total revenue from contracts with customers (A)	**8,176.30**	**9,050.12**
II.	**Interest income on assets under finance lease (B) (Refer note 37)**	**68.72**	**61.32**
III.	**Income from service concession arrangement (C) (Refer note 38)**	**27.69**	**26.15**
(A + B +C)		**8,272.71**	**9,137.59**

(a) Revenue from Contract with Customers:

The Group primarily generates revenue from contracts with customers for supply of power generated from power plants (including from allocating the capacity of the plant under the long / medium term power purchase agreements), from sale of power on short term contracts/merchant basis , from allocation of capacity of transmission lines, from power trading and from providing operations and maintenance services of third party power plants.

Revenue from capacity charges (other than from contracts classified as lease and service concession arrangements) under the long and medium term power supply agreements and under long term agreements for transmission lines, is recognised on a monthly / yearly basis as the capacity of the plant or transmission lines, as the case may be, is made available under the terms of the contracts. Incentives and penalties for variation in availability of the capacity are recognised based on the annual capacity expected to be made available under the agreements. Energy charges are recognised on supply of power under such power supply agreements.

Revenue from sale of power on merchant basis and under short term contracts, and from power trading activity, is recognised when power is supplied to the customers.

Revenue from third party power plant operations and maintenance activity is recognised when services under the contracts are rendered.

(b) Significant changes in the contract liability balance and unbilled revenue during the year are as follows:

₹ crore

Contract liability - Advance from customer	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Opening Balance	**28.59**	**23.35**
Less: Revenue recognised during the year from balance at the beginning of the year	(28.59)	(23.35)
Add: Advance received during the year not recognized as revenue	23.69	28.59
Closing Balance	**23.69**	**28.59**

Contract liability is the Group's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration from the customer in advance.

₹ crore

Unbilled revenue	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Opening Balance	**1.43**	**-**
Less: Billed during the year	1.43	-
Add: Unbilled during the year	5.81	1.43
Closing Balance	**5.81**	**1.43**

(c) Details of Revenue from Contract with Customers:

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Total revenue from contracts with customers as above	**8,176.30**	**9,050.12**
Add: Rebate on prompt payment	26.36	46.41
Less: Incentives	78.21	67.44
Total revenue from contracts with customers as per contracted price	**8,124.45**	**9,029.09**

(d) Credit terms:

Customers are given average credit period of 30 to 45 days for payment. No delayed payment charges ('DPC') are charged for the initial 30 days from the date of receipt of invoice by customers. Thereafter, DPC is recoverable from the customers at the rates prescribed under the respective Power Purchase Agreement/Tariff regulations on the outstanding balance.

(e) Others:

i) As per the implementation agreement between Government of Rajasthan and JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited ("JSWEBL"), the sale price of lignite by Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited, a joint venture, to JSWEBL has to be approved by RERC. Pending determination of transfer price of lignite (as the capital cost of lignite mine and mine development operator of BLMCL is yet to be approved by RERC), RERC has allowed only adhoc/interim transfer prices for JSWEBL's tariff. Such adhoc/interim transfer prices (to the extent subsequently modified by APTEL, as the case may be) have been kept as a base for revenue recognition by JSWEBL and subject to adjustment, once the final tariff is determined by RERC.

Note No. 23 - Other income

₹ crore

Particulars			For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
I.	**Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as at FVTPL**			
	(1)	On loans	108.04	77.48
	(2)	Bank deposits	6.87	5.37
	(3)	Other financial assets	69.21	98.10
			184.12	**180.95**
II.	**Interest income earned on other assets**		**1.71**	**41.79**
III.	**Dividend income from investments designated as at FVTOCI**		**28.72**	**22.41**
IV.	**Other non-operating income**			
	(1)	Net gain on sale of current investments	16.94	20.84
	(2)	Net gain on foreign currency transactions	-	2.07
	(3)	Net gain arising on financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss	0.12	0.92
	(4)	Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2.85	-
	(5)	Income from operating lease	45.52	55.36
	(6)	Writeback of provisions no longer required	0.17	35.76
	(7)	Miscellaneous income	6.83	7.87
			72.43	**122.82**
			286.98	**367.97**

Note No. 24 - Employee benefits expense

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1) Salaries and wages	214.02	210.48
(2) Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 39)	14.88	15.27
(3) Share-based payments (Refer note 39)	4.90	5.23
(4) Staff welfare expenses	9.16	12.60
	242.96	**243.58**

Note No. 25 - Finance costs

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1) Finance cost for financial liabilities not designated as at FVTPL:		
- Interest expense	982.07	1,083.65
(2) Other borrowing costs	69.00	108.75
	1,051.07	**1,192.40**

Note No. 26 - Depreciation and amortisation expense

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	1,134.14	1,129.34
(2) Amortisation on Intangible assets	33.91	34.35
	1,168.05	**1,163.69**

Note No. 27 - Other expenses

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1) Stores and spares consumed	70.61	63.72
(2) Power and water	51.87	61.46
(3) Rent including lease rentals	3.89	9.95
(4) Repairs and maintenance	144.19	149.70
(5) Rates and taxes	7.91	9.89
(6) Insurance	35.49	30.76
(7) Net loss on foreign currency transactions	0.74	-
(8) Legal and other professional charges	19.92	22.40
(9) Travelling expenses	15.76	14.62
(10) Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	1.87
(11) Donation [a]	25.01	0.31
(12) Corporate social responsibility expenses	16.75	25.17
(13) Safety and security	14.05	14.31
(14) Branding fee	23.53	12.23
(15) Shared service fee	9.35	9.16
(16) Open access charges	17.89	15.70
(17) Exchange commission	21.87	59.31
(18) Impairment loss on loans / trade receivables	0.41	5.43
(19) Inventory written off	0.29	-
(20) Allowance for impairment of leasehold land	2.18	-
(21) Provision towards advances	10.04	-
(22) Allowance for expected credit loss on interest receivable	-	32.69
(23) Miscellaneous expense	82.88	67.49
	574.63	**606.17**

a) Donation of ₹ 25 crore (Previous Year ₹ Nil) paid to Jankalyan Electoral Trust

Note No. 28 - Exceptional items (net)

₹ crore

Particulars		For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1)	Contingent consideration payable written back (Refer note 8 and note 17)	(177.48)	-
(2)	Write off of doubtful loan (Refer note 8)	570.21	-
	Less: Reversal of loss allowance recognised earlier on doubtful loan	(454.19)	-
		(61.46)	**-**

Note No. 29 - Tax expense

₹ crore

Particulars		For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1)	Current tax	111.91	179.39
(2)	Deferred tax	115.38	108.60
(3)	Remeasurement of deferred tax #	(276.81)	-
(4)	Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) utilised / (availed)	24.16	(80.89)
(5)	MAT pertaining to earlier year's (recognised) / reversed (net)	(45.78)	-
		(71.14)	**207.10**

A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to accounting profit / (loss) before tax at the statutory income tax rate to recognised income tax expense for the year indicated are as follows:

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Profit before tax (excluding share of gain/(loss) of an associate or joint venture)	**1,086.18**	**865.00**
Enacted tax rate	34.944%	34.944%
Computed expected tax expense	379.55	302.27
Tax effect due to exempt / non taxable income	(72.05)	(7.83)
Tax effect due to tax holiday period	(145.32)	(140.38)
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profits	39.97	14.11
Effect of remeasurement of deferred tax #	(276.81)	-
MAT pertaining to earlier period	(45.78)	31.15
Deferred tax pertaining to earlier period	9.98	-
Tax effect due to lower rate of tax applicable to certain components	14.03	1.53
Deferred tax asset not recognised	24.94	6.18
Others	0.34	0.08
Tax expense for the year	**(71.14)**	**207.10**

 # Pursuant to the Taxation Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 ('Ordinance') subsequently amended in Finance Act issued by Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) on 20th September, 2019 which is effective 1st April, 2019, domestic companies have the option to pay corporate income tax rate at 22% plus applicable surcharge and cess ('New tax rate') subject to certain conditions. During the year ended 31st March, 2020, the Company and certain subsidiaries had made an assessment of the impact of the Ordinance and decided to continue by with the existing tax structure until utilisation of accumulated minimum alternative tax (MAT) credit. Based on the detailed assessment carried out by the management, deferred tax liabilities on temporary differences expected to reverse during the period in which the Company and certain subsidiaries would be under the new tax regime and accordingly applied the new rate for measuring the said deferred tax liabilities in accordance with the requirements of IND AS 12 - "Income Taxes". This has resulted in reversal of deferred tax liabilities amounting to ₹ 276.81 crore. A corresponding tax adjustment in future tariff of ₹ 111.63 crore (net) is recognised in respect of certain subsidiaries.

Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)

Significant components of deferred tax assets / (liabilities), deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses recognised in the financial statements are as follows :

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2019	Recognised / (reversed) through profit or loss / OCI / equity	As at 31st March, 2020
Property plant & equipment	(1,143.21)	161.44	(981.77)
Investment	(34.30)	-	(34.30)
MAT credit	800.96	21.62	822.58
Borrowings	(3.15)	(12.84)	(16.00)
Others	(0.73)	20.28	19.55
	(380.44)	**190.50**	**(189.94)**

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2018	Recognised / (reversed) through profit or loss / OCI / equity	As at 31st March, 2019
Property plant & equipment	(1,043.58)	(99.63)	(1,143.21)
Investment	(37.91)	3.61	(34.30)
MAT credit	720.07	80.89	800.96
Borrowings	-	(3.15)	(3.15)
Others	3.77	(4.50)	(0.73)
	(357.65)	**(22.79)**	**(380.44)**

Expiry schedule of deferred tax assets not recognised as at 31st March 2020 is as under:

MAT Credit entitlement:

₹ crore

Expiry of losses (as per local tax laws)	Amount
< 1 year	-
> 1 year to 5 years	31.97
> 5 years to 10 years	352.53
> 10 years	186.98
	571.48

Uncertain tax position:

In one of the subsidiary company, income tax authorities have disallowed the depreciation claim on the difference between acquisition cost and cost to the previous owner from whom the acquisition had been done, which is appealed against. On account of the uncertain tax position is of ₹ 13.79 crore.

Note No. 30 - Composition of the Group

Information about the composition of the Group is as follows:

Particulars	Place of incorporation and operation	Nature of Business	Shareholding either directly or through subsidiaries/associates As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Subsidiaries:				
JSW Power Trading Company Limited (JSWPTC) (Formerly known as JSW Green Energy Limited)	India	Power Trading	100.00%	100.00%
Jaigad PowerTransco Limited (JPTL)	India	Power Transmission	74.00%	74.00%
JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited (JSWEBL) (Formerly Known as Raj WestPower Limited)	India	Power Generation	100.00%	100.00%
JSW Hydro Energy Limited (JSWHEL) (Formerly known as Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited)	India	Power Generation	100.00%	100.00%
JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited (JSWRL)	India	Power Generation*	100.00%	100.00%
JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited (JSWEKL)	India	Power Generation*	100.00%	100.00%

Particulars	Place of incorporation and operation	Nature of Business	Shareholding either directly or through subsidiaries/associates	
			As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
JSW Solar Limited (JSWSL)	India	Power Generation	100.00%	100.00%
JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited (JSWEVL) (Effective 5th March, 2018)	India	Electric Vehicle*	100.00%	100.00%
JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited (JSWREVL) (Effective 14th January, 2020)	India	Power Generation*	100.00%	-
JSW Renew Energy Limited (JSWREL) (Effective 5th March, 2020)	India	Power Generation*	100.00%	-
JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited (JSWNRML)	Mauritius	Investment Entity	100.00%	100.00%
JSW Energy Natural Resources South Africa (Pty) Limited (JSWENRSAL)	South Africa	Investment Entity	100.00%	100.00%
South African Coal Mining Holdings Limited (SACMH)	South Africa	Coal mining & ancillary activities	69.44%	69.44%
Royal Bafokeng Capital (Pty) Limited (RBC)	South Africa	Investment Entity	100.00%	100.00%
Mainsail Trading 55 Proprietary Limited (MTPL)	South Africa	Investment Entity	100.00%	100.00%
Jigmining Operations No 1 Proprietary Limited	South Africa	Coal mining & ancillary activities	69.44%	69.44%
SACM (Breyten) Proprietary Limited	South Africa	Coal mining & ancillary activities	69.44%	69.44%
South African Coal Mining Operations Proprietary Limited	South Africa	Coal mining & ancillary activities	69.44%	69.44%
Umlabu Colliery Proprietary Limited	South Africa	Coal mining & ancillary activities	69.44%	69.44%
Yomhlaba Coal Proprietary Limited	South Africa	Coal mining & ancillary activities	69.44%	69.44%
Joint Venture Company:				
Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited (BLMCL)	India	Lignite Mining	49.00%	49.00%
Associate: $				
Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited (TJPSPL)	India	Turbine & generator manufacturing	5.57%	6.92%

** Yet to commence commercial operations*

$ Based on representation on the Board of Directors of TJPSPL

Subsidiaries de-registered/dissolved during the year ended 31 March, 2019

a) JSW Energy Minerals Mauritius Limited (Dissolved effective from 18th June, 2018)

b) South African Coal Mining Equipment Company Proprietary Limited (De-registered on 10th September, 2018)

c) Minerals & Energy Swaziland Proprietary Limited (Shares transferred-sold vide agreement dated 30th November, 2018)

Note No. 31 - Non-controlling interests:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Balance at beginning of the year	**(12.03)**	**(3.94)**
Share of profit/(loss) for the year	(18.74)	(10.64)
Dividend and dividend distribution tax	-	(4.31)
Foreign currency translation reserve	6.93	6.86
Balance at end of the year	**(23.84)**	**(12.03)**

Details of subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests

The table below shows details of subsidiaries of the Group that have material non-controlling interests:

₹ crore

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interests and voting rights held by non-controlling interests		Profit / (loss) allocated to non-controlling interests		Accumulated non-controlling interests	
		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	India	26.00%	26.00%	7.31	6.27	56.03	48.71
South African Coal Mining Holdings Limited (Consolidated)	South Africa	30.56%	30.56%	(26.05)	(16.91)	(79.87)	(60.74)
				(18.74)	**(10.64)**	**(23.84)**	**(12.03)**

Summarised financial information in respect of each of the Group's subsidiaries that has material non-controlling interests is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts before intragroup eliminations.

Jaigad PowerTransco Limited

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Non-current assets	309.22	336.76
Current assets	29.17	33.68
Non-current liabilities	93.65	153.84
Current liabilities	29.24	29.27
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	159.47	138.63
Non-controlling interests	56.03	48.71

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Revenue	81.95	82.99
Expenses	47.80	52.21
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	20.82	17.83
Profit attributable to the non-controlling interests	7.31	6.27
Profit for the year	28.14	24.10
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	0.01	★
Other comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	★	★
Other comprehensive income for the year	0.02	★
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	20.83	17.83
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	7.32	6.27
Total comprehensive income for the year	28.15	24.10
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	-	3.58

★*Less than ₹ 50,000*

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Cash generated from operating activities	72.71	61.39
Cash (used in) / generated from investing activities	(0.28)	2.44
Cash used in financing activities	(72.75)	(63.64)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operations	(0.32)	0.19
Cash & cash equivalents - as at the beginning of the year	0.41	0.22
Cash & cash equivalents - as at the end of the year	0.09	0.41

South Africa Coal Mining Holdings (Pty) Limited (Consolidated)

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Non-current assets	113.52	129.80
Current assets	11.33	22.74
Non-current liabilities	383.67	345.12
Current liabilities	2.52	6.18
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	(181.47)	(138.02)
Non-controlling interests	(79.87)	(60.74)

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Revenue	39.78	51.46
Expenses	125.03	106.78
Loss attributable to owners of the Company	(59.20)	(38.40)
Loss attributable to the non-controlling interests	(26.05)	(16.91)
Loss for the year	(85.25)	(55.31)
Total comprehensive loss attributable to owners of the Company	(59.20)	(38.40)
Total comprehensive loss attributable to the non-controlling interests	(26.05)	(16.91)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(85.25)	(55.31)

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Cash used in operating activities	(51.19)	(53.79)
Cash used in investing activities	(0.02)	(0.06)
Cash generated from financing activities	49.91	52.80
Net cash used in operations	(1.30)	(1.05)
Cash & cash equivalents - as at the beginning of the year	4.00	5.90
Effect of exchange rate changes	(0.46)	(0.85)
Cash & cash equivalents - as at the end of the year	2.24	4.00

Note No. 32 - Investment in an associate:

Details and financial information of an associate

Name of associate	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest / voting rights held by the Group	
			As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited (TJPSPL) $	Manufacturer of Turbine and Generator	India	5.57%	6.92%

$ Based on representation on the Board of Directors of TJPSPL

The above associate is accounted for using the equity method in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Summarised financial information of an associate

The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the associate's financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS adjusted by the Group for equity accounting purposes.

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Non-current assets	193.44	507.17
Current assets	1,636.09	1,501.38
Non-current liabilities	356.49	268.85
Current liabilities	965.16	1,458.23

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Revenue	1,352.71	1,418.03
Loss for the year	(143.59)	(543.41)
Other comprehensive (loss) / income for the year	(1.98)	0.66
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(145.57)	(542.75)

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Net assets of the associate*	507.88	281.47
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest	5.57%	6.92%
Share of loss of Associate adjusted	100.23	100.23
Carrying amount of the Group's interest	-	-

** Including ₹ 2,010 crore compulsory convertible non-cumulative preference shares issued to Toshiba Corporation.*

Note No. 33 - Investment in a joint venture:

Details and financial information of Joint Venture Company

Name of joint venture	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest / voting rights held by the Group	
			As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	Lignite Mining	India	49.00%	49.00%

The above joint venture is accounted for using the equity method in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Summarised financial information of joint venture

The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the joint venture's financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS adjusted by the Group for equity accounting purposes.

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Non-current assets	2,291.20	2,239.13
Current assets	526.63	407.53
Non-current liabilities	1,943.90	1,951.89
Current liabilities	851.62	711.19

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Revenue	862.32	1,146.04
Profit for the year	2.65	32.16
Total comprehensive income for the year	2.65	32.16

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Net assets of the Joint venture	22.31	(16.42)
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest	49%	49%
Carrying amount of the Group's interest	10.53	-
Provision created against Group's interest (Refer note 35)	-	17.51

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Cash generated from operating activities	309.64	215.34
Cash used in investing activities	(103.58)	(37.70)
Cash used in financing activities	(208.52)	(178.39)
Net cash used in operations	(2.48)	(0.75)
Cash & cash equivalents - as at the beginning of the year	3.19	3.94
Cash & cash equivalents - as at the end of the year	0.71	3.19

Note No. 34 - Contingent liabilities and commitments:

A) Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

1] Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debt:

a) Disputed claims / levies (excluding interest, penalty, if any) in respect of:

₹ crore

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(i)	Custom duty [₹ 27.30 crore paid under protest (as at 31st March, 2019 ₹ 27.30 crore)]#	240.65	240.65
(ii)	Electricity tax [recoverable from customers as per agreements in case of unfavourable outcome]	122.76	122.76
(iii)	Income tax	90.31	93.71
(iv)	Entry tax	0.84	0.84
(v)	Service tax [₹ 14.02 crore paid under protest (as at 31st March, 2019 ₹ 14.80 crore)]#	32.53	34.20
(vi)	Survey and investigation work [Paid under protest against these claim of ₹ 25 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 of ₹ 25 crore)]	127.84	127.84
(vii)	Goods & Service Tax [₹ 17.16 crore paid under protest (as at 31st March, 2019 ₹ Nil)]#	18.79	-
(viii)	Others [₹ 1.22 crore paid under protest (as at 31st March, 2019 ₹ 0.90 crore)]#	14.90	18.44
Total		**648.62**	**638.44**

 # Amount paid under protest is included in balances with government authorities, refer note 11

b) For disputes with customers regarding determination of tariff under power supply arrangements aggregating to ₹ 530.21 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 ₹ 563.78 crore) (refer note 13)

2] Guarantees:

The Group has issued financial guarantees to banks on behalf of and in respect of loan facilities availed by a related party. The following are the loan amount against such guarantees.

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Related party	249.75	200.50

In respect of financial guarantee contracts, no amounts are recognised based on the results of the liability adequacy test for likely deficiency / defaults by the entities on whose behalf the Group has given guarantees.

3] **Others :**

In respect of land parcels admeasuring 35.88 hectares (as at 31st March, 2019 47.21 hectares), acquired by the Group, the claim by certain parties towards title disputes is not currently ascertainable.

4] **The Group's share of the contingent liabilities relating to its joint venture, Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited (BLMCL) is as follows:**

(i) **Claims not acknowledged as debt**

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
VAT	0.97	0.97
Income tax	12.73	3.82
Service tax	-	128.55
Others	39.68	32.58
Total	**53.38**	**165.92**

(ii) Few land owners have gone to the court for claiming enhanced rate of compensation from Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited ("RSMML"), a co-venturer, through which land for the mine has been acquired. In case, if such enhanced compensation is approved by the court, BLMCL will have to reimburse the same to RSMML. The amount of compensation is undeterminable as on date.

(iii) As per the implementation agreement between Government of Rajasthan and JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited ("JSWEBL"), the sale price of lignite by BLMCL to JSWEBL has to be approved by Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission ("RERC"). Pending determination of transfer price of lignite, RERC has allowed only adhoc/interim transfer prices. Correspondingly, BLMCL is accruing proportionate reduced lignite extraction cost in terms of its mine development operator ("MDO") arrangement. The accumulated amount as at 31st March 2020 between contracted MDO price for lignite extraction and adhoc/interim lignite transfer price is ₹ 1,629.58 crore (As at 31st March 2019 ₹ 1,602.75 crore). Such payment to MDO is contingent upon approval of final transfer price of lignite by RERC, which would also result into corresponding higher revenue for BLMCL. There shall be no additional financial implication to BLMCL on this account.

5] The Group has already recognised its share of losses equivalent to its interest in an associate and hence, the Group has no further exposure. Accordingly, the share in the contingent liability of the associate amounting to ₹ 1.02 crore (As at 31st March, 2019 ₹ 1.29 crore) is not reckoned with by the Group.

Notes:

(i) Future cash flows in respect of the above matters are determinable only on receipt of judgements / decisions pending at various forums/authorities.

(ii) Third party claims where the possibility of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, and includes show cause notices, if any which have not yet converted to regulatory demands, have not been disclosed as contingent liabilities.

B) Commitments

₹ crore

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
1]	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	1,151.44	63.86

2] Other commitments:

(i) The Group had entered into a definitive agreement to acquire 1000 MW (4 x 250 MW) thermal power plant located at village Tamnar, District Raigarh in the state of Chhattisgarh from Jindal Steel & Power Limited with the revised long stop date of 30th June 2019. With the elapsing of the long stop date without completion of the stipulated conditions precedent, the proposed acquisition of the said power plant stands terminated. Accordingly, the interest-bearing advance paid for the said transaction has been converted into interest-bearing loan and the amount outstanding as at 31st March, 2020 is ₹ 261.13 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 ₹ 331.13 crore).

(ii) The Group has signed a Share Purchase Agreement with GMR Energy Limited for acquiring 100% shares of its subsidiary GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited ("GKEL") which owns and operates a 1050 MW (3 X 350 MW) thermal power plant in Odisha. The transaction contemplates a payout of consideration of ₹ 5,321 Crore for acquisition of 100% stake of the GKEL (subject to working capital and other adjustments). The transaction has been put on hold given the ongoing uncertainty of COVID 19 and will be revisited once the situation normalizes.

(iii) The Group has received Letter of Intent pursuant to the approval of its Resolution Plan from Committee of Creditors of Ind Barath Energy (Utkal) Limited. The Resolution Plan is under approval with the National Company Law Tribunal, Hyderabad Bench.

(iv) In accordance with joint venture agreement, JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited shall make all investments in the joint venture company and Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited (co-venturer) shall have no financial liability.

3] The Group's share of the capital commitments made by its joint venture (BLMCL) is as follows: ₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Commitments to contribute funds for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment (net of advances)	26.11	123.78

Note No. 35 - Provisions:

1) Provision for decommissioning and environmental rehabilitation: ₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Opening balance	**25.47**	**29.74**
Additional provisions recognised	28.55	-
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(6.66)	(4.27)
Closing balance	**47.36**	**25.47**

The provision for mine restoration, decommissioning and environmental rehabilitation represents the management's best estimate of the future outflow of economic benefits that will be required under the Group's obligations under local legislation. The estimate has been made on the basis of historical trends and may vary as a result of future escalation of labour and overhead costs.

2) Provision for liabilities of a joint venture ₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Opening balance	**17.51**	**49.44**
Additional provisions recognised/(reversed)	(17.51)	(31.93)
Closing balance	**-**	**17.51**

The provision for liabilities of a joint venture represents the Group's obligation, as per the joint venture agreement, for the financial liability of the the joint venture over and above the Group's shareholding.

3) Other provisions ₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Opening balance	**23.43**	**24.19**
Additional provisions recognised/(utilised)	(19.41)	(0.76)
Closing balance	**4.02**	**23.43**

Note No. 36 - Operating Leases:

a) As lessor:

The Group has leased certain land admeasuring to 122.86 acres with carrying amount of ₹ 7.08 crore (31st March, 2019: 122.86 acres with carrying amount of ₹ 7.08 crore) to related parties for the period ranging from 25 to 99 years. The agreements are renewable with mutual consent. (Refer note 4A)

The Group has constructed solar plants of 8.91MW with a carrying amount of ₹ 39.67 crore (31st March, 2019 : ₹ 40.87 crore) considered as an operating lease as per the provisions of Ind AS 116 - Leases. The lease rentals on the plants are variable in nature.

b) As lessee :

i) The Group leases severals assets including land, office premises and residential flats. The amount recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss in respect of right of use assets and lease obligation are as under:

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020
Depreciation	5.08
Interest expense on lease liabilities	2.46

ii) The agreements are executed on non-cancellable basis for a period of 3-50 years, which are renewable on expiry with mutual consent.

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Within one year	3.11	0.08
After one year but not more than five years	10.46	0.13
More than five years	51.51	-
	65.07	**0.21**

Note No. 37 - Finance leases:

As lessor:

The Group has identified an arrangement for power supply from one of its power unit which is in the nature of finance lease as per the provisions of Ind AS 116- Leases. After separating lease payments from other elements in the arrangement, the Group has recognized finance lease receivable for the said power unit given under finance lease.

The minimum lease payments receivable and the present value of minimum lease receivable as at 31st March, 2020 in respect of the aforesaid power unit are as under:

Amounts receivable under finance leases

₹ crore

Particulars	Minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Not later than one year	109.72	97.59	41.05	37.19
Later than one year and not later than five years	433.05	362.99	187.72	145.33
Later than five years	1,165.81	1,101.54	772.86	760.85
Total	**1,708.58**	**1,562.12**	**1,001.63**	**943.37**
Less: unearned finance income	706.95	618.75	-	-
Lease Receivable (refer note 9)	**1,001.63**	**943.37**	**1,001.63**	**943.37**

Unguaranteed residual value of assets leased under finance leases at the end of the reporting period is estimated at ₹ 295.11 crore (as at 31st March, 2019: ₹ 270.33 crore).

Note No. 38 - Service concession arrangement (SCA):

(a) Description of the concession arrangement :

On 1st October, 1992, a service concession agreement was entered into with the Government of Himachal Pradesh ("the Government") to establish, own, operate and maintain 300 MW Hydro Electric power plant at Baspa, Kuppa, Himachal Pradesh ("the power plant") for supply of power to Himachal State Electricity Board. Pursuant to the above, a power purchase agreement was entered with Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board ("the PPA").

(b) Significant terms of the concession arrangement:

Terms	Particulars
Period of arrangement	40 years from date of commissioning of the power plant and extendable for 20 years at the option of the Government
Commissioning of the power plant	June 8, 2003
Tariff	Approved by Himachal Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (HPERC) having regard to the tariff entitlement under the PPA
Option to purchase	After the expiry of the agreement period, the Government has the option to purchase all the assets and works of the power plant, at mutually agreed terms.
Free power	12 % free power of the electricity generated is to supplied to the Government

(c) Obligation for overhaul:

Under the concession agreement, the Group has to manage, operate, maintain and repair the power plant entirely at its own cost.

(d) Renewal /Termination options:

Termination of the concession agreement can happen before expiry date under the force majeure events and default by either parties of the concession agreement

(e) Classification of service concession arrangement in the Consolidated Financial Statements:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Intangible asset - Rights under service concession receivable (refer note 6)	783.34	813.60
Financial asset – Receivable under service concession arrangement (refer note 9)	216.80	221.47

Note No. 39 - Employee benefits expense:

Defined contribution plan:

The Group's contribution to National Pension Scheme (NPS) recognized in consolidated statement of profit and loss of ₹ 1.76 crore (Year ended 31st March, 2019 : ₹ 1.77 crore) (included in note 24)

Defined benefits plans:

The Group provides for gratuity for employees as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The amount of gratuity shall be payable to an employee on the termination of his employment after he has rendered continuous service for not less than five years, or on their superannuation or resignation. However, in case of death of an employee, the minimum period of five years shall not be required. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement / termination is the employee's last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied by the number of years of service completed. The gratuity plan is a funded plan administered by a separate fund that is legally separated from the entity and the group makes contributions to the insurer (LIC). The group does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over period of time based on estimations of expected gratuity payments.

The Group makes monthly contributions to provident fund managed by trust for qualifying employees. Under the scheme, the Group is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits.

Under the compensated absences plan, leave encashment upto a maximum accumuation of 180 days is payable to all eligible employees on separation of the Group due to death, retirement, superannuation or resignation, at the rate of daily salary.

These plans typically expose the Group to the following actuarial risks:

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently, for the plan in India, it has a relatively balanced mix of investments in government securities, and other debt instruments.
Interest risk	A fall in the discount rate, which is linked, to the G-Sec rate will increase the present value of the liability requiring higher provision. A fall in the discount rate generally increases the mark to market value of the assets depending on the duration of asset.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Asset Liability matching risk	The plan faces the ALM risk as to the matching cash flow. Since the plan is invested in lines of Rule 101 of Income Tax Rules, 1962, this generally reduces ALM risk.
Mortality risk	Since the benefits under the plan is not payable for life time and payable till retirement age only, plan does not have any longevity risk.
Concentration risk	Plan is having a concentration risk as all the assets are invested with the insurance company and a default will wipe out all the assets. Although probability of this is very less as insurance companies have to follow regulatory guidelines.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 31st March, 2020 by M/S K. A. Pandit Consultants & Actuaries. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

A. Gratuity

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at 31st March, 2020:

₹ crore

Particulars		Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Benefit liability
Opening balance as on 1st April, 2019		**25.22**	**6.55**	**18.67**
Gratuity cost charged to the profit or loss	Service cost	2.65	-	2.65
	Net interest expense	1.95	0.50	1.45
	Sub-total included in profit or loss	**4.60**	**0.50**	**4.10**
Benefits paid		(1.72)	(1.72)	-
Liability Transfer In / (Out)		0.09	-	0.09
Remeasurement gains/ (losses) in other comprehensive income	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	(0.10)	0.10
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	0.40	-	0.40
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	2.32	-	2.32
	Experience adjustments	(0.91)	-	(0.91)
	Sub-total included in OCI	**1.81**	**(0.10)**	**1.91**
Contributions by employer		**-**	**-**	**-**
Closing balance as on 31st March, 2020 (Refer note 18)		**30.00**	**5.23**	**24.77**

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at 31st March, 2019: ₹ crore

Particulars		Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Benefit liability
Opening balance as on 1st April, 2018		**20.57**	**7.13**	**13.44**
Gratuity cost charged to profit or loss	Service cost	2.13	-	2.13
	Net interest expense	1.61	0.56	1.05
	Sub-total included in profit or loss	**3.74**	**0.56**	**3.18**
Benefits paid		(1.11)	(1.11)	-
Remeasurement gains/ (losses) in other comprehensive income	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	(0.03)	0.03
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.17	-	0.17
	Experience adjustments	1.84	-	1.84
	Sub-total included in OCI	**2.02**	**(0.03)**	**2.05**
Contributions by employer		-	-	-
Closing balance as on 31st March, 2019 (Refer note 18)		**25.22**	**6.55**	**18.67**

The actual return on plan assets (including interest income) was ₹ 0.40 crore (previous year ₹ 0.56 crore).

The major categories of the fair value of the total plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Insurer managed funds	100%	100%

In the absence of detailed information regarding plan assets which is funded with Insurance Companies, the composition of each major category of plan assets, the percentage or amount for each category to the fair value of plan assets has not been disclosed.

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for the Group's plans are shown below:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Discount rate	6.69%-6.89%	7.69%-7.79%
Future salary increases	6.00%	6.00%
Rate of employee turnover	3.00%	2.00%
Mortality Rate During Employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)

Sensitivity analysis:

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

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted key assumptions are: ₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(2.54)	(2.29)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	2.96	2.68
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	2.96	2.71
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(2.58)	(2.35)
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	0.19	0.39
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(0.21)	(0.44)

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

The following are the maturity analysis of projected benefit obligations:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Projected benefits payable in future years		
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	1.99	1.38
From 2 to 5 years	8.76	7.79
From 6 to 10 years	10.17	7.83
Above 10 years	44.15	49.17
Total expected payments	**65.06**	**66.17**

Each year an asset-liability-matching study is performed in which the consequences of the strategic investment policies are analysed in terms of risk and return profiles.

The Group expects to contribute ₹ 5.69 crore (previous year ₹ 5.91 crore) to its gratuity plan for the next year. The weighted average duration of the plan is 10 years (previous year 13 years).

B. Provident fund

As per Ind AS 19 on "Employee Benefits", employer established provident fund trusts are treated as defined benefit plans. The members of the Provident Fund Trust are entitled to the interest rate declared by the central government under the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Act, 1952. The shortfall, if any, is made good by the Group in the year in which it arises. According to the defined benefit obligation of interest rate guarantee on exempted provident fund in respect of employees of the Group as at 31st March, 2020 is 8.50% as against the rate of return of plan assets 8.49%. Considering the interest shortfall is not material no provision is made in the books of accounts.

The Group's contribution to provident fund recognized in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss of ₹ 9.02 crore (Previous year ₹ 8.75 crore) (Included in note 24)

Actuarial assumptions made to determine interest rate guarantee on exempt provident fund liabilities are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Discount rate	6.84%	7.79%
Rate of return on assets	8.49%	8.64%
Guaranteed rate of return	8.50%	8.65%

C. Compensated absences

The Group has a policy on compensated absences with provisions on accumulation and encashment by the employees during employment or on separation from the group due to death, retirement or resignation. The expected cost of compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at the balance sheet date using projected unit credit method.

D. Employee share based payment plan:

JSWEL Employees Stock Ownership Plan – 2016 (ESOP 2016)

The Group has offered equity options under ESOP 2016 to the permanent employees of the Company and of its subsidiaries who has been working in India or outside India, including whole-time director, in the identified grades of L16 and above except any employee who is a promoter or belongs to the promoter group or a director who either by himself or through his relatives or through any body corporate, directly or indirectly, holds more than 10% of the outstanding equity shares of the Company and Independent directors, Nominee Directors and Non-Executive Directors.

The grant is determined after having regard to various factors and criteria specified in ESOP 2016. The exercise price is at a discount of 20% to the closing market price on the previous trading day of the grant date at the Exchange having highest trading volume or any other price as may be determined by the Compensation Committee but at least equal to the face value of the shares. The option shall not be transferable and can be exercised only by the employees of the Group.

Vesting of the options granted under the ESOP 2016 shall be at least one year from the date of Grant. 50% of the granted options would vest on the date following 3 years from the date of respective grant and the remaining 50% on the date following 4 years from the date of respective grant.

The following table illustrates the details of share options during the year:

ESOP 2016 (Grant Date : 3rd May, 2016)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Outstanding at 1st April	9,27,557	12,79,526
Exercised during the year	5,50,748	2,68,854
Expired during the year	-	83,115
Outstanding at 31st March	3,76,809	9,27,557
Exercisable at 31st March	3,76,809	9,27,557

ESOP 2016 (Grant Date : 20th May, 2017)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Outstanding at 1st April	14,64,361	21,12,536
Exercised during the year	4,49,667	5,43,863
Expired during the year	-	1,04,312
Outstanding at 31st March	10,14,694	14,64,361
Exercisable at 31st March	10,14,694	14,64,361

ESOP 2016 (Grant Date : 1st Nov, 2018)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Outstanding at 1st April	23,23,883	-
Granted during the year	-	23,23,883
Exercised during the year	34,389	-
Expired during the year	3,68,077	-
Outstanding at 31st March	19,21,417	23,23,883
Exercisable at 31st March	19,21,417	23,23,883

The method of settlement for above grants are as below:

Particulars	Grant Date		
	3rd May, 2016	20th May, 2017	1st Nov, 2018
Vesting period	3/4 Years	3/4 Years	3/4 Years
Method of settlement	Equity	Equity	Equity
Exercise price (₹)	53.68	51.80	51.96
Fair value (₹)	30.78	28.88	37.99
Dividend yield (%)	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%
Expected volatility (%)	46.32% / 44.03%	44.50% / 45.16%	42.57% / 43.53%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	7.40%/7.47%	6.90%/6.98%	7.78%/7.84%
Expected life of share options	5/6 years	5/6 years	5/6 years
Weighted average exercise price (₹)	53.68	51.80	51.96
Pricing formula	Exercise Price determined at ₹ 53.68 per share, was at a discount of 20% to the closing market price of Parent Company's share i.e. ₹ 67.10/- at the close of 2nd May, 2016 at Exchange having highest trading volume.	Exercise Price determined at ₹ 51.80 per share, was at a discount of 20% to the closing market price of Parent Company's share i.e. ₹ 64.75/- at the close of 19th May, 2017 at Exchange having highest trading volume.	Exercise Price determined at ₹ 51.96 per share, was at a discount of 20% to the closing market price of Parent Company's share i.e. ₹ 64.95/- at the close of 31st October, 2018 at Exchange having highest trading volume.

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Particulars</th><th colspan="3">Grant Date</th></tr>
<tr><th>3rd May, 2016</th><th>20th May, 2017</th><th>1st Nov, 2018</th></tr>
<tr><td>Expected option Life</td><td colspan="3">The expected option life is assumed to be mid-way between the option vesting and expiry. Since the vesting period and contractual term of each tranche is different, the expected life for each tranche will be different. The Expected option life is calculated as (Year to Vesting + Contractual Option term) /2.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Expected volatility</td><td colspan="3">Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price. The historical period considered for volatility match the expected life of the option.</td></tr>
<tr><td>How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility; and</td><td colspan="3" rowspan="2">The following factors have been considered:
(a) Share price (b) Exercise prices (c) Historical volatility (d) Expected option life (e) Dividend Yield</td></tr>
<tr><td>Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair value, such as a market condition.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Model used</td><td colspan="3">Black-Scholes Method</td></tr>
</table>

The expected life of the share options is based on historical data and current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.

Note No. 40 - Project status:

i. Kutehr Project

The Group has resumed the construction / developmental activities of 240 MW hydro power project at Kutehr, Himachal Pradesh ("the project") and has awarded / issued LOI for all the major works out of which various works are under implementation. The carrying amounts related to the project as at 31st March, 2020 comprise property, plant and equipment of ₹ 12.16 crore, capital work in progress of ₹ 267.74 crore and capital advance of ₹ 19.55 crore.

ii. Raigarh Project:

Having regard to pending completion of the power project at Raigarh, chhattisgarh, tying up of long-term power supply agreements and securing the fuel linkages, the Group has assessed the recoverable value of the underlying assets based on the estimate regarding value by sale of freehold land, recoverability of advances for additional land acquisition on leasehold basis and deposits relating to the project and accordingly, provided loss allowance for impairment amounting to ₹ 7.45 crore (Previous Year ₹ Nil).

Note No. 41 - Earnings per share [Basic and Diluted]:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company [₹ crore] [A]	1,099.92	695.13
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS [B]	1,64,17,03,697	1,64,06,17,153
Effect of dilution:		
Weighted average number of equity shares held through ESOP trust	1,97,050	35,413
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution [C]	1,64,19,00,747	1,64,06,52,566
Basic Earnings Per Share [₹] - [A/B]	6.70	4.24
Diluted Earnings Per Share [₹] - [A/C]	6.70	4.24
Nominal value of an equity share [₹]	10.00	10.00

Note No. 42 -Financial Instruments:

(a) Financial Instruments:

i) Financial instruments by category:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020				As at 31st March, 2019			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets								
Investment in government securities	-	-	12.33	12.33	-	-	10.86	10.86
Investment in equity shares	38.67	1,045.41	-	1,084.08	42.65	2,052.46	-	2,095.11
Investment in preference shares	2.54	-	-	2.54	2.29	-	-	2.29
Investment in mutual funds	744.07	-	-	744.07	342.27	-	-	342.27
Loans	-	-	915.80	915.80	-	-	899.01	899.01
Trade receivables	-	-	2,103.20	2,103.20	-	-	1,427.75	1,427.75
Cash and cash equivalents (CCE)	-	-	151.69	151.69	-	-	132.16	132.16
Bank balances other than CCE	-	-	58.06	58.06	-	-	78.57	78.57
Finance lease receivable	-	-	1,001.63	1,001.63	-	-	943.37	943.37
Service concession receivable	-	-	216.80	216.80	-	-	221.47	221.47
Security deposits	-	-	93.16	93.16	-	-	90.39	90.39
Interest receivable	-	-	323.71	323.71	-	-	347.96	347.96
Unbilled revenue	-	-	5.81	5.81	-	-	1.43	1.43
Foreign currency forward contracts	35.26	-	-	35.26	-	-	-	-
	820.54	**1,045.41**	**4,882.19**	**6,748.14**	**387.21**	**2,052.46**	**4,152.97**	**6,592.64**
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings	-	-	9,840.48	9,840.48	-	-	10,554.88	10,554.88
Trade payables	-	-	690.27	690.27	-	-	471.94	471.94
Acceptances	-	-	912.60	912.60	-	-	1,367.58	1,367.58
Interest rate swaps	-	-	-	-	0.36	-	-	0.36
Foreign currency options/ forward contracts	-	-	-	-	27.13	-	-	27.13
Commodity exchange forward contracts	-	9.73	-	9.73	-	-	-	-
Contingent consideration payable	-	-	-	-	177.48	-	-	177.48
Deposits received from dealers	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	-	0.01	0.01
Lease deposits	-	-	0.68	0.68	-	-	0.64	0.64
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	108.47	108.47	-	-	89.85	89.85
Unpaid dividends	-	-	1.06	1.06	-	-	1.11	1.11
Lease liabilities	-	-	27.14	27.14	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	0.14	0.14	-	-	0.11	0.11
Payable for capital supplies/ services	-	-	180.52	180.52	-	-	198.61	198.61
Truing up revenue adjustments	-	-	981.91	981.91	-	-	556.53	556.53
	-	**9.73**	**12,743.29**	**12,753.02**	**204.97**	**-**	**13,241.26**	**13,446.23**

NOTES

to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

ii) Fair Value Hierarchy:

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are

(a) recognised and measured at fair value and

(b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Group has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

The carrying amount of investment in unquoted equity instrument measured at fair value (which are not disclosed below) is considered to be the same as it's fair values.

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019	Level	Valuation techniques and key inputs
Financial assets				
Investment in equity shares	1,045.41	2,052.46	1	Quoted bid price in an active market
Investment in equity shares	30.90	34.88	2	Price derived from sale transaction of the share in an inactive market
Investment in equity shares	7.77	7.77	3	Net Asset value of share arrived has been considered as fair value
Investment in mutual funds	744.07	342.27	2	The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV
Investment in preference shares	2.54	2.29	3	Discounted cash flow method- Future cash flows are based on terms of preference shares discounted at a rate that reflects market risk
Foreign currency forward contracts	35.26	-	2	The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date.
Financial liabilities				
Interest rate swaps	-	0.36	2	The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows earned on observable yield curves.
Currency option/ forward contracts	-	27.13	2	The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts and currency options is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date.
Commodity exchange forward contract	9.73	-	2	The fair value of commodity exchange forward contract is determined using forward commodity rates at the balance sheet date.
Contingent consideration payable	-	177.48	3	Estimated based on the expected cash outflows arising from the fructification of related events

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors, cash and cash equivalents, loan, other financial assets and other financial liabilities (which are not disclosed below) are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019		Level	Valuation techniques and key inputs
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value		
Financial assets and liabilities, measured at amortised cost, for which fair value is disclosed:						
Financial assets						
Investment in government securities	12.33	13.36	10.86	11.19	2	Closing price disclosed by the regulatory
Loans	664.96	667.08	720.59	745.86	3	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable
Finance lease receivable *	1,001.63	968.55	943.37	940.32		
Service concession receivable	216.80	236.96	221.47	221.47		
Security deposits	54.27	56.31	52.25	55.90		
	1,949.99	**1,942.26**	**1,948.54**	**1,974.74**		
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings (including current maturities on long-term debt)	9,840.48	9,847.88	10,554.88	10,557.42	3	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable
Lease and other deposits	0.22	0.29	0.17	0.22		
	9,867.84	**9,875.31**	**10,555.05**	**10,557.64**		

** including current and non-current balances*

Valuation techniques and key inputs:

The above fair values were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable input including counter party credit risk.

Sensitivity Analysis of Level 3 financial instruments measured at fair value:

Particulars	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Change	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Contingent consideration payable (Refer note 8)	Expected cash flow	Probability of outcome of contingent event	5.00%	If expected cash outflows were 5% higher or lower, the fair value would increase / (decrease) by ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ 8.87 crore)
Investment in preference shares	DCF method	Discount rate	0.50%	0.50% increase / decrease in the discount rate would decrease / increase the fair value by ₹ 0.08 crore / ₹ 0.07 crore (Previous year ₹ 0.08 crore / ₹ 0.07 crore).

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurement:

i) Investment in preference shares

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Opening balance	**2.28**	**2.05**
Gain recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss	0.26	0.23
Closing balance	**2.54**	**2.28**

ii) Contingent Consideration payable

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Opening balance	**177.48**	**177.48**
Written back (Refer note 8)	177.48	-
Closing balance	**-**	**177.48**

There are no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year.

b) Risk Management Strategies

Financial risk management objectives

The Group's corporate treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group seeks to minimise the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures, wherever required. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the group's policies approved by the board of directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange and commodity price risk management, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of excess liquidity. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The Group does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

I. Foreign currency risk management

The Group undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilizing forward foreign exchange contracts and currency options as suitable.

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and liabilities denominated in different currencies are as follows:

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2020:	USD	EURO	INR	Total
Financial assets				
Investments	30.90	-	1,812.12	1,843.02
Trade receivables	9.13	-	2,094.07	2,103.20
Cash and bank balances	7.79	-	192.94	200.73
Loans	-	-	915.80	915.80
Finance lease receivable	-	-	1,001.63	1,001.63
Service concession receivable	-	-	216.80	216.80
Security Deposits	-	-	93.16	93.16
Interest receivable	-	-	323.71	323.71
Revenue receivable	-	-	5.81	5.81
Other bank balances	-	-	9.02	9.02
Foreign currency forward options/contracts	35.26	-	-	35.26
	83.08	**-**	**6,665.06**	**6,748.14**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	9,840.48	9,840.48
Trade payables	223.81	0.04	466.42	690.27
Acceptances	912.60	-	-	912.60
Commodity exchange forward contracts	9.73	-	-	9.73
Deposits	-	-	0.84	0.84
Interest accrued	3.61	-	104.86	108.47
Unpaid Dividends	-	-	1.06	1.06
Lease liabilities	-	-	27.14	27.14
Payable for capital supplies/services	-	-	180.52	180.52
Truing up revenue adjustments	-	-	981.91	981.91
	1,149.75	**0.04**	**11,603.23**	**12,753.02**

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2019:	USD	EURO	JPY	INR	Total
Financial assets					
Investments	34.88	-	-	2,415.65	2,450.53
Trade receivables	18.74	-	-	1,409.01	1,427.75
Cash and bank balances	10.59	-	-	192.98	203.57
Loans	-	-	-	899.01	899.01
Finance lease receivable	-	-	-	943.37	943.37
Service concession receivable	-	-	-	221.47	221.47
Security Deposits	-	-	-	90.39	90.39
Interest receivable	-	-	-	347.96	347.96
Revenue receivable	-	-	-	1.43	1.43
Other bank balances	-	-	-	7.16	7.16
Other financial assets	★	-	-	-	★
Total	**64.21**	**-**	**-**	**6,528.43**	**6,592.64**
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	228.27	-	-	10,326.61	10,554.88
Trade payables	90.70	1.41	0.01	379.82	471.94
Acceptances	1,367.58	-	-	-	1,367.58
Interest rate swaps	0.36	-	-	-	0.36
Foreign currency forward options/contracts	27.13	-	-	-	27.13
Contingent consideration payable	-	-	-	177.48	177.48
Deposits	-	-	-	0.76	0.76
Interest accrued	15.62	-	-	74.23	89.85
Unpaid Dividends	-	-	-	1.11	1.11
Payable for capital supplies/services	-	-	-	198.61	198.61
Truing up revenue adjustments	-	-	-	556.53	556.53
Total	**1,729.66**	**1.41**	**0.01**	**11,715.15**	**13,446.23**

★*Less than ₹ 50,000*

The Group uses foreign currency forward and options contracts to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations relating to certain firm commitments and foreign currency required at the settlement date of certain payables. The use of foreign currency forward and options contracts is governed by the Group's strategy approved by the board of directors, which provide principles on the use of such forward contracts consistent with the Group's risk management policy.

The outstanding forward exchange contracts at the end of the reporting period are as under:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
No. of contracts	23	45
Type of contracts	Buy	Buy
US $ equivalent (Million)	147.11	202.28
Average exchange rate (1 USD = ₹)	73.55	71.68
INR equivalent (₹ crore)	1,081.99	1,449.94
Fair value MTM - asset / (liability) (₹ crore)	35.26	(39.82)

The outstanding foreign exchange options contracts for loan at the end of the reporting period are as under:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
No. of contracts	-	1
Type of contracts	-	Buy
US $ equivalent (Million)	-	33.00
Average exchange rate (1 USD = ₹)	-	69.16
INR equivalent (₹ crore)	-	228.21
Fair value MTM- asset (₹ crore)	-	12.69

Unhedged currency risk position

The foreign currency exposure that have not been hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise as at balance sheet date are given below:

Particulars	Currency	Foreign currency equivalent		₹ crore	
		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Payables in foreign currency					
Interest accrued but not due on secured loan	USD	-	99,362	-	0.69
Trade payables	USD	28,48,487	94,27,702	21.47	65.21
Trade payables	Euro	4,664	1,81,410	0.04	1.41
Trade payables	Yen	-	1,24,594	-	0.01

Foreign currency risk sensitivity

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in the INR against the relevant foreign currencies net of hedge accounting impact. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year-end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates, with all other variables held constant. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where INR strengthens 5% against the relevant currency. For a 5% weakening of INR against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on profit or equity, and the balances below would be negative.

Impact on profit / (loss) for the year for a 5% change:

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020		For the year ended 31st March, 2019	
	5% Appreciation	5% Depreciation	5% Appreciation	5% Depreciation
USD / INR	1.07	(1.07)	3.29	(3.29)
Euro / INR	★	★	0.07	(0.07)
Yen / INR	-	-	★	★

★*Less than ₹ 50000*

II. Interest rate risk management

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's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Group by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

The following table provides a break-up of the Group's non-current fixed and floating rate borrowings:

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2020	Net Balance	Unamortised transaction cost	Gross Balance
Fixed rate borrowings	1,218.36	0.70	1,219.05
Floating rate borrowings	8,622.12	46.94	8,669.07
Total borrowings	**9,840.48**	**47.64**	**9,888.12**

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2019	Net Balance	Unamortised transaction cost	Gross Balance
Fixed rate borrowings	1,389.27	1.17	1,390.44
Floating rate borrowings	9,165.61	54.71	9,220.32
Total borrowings	**10,554.88**	**55.88**	**10,610.76**

The following table detail the nominal amounts and remaining terms of interest rate swap contracts outstanding at the year-end.

Particulars	No. of contracts	Average contracted fixed interest rate (%)	Maturity date	Nominal value (₹ crore)	MTM (₹ crore)
As at 31st March, 2020	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2019	1.00	4.12	16th March, 2020	230.86	(0.36)

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's profit before tax for the year ended 31st March, 2020 would decrease/increase by ₹ 43.35 crore (Previous year: decrease/increase by ₹ 44.95 crore). This is mainly attributable to the Group's exposure to interest rates on its unhedged variable rate borrowings.

III. Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored.

JSW Steel Limited, a related party, and state electricity distribution companies (Government companies) are the major customers of the Group and accordingly, credit risk is minimal.

Revenue from operations includes revenue aggregating to ₹ 2,368.05 crore (Previous year ₹ 5,162.65 crore) from one (Previous year : Two) major customers having more than 10% of total revenue from operations of the Group.

Loans and investment in debt securities:

The Group's centralised treasury function manages the financial risks relating to the business. The treasury function focusses on capital protection, liquidity and yield maximisation. Investments of surplus funds are made only in approved counterparties within credit limits assigned for each of the counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed and approved by the Finance Committee of the Group. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate the financial loss through counter party's potential failure to make payments

Cash and cash equivalents, derivatives and financial guarantees:

Credit risks from balances with banks and financial institutions are managed in accordance with the Group policy. For derivative and financial instruments, the Group attempts to limit the credit risk by only dealing with reputable banks and financial institutions having high credit-ratings assigned by credit-rating agencies.

In addition, the Group is exposed to credit risk in relation to financial guarantees given to banks. The Group's maximum exposure in this respect is the maximum amount the Group could have to pay if the guarantee is called on.(Refer note 34)

IV. Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

NOTES
to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial assets and financial liabilities as on reporting date.

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2020	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Investments	744.07	-	1,098.95	1,843.02
Trade receivables	2,103.20	-	-	2,103.20
Cash and bank balances	200.73	-	-	200.73
Loans	453.28	344.96	1,459.17	2,257.41
Finance lease receivables	109.72	433.05	1,165.81	1,708.58
Service concession receivables	70.24	205.87	0.85	276.96
Security deposits	38.89	28.35	25.92	93.16
Interest receivable	323.71	-	-	323.71
Unbilled revenue	5.81	-	-	5.81
Foreign currency forward options/contracts	35.26	-	-	35.26
Other bank balances	-	2.01	7.01	9.02
	4,084.91	**1,014.24**	**3,757.71**	**8,856.86**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	1,559.74	3,990.54	4,290.20	9,840.48
Lease and other deposits	0.62	0.02	0.20	0.84
Trade payables	690.27	-	-	690.27
Acceptances	912.60	-	-	912.60
Commodity forward option/contracts	9.73	-	-	9.73
Interest accrued	108.47	-	-	108.47
Unpaid dividends	1.06	-	-	1.06
Lease liabilities	0.60	1.44	25.10	27.14
Payable for capital supplies/services	981.91	-	-	981.91
Other payables	180.52	-	-	180.52
Interest payout liability	888.84	2,101.11	1,540.90	4,530.85
	5,334.36	**6,093.11**	**5,856.40**	**17,283.87**

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2019	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Investments	342.27	-	2,108.26	2,450.53
Trade receivables	1,427.75	-	-	1,427.75
Cash and bank balances	203.57	-	-	203.57
Loans	253.55	416.66	1,362.35	2,032.56
Finance lease receivables	97.59	362.99	1,101.54	1,562.12
Service concession receivables	32.35	276.06	0.97	309.38
Security deposits	38.14	34.45	17.80	90.39
Interest receivable	347.96	-	-	347.96
Unbilled revenue	1.43	-	-	1.43
Other bank balances	-	7.16	-	7.16
	2,744.61	**1,097.32**	**4,590.92**	**8,432.85**

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2019	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	1,314.53	4,713.75	4,526.60	10,554.88
Lease and other deposits	0.59	0.01	0.16	0.76
Trade payables	471.94	-	-	471.94
Acceptances	1,367.58	-	-	1,367.58
Interest rate swaps	0.36	-	-	0.36
Foreign currency forward options/contracts	27.13	-	-	27.13
Contingent consideration payable	177.48	-	-	177.48
Interest accrued	89.85	-	-	89.85
Unpaid dividends	1.11	-	-	1.11
Payable for capital supplies/services	198.61	-	-	198.61
Other payables	556.53	-	-	556.53
Interest payout liability	921.78	2,516.23	2,030.68	5,468.69
	5,127.49	**7,229.99**	**6,557.44**	**18,914.92**

The Group has hypothecated part of its trade receivables, loans, short term investments and cash and cash equivalents in order to fulfil certain collateral requirements for the banking facilities extended to the Group. There is obligation to release the hypothecation on these securities to the Group once these banking facilities are surrendered. (Refer note 16)

The amount of guarantees given on behalf of other parties included in note 34 represents the maximum amount the Group could be forced to settle for the full guaranteed amount. Based on the expectation at the end of the reporting period, the Group considers that it is more likely than not that such an amount will not be payable under the arrangement.

V. Price Risk

The Group's exposure to equity price risk arises from quoted investments held by the Group and classified in the balance sheet at FVTOCI.

The table below summarizes the impact of increases / decreases in market price of the Group's quoted equity investments for the corresponding period. The analysis is based on the assumption that the equity instruments recognised through OCI will on an average increase or decrease by 15% (Previous year 15%) with all other variables held constant.

Impact on other comprehensive income:

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Increase in quoted market Price by 15% (Previous year 15%)	156.81	307.87
Decrease in quoted market Price by 15% (Previous year 15%)	(156.81)	(307.87)

VI. Fuel price risk management

The Group is currently using for its coal based power plants, imported coal from countries like Indonesia, South Africa, and Australia, among others. The interruption in the supply of coal due to regulatory changes, weather conditions in the sourcing country, strike by mine workers and closure of mines due to force majeure may impact the availability and/or cost of coal. However the Group does not have material fuel price exposure due to significant portion of capacity which is tied up on cost plus basis arrangement.

The Group regularly broadens the sources (countries/ vendor) and maintains optimum fuel mix and stock level. The Group further applies prudent hedging strategies to mitigate the risk of foreign exchange and coal price fluctuations.

The commodity exchange forward contracts entered into by the Group and outstanding are as under:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
No. of contracts	1	-
Type of contracts	Buy	-
Coal quantity in metric tonnes (MT)	1,35,000.00	-
Average forward rate (USD / MT)	80.00	-
Nominal value (₹ crore)	81.42	-
Fair value MTM - liability (₹ crore)	(9.73)	-

Note No. 43 - Capital management:

Capital management

The Group being in a capital intensive industry, its objective is to maintain a strong credit rating, healthy capital ratios and establish a capital structure that would maximise the return to stakeholders through optimum mix of debt and equity.

The Group's capital requirement is mainly to fund its capacity expansion, repayment of principal and interest on its borrowings and strategic acquisitions. The principal source of funding of the Group has been, and is expected to continue to be, cash generated from its operations supplemented by funding from bank borrowings and the capital markets. The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Group regularly considers other financing and refinancing opportunities to diversify its debt profile, reduce interest cost, align the maturity profile of its debt commensurate with the life of the asset, and closely monitors its judicious allocation amongst competing capital expansion projects and strategic acquisitions, to capture market opportunities at minimum risk.

Gearing ratio

The Group monitors its capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity, as given below:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Debt[1]	9,840.48	10,554.88
Cash and bank balances (including current investment in liquid mutual fund)[2]	895.93	504.55
Net debt[(1-2)]	8,944.55	10,050.33
Total equity[3]	11,645.62	11,822.24
Net debt to equity ratio	**0.77**	**0.85**

1) Debt includes long-term and current maturities of long term debt as described in note 16 and note 17.

2) Includes cash and cash equivalents, balances in bank deposits (other than earmarked deposits) and investments in mutual fund as described in note 14A, note 14B and note 7B.

3) Includes equity share capital and other equity as described in note 15A and note 15B.

Note No. 44 Related party disclosure:

A) List of Related Parties

I Joint ventures

1 Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited

II Associate

1 Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited

III Co-venturer

1 Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited

IV Key Managerial Personnel

1 Mr. Sajjan Jindal – Chairman & Managing Director
2 Mr. Prashant Jain – Jt. Managing Director & CEO
3 Mr. Sharad Mahendra - Whole Time Director & COO (w.e.f. 16th May, 2019)
4 Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal - Director Finance
5 Ms. Monica Chopra – Company Secretary
6 Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain – Non Executive Non Independent Director
7 Mr. Chandan Bhattacharya - Independent Director
8 Mr. Rakesh Nath - Independent Director
9 Mr. Sattiraju Seshagiri Rao - Independent Director (w.e.f. 3rd May, 2018)
10 Ms. Rupa Devi Singh - Independent Director (w.e.f. 17th June,2019)
11 Mr. Sunil Goyal - Independent Director (w.e.f. 17th June, 2019)
12 Ms. Sheila Sangwan - Independent Director (upto 30th September, 2019)
13 Ms. Shailaja Chandra - Independent Director (upto 17th June, 2019)
14 Ms. Tanvi Shete - Non Executive Non Independent Director (upto 19th July, 2018)
15 Mr. Uday Chitale - Independent Director (upto 23rd April, 2018)

V Other related parties with whom the Group has entered into transactions during the year:

1 JSW Steel Limited
2 JSW Cement Limited
3 JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited
4 JSW Jaigarh Port Limited
5 JSW Infrastructure Limited
6 South West Mining Limited
7 South West Port Limited
8 JSW Green Private Limited
9 JSW Foundation
10 Jindal Vidya Mandir
11 Jankalyan Electoral Trust
12 Amba River Coke Limited
13 JSW International Trade Corp Pte Limited
14 JSW Steel Coated Products Limited
15 Jindal Saw Limited
16 JSW Global Business Solutions Limited
17 Jindal Steel & Power Limited
18 JSW IP Holdings Private Limited
19 Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Company Limited
20 Jindal Stainless Limited
21 Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited
22 Gagan Trading Company Limited
23 Jaypee Private ITI
24 Inspire Institute of Sport
25 JSW Paints Private Limited
26 Everbest Consultancy Services

B) Transactions during the year

₹ crore

	Particulars	Relationship	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
1	**Sale of power / materials to:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	1,891.57	2,272.38
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	124.62	92.67
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	171.17	185.06
	Amba River Coke Limited	Others	142.17	149.01
	Jindal Saw Limited	Others	13.05	3.83
	JSW Paints Private Limited	Others	1.57	-
	South West Mining Limited	Others	-	10.16
2	**Interest received on overdue receivables:**			
	Amba River Coke Limited	Others	0.77	-
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	-	0.19
3	**Dividend received:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	28.72	22.41
4	**Service received from:**			
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	167.97	162.29
	South West Mining limited	Others	0.81	0.92
	South West Port Limited	Others	-	5.72
	JSW Green Private Limited	Others	0.88	0.91
	JSW Infrastructure Limited	Others	8.35	11.48
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	9.35	9.20
	Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Company Limited	Others	0.48	0.44
	Jindal Vidya Mandir	Others	0.65	-
	Everbest Consultancy Services	Others	0.02	-
5	**Service rendered:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	185.15	168.94
	Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	Associate	-	0.44
	South West Mining Limited	Others	1.88	2.54
6	**Purchase of power:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	-	35.16
7	**Purchase of fuel / goods:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	403.19	525.82
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	0.78	1.99
	JSW International Trade Corp Pte Limited	Others	2,164.91	2,446.43
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	Joint venture	1,360.53	1,388.99
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others	0.79	1.47
	Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited	Co-venturer	8.30	10.75
	Jindal Saw Limited	Others	0.11	-
	South West Mining Limited	Others	0.09	0.09
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	0.33	6.66
	Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	Others	-	1.17
	Jindal Stainless Limited	Others	1.43	-
8	**Rent paid / (received) (net):**			
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Others	0.26	0.57
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	(0.19)	0.07
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	★	★
	South West Mining Limited	Others	(0.02)	0.01

₹ crore

	Particulars	Relationship	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
	Gagan Trading Company Limited	Others	1.52	1.48
9	**Advertisement / branding expense:**			
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	Others	23.52	12.24
10	**Security deposit paid / (refund):**			
	Gagan Trading Company Limited	Others	-	(0.45)
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	-	(10.00)
11	**Reimbursement received from / (paid to):**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	18.41	23.12
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	Joint venture	2.29	2.42
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	(0.18)	(1.07)
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	(0.19)	0.47
	JSW Infrastructure Limited	Others	0.52	0.69
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	★	-
	South West Mining Limited	Others	(0.51)	0.43
	Jindal Vidya Mandir	Others	(0.50)	(0.57)
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	-	(0.04)
	Jaypee Private ITI	Others	(0.29)	(0.23)
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Others	★	-
	Jindal Saw Limited	Others	0.02	0.01
	Inspire Institute of Sport	Others	-	0.04
	Amba River Coke Limited	Others	0.25	-
12	**Loan given to:**			
	South West Mining Limited	Others	9.00	150.00
13	**Loan repaid:**			
	South West Mining Limited	Others	75.00	-
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	0.74	0.74
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others	70.00	50.00
14	**Interest received on loan:**			
	South West Mining Limited	Others	15.74	4.68
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	0.38	0.46
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others	35.78	41.79
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	Joint venture	56.76	56.76
15	**Interest paid:**			
	South West Mining Limited	Others	0.05	-
16	**Donations / CSR expenses:**			
	Jindal Vidya Mandir	Others	-	0.94
	JSW Foundation	Others	7.72	5.85
	Jankalyan Electoral Trust	Others	25.00	-
17	**Trading margin on E. S. certs. / R.E.C.s:**			
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	0.06	0.03
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	0.01	0.01
	Amba River Coke Limited	Others	0.03	0.29
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	0.21	0.20
	Jindal Saw Limited	Others	0.03	0.03
18	**Security and collateral provided to / (released):**			
	South West Mining Limited	Others	49.25	(58.00)

₹ crore

	Particulars	Relationship	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
19	**Allowance for Expected Credit Loss:**			
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	Joint venture	-	32.69
20	**Sale of Assets:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	22.37	-
	South West Mining Limited	Others	-	2.22
21	**Advance received:**			
	South West Mining Limited	Others	7.00	-

★ *less than ₹ 50,000*

C) The remuneration to key managerial personnel during the year was as follows:

₹ crore

	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
1	Short-term benefits	19.52	16.32
2	Post-employment benefits	0.90	0.83
3	Sitting fees	0.48	0.48
4	Commission to directors	1.05	1.20

1 The above figures does not include provisions for gratuity, group mediclaim, group personal accident and compensated absences as the same is determined at the company level and is not possible to determine for select individuals.

2 The Company has accrued ₹ 1.52 crore (previous year ₹ 2.13 crore) in respect of employee stock options granted to Joint Managing Director & CEO and Director (Finance) by the company and a related party, and to the Wholetime Director & COO and Company Secretary by the Company. The same has not been considered as managerial remuneration of the current year as defined under section 2 (78) of the Companies act 2013 as the options have not been exercised.

D) Closing Balances

₹ crore

	Particulars	Relationship	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
1	**Trade payables:**			
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	5.53	29.80
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	1.98	5.77
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	1.06	0.86
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	0.27	0.53
	Amba River Coke Limited	Others	★	1.51
	Jindal Vidya Mandir	Others	★	★
	Jindal Saw Limited	Others	0.13	0.08
	JSW International Trade Corp Pte Limited	Others	-	1.88
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	Joint venture	198.11	166.60
	JSW Foundation	Others	-	1.03
	South West Mining Limited	Others	0.72	-
	JSW Infrastructure limited	Others	-	0.44
	JSL Lifestyle Limited	Others	★	★
	JSoft Solutions Limited	Others	-	1.40
	South West Port Limited	Others	-	1.17
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	0.47	0.96

₹ crore

	Particulars	Relationship	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
	Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Company Limited	Others	0.12	0.11
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Others	0.09	0.65
	JSW Green Private Limited	Others	-	0.10
	Gagan Trading Company Limited	Others	-	0.22
	JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	Others	0.09	0.09
	Inspire Institute of Sports	Others	*	-
	Everbest Consultancy Services	Others	0.01	-
	JSW Investments Private Limited	Others	0.03	-
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	Others	0.12	-
2	**Trade receivables:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	306.14	219.15
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	91.14	44.18
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	48.06	16.44
	Amba River Coke Limited	Others	23.68	-
	JSW Paints Private Limited	Others	0.86	-
3	**Other financial assets:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	0.52	-
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	Others	5.59	1.11
	Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	Others	*	*
	Amba River Coke Limited	Others	-	13.91
	JSW Projects Limited	Others	0.01	0.01
	Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited	Co-venturer	0.50	0.09
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others	0.06	0.10
	Jindal Stainless Limited	Others	0.04	0.01
	MJSJ Coal Limited	Others	0.02	0.02
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	0.65	-
	South West Mining Limited	Others	*	-
	JSW International Trade Corp Pte Limited	Others	24.48	-
4	**Financial liabilities:**			
	South West Mining Limited	Others	7.00	-
5	**Security deposit placed with:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	2.46	2.29
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Others	8.75	8.02
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	22.85	21.18
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	Others	1.42	1.42
	Gagan Trading Company Limited	Others	8.60	8.26
6	**Lease deposit from:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	0.07	0.06
	JSW Infrastructure Limited	Others	0.35	0.35
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	0.08	0.22
	Jindal Vidya Mandir	Others	*	*

₹ crore

Particulars		Relationship	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
7	**Investment in equity share capital:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	1,024.31	2,052.46
	Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited $	Associate	100.23	100.23
	MJSJ Coal Limited	Others	6.52	6.52
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited $	Joint venture	9.80	9.80
8	**Investment in preference share capital:**			
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Others	2.54	2.29
9	**Loan and advances to:**			
	South West Mining Limited	Others	84.00	150.00
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	3.03	3.77
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	Others	0.02	0.26
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others	261.13	331.13
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	Joint venture	568.26	568.31
10	**Interest receivable on loan:**			
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others	0.76	1.05
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	Joint venture	352.59	378.90
11	**Allowance for Expected Credit Loss:**			
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	Joint venture	32.69	32.69
12	**Security and collateral Provided to:**			
	South West Mining Limited	Others	249.75	200.50

★*less than ₹ 50,000*

$ Gross of share of loss or profit under equity method.

Note:

1 Terms and conditions of outstanding balances: all outstanding balances are unsecured and repayable in cash.

2 For outstanding commitment with related party – Refer note 34[B] (2).

Note No. 45 - Disclosure of additional information as required by Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013:

Name of the entity in the group	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	₹ crore	As % of consolidated profit and loss	₹ crore	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	₹ crore	As % of total comprehensive income	₹ crore
Parent								
1 JSW Energy Limited	80.88	9,400.20	46.04	497.81	99.50	(1,075.85)	8,25,771.86	(578.04)
Subsidiaries								
Indian								
1 JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	31.61	3,673.12	35.68	385.75	0.02	(0.24)	(5,50,727.96)	385.51
2 JSW Hydro Energy Limited	15.83	1,839.37	8.18	88.41	0.04	(0.45)	(1,25,655.93)	87.96
3 JSW Power Trading Company Limited	1.11	129.09	(0.08)	(0.90)	0.00	(0.01)	1,297.74	(0.91)
4 Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	1.85	215.50	2.60	28.14	(0.00)	0.02	(40,218.80)	28.15
5 JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	0.68	79.60	(0.75)	(8.10)	-	-	11,565.76	(8.10)
6 JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	0.55	63.63	(0.47)	(5.07)	-	-	7,240.73	(5.07)
7 JSW Solar Limited	(0.00)	(0.33)	(0.00)	(0.01)	-	-	12.88	(0.01)
8 JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	0.00	0.05	(0.00)	(0.02)	-	-	26.86	(0.02)
9 JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 JSW Renew Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign								
1 JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	0.32	36.84	(0.06)	(0.68)	-	-	978.09	(0.68)
2 JSW Energy Natural Resources South Africa Limited	(0.20)	(23.03)	(1.30)	(14.02)	-	-	20,027.25	(14.02)
3 Royal Bafokeng Capital (Pty) Limited	(0.08)	(9.04)	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Mainsail Trading 55(Pty) Limited	(0.33)	(38.53)	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 South African Coal Mining Holdings Limited	(1.45)	(168.11)	(1.81)	(19.52)	-	-	27,889.05	(19.52)
6 SACM (Breyten) Proprietary Limited	(1.17)	(136.54)	(4.60)	(49.73)	-	-	71,049.54	(49.73)
7 South African Coal Mining Operations Proprietary Limited	0.05	5.38	(0.00)	(0.03)	-	-	36.04	(0.03)
8 Umlabu Colliery Proprietary Limited	(0.34)	(39.99)	(1.38)	(14.89)	-	-	21,276.57	(14.89)
9 Jigmining Operations No. 1 Proprietary Limited	(0.09)	(10.23)	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Yomhlaba Coal Proprietary Limited	(0.22)	(26.01)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interests in all subsidiaries	(0.21)	(23.84)	1.73	18.74	-	-	(26,771.43)	18.74
Associates (Investment as per the equity method)								
Indian								
1 Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	(0.88)	(102.51)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joint ventures (Investment as per the equity method)								
Indian								
1 Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	0.09	10.93	2.59	28.04	-	-	(40,057.14)	28.04
Adjustment arising out of consolidation	(28.00)	(3,253.76)	13.62	147.27	0.44	(4.72)	(2,03,641.08)	142.55
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**100.00**	**11,621.78**	**100.00**	**1,081.18**	**100.00**	**(1,081.25)**	**100.00**	**(0.07)**

Note No. 46 - Operating segment:

The Group is in the business of generation of power and related activities having similar economic characteristics primarily operated within India, which is regularly reviewed by Chief Operating Decision Maker for assessment of Group's performance and resource allocation. Accordingly, the Group has only one business segment.

The information relating to revenue from external customers and location of non-current assets of its single reportable segment has been disclosed as below:

a) Revenue from operations

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Within India	8,272.71	9,137.59
Outside India	-	-
	8,272.71	**9,137.59**

b) Non-current operating assets

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Within India	19,232.60	20,609.73
Outside India	87.03	99.88
	19,319.63	**20,709.61**

Geographical non-current assets are allocated on the basis of location of assets.

Note No. 47 - Impact of COVID-19:

The Group has continued its operations during lockdown due to outbreak of COVID-19 as the electricity generation is considered as one of the essential services by the Government. The Group's substantial generation and transmission capacities are tied up under medium to long term power purchase / transmission agreements, which insulates revenue of the Group under such contracts. The notices of applying force majeure clause under the power supply agreements from some of the customers have been appropriately responded under legal advice that the prevailing situation is outside the ambit of force majeure clause. This position is further supported by clarification from Ministry of Power that the DISCOMs will have to comply with obligation to pay fixed capacity charges as per the power purchase agreement. Based on initial assessment, the management does not expect any medium to long-term impact on the business of the Group. The Group has evaluated the possible effects on the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment, goodwill, inventory, loans, receivables and debt covenants basis the internal and external sources of information and determined, exercising reasonable estimates and judgements, that the carrying amounts of these assets are recoverable. Having regard to above, and the Group's liquidity position, there is no uncertainty in meeting financial obligations over the foreseeable future.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Prashant Jain
Jt. Managing Director & CEO
[DIN: 01281621]

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman and Managing Director
[DIN: 00017762]

Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Jyoti Kumar Agarwal
Director Finance
[DIN: 01911652]

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

ANNEXURE - A

Form AOC - 1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing sailent features of the financial statement of Subsidiaries / Associate companies / Joint Ventures

₹ crore

Part A: Subsidiaries

Sl. No.	Name of the Subsidiary	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the revelant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	Share Capital	Reserve & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments	Turnover	Profit before Taxation	Provision for Taxation	Profit after Taxation	Proposed Dividend	% of shareholding
1	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited			1,726.05	1,947.07	6,174.44	2,701.45	200.13	2,658.93	467.68	81.93	385.75	-	100.00
2	JSW Hydro Energy Limited			1,250.05	589.32	7,814.30	6,247.63	272.70	1,275.27	106.80	18.39	88.41	-	100.00
3	JSW Power Trading Company Limited			70.05	59.04	157.34	28.25	-	310.97	(0.23)	0.67	(0.90)	-	100.00
4	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited			137.50	78.00	310.27	122.89	28.12	81.95	34.15	6.01	28.14	-	74.00
5	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited			115.16	(35.56)	79.70	0.10	-	-	(8.10)	-	(8.10)	-	100.00
6	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited			71.53	(7.91)	300.73	237.10	-	★	(5.07)	-	(5.07)	-	100.00
7	JSW Solar Limited			0.12	(0.45)	0.22	0.55	-	★	(0.01)	-	(0.01)	-	100.00
8	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited			0.26	(0.21)	0.05	★	-	-	(0.02)	-	(0.02)	-	100.00
9	JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
10	JSW Renew Energy Limited			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
11	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited		USD 1 = INR 75.39	45.23	(8.39)	396.86	404.94	44.92	7.56	(0.68)	-	(0.68)	-	100.00
12	JSW Energy Natural Resources South Africa Limited	31st December	ZAR 1 = INR 4.20	18.26	(41.30)	339.68	396.34	33.63	3.52	(14.02)	-	(14.02)	-	100.00
13	Royal Bafokeng Capital (Pty) Ltd	31st December	ZAR 1 = INR 4.20	★	(9.04)	-	39.85	30.81	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
14	Mainsail Trading 55 (Pty) Ltd	31st December	ZAR 1 = INR 4.20	★	(38.53)	10.54	51.60	2.52	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
15	South African Coal Mining Holdings Limited	31st December	ZAR 1 = INR 4.20	19.00	(187.10)	1.37	201.23	31.75	-	(19.52)	-	(19.52)	-	69.44
16	SACM(Breyten) Proprietary Limited	31st December	ZAR 1 = INR 4.20	★	(136.54)	0.06	249.10	112.50	-	(49.73)	-	(49.73)	-	69.44
17	South African Coal Mining Operations Proprietary Limited	31st December	ZAR 1 = INR 4.20	69.70	(64.32)	0.06	(5.32)	-	-	(0.03)	-	(0.03)	-	69.44
18	Umlabu Colliery Proprietary Limited	31st December	ZAR 1 = INR 4.20	★	(39.99)	135.24	175.22	-	42.65	(14.89)	-	(14.89)	-	69.44
19	Jigmining Operations No 1 Proprietary Limited	31st December	ZAR 1 = INR 4.20	★	(10.23)	0.01	10.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.44
20	Yomhlaba Coal Proprietary Limited	31st December	ZAR 1 = INR 4.20	3.78	(29.79)	★	26.01	★	-	-	-	-	-	69.44

★ *Less than ₹ 50,000*

ANNEXURE - A

Names of Subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations

Sl. No.	Name of the Subsidiary
1	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited
2	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited
3	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited
4	JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited
5	JSW Renew Energy Limited

Part B : Associates and Joint Ventures

Statement pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures

Sl No.	Name of Associates / Joint ventures	Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	Shares of Associate / Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end			Description of how there is significant influence	Reason why the associate/ joint venture is not consolidated	Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet (₹ crore)	Profit / (Loss) for the year	
			No.	Amount of Investment in Associates / Joint Venture (₹ crore)	Extent of Holding %				Considered in Consolidation (₹ crore)	Not Considered in Consolidation (₹ crore)
1	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	31st March, 2019	98,00,000	9.80	49.00%	A	NA	9.63	28.04	-
2	Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	31st March, 2019	9,98,77,405	100.23	6.92%	B	NA	(118.09)	-	-

Note A) The Group holds 49% shareholding in the joint venture company.

B) There is significant influence due to the representation on the board of directors.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Prashant Jain
Jt. Managing Director & CEO
[DIN: 01281621]

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman and Managing Director
[DIN: 00017762]

Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Jyoti Kumar Agarwal
Director Finance
[DIN: 01911652]

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

To the Members,

Your Directors are pleased to present the 26th Annual Report and the audited Financial Statement of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2020.

1. Financial performance

The financial performance of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2020, is summarized as below:

(₹ crore)

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19
Total Income	4,511.89	5,481.11	8,559.69	9,505.56
Profit before Interest, Depreciation, Tax and Exceptional Items	1,092.07	1,167.09	3,243.84	3,221.09
Finance Cost	321.95	411.79	1,051.07	1,192.40
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	369.27	365.02	1,168.05	1,163.69
Share of Profit / (Loss) of an Associate / Joint Venture	-	-	28.04	31.93
Exceptional Items	(23.02)	-	(61.46)	-
Profit before Tax	423.87	390.28	1,114.22	896.93
Tax Expense	(73.94)	138.83	33.04	212.44
Profit for the year attributable to: Owners of the Company	497.81	251.45	1,099.92	695.13
Profit for the year attributable to: Non-controlling interest of the Company	-	-	(18.74)	(10.64)
Other Comprehensive Income (attributable to Owners of the Company)	(1,075.85)	31.47	(1,088.18)	12.02
Other Comprehensive Income (attributable to Non-controlling interest of the Company)	-	-	6.93	**
Total Comprehensive Income (attributable to Owners of the Company)	(578.04)	282.92	11.74	707.15
Total Comprehensive Income (attributable to Non-controlling interest of the Company)	-	-	(11.81)	(10.64)

*** Less than ₹50,000*

2. Result of operations and the state of affairs:

Standalone

- Total revenue of the Company for fiscal 2020 stood at ₹4,511.89 crore as against ₹5,481.11 crore for fiscal 2019, showing a decrease of 17.68%.
- EBIDTA for fiscal 2020 stood at ₹1,092.07 crore as against ₹1,167.09 crore for fiscal 2019, showing a decrease of 6.43%.
- Profit after tax for fiscal 2020 stood at ₹497.81 crore as against ₹251.45 crore for fiscal 2019 showing an increase of 97.98%.
- Net worth decreased to ₹9,400.20 crore at the end of fiscal 2020 from ₹10,167.48 crore at the end of fiscal 2019. The decrease is due to change in value of listed equity investments through other comprehensive income.
- Net debt gearing stood at 0.19 times as at the end of fiscal 2020 compared to 0.25 times as at the end of fiscal 2019.

Consolidated

- Revenue for fiscal 2020 stood at ₹8,559.69 crore as against ₹9,505.56 crore for fiscal 2019, showing a decrease of 9.95%.
- EBIDTA (before exceptional items) for fiscal 2020 stood at ₹3,243.84 crore as against ₹3,221.09 crore for fiscal 2019, showing an increase of 0.71%.
- Profit after tax for fiscal 2020 stood at ₹1,099.92 crore as against ₹695.13 crore for fiscal 2019 showing an increase of 58.23%.
- Net worth decreased to ₹11,645.62 crore in fiscal 2020 from ₹11,822.24 crore at the end of fiscal 2019. The decrease is due to change in value of listed equity investments through other comprehensive income.
- Net debt gearing stood at 0.77 times as at end of fiscal 2020 compared to 0.85 times in fiscal 2019.

Effects of COVID -19 on the business of the Company

The ongoing COVID-19 related issues and the consequent lock-down of all non-essential services have led to a significant disruption in the economic activity in the country. The disruption in the supply chain and logistics and the imposition of travel restrictions have impacted the supply of key inputs to the power sector, and have also led to disruptions in billing and collections at the discom level. However, being an essential service, the supply of power continues uninterrupted albeit at lower PLFs throughout the country.

Despite the Covid-19 situation, the Company's plant operations continue to run smoothly, while ensuring adherence to necessary safety measures. Further, as the majority of our capacity is tied-up under long-term PPA with two-part tariff, we will continue to receive fixed capacity charges based on availability which should largely insulate us against any major swings in profitability. There may be a temporary impact on our cash flows due to moderation in the collection levels at discoms, which we should be able to tide over through our prudent liquidity management framework.

Please refer to the Management Discussion and Analysis section which forms a part of this Annual Report for details of the performance and operations review and the Company's strategies for growth.

3. Transfer to Reserves

The Company does not propose to transfer any amount (previous year ₹10.84 crore) to the Debenture Redemption Reserve from Surplus. An amount of ₹4,109.26 crore (previous year ₹3,811.49 crore) is proposed to be held in the Retained Earnings.

4. Dividend

Your Directors have recommended a dividend of ₹1 (10%) per share for the Financial Year 2019-20 [₹1 (10%) per share in the previous year], for the approval of the Members at the ensuing 26th Annual General Meeting.

The dividend payout is in accordance with the Company's Dividend Distribution Policy.

5. Financial Statement

The audited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company, which form a part of this Annual Report, have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, Regulation 33 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and the Indian Accounting Standards.

6. Integrated Report

The Company is pleased to present the Integrated Report for the year ended 31st March, 2020, highlighting the Company's commitment to sustainable value creation while balancing utilisation of natural resources and social development in its business decisions.

7. Subsidiaries

The performance and financial position of each of the subsidiaries, associates and joint venture companies for the year ended 31st March, 2020 in the prescribed format AOC-1 is attached as Annexure A to the Consolidated Financial Statement of the Company and forms a part of this Annual Report.

In accordance with Section 136 of the Companies Act, 2013, the audited financial statements, including the consolidated financial statement and related information of the Company and audited accounts of each of its subsidiaries, are available on the website of the Company www.jsw.in/investors/energy.

No company has ceased to be a subsidiary, associate or joint venture of the Company during the year under review.

The details of the subsidiary companies as at 31st March, 2020, are as follows:

Domestic Subsidiaries

A. JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited (JSWEBL) (Formerly Raj WestPower Limited)

JSWEBL is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The power plant was commissioned in the Financial Year 2012-13 and comprises of 8 lignite based units of 135 MW each aggregating to 1,080 MW. The Company has invested ₹1,726.05 crore as equity in JSWEBL as at 31st March, 2020.

JSWEBL sources lignite from Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited, and sells the entire power to the Rajasthan Distribution Companies ('Discoms') under a 30-year Power Purchase Agreement.

During the year, JSWEBL achieved a Deemed Plant Load Factor of 82.34% (Previous Year 84.28%) and a Plant Load Factor (PLF) of 61.93% (Previous Year 70.82%) with a gross generation of 5,875 million units (Previous Year 6,700 million units). It's net generation (after auxiliary consumption) of 5,277 million units (Previous Year 6,017 million units) was sold to Discoms generating a total revenue of ₹2,658.93 crore (Previous Year ₹2,629.65 crore) and a profit after tax of ₹385.75 crore (Previous Year ₹282.26 crore) on a standalone basis and a profit after tax of ₹413.79 crore (Previous Year ₹314.19 crore) on consolidated basis during the Financial Year 2019-20.

The tariff charged by JSWEBL is governed by Section 62 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and determined as per the regulation laid down by Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission ('RERC'). RERC has granted Interim Tariff based on which JSWEBL has continued to raise bills and recognise revenue in its books.

Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited (BLMCL)

BLMCL is a 51:49 joint venture between Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited (RSMML), a Government of Rajasthan enterprise and JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited (formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited), set up to develop lignite mines in two contiguous blocks viz., Kapurdi and Jalipa in the District of Barmer in Rajasthan.

JSWEBL has invested equity of ₹9.80 crore in BLMCL besides providing unsecured subordinate debt of ₹567.64 crore, as on 31st March, 2020. BLMCL has incurred project cost of ₹2,276.06 crore as at 31st March, 2020, subject to audit.

BLMCL has achieved production of 4.50 million tonnes of lignite from Kapurdi Mines and 0.90 million tonnes of lignite from Jalipa Mines in the Financial Year 2019-20. BLMCL supplied its entire lignite production to meet the total fuel requirement of JSWEBL power plant.

The transfer price of lignite is determined by Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (RERC). While the final transfer price is yet to be approved, RERC has granted an Interim transfer price based on which BLMCL has continued to raise bills and recognise revenue in its books.

B. JSW Power Trading Company Limited (JSWPTC) (Formerly known as JSW Green Energy Limited)

JSWPTC is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The Company has invested ₹70.05 crore as equity as at 31st March, 2020.

JSWPTC has been facilitating the Group companies by supplying power from their plants directly to the utilities / industry under spot / term agreements. JSWPTC achieved a total trading volume of 718 million units (previous year 2,054 million units) generating a total revenue of ₹310.97 crore (previous year ₹1,064.72 crore) with loss after tax of ₹0.90 crore (previous year profit of ₹1.62 crore). The drop in performance during the year is on account of the Group selling power directly under bilateral agreements.

JSWPTC is a member of Power Exchange of India Limited as well as Indian Energy Exchange Limited.

C. Jaigad PowerTransco Limited (JPTL)

JPTL is a 74:26 joint venture between the Company and Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Company Limited, a Government of Maharashtra enterprise, set up under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model for development of the transmission system as an integral part of Intra-State transmission system aimed at evacuation of power generated from the Company's 1,200 MW Ratnagiri Power Plant and also from other proposed projects in the region. The Company has invested ₹101.75 crore as equity as at 31st March, 2020 in JPTL.

JPTL has been granted transmission license to establish, maintain and operate the transmission system for 25 years by Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission (MERC) and has complied with all regulatory requirements under the same during the Financial Year. During the year, MERC approved the Truing Up of Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for the Financial Years 2017-18 and 2018–19, Provisional Truing Up of ARR for Financial Year 2019-20 and ARR for the control period of Financial Years 2020-21 to 2024-25 in accordance with MERC Multi Year Tariff Regulations (MYT) 2015 & 2019.

JPTL maintained a high availability of the transmission system at 99.58% (previous year 99.67%) during the Financial Year 2019-20, generating total revenue of ₹81.95 crore (Previous Year ₹82.99 crore) and net profit after tax of ₹28.14 crore (Previous Year ₹24.10 crore).

D. JSW Hydro Energy Limited (JSWHEL) (formerly known as Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited)

JSWHEL became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company pursuant to acquisition from Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited in September, 2015 and owns the Karcham and Baspa hydro-electric power plants. The Company has invested ₹1,250.05 crore as equity as at 31st March, 2020 in JSWHEL.

Karcham Plant

The Karcham plant is a 1,000 MW (4X250 MW) run of the river hydro-electric power plant located on river Sutlej in District Kinnaur of Himachal Pradesh. It has an in-built capacity of 1,091 MW with 10% overload and design energy of 4,131 million units for 1,000 MW capacity.

JSWHEL has a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) through PTC India Limited for the entire 880 MW saleable capacity of the Karcham plant, net of 12% free power to Government of Himachal Pradesh (GoHP), with various distribution utilities like Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan on long term basis valid till 13th September, 2046.

During the year ended 31st March, 2020, the Karcham plant achieved a Plant Load Factor of 52.90% with gross generation of 4,646.52 million units and net generation of 4,061.10 million units after adjusting auxiliary consumption and 12% free power supply to GoHP. The plant generated a total revenue of ₹1,047.06 crore (previous year ₹1,071.69 crore) during the Financial Year 2019-20.

During the year, the annual maintenance of Karcham Plant was completed in a record time of 52 days as compared to 60 days during the previous year.

Baspa Plant

The Baspa plant is a 300 MW (3X100 MW) run of the river hydro-electric power plant located on the river Baspa, a tributary of river Sutlej in District Kinnaur, Himachal Pradesh with a design energy of 1,213 million units.

JSWHEL has a Power Purchase Agreement for the entire 264 MW saleable capacity of the Baspa plant, net of 12% free power to GoHP with Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Limited valid till 7th June, 2043.

During the year ended 31st March, 2020, the Baspa plant achieved a Plant Load Factor of 51.36% with gross generation of 1,353.34 million units and net generation of 1,177.59 million units after adjusting auxiliary consumption and 12% free power supply to GoHP. The plant generated a total revenue of ₹216.63 crore (previous year ₹173.73 crore) during the Financial Year 2019-20.

JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited (JSWEKL)

JSWEKL is a wholly owned subsidiary of JSWHEL, set up for the purpose of implementing a 240 MW Kutehr Hydro-electric Project (Kutehr HEP) located in the upper reaches of Ravi Basin in district Chamba of Himachal Pradesh. JSWEKL has resumed preparatory construction / developmental activities for this 240 MW hydro-power project in October, 2019 with all the major works having been awarded.

For optimal corporate holding structure and better operational control, the capital work-in-progress of Kutehr HEP together with the entire equity holding in JSWEKL were transferred from the Company to JSWHEL with effect from 23rd December, 2019.

Accordingly, JSWEKL is now a wholly owned subsidiary of JSWHEL and a step-down subsidiary of the Company.

E. JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited (JERL)

JERL, is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, incorporated for setting up a coal based 1,320 MW power plant in Raigarh District, Chhattisgarh. The estimated cost of the project is ₹6,500 crore and is proposed to be financed with a debt equity ratio of 75:25. A part of the land required for the project has already been acquired as also the environment clearance from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. JERL is yet to commence project construction activities.

The Company has invested ₹115.16 crore as equity contribution as at 31st March, 2020.

F. JSW Solar Limited (JSWSL)

JSWSL is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company incorporated on 1st January, 2018 to grow the Company's footprint in the renewable energy space as a measured step towards portfolio enhancement and diversification over the next few years. JSWSL has set up 12 MW Solar Power Plants as EPC contractor for JSW Group companies spread across Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra. The Company has invested ₹0.12 crore as equity as at 31st March, 2020 in JSWSL.

JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited (JSWREVL)

JSWREVL is a wholly owned subsidiary of JSWSL incorporated on 14th January, 2020 with the intent of setting up renewable energy projects for JSW Group companies under the group captive scheme. Accordingly, JSWREVL is a step down subsidiary of the Company.

JSW Renew Energy Limited (JSWREL)

JSWREL is a wholly owned subsidiary of JSWSL incorporated on 5th March, 2020 for the purpose of setting up projects in the renewable energy space. Accordingly, JSWREL is a step down subsidiary of the Company.

G. JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited (JSWEVL)

JSWEVL is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, incorporated for the purpose of developing the electric vehicle business. However, the Board in 2019, after careful evaluation, decided not to pursue the electric vehicles business and this company has since been dormant. The Company has invested ₹0.26 crore as equity as at 31st March, 2020.

Overseas Subsidiaries

A. JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited (JSWENRML)

JSWENRML is a wholly owned subsidiary of JSW Energy Mineral Mauritius Limited (JSWEMML) incorporated in April, 2010 in Mauritius for overseas acquisition of coal assets. On liquidation of JSWEMML, 100% shares held in JSWENRML by JSWEMML were transferred to the Company. Consequently, JSWENRML has become 100% subsidiary of the Company. It has downstream investment of ₹44.92 crore in 100% equity of JSW Energy Natural Resources South Africa (PTY) Limited and ₹372.45 crore as loan as on 31st March, 2020.

JSW Energy Natural Resources South Africa (PTY) Limited (JSWENRSAL)

JSWENRSAL is a wholly owned subsidiary of JSWENRML. As on 31st March, 2020, JSWENRSAL has invested ₹21.57 crore in acquiring 100% equity of Royal Bafokeng Capital (Proprietary) Limited and ₹6.60 crore in acquiring 100% equity of Mainsail Trading 55 Proprietary Limited.

Further, JSWENRSAL has invested an amount of ₹5.45 crore in 10.97% equity of South African Coal Mining Holdings Limited (SACMH) and advanced ₹340.38 crore as loan to SACMH and its subsidiaries as on 31st March, 2020.

B. South African Coal Mining Holdings Limited (SACMH)

The Company has an effective shareholding of 69.44% in SACMH as at 31st March, 2020. SACMH, together with its subsidiaries, owns a coal mine with more than 32 MT of resources, along with supporting infrastructure like coal washery, railway siding and equity investment based capacity allocation of 0.5 mtpa at Richards Bay Coal Terminal. While the mine is presently under care and maintenance pending receipt of requisite licences, SACMH uses its logistical and infrastructural assets to generate rental income to defray the costs incurred.

In accordance with Section 136 of the Companies Act, 2013, the audited Financial Statement, including the Consolidated Financial Statement and related information of the Company and accounts of each of its subsidiaries, are available on the website of the Company at the link: www.jsw.in/investors/energy.

8. Joint Ventures and Other Investments

Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited (Toshiba JSW)

Toshiba JSW, is a joint venture company with the Toshiba Group, Japan, formed for the purpose of designing, manufacturing, marketing and maintenance services of mid to large-size (500 MW to 1,000 MW) Supercritical Steam Turbines and Generators. As on 31st March, 2020, Toshiba Group, Japan holds 93.82% and JSW Group holds 6.18% in Toshiba JSW.

The Company has invested ₹100.23 crore in Toshiba JSW. The Company has been providing for its share of the losses of Toshiba JSW in its consolidated books of account. The cumulative share of losses of the Company has exceeded the value of its investment in Toshiba JSW.

Toshiba JSW plans to continue its business by expanding the service businesses and increasing collaboration jobs for various projects of Toshiba, Japan. The Company will also continue its efforts to take up new projects in thermal and nuclear business.

Power Exchange of India Limited (PXIL)

The Company has invested ₹1.25 crore in PXIL, a company promoted by National Stock Exchange of India Limited and National Commodities & Derivatives Exchange Limited. PXIL provides the platform for trading in electricity and Renewable Energy Certificates (REC). JSWPTC is also a member of PXIL.

GMR Kamlanaga Energy Limited (GKEL) – Share Purchase Agreement

The Company has signed a Share Purchase Agreement with GMR Energy Limited for acquiring 100% shares of its subsidiary GMR Kamlanaga Energy Limited (GKEL) which owns and operates a 1,050 MW (3 X 350 MW) thermal power plant in Odisha. The transaction contemplates a payout of consideration of ₹5,321 crore for acquisition of 100% stake of GKEL (subject to working capital and other adjustments). The transaction has been put on hold given the ongoing uncertainty of COVID 19 and will be revisited once the situation normalizes.

Ind Barath Energy (Utkal) Limited – Resolution Plan

The Company has received a Letter of Intent pursuant to the approval of its Resolution Plan from Committee of Creditors of Ind Barath Energy (Utkal) Limited and subsequent approval by the National Company Law Tribunal for the same is under process.

Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited (JPVL) – Debt Resolution

During the year, the Company entered into Debt Resolution agreement with JPVL on 2nd January, 2020 to restructure the principal outstanding amount of ₹751.77 crore owed by JPVL. In terms of the agreement, an amount of ₹351.77 crore was converted into equity shares of JPVL at par value of ₹10 each. Out of the balance principal amount of ₹400 crore, ₹280 crore was written off while ₹120 crore continues as debt to be paid by JPVL to the Company out of the available cash flows after JPVL has paid 10% of the re-structured sustainable debt to its secured lenders.

9. Share Capital

The paid up equity share capital of the Company as at 31st March, 2020 is ₹1,642.36 crore. During the year under review, the Company has not issued any:

a) shares with differential rights

b) sweat equity shares.

13,22,378 equity shares were issued under the JSW Employees Stock Ownership Plan - 2016 to the 'JSW Energy Employees ESOP Trust' in the Financial Year 2019-20 as follows:

Date of issue	Number of Shares	Price Per Share (₹)
18.4.2019	4,25,379	53.68
28.8.2019	1,43,529 3,14,930	53.68 51.80
29.10.2019	16,453 41,468 3,80,619	53.68 51.80 51.96

10. Deposits

The Company has not accepted or renewed any amount falling within the purview of provisions of Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2014 during the year under review. Hence, the requirement of providing details relating to deposits as also of deposits which are not in compliance with Chapter V of the Act, is not applicable.

11. Non-Convertible Debentures

During the year ended 31st March, 2020, the Company has redeemed / repaid Non-Convertible Debentures amounting to ₹200 crore. The redemption / repayment is in accordance with the terms of the respective issues. Further, during the year ended 31st March, 2020, the Company has issued 3,000 Secured, Redeemable, Rated, Listed, Taxable Non-Convertible Debentures ('NCDs') of ₹0.10 crore each by way of Private Placement aggregating to ₹300 crore carrying a coupon rate of 12M T-Bill rate + 3.30% p.a., presently 8.55% p.a. with redemption at the end of 2 years. The NCDs are listed on BSE Limited.

12. Particulars of Loans, Guarantees, Investments and Securities

Particulars of loans given, investments made, guarantees given and securities provided along with the purpose are provided in the Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement.

13. Internal Financial Controls over Financial Statement

The details in respect of internal controls and internal financial controls and their adequacy are included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, which forms a part of this Report.

14. Particulars of Contracts or Arrangements with Related Parties

During the year under review, the Company revised its Policy on Materiality of Related Party Transactions as also Dealing with Related Party Transactions, in accordance with the amendments to applicable provisions of law / Listing Regulations.

The Company's Policy on Materiality of Related Party Transactions as also Dealing with Related Party Transactions, as approved by the Board, is available on the website of the Company at the link: www.jsw.in/investors/energy.

All contracts / arrangements / transactions entered into during the Financial Year 2019-20 by the Company with Related Parties were in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis.

Related Party Transactions which are in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis, of repetitive nature and proposed to be entered during the Financial Year are placed before the Audit Committee for prior omnibus approval. A statement giving details of all Related Party Transactions, as approved, is placed before the Audit Committee for review on a quarterly basis.

The Company has developed a framework for the purpose of identification and monitoring of such Related Party Transactions. The details of transactions / contracts / arrangements entered by the Company with Related Parties during the Financial Year are set out in the Notes to the Financial Statement. The disclosure in Form AOC-2 is attached as Annexure A to this Report.

15. Disclosure under the Employee Stock Option Plan and Scheme

The Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on 20th January, 2016, formulated the JSWEL Employees Stock Ownership Plan – 2016 (Plan 2016), to be implemented through the JSW Energy Employees ESOP Trust (Trust).

A total of 60,00,000 (Sixty Lakh) options were available for grant to the eligible employees of the Company and its Indian Subsidiaries, including Whole-time Directors. The Compensation Committee at its meeting held on 3rd May, 2016 granted 24,47,355 options, being the first grant under Plan 2016, to the eligible employees of the Company and its Indian Subsidiaries, including Whole-time Directors. The grant of options to the then Whole-time Directors of the Company was approved by the Nomination & Remuneration Committee and the Board. 24,94,660 options, being the second grant under Plan 2016, were granted by the Compensation and Nomination & Remuneration Committee (CNRC) at its meeting held on 20th May, 2017 under Plan 2016 to the eligible employees of the Company and its Indian Subsidiaries, including Whole-time Directors. Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal, Director - Finance, was granted 87,252 options. The third and final grant of 23,23,883 options was approved by the CNRC at its meeting held on 1st November, 2018 under Plan 2016 to the eligible employees of the Company and its Indian Subsidiaries, including Whole-time Directors. Mr. Prashant Jain, Jt. Managing Director and CEO, Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal, Director - Finance and Mr. Sharad Mahendra, Whole-time Director and COO were granted 3,73,897 options, 76,864 options and 2,41,224 options respectively.

As per the Plan 2016, 50% of the granted options will vest at the end of the third year and the balance 50% at the end of the fourth year. Accordingly, 4,25,379 options, being 50% of the options granted on 3rd May, 2016 and subsisting, were vested on 3rd May, 2019.

The applicable disclosures as stipulated under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits), Regulations, 2014 ('SEBI (SBEB) Regulations') for the year ended 31st March, 2020, with regard to ESOP 2016 are provided on the website of the Company at the link: www.jsw.in/investors/energy and forms a part of this Report.

Voting rights on the shares, if any, as may be issued to employees under the aforesaid ESOP Plan are to be exercised by them directly or through their appointed proxy, hence, the disclosure stipulated under Section 67(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, is not applicable.

There is no material change in the aforesaid ESOP Plan and the same is in compliance with the SEBI (SBEB) Regulations.

The certificate from the Statutory Auditors of the Company, that the Scheme has been implemented in accordance with the SEBI (SBEB) Regulations alongwith the Resolution passed by the Members, would be available for electronic inspection by the Members at the forthcoming 26th Annual General Meeting.

16. Credit Rating

During fiscal 2019-20, CARE Ratings has placed its rating of 'CARE AA-' (Double A minus) for long-term bank facilities and Non-Convertible Debentures of the Company on 'Credit Watch with Negative Implications'. The rating of 'CARE A1+' (A One Plus) for short-term bank facilities and Commercial Papers of the Company has also been placed on 'Credit Watch with Negative Implications'.

Further, Brickwork Ratings has reaffirmed its rating of 'BWR A1+' for Commercial Papers of the Company.

17. Awards

During the year, the Company received the following awards:

Vijayanagar Plant

1. **Shining Glory Award-2019** by Green Maple Foundation, Chandigarh- Awarded on 26th May, 2019 Trophy and Certificate (Won under Environment Management-Achiever Category) - for Excellent Performance in Environmental Management
2. **Global Environment Award 2019** by Energy and Environment Foundation, Delhi – Awarded on 23rd August, 2019 at Convention Centre, NDCC- New Delhi - Trophy and Certificate (under Platinum Category) - for Achievement in Latest Environmental practices and Management
3. **CII National Award for Excellence in Energy Management - 2019** by Confederation of Indian Industry(CII) - Awarded on 18th September, 2019 at HICC(Hyderabad International Convention Centre) Hyderabad- Awarded as **Energy Efficient Unit** (Trophy & Certificate) - For the Energy conservation measures and Best practices adopted for conservation of Energy
4. **SEEM National Energy Management Award 2019** by Society of Energy Engineers and Managers,- Awarded on 26th September, 2019 in the Awarding Ceremony scheduled at Islamic Cultural Centre, New Delhi - Won Silver Award (Trophy & Certificate) - For the Energy

conservation measures and Best practices adopted for Conservation of Energy

5. **State Level Safety Award – Best Power Boiler'** by Director of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety & Health, Bangalore, Government of Karnataka for Captive Power Plant # 1 boiler - Awarded on 4th March, 2020 - Got "First Prize" (Trophy & Certificate) For the best safe practices adopted

6. **Certificate on Excellence in Safety** to the Captive Power Plant # 2 by JSW Steel Limited during the National Safety day celebrations on 4th March, 2020 - For maintaining commendable safety performance during the calendar year 2019.

Ratnagiri Plant

1. **CII National Award for Excellence in Energy Management - 2019** by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) - Awarded on 18th September, 2019 at HICC (Hyderabad International Convention Centre) Hyderabad - Awarded as **Excellent Energy Efficient Unit** (Trophy & Certificate) - For the Energy conservation measures and Best practices adopted for Conservation of Energy

2. **The Best Operating Thermal Power Plant** National award by **IPPAI Power Awards – 2019** awarded on 7th December, 2019 (Trophy). The award was announced at **20th Regulators & Policymakers Retreat-2019,** a platform for thought-provoking discussions and creation of recommendations for the future of the Indian power sector. The objective of award is to recognize the contributions made towards energy efficiency.

3. **Certificate of Appreciation from Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)** received in January, 2020 for good work in area of sustainability during CII ITC Sustainability Awards 2019.

4. In December, 2019 **1st Winner Award** was declared at the 14th State level Energy Conservation Award by Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA) for excellence in energy conservation & management. The award ceremony is put on hold due to ongoing COVID-19 situation.

5. **Golden Bird Excellence Award-2020-** Declared winner in **Gold Category** on 29th November, 2019 for the outstanding project on energy efficiency. The awards ceremony is put on hold due to ongoing COVID-19 situation.

The Company was awarded the coveted **"Golden Peacock award for HR Excellence"** in Power Sector Category, for the year 2019.

The Company has also received an award under the category of **"Organization with Innovative HR Practices"** during the **"Dream Companies to Work for"** event by World HRD Congress (9th Edition).

18. Disclosures related to Policies

A. Nomination Policy

The Company has adopted a Nomination Policy to identify persons who are qualified to become Directors on the Board of the Company and who may be appointed in senior management positions in accordance with the criteria laid down, and recommend their appointment and removal and also for the appointment of Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) of the Company, who have the capacity and ability to lead the Company towards achieving sustainable development.

In terms thereof, the size and composition of the Board should have:

- an optimum mix of qualifications, skills, gender and experience as identified by the Board from time to time;
- an optimum mix of Executive, Non-Executive and Independent Directors;
- minimum six number of Directors or such minimum number as may be required by Listing Regulations and / or by the Act or as per Articles;
- maximum number of Directors as may be permitted by the Listing Regulations and / or by the Act or as per Articles;
- at least one Woman Director.

While recommending a candidate for appointment, the Compensation and Nomination & Remuneration Committee shall assess the appointee against a range of criteria including qualifications, age, experience, positive attributes, independence, relationships, gender diversity, background, professional skills and personal qualities required to operate successfully in the position and has discretion to decide adequacy of such criteria for the concerned position. All candidates shall be assessed on the basis of merit, skills and competencies without any discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, creed or sex.

B. Remuneration Policy

The Company regards its employees as the most valuable and strategic resource and seeks to ensure a high performance work culture through a fair compensation structure, which is linked to Company and individual performance. The compensation is therefore based on the nature of job, as well as skill and knowledge required to perform the given job in order to achieve the Company's overall objectives.

The Company has devised a policy relating to the remuneration of Directors, KMPs and senior management employees with the following broad objectives.

i. Remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate Directors;

ii Remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to motivate senior management, KMPs and other employees and to stimulate excellence in their performance;

iii. Remuneration is linked to performance. Remuneration Policy balances Fixed & Variable Pay and short & long-term performance objectives.

The Remuneration Policy of the Company is available on the website of the Company at the link www.jsw.in/investors/energy.

C. Corporate Social Responsibility Policy

The Board of Directors of the Company has adopted a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy based on the recommendation of the CSR Committee. The Company undertakes CSR activities in accordance with the said Policy.

The Company has adopted a strategy for undertaking CSR activities either directly or through JSW Foundation, as deemed appropriate, and is committed to allocating at least 2% of average net profit of the last 3 years. The Company gives preference to the local areas in which it operates for the CSR spend.

In line with the Company's CSR Policy and strategy, the Company plans interventions, inter alia, in the field of health, education, livelihood, vocational education, women empowerment, environment sustainability and responsible citizenship.

The CSR Policy of the Company is available on the website of the Company at the link: www.jsw.in/investors/energy/jsw-energy-corporate-governance-policies.

During the year, the Company has spent the entire mandated amount of ₹6.57 crore on CSR activities.

The CSR Policy was reviewed and revised by the Board on 21st March, 2020, to ensure its continued relevance and to make any amendments consequent to changes in applicable law.

Please refer to the Management Discussion and Analysis section of this Report for further details. The Annual Report on CSR activities is annexed as Annexure B and forms a part of this Report.

D. Whistle Blower Policy and Vigil Mechanism

The Board has, pursuant to the provisions of Section 177(9) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 framed a 'Whistle Blower Policy and Vigil Mechanism'.

The Company believes in the conduct of the affairs of its constituents in a fair and transparent manner by adopting highest standards of professionalism, honesty, integrity and ethical behaviour.

The Policy has been framed with a view to provide a mechanism, inter alia, enabling stakeholders including Directors, individual employees of the Company and their representative bodies, to freely communicate their concerns about illegal or unethical practices and to report genuine concerns or grievances as also to report to the management concerns about unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Company's Code of Conduct.

The Whistle Blower Policy and Vigil Mechanism, was reviewed and revised by the Board on 21st March, 2020, to ensure its continued relevance and to align it with changes in applicable law and regulations.

The Whistle Blower Policy and Vigil Mechanism is available on the website of the Company at the link: www.jsw.in/investors/energy/jsw-energycorporate-governance-policies.

E. Risk Management Policy

The Company has adopted a Risk Management Policy aimed to ensure resilience for sustainable growth and sound corporate governance by having a process of risk identification and management in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company recognises that all emerging and identified risks need to be managed and mitigated to –

- Protect its shareholder's and other stakeholder's interests;
- Achieve its business objectives and;
- Enable sustainable growth.

The Company follows the Committee of Sponsoring Organisations (COSO) framework of Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) to identify, classify, communicate, respond to risks and opportunities based on probability, frequency, impact, exposure and resultant vulnerability.

Pursuant to the requirement of Regulation 21 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company has constituted a sub-committee of Directors called the Risk Management Committee to oversee the Enterprise Risk Management framework.

The Risk Management Committee periodically reviews the framework including cyber security, high risks items and opportunities which are emerging or where the impact is substantially changing.

The Risk Management Policy, was reviewed and revised by the Board on 21st March, 2020, to ensure its continued relevance and to align it with changes in applicable law and regulations.

There are no risks, which in the opinion of the Board threaten the existence of the Company. Key risks and response strategies are set out in the Management Discussion and Analysis Section which forms a part of this Annual Report.

F. Policy for Annual Performance Evaluation of Directors, Committees and Board

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company has framed a Policy for Performance Evaluation of Independent Directors, Board, Committees and other individual Directors which includes criteria for performance evaluation of the Non – Executive Directors and Executive Directors.

On the basis of the criteria specified in this Policy, Evaluation of performance of the Individual Directors during the Financial Year 2019-20 was carried out by the Compensation and Nomination & Remuneration Committee, while the Board carried out performance evaluation of Independent Directors, its own performance and that of the working of its Committees.

G. Material Subsidiary Policy

Pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 16(1)(c) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company has adopted a Policy for determining Material Subsidiaries laying down the criteria for identifying material subsidiaries of the Company.

Accordingly, JSW Hydro Energy Limited, JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited and JSW Power Trading Company Limited are the material subsidiaries of the Company during the Financial Year 2019-20.

The Policy may be accessed on the website of the Company at the link: www.jsw.in/investors/energy/jsw-energy-corporate-governance-policies.

H. Dividend Distribution Policy

Pursuant to Regulation 43A of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Board has approved and adopted a Dividend Distribution Policy which is annexed as Annexure C and forms a part of this Report. The same is also available on the website of the Company at the link: www.jsw.in/investors/energy/jsw-energy-corporategovernance-policies.

19. Corporate Governance Report

The Company has complied with the requirements of Corporate Governance as stipulated under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and accordingly, the Corporate Governance Report and the requisite Certificate from Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, the Statutory Auditors of the Company, regarding compliance with the conditions of Corporate Governance forms a part of this Report.

20. Business Responsibility Report

As mandated by Regulation 34(2)(f) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Business Responsibility Report of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2020 is available on the website of the Company at the link: www.jsw.in/investors/energy.

21. Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

The Company has received declarations from all the Independent Directors under Section 149(7) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 25(8) of the Listing Regulations confirming that they meet the criteria of independence as prescribed thereunder.

The Independent Directors have complied with the Code for Independent Directors prescribed under Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI Regulations. The Board is of the opinion that the Independent Directors of the Company possess requisite qualifications, experience and expertise and they hold highest standards of integrity. None of the managerial personnel i.e. Managing Director and Whole-time Directors of the Company are in receipt of remuneration / commission from the subsidiary companies. The Company familiarises the Independent Directors of the Company with their roles, rights, responsibilities in the Company, nature of the industry in which the Company operates, business model and related risks of the Company, etc. Monthly updates on performance/ developments are sent to the Directors. The brief details of the familiarisation programme are put up on the website of the Company at the link: www.jsw.in/investors/energy.

There were no changes in the Key Managerial Personnel of the Company during the Financial Year 2019-20.

Resignation

During the year under review, Ms. Shailaja Chandra, Independent Director, ceased to be a Director of the Company with effect from 18th June, 2019, consequent to the expiry of her term as an Independent Director and Ms. Sheila Sangwan, Independent Director, ceased to be a Director of the Company with effect from 1st October, 2019, consequent to the expiry of her term as an Independent Director.

Your Directors place on record their appreciation for the valuable contribution and support provided by Ms. Chandra and Ms. Sangwan.

None of the Independent Directors has resigned before the expiry of his / her tenure.

Re-appointment / Appointment

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal (DIN: 01911652) retires by rotation at the forthcoming 26th Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

Profile of Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal, as required by Regulations 26(4) and 36(3) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ('Listing Regulations') and Clause 1.2.5 of the Secretarial Standard - 2, is given in the Notice of the 26th Annual General Meeting.

Based on the recommendation of the Compensation and Nomination & Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors appointed Ms. Rupa Devi Singh (DIN: 02191943) and Mr. Sunil Goyal (DIN: 00503570) as Additional and Independent Directors of the Company for a term of 3 consecutive years from 17th June, 2019 to 16th June, 2022, subject to the approval of the Members of the Company. The Members approved the aforesaid appointments at the previous Annual General Meeting held on 13th August, 2019.

22. Directors' Responsibility Statement

Pursuant to the requirement under Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, it is hereby confirmed:

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

(b) that the Directors have 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 the year under review;

(c) that the Directors have 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) that the Directors have prepared the annual accounts for the year under review, on a 'going concern' basis;

(e) that the Directors have 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) that the Directors have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively:

23. Committees of the Board

The Company has constituted various Committees of the Board as required under the Companies Act, 2013 and Listing Regulations. For the details like composition, number of meetings held, attendance of members, etc. of such Committees, please refer to the Corporate Governance Report which forms a part of this Annual Report.

24. Meetings of the Board

During the year, the Board of Directors met 6 times. For details of the meetings of the Board, please refer to the Corporate Governance Report which forms a part of this Annual Report.

25. Auditors and Auditors' Reports

a. Statutory Auditor

In line with Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder, Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants, Mumbai, were appointed as the Statutory Auditor of the Company from the conclusion of the 23rd Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of the 28th Annual General Meeting.

The Statutory Auditor has issued Audit Reports with unmodified opinion on the Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statement of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2020. The Notes on Financial Statement referred to in the Audit Report are self-explanatory and therefore, do not call for any further explanation or comments from the Board under Section 134(3)(f) of the Companies Act, 2013.

b. Cost Auditor

The Company has made and maintained cost accounts and records as specified by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

For the Financial Year 2019-20, S. R. Bhargave & Co., Cost Accountants have conducted the audit of the cost records of the Company and as they have been the Cost Auditor since 2011-12, the Board decided it appropriate to consider a change in the Cost Auditor. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Notifications / Circulars issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs from time to time, the Board appointed Kishore Bhatia & Associates, Cost Accountants, to conduct the audit of the cost records of the Company for the Financial Year 2020-21. Kishore Bhatia & Associates have been specialising in Cost Records and Cost Audit for more than 2 decades covering diverse sectors. They are the Cost Auditor of other reputed companies.

The remuneration payable to the Cost Auditor is subject to ratification of the Members at the Annual General Meeting. Accordingly, the necessary Resolution for ratification of the remuneration payable to Kishore Bhatia & Associates, Cost Accountants, to conduct the audit of cost records of the Company for the Financial Year 2020-21 has been included in the Notice of the forthcoming 26th Annual General Meeting of the Company.

c. Secretarial Auditor

The Board had appointed S. Srinivasan and Co., Company Secretaries, to carry out Secretarial Audit for the Financial Year 2019-20.

The Secretarial Audit Report issued by S. Srinivasan and Co., Company Secretaries, for the Financial Year 2019-20 confirms that the Company has complied with the provisions of the applicable laws and does not contain any observation or qualification requiring explanation or comments from the Board under Section 134(3) of the Companies Act, 2013. The report in Form MR-3 is annexed as Annexure D and forms a part of this Report.

As per Regulation 24(A) of the Listing Regulations, the material subsidiaries of the Company are required to undertake secretarial audit. JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited (JSWEBL), JSW Hydro Energy Limited (JSWHEL) and JSW Power Trading Company Limited (JSWPTC) were the material subsidiaries of the Company for the Financial Year 2019-20 pursuant the applicable Listing Regulations. Accordingly, Shreyans Jain & Co., Company Secretaries, had carried out the secretarial audit for JSWEBL and JSWPTC for the Financial Year 2019-20 and S. Srinivasan and Co., Company Secretaries, had carried out the secretarial audit for JSWHEL. These Secretarial Audit Reports do not contain any observation or qualification.

26. Compliance with Secretarial Standards

During the year under review, the Company has complied with Secretarial Standards 1 and 2, issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

27. Material Changes and Commitments

In terms of Section 134(3)(l) of the Companies Act, 2013, except as disclosed elsewhere in this Report, no material changes and commitments which could affect the Company's financial position have occurred between the end of the Financial Year of the Company and date of this Report.

28. Significant and Material Orders passed by Regulators or Courts or Tribunal

No orders have been passed by any Regulator or Court or Tribunal which can have significant impact on the going concern status and the Company's operations in future.

29. Extract of Annual Return

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 134(3)(a) and 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, an extract of the Annual Return for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2020, is annexed as Annexure E and forms a part of this Report.

The Annual Return will be available on the website of the Company at the link: www.jsw.in/investors/energy.

30. Environmental Norms

As an ecologically responsible corporate and to maintain the best environmental operating standards, the Company has deployed state of the art technology to prevent / minimize pollution levels at all its power plants.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change had, in December 2015, revised environment emission norms prescribing more stringent emission limits for operating as well as under development power plants in the country with respect to particulate matter, sulphur dioxide (SO2), nitrogen dioxide (NO2), water consumption, mandatory environmental discharge, etc. Honouring its responsibility towards protecting the environment, the Company has already complied with these norms with in some of the plants and is in process of awarding contract for the balance so that the execution is well within the deadline.

31. Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo:

The particulars, as required under the provisions of Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, in respect of conservation of energy, technology absorption, foreign exchange earnings and outgo are as under:

(A) Conservation of Energy –

(i) The steps taken for energy conservation are as below:

Vijayanagar Plant

1. SBU-2 - Reduction of oil consumption during cold start-up by adopting best operation practices such as deaerator preheating / pegging, use of BF gas during unit start up (soaking, rolling parameter building) resulting of approximately 17kL / start up, total saving is 120kL of liquid fuel.
2. SBU-2 – Reduction of start-up Auxiliary power from 85MWh to 45MWh for every cold start-up by optimising running equipment, resulting in total saving of 240000kWh (Considering 6 reserve shutdown start-ups) resulted annual savings of 0.24MUs.
3. SBU-2 Unit-2 – Reduction of auxiliary power consumption of 730kWh in ID and PA fans by replacement of APH baskets during opportunity shutdown resulted annual savings of 0.876MUs.
4. SBU-2 Improvement in cooling tower effectiveness by 7% by replacing the existing cross flute PVC CT fills with anti-clogging trickle grid fills in 6 CT cells resulted in savings of 17kCal/kWh and improvement in Turbine Heat rate.

Ratnagiri Plant

1. Replacement of basket for APH-A (Air Pre Heater) of Unit-1 resulted in saving of approx. 150 kWh in ID Fan power consumption as well as improvement in boiler efficiency by 0.35%.
2. Installation of trim sets in four BFP recirculation control valves to attend passing thereby saving approx. 853 kWh which resulted into total saving of 2.23 MUs.
3. The replacement of all CT (Cooling Tower) fan blades in Unit-2 with high efficiency fans having an aerofoil design resulted in saving of 4 kCal/kWh in heat rate through vacuum improvement.
4. Optimisation of PA Fan power consumption by reducing discharge header pressure there by saving 510.51 kWh which resulted into total saving of 3.06 MUs.
5. Optimisation of CEP power consumption by reducing discharge pressure thereby saving 279.15 kWh which resulted into total saving of 1.68 MUs.
6. Optimisation of CT Fan power consumption by optimizing running hours as per condenser vacuum thereby saving 85.23 kWh which resulted into total saving of 0.56 MUs.
7. Optimisation of SWIP power consumption by optimizing running hours thereby saving 127.23 kWh which resulted into total saving of 0.48 MUs
8. Optimisation of Coal Mill power consumption by optimizing number of running mills thereby saving 563.04 kWh which resulted into total saving of 3.38 MUs.
9. Optimisation of CW Pump power consumption by running common pump for two units at partial load thereby saving 1,980 kWh which resulted into total saving of 0.95 MUs.

(ii) The steps taken by the Company for utilising alternate sources of energy:

Vijayanagar Plant: In both SBU-1 (2 X 130 MW) and SBU-2 (2 X 300 MW) units, waste gases from blast furnace are being utilized as fuel which has led to displacement of coal.

(iii) The capital investment on energy conservation equipment:

Vijayanagar Plant : ₹2.03 crore

Ratnagiri Plant: ₹1.86 crore

(B) Technology absorption –

(i) The efforts made towards technology absorption are provided below -

Vijayanagar Plant:

1. In the 220KV switchyard pneumatic generator circuit breakers replacement with spring charge breakers.
2. Replacement of the 6.6 kv breaker (5 Nos.) with improvised rack in/out facility
3. SBU-2 CEMS Analysers upgradation for online monitoring with state of art technology
4. Installation of Beck Electric actuators for Mill Cold Air Damper & BFP Hydraulic Coupling Scoop control
5. SBU-1 Instrument Air Dryer controls shifting from local sequence card (which were obsolete) to DCS.
6. Replacement of 400kv bus CVTs with shatterproof technology.
7. CPP-3 Ceramic blanket application inside the penthouse.

Ratnagiri Plant

1. Replacement of Unit-2 cooling tower fans with high efficiency fans having an aerofoil design
2. Replacement of Unit-1 ACW MS pipelines by SS316L pipelines

(ii) The benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution:

Vijayanagar Plant

1. Common spare availability across Ratnagiri and Vijayanagar to derive cost advantage.
2. Effective monitoring, minimising deviations and compliance with new DSM regulations
3. Successfully combating obsolescence by upgradation of existing systems
4. Improvement in metering system & increasing the reliability of energy management system (EMS)

Ratnagiri Plant

1. Improved unit heat rate and auxiliary power consumption and thereby reducing cost of production.
2. Improvement of reliability ACW systems which result in reduction in O&M cost.

(iii) In case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the Financial Year): Nil.

(iv) The expenditure incurred on Research and Development: The Company did not carry out any core R & D work during the Financial Year 2019-20.

(v) Future Plans:

Vijayanagar Plant

1. Replacement of cooling tower fills with new technology (Anti clog, hybrid trickle fills) to avoid silt deposition and having improved efficiency
2. Boiler Retrofit / additional boiler installation to accommodate additional gas firing
3. Replacement of APH baskets in SBU-2 Units for Boiler efficiency improvement
4. Installation of PA fan spacer coupling in SBU-1 Units
5. Installation of online alkaliser in stator water system of the 300MW units

Ratnagiri Plant

1. Replacement of cooling tower fans in Unit-3
2. Replacement of baskets in Unit-3
3. Installation of auto coal sampler

(C) Foreign exchange earnings and outgo -

The Foreign Exchange earnings of the Company for year under review amounted to Nil. The foreign exchange outflow of the Company for year under review amounted to ₹2,086.68 crore.

32. Particulars of Employees and Related Disclosures

Disclosure pertaining to remuneration and other details as required under Section 197(12) of the Act read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 is annexed as Annexure F and forms a part of this Report.

Disclosure pertaining to remuneration and other details as required under Section 197(12) of the Act read with Rule 5(2) and 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 is annexed as Annexure G and forms a part of this Report.

33. Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace

Pursuant to the requirements under the Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, the Company has enacted a Policy and duly constituted Internal Complaints Committees across locations. To build awareness in this area, the Company has been conducting induction / refresher programmes in the organisation on a continuous basis. Your Directors state that during the year under review, no complaint was filed.

34. Acknowledgements

Your Directors would like to express their appreciation for the co-operation and assistance received from the Government authorities, banks and other financial institutions, vendors, suppliers, customers, debenture holders, shareholders and all other stakeholders during the year under review. Your Directors also wish to place on record their deep sense of appreciation for the committed services of all the employees.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman & Managing Director

ANNEXURE - A

FORM NO. AOC – 2

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

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

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis: Not Applicable
2. Details of material contracts or arrangements or transactions at arm's length basis:

Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	Nature of contracts/ arrangements/ transactions	Duration of the contracts/ arrangements/ transactions	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the values, if any	Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any	Amount paid as advances, if any
JSW International Tradecorp Pte. Limited (Promoter Group Company)	Purchase of Quality Thermal Coal	Umbrella Agreement Dated: 7.3.2014 and its addendums dated 1.11.2017 and 21.8.2019 Period: 3 years from the date of agreement which will be automatically extended for additional 2 years.	Purchase of quality thermal coal originating inter alia from Indonesia, South Africa, Australia and Mozambique (For details of transactions during the year Refer Note 39 of Standalone Financial Statement)	-	Nil
JSW Steel Limited (Promoter Group Company)	Sale of Power & other materials, O&M services Purchase of fuel & other materials etc.,	Power Purchase Agreement dated: 30.3.2019 Period 1.10.2018 to 30.9.2021. Power Purchase Agreement dated: 2.5.2015 Period 1.4.2015 to 31.3.2040 O&M Agreement dated: 17.8.2006 Valid up to 31.3.2024. O&M Agreement dated: 15.5.2012 Valid up to 31.3.2024. Fuel and Water Supply Agreement dated: 12.12.2001 Period: 1.8.2001 to 31.7.2031	Sale of Power and other materials, O&M services, etc to JSW Steel Limited (JSWSL) and also purchase from JSWSL fuel and other materials, steel, receive / avail services, etc, besides reimbursement of expenses paid on each other's behalf, allocating common corporate expenditure. (For details of transactions during the year Refer Note 39 Standalone Financial Statement)	-	Nil

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman & Managing Director

ANNEXURE - B

FORMAT FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT ON CSR ACTIVITIES TO BE INCLUDED IN THE BOARD'S REPORT

Company Name : JSW Energy Limited

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

2 The composition of the CSR Committee - Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain, Mr. Prashant Jain and Mr. Chandan Bhattacharya

3 Average net profit of the Company for last three financial years. ₹328.45 crore

4 Prescribed CSR Expenditure (two per cent of the amount as in item 3 above). ₹6.57 crore

5 Details of CSR spent during the financial year: FY 2019-20

(a) Total amount to be spent for the financial year ₹6.57 crore

(b) Amount unspent, if any; Nil

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Sr. No	**Projects/ Programs**	**Projects or activities Description**	**Sector in which the Initiatives were covered**	**Geographical Area where Projects are implemented (2) the State and the district where projects or Programs was undertaken**	**Amount outlay (budget) project or programs wise ₹ In crore**	**Expenditure on projects or programs (2) Overheads: ₹ in crore**	**Cumulative expenditure up to the reporting period ₹ In crore**	**Amount spent Direct or through implementing agency**
1	Improving Living Condition	Promotion of agriculture and off farm livelihoods to enhance household income	Agriculture		0.43	0.43	0.43	
		Provisioning of static and outreach health care services for community and nutritional supplement for school going kids	Health & Nutrition		0.55	0.55	0.55	
		Facilitating community the access to Govt. schemes they are entitled to	Community Development		0.15	0.15	0.15	
		Provisioning of drinking water to communities	Water	Ratnagiri & Bellary	0.48	0.48	0.48	Direct & Implementing Agency : JSW Foundation
2	Addressing Social Inequalities	BPO at Bellary town to handle voice based jobs	Livelihood		2.33	2.33	2.33	
3	Promoting social development	School infrastructure improvement and Improving learning outcomes for students upto X std	Education		1.51	1.51	1.51	
		Skill center management expences VTC Office Expenses BOP, marine fitter & fashion desiging	Skills		0.45	0.45	0.45	

ANNEXURE - B

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Sr. No	**Projects/ Programs**	**Projects or activities Description**	**Sector in Which the Initiatives were Covered**	**Geographical Area where Projects are implemented (2) the State and the district where projects or Programs was undertaken**	**Amount outlay (budget) project or programs wise ₹ In crore**	**Expenditure on projects or programs (2) Overheads: ₹ in crore**	**Cumulative expenditure up to the reporting period ₹ In crore**	**Amount spent Direct or through implementing agency**
4	Promotion of Sports	Promotion of sports to create state/ national level sportspersons	Sports		0.08	0.08	0.08	
5	Rural Development Project	Improve availability of drinking water	Rural Development Project	Ratnagiri & Bellary	0.23	0.23	0.23	Direct & Implementing Agency : JSW Foundation
6	Swacha Bharat Abhiyan (Institutional toilets)	Jaigad waste management treatment plant GIS Based Drone and House hold survey	Sanitation		0.03	0.03	0.03	
7	Admin Expense	Admin and capacity building expenses	Admin and capacity building		0.33	0.33	0.33	Direct
	Total				**6.57**	**6.57**	**6.57**	

** Name of the implementing agency provided*

6. 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 its Board's report: Not applicable

7. A responsibility statement of the CSR Committee that the implementations and monitoring of CSR policy, is in compliance with CSR objectives and Policy of the Company : We hereby declare that implementation and monitoring of the CSR Policy are in compliance with CSR objectives and Policy of the Company.

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman, CSR Committee

Prashant Jain
Jt. Managing Director and CEO

ANNEXURE - C

DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Policy Title	**DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION POLICY**
Version Number	2.00
Effective Date	23rd March, 2017
Authorised by	Board of Directors
Date of last review / revision	21st March, 2020

1. Objective

The objective of this Policy is to ensure the right balance between the quantum of Dividend paid and amount of profits retained in the business for various purposes. Towards this end, the Policy lays down parameters to be considered by the Board of Directors of the Company for declaration of Dividend from time to time.

2. Effective Date:

The Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on 23rd March, 2017, has adopted the Dividend Distribution Policy of the Company as required in terms of the Regulation 43A of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015. The Policy is effective from the financial year 2016-2017.

3. Regulatory Framework

The Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") on 8th July, 2016 inserted Regulation 43A in SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, which requires top five hundred listed companies (based on market capitalization of every financial year) to formulate a Dividend Distribution Policy.

Accordingly, JSW Energy Limited, being one of the top five hundred listed companies as per market capitalization as on the last day of the immediately preceding financial year, is required to frame this policy to comply with the requirements of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

4. Definitions

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

4.2 **"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.

4.3 **"Company"** shall mean JSW Energy Limited.

4.4 **"Chairman"** shall mean the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company.

4.5 **"Compliance Officer** shall mean the Compliance Officer of the Company appointed by the Board of Directors pursuant to the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

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

4.7 **"Dividend"** shall mean Dividend as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 and includes Interim Dividend.

4.8 **"JMD & CEO"** shall mean Joint Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

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

4.10 **"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.

4.11 **"Subsidiary"** shall mean Subsidiary of the Company as defined under the Companies Act, 2013.

5. Parameters for declaration of Dividend

The Board of Directors of the Company, shall consider the following parameters for declaration of Dividend:

5.1 General Guidelines for Dividend Distribution

a. The Company shall pay dividend (including interim dividend) in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, rules prescribed thereunder, and any amendments made thereto.

b. The Board may not recommend dividend if, in its opinion, it is financially not prudent to do so.

c. If the Company proposes to declare dividend on the basis of parameters in addition to those covered in this policy or proposes to make any changes to any parameters or the dividend distribution policy, it shall disclose such changes along with the rationale for the same in its annual report and on its website.

5.2 Financial Parameters / Internal Factors

Before declaring or recommending dividend to shareholders, the Board of Directors would consider appropriate financial parameters like accumulated profit; working capital requirements; capital expenditure requirements; capital investment requirements; cash flow & liquidity; debt servicing and leverage ratios; outstanding borrowings and repayment schedules; past dividend trends; any other factor deemed fit by the Board.

5.3 External Factors

Before declaring or recommending dividend to shareholders, the Board of Directors would consider relevant external factors like the prevailing legal requirements, regulatory conditions or restrictions laid down under the Applicable Laws including tax laws; macro-economic factors; economic and industry outlook; growth outlook.

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

The decision regarding dividend payout seeks to balance the dual objectives of appropriately rewarding shareholders through dividends and retaining profits in order to balance capital requirements as enumerated the aforesaid sections in 5.2 & 5.3 respectively. The Equity shareholders may expect dividend only if the Company has surplus funds and after taking into consideration relevant financial parameters / internal /external factors enumerated in 5.2 and 5.3 above.

The shareholders of the Company may not expect dividend under the following circumstances:

a. Significant expansion project requiring higher allocation of capital;

b. Significantly higher working capital requirements adversely impacting free cash flow;

c. Acquisitions or joint ventures requiring significant allocation of capital;

d. Proposal for buy back of securities;

e. Inadequacy of profits or whenever the Company has incurred losses; in particular, where the debt servicing capability can get compromised

f. Restrictions in loan / NCD agreements on account of covenants therein

g. Weak industry / business outlook whereby it is prudent in the eyes of the Board to conserve cash than payout dividend.

5.5 Policy on utilization of retained earnings

Retained earnings may be utilized for capital expenditure, acquisitions, expansion or diversification, long term working capital, general corporate purposes or it can be distributed to the shareholders by way of dividend, bonus shares, buy-back of shares or for such other purpose as the Board may deem fit from time to time.

5.6 Parameters adopted with regard to various classes of shares

i) General

a. The factors and parameters for declaration of dividend to different classes of shares of the Company shall be in compliance with the existing laws, governing the dividend payout.

b. The payment of dividend shall be based on the respective rights attached to each class of shares as per their terms of issue.

c. The dividends shall be paid out of the Company's distributable profits and/or general reserves, and shall be allocated among shareholders on a pro-rata basis according to the number of each type and class of shares held.

ii) Dividend on Preference shares

Preference shares shall be entitled to and paid dividend at a fixed rate as per the terms of issue and shall stand in priority to equity shareholders for payment of dividend. In case of Cumulative Preference shares, if the Company does not have distributable profits for any financial year or the Company is not able to pay the dividend, the dividend shall be accumulated and be paid later in accordance with the terms of issue and subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The parameters mentioned in Clause 5.1 to Clause 5.5 shall not apply to determination and declaration of dividend on preference shares issued (if any) by the Company since the same will be as per the terms of issue of such preference shares.

iii) Dividend on Equity shares

Equity shareholders shall be entitled to dividend, interim or final, if declared by the Board of Directors / Shareholders of the Company, as the case may be. Equity dividend shall stand second in priority after payment of dividend to the Preference Shareholders.

At present, the issued and paid-up share capital of the Company comprises only equity shares.

6. Disclosure

The Company shall make appropriate disclosures as required under the SEBI Regulations.

7. General

7.1 This Policy would be subject to revision/amendment in accordance with the guidelines as may be issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Securities and Exchange Board of India or such other regulatory authority as may be authorized, from time to time, on the subject matter.

7.2 The Company reserves its right to alter, modify, add, delete or amend any of the provisions of this Policy.

7.3 In case of any amendment(s), clarification(s), circular(s) etc. issued by the relevant authorities, not being consistent with the provisions laid down under this Policy, then such amendment(s), clarification(s), circular(s) etc. shall prevail upon the provisions hereunder and this Policy shall stand amended accordingly from the effective date as laid down under such amendment(s), clarification(s), circular(s) etc.

ANNEXURE - D

FORM NO. MR- 3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020
[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
JSW ENERGY LIMITED
JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex
Bandra (East), Mumbai
Maharashtra – 400 051

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by JSW ENERGY LIMITED bearing CIN: L74999MH1994PLC077041 (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, its officers, agents and authorised 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 31st March, 2020 have 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.

Due to unprecedented lockdown imposed in the country caused by COVID-19 at a crucial time when the audit was underway limiting the availability of physical access to the records of the Company, and which lockdown continues even on the date of signing this report, we have examined in the best possible manner, through the virtual platform, the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2020, 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 thereunder;

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 there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings (wherever applicable);

v. The following regulations and guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act') as may be appropriately applicable for the period under review:

   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, 2015;

   c. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018;

   d. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulation, 2014;

   e. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008;

   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;

   g. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009;

   The provisions of the said regulations are not applicable to the Company as there was no delisting of shares during the year under review.

   h. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018;

   The provisions of the said regulations are not applicable to the Company as there was no buyback during the year under review.

vi. All other relevant applicable laws including those specifically applicable to the Company, a list of which has been provided by the management. The examination and reporting of these laws and rules are limited to whether there are adequate systems and processes are in place to monitor and ensure compliance with those laws.

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

a. Secretarial Standards

The Secretarial Standards namely, SS-1, SS-2 and SS-3 issued and notified by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India have been generally complied with by the Company during the financial year under review.

b. SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

The Company has complied with the applicable clauses of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

During the period under review the Company has complied with the aforesaid provisions of the acts, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc. mentioned above to the extent where such records have been examined by us.

We further report that:

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. 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.

Adequate notices are given to all Directors to schedule the Board Meetings, 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.

Majority decision is carried through in the Board Meetings and that of its Committee and there were no dissenting members' view in any of the meetings.

We further report that:

Based on the information provided and the representation made by the Company and also on the review of the compliance reports of Company Secretary / Chief Financial Officer / Whole-time Director taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company, in our opinion there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

The compliance by the Company of applicable financial laws such as direct and indirect tax laws and maintenance of financial records and books of accounts has not been reviewed in this Audit since the same have been subject to review by statutory financial audit and other designated professionals.

We further report that, during the audit period, except the events listed below no other events occurred which had any major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, and standards and that the Company has complied with such of those relevant clauses thereto which are applicable:

1. The Company sold M/s. JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary to M/s. JSW Hydro Energy Limited on 23rd December, 2019.
2. The Company entered into Share Purchase Agreement with GMR Energy Limited for acquiring 100% shares in its subsidiary GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited.
3. The Company has redeemed 10,000 nos @ 9.75% Secured Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures of ₹2 lakh each aggregating to ₹200 crores.
4. The paid up share capital of the Company as at 31st March, 2020 is ₹16,42,35,99,650/-. During the year under review, 13,22,378 number of equity shares of ₹10 each aggregating to ₹1,32,23,780/- were issued, allotted, and listed on the stock exchanges pursuant to JSW Employees Stock Options Scheme 2016.
5. The proposed acquisition of the 1,000 MW (4x250 MW) thermal power plant located at Village Tamnar, District Raigarh in the state of Chhattisgarh from Jindal Steel and Power Limited stands terminated.

For *S. Srinivasan & Co.,*
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
S. Srinivasan
Practicing Company Secretary
FCS: 2286 | CP. No.: 748
UIN: S1984TN002200

Place: Chennai
Date: 16.05.2020

Annexure A

To,
The Members,
JSW ENERGY LIMITED
JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East), Mumbai,
Maharashtra– 400 051.

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

1. Maintenance of secretarial records 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 processes as were considered 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 processes and practices, we 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 partially limited to virtual examination based on inputs provided by the management in soft copies. Any material deviation or non-compliance which may have occurred during the year under review and which may come to light later on, on the examination of the physical records can be addressed, if appropriate and found necessary, in the next Secretarial Audit Report, which report may be construed as an addendum to this report to that extent.
7. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For ***S. Srinivasan & Co.,***
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
S. Srinivasan
Practicing Company Secretary
FCS: 2286 | CP. No.: 748
UIN: S1984TN002200

Place: Chennai
Date: 16.05.2020

Form No. MGT-9

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

as on the financial year ended on 31st March, 2020
[Pursuant to section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

I. REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS

(i)	CIN	L74999MH1994PLC077041
(ii)	Registration Date	10th March, 1994
(iii)	Name of the Company	JSW Energy Limited
(iv)	Category / Sub-Category of the Company	Public Company / Limited by shares
(v)	Address of the Registered office and contact details	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051 Tel: +91 22 42861000 Fax: +91 22 42863000
(vi)	Whether listed company	Yes
(vii)	Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any	KFin Technologies Private Limited Selenium Tower B Plot 31-32, Gachibowli Financial District, Nanakramguda Hyderabad - 500 032 Tel: +91 40 67161500 Fax: + 91 40 23001153

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

All the business activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover of the company

Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product / service	% to total turnover of the company
Generation of Power	351 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	100%

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

Sr. No.	Name and address of the Company	CIN / GLN	Holding / Subsidiary / Associate	% of Shares held	Applicable Section
1.	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited (Formerly known as 'Raj WestPower Limited') JSW Centre Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai - 400051, Maharashtra, India	U31102MH1996PLC185098	Subsidiary	100.00	2(87)(ii)
2.	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited JSW Centre Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai-400051, Maharashtra, India	U40102MH2008PLC181433	Subsidiary	74.00	2(87)(ii)
3.	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited JSW Centre Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai-400051, Maharashtra, India	U40103MH2009PLC195362	Subsidiary	100.00	2(87)(ii)
4.	JSW Power Trading Company Limited (Formerly 'JSW Green Energy Limited') JSW Centre Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai-400051, Maharashtra, India	U40101MH2011PLC212214	Subsidiary	100.00	2(87)(ii)
5.	JSW Hydro Energy Limited (Formerly known as 'Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited'), Karcham-Wangtoo H. E. Project Sholtu Colony, P. O. Tapri Sholtu Kinnaur -172104, Himachal Pradesh, India	U40101HP2014PLC000681	Subsidiary	100.00	2(87)(ii)

Sl. No.	Name and address of the Company	CIN / GLN	Holding / Subsidiary / Associate	% of Shares held	Applicable Section
6.	JSW Solar Limited JSW Centre Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai-400051, Maharashtra, India	U40200MH2018PLC303547	Subsidiary	100.00	2(87)(ii)
7.	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited Jindal Mansion 5A, Dr. G. Deshmukh Marg Mumbai - 400026, Maharashtra, India	U35999MH2017PTC297470	Subsidiary	100.00	2(87)(ii)
8.	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited Village - Machetar, PO - Chanhota, Tehsil - Bharmour, Chamba - 176309, Himachal Pradesh, India (Subsidiary till 22.12.2019,wholly owned subsidiary of JSW Hydro Energy Limited w.e.f. 23.12.2019)	U40101HP2013PLC000345	Subsidiary (Step-down)	100.00	2(87)(ii)
9.	JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited JSW Centre Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai-400051, Maharashtra, India (Subsidiary of JSW Solar Limited)	U40105MH2020PLC335989	Subsidiary (Step-down)	100.00	2(87)(ii)
10.	JSW Renew Energy Limited JSW Centre Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai-400051, Maharashtra, India (Subsidiary of JSW Solar Limited)	U40106MH2020PLC338593	Subsidiary (Step-down)	100.00	2(87)(ii)
11.	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited International Financial Services Limited, IFS Court, Bank Street, Twenty Eight, Cybercity, Ebene 72201, Mauritius	--	Subsidiary	100.00	2(87)(ii)
12.	JSW Energy Natural Resources South Africa Limited Postnet Suite 1717, Private Bag X9013, Ermelo, 2350	--	Subsidiary	100.00	2(87)(ii)
13.	Royal Bafokeng Capital (PTY) Limited Postnet Suite 1717, Private Bag X9013, Ermelo, 2350	--	Subsidiary	100.00	2(87)(ii)
14.	Mainsail Trading 55 Proprietary Limited Postnet Suite 1717, Private Bag X9013, Ermelo, 2350	--	Subsidiary	100.00	2(87)(ii)
15	South African Coal Mining Holdings Limited Postnet Suite 1717, Private Bag X9013, Ermelo, 2350	--	Subsidiary	69.44	2(87)(ii)
16.	SACM (Breyten) Proprietary Limited Postnet Suite 1717, Private Bag X9013, Ermelo, 2350	--	Subsidiary	69.44	2(87)(ii)
17.	South African Coal Mining Equipment Company Proprietary Limited Postnet Suite 1717, Private Bag X9013, Ermelo, 2350	--	Subsidiary	69.44	2(87)(ii)
18.	Umlabu Colliery Proprietary Limited Postnet Suite 1717, Private Bag X9013, Ermelo, 2350	--	Subsidiary	69.44	2(87)(ii)
19.	Jigmining Operations No 1 Proprietary Limited Postnet Suite 1717, Private Bag X9013, Ermelo, 2350	--	Subsidiary	69.44	2(87)(ii)
20.	Yomhlaba Coal Proprietary Limited Postnet Suite 1717, Private Bag X9013, Ermelo, 2350	--	Subsidiary	69.44	2(87)(ii)

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital breakup as Percentage of Total Equity)

(i) Category-wise Share Holding

Category Code	Category of Shareholder	Number of Shares held at the beginning of the year				Number of shares held at the end of the year				% Change during the year
		Demat	Physical	Total	% of total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of total Shares	
(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	(X)	(XI)
(A)	Promoter and Promoter Group									
(1)	INDIAN									
(a)	Individual /HUF	7,53,06,875	0	7,53,06,875	4.59	7,53,06,875	0	7,53,06,875	4.59	0.00
(b)	Central Government/ State Government(s)	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
(c)	Bodies Corporate	1,15,45,79,629	0	1,15,45,79,629	70.36	1,15,45,79,629	0	1,15,45,79,629	70.30	-0.06**
(d)	Financial Institutions / Banks	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
(e)	Others	600	0	600	0.00	600	0	600	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total A(1) :	1,22,98,87,104	0	1,22,98,87,104	74.95	1,22,98,87,104	0	1,22,98,87,104	74.89	-0.06**
(2)	FOREIGN									
(a)	Individuals (NRIs/ Foreign Individuals)	740	0	740	0.00	740	0	740	0.00	0.00
(b)	Bodies Corporate	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
(c)	Institutions	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
(d)	Qualified Foreign Investor	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
(e)	Others	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total A(2) :	740	0	740	0.00	740	/	740	0.00	0.00
	Total A=A(1)+A(2)	1,22,98,87,844	0	1,22,98,87,844	74.95	1,22,98,87,844	0	1,22,98,87,844	74.89	-0.06**
(B)	PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING									
(1)	INSTITUTIONS									
(a)	Mutual Funds /UTI	5,44,68,306	0	5,44,68,306	3.32	6,47,45,544	0	5,44,68,306	3.94	0.62
(b)	Financial Institutions /Banks	8,26,90,048	0	8,26,90,048	5.04	8,12,75,046	0	8,26,90,048	4.95	-0.09
(c)	Central Government / State Government(s)	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
(d)	Venture Capital Funds	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
(e)	Insurance Companies	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
(f)	Foreign Institutional Investors	10,94,03,387	0	10,94,03,387	6.67	12,30,33,352	0	12,30,33,352	7.49	0.82
(g)	Foreign Venture Capital Investors	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
(h)	Qualified Foreign Investor	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
(i)	Others	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total B(1) :	24,65,61,741	0	24,65,61,741	15.02	26,90,53,942	0	26,90,53,942	16.38	1.36
(2)	NON-INSTITUTIONS									
(a)	Bodies Corporate	4,77,20,203	0	4,77,20,203	2.91	3,36,37,872	0	3,36,37,872	2.05	-0.86
(b)	Individuals									0.00
	(i) Individuals holding nominal share capital upto ₹2 lakh	6,48,82,922	744	6,48,83,666	3.95	5,78,28,498	544	5,78,29,042	3.52	-0.43
	(ii) Individuals holding nominal share capital in excess of ₹2 lakh	4,48,99,754	0	4,48,99,754	2.74	4,32,06,233	0	4,32,06,233	2.63	-0.11
(c)	Others									
	Clearing Members	19,53,855	0	19,53,855	0.12	17,69,624	0	17,69,624	0.11	-0.01
	Foreign Bodies	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00

Category Code	Category of Shareholder	Number of Shares held at the beginning of the year				Number of shares held at the end of the year				% Change during the year
		Demat	Physical	Total	% of total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of total Shares	
(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	(X)	(XI)
	IEPF	49,718	0	49,718	0.00	76,871	0	76,871	0.00	0.00
	Non Resident Indians	37,22,150	0	37,22,150	0.23	34,00,066	0	34,00,066	0.21	-0.02
	NRI Non-Repatriation	12,24,956	0	12,24,956	0.07	12,33,381	0	12,33,381	0.08	0.01
	Trusts	1,33,700	0	1,33,700	0.01	3,11,432	0	3,11,432	0.02	0.01
	Qualified Institutional Buyers	0	0	0	0.00	19,53,658	0	19,53,658	0.12	0.12
(d)	Qualified Foreign Investor	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total B(2) :	16,45,87,258	744	16,45,88,002	10.03	14,34,17,635	544	14,34,18,179	8.73	-1.30
	Total B=B(1)+B(2) :	41,11,48,999	744	41,11,49,743	25.05	41,24,71,577	544	41,24,72,121	25.11	0.06
	Total (A+B) :	1,64,10,36,843	744	1,64,10,37,587	100.00	1,64,23,59,421	544	1,64,23,59,965	100.00	0.00
(C)	Shares held by custodians, against which Depository Receipts have been issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(1)	Promoter and Promoter Group	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2)	Public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total (A+B+C) :	1,64,10,36,843	744	1,64,10,37,587	100.00	1,64,23,59,421	544	1,64,23,59,965	100.00	-

***13,22,378 shares were issued during the year under the Employees Stock Option Plan 2016 resulting in reduction in % holding despite no change in number of shares*

(ii) Shareholding of Promoters

Sr. No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year				Shareholding at the end of the year				% change in Shareholding during the year
		Number of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	Shares Pledged / encumbered to total Shares	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total Shares	Number of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	Shares Pledged / encumbered to total Shares	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total Shares	
1.	JSW Investments Private Limited	33,24,92,694	20.26	29,04,86,000	87.37	33,24,92,694	20.24	23,60,91,162	71.01	-0.02
2.	Indusglobe Multiventures Private Limited	25,67,86,044	15.65	20,01,87,000	77.96	25,59,86,044	15.59	19,41,20,000	75.83	-0.06
3.	JSL Limited	14,53,32,820	8.86	0	0.00	14,53,32,820	8.85	0	0.00	-0.01
4.	Glebe Trading Private Limited	14,53,32,820	8.86	11,19,83,145	77.05	14,53,32,820	8.85	14,09,08,102	96.96	-0.01
5.	Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited	8,55,99,613	5.22	7,21,50,000	84.29	8,55,99,613	5.21	94,00,000	10.98	0.00
6.	Danta Enterprises Private Limited	8,55,99,613	5.22	6,26,62,386	73.20	8,55,99,613	5.21	8,17,30,178	95.48	0.00
7.	JSW Steel Limited	6,17,38,090	3.76	0	0.00	6,17,38,090	3.76	0	0.00	0.00
8.	Tarini Jindal Handa	2,50,02,225	1.52	0	0.00	2,50,02,225	1.52	0	0.00	0.00
9.	Tanvi Shete	2,50,02,225	1.52	0	0.00	2,50,02,225	1.52	0	0.00	0.00
10.	JSW Steel Limited (erstwhie JSW Ispat Steel Limited)	2,36,25,000	1.44	0	0.00	2,36,25,000	1.44	0	0.00	0.00
11.	Parth Jindal	1,76,27,225	1.07	0	0.00	1,76,27,225	1.07	0	0.00	0.00
12.	JSW Steel Coated Products Ltd	90,31,770	0.55	0	0.00	90,31,770	0.55	0	0.00	0.00
13.	Seema Jajodia	73,75,000	0.45	0	0.00	73,75,000	0.45	0	0.00	0.00
14.	Amba River Coke Limited	72,10,640	0.44	0	0.00	72,10,640	0.44	0	0.00	0.00
15.	JSW Cement Limited	18,29,610	0.11	0	0.00	26,29,610	0.16	0	0.00	0.05
16.	Nirmala Goyal	1,00,000	0.01	0	0.00	1,00,000	0.01	0	0.00	0.00
17.	Urmila Bhuwalka	1,00,000	0.01	1,00,000	100.00	1,00,000	0.01	1,00,000	100.00	0.00
18.	Saroj Bhartia	1,00,000	0.01	0	0.00	1,00,000	0.01	0	0.00	0.00

Sr. No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year				Shareholding at the end of the year				% change in Shareholding during the year
		Number of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	Shares Pledged / encumbered to total Shares	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total Shares	Number of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	Shares Pledged / encumbered to total Shares	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total Shares	
19.	JSW Holdings Limited	445	0.00	0	0.00	445	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
20.	Nalwa Sons Investments Limited	370	0.00	0	0.00	370	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
21.	Prithvi Raj Jindal	370	0.00	0	0.00	370	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
22.	Ratan Jindal	370	0.00	0	0.00	370	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
23.	Sahyog Holdings Private Limited	100	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
24.	Sangita Jindal	100	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
25.	Sajjan Jindal	100	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
26.	Sajjan Jindal (Trustee For Sajjan Jindal Family Trust)	100	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
27.	Sajjan Jindal (Trustee For Sajjan Jindal Lineage Trust)	100	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
28.	Sajjan Jindal (Trustee For Sangita Jindal Family Trust)	100	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
29.	Sajjan Jindal (Trustee For Tarini Jindal Family Trust)	100	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
30.	Sajjan Jindal (Trustee For Tanvi Jindal Family Trust)	100	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
31.	Sajjan Jindal (Trustee For Parth Jindal Family Trust)	100	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Total	1,22,98,87,844	74.95	73,75,68,531		1,22,98,87,844	74.89	66,23,49,442		

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

Except for the following, there are no changes in Promoters' Shareholding during the year.

Sr. No.	Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Date	Increase / Decrease in Shareholding	Reason	Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		Number of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company				Number of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company
1	Indusglobe Multiventures Private Limited	25,67,86,044	15.65	1.4.2019			25,67,86,044	15.65
				16.8.2019	-8,00,000	Sale	25,59,86,044	15.59
				31.3.2020			25,59,86,044	15.59
2	JSW Cement Limited	18,29,610	0.11	1.4.2019			18,29,610	0.11
				16.8.2019	8,00,000	Purchase	26,29,610	0.16
				31.3.2020			26,29,610	0.16

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

Sr. No.	Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Date	Increase / Decrease in Shareholding	Reason	Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		Number of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company				Numberof Shares	% of total Shares of the Company
1	Life Insurance Corporation Of India	8,04,75,310	4.90	1.4.2019	NIL	No movement during the year	8,04,75,310	4.90
				31.3.2020			8,04,75,310	4.90
2	Aquarius India Opportunities Fund	2,14,19,185	1.31	1.4.2019			2,14,19,185	1.31
				26.7.2019	-10,000	Transfer	2,14,09,185	1.30
				2.8.2019	-5,00,000	Transfer	2,09,09,185	1.27
				27.9.2019	5,07,746	Transfer	2,14,16,931	1.30
				11.10.2019	25,000	Transfer	2,14,41,931	1.31
				24.1.2020	-53,500	Transfer	2,13,88,431	1.30
				27.3.2020	10,97,631	Transfer	2,24,86,062	1.37
				31.3.2020	8,08,884	Transfer	2,32,94,946	1.42
				31.3.2020			2,32,94,946	1.42
3	The Indiaman Fund (Mauritius) Limited	1,43,18,069	0.87	1.4.2019			1,43,18,069	0.87
				17.5.2019	2,95,000	Transfer	1,46,13,069	0.89
				24.5.2019	3,75,000	Transfer	1,49,88,069	0.91
				13.3.2020	3,00,000	Transfer	1,52,88,069	0.93
				20.3.2020	4,07,909	Transfer	1,56,95,978	0.96
				31.3.2020			1,56,95,978	0.96
4	Reliance Capital Trustee Co Ltd.a/c Reliance Equity Hybrid Fund	1,35,09,379	0.82	1.4.2019			1,35,09,379	0.82
				23.8.2019	-15,00,000	Transfer	1,20,09,379	0.73
				30.8.2019	-60,0,000	Transfer	1,14,09,379	0.70
				31.3.2020			1,14,09,379	0.69
5	Vantage Equity Fund	1,21,50,000	0.74	1.4.2019			1,21,50,000	0.74
				13.3.2020	-90,016	Transfer	1,20,59,984	0.73
				20.3.2020	-2,37,690	Transfer	1,18,22,294	0.72
				31.3.2020	-40,780	Transfer	1,17,81,514	0.72
				31.3.2020			1,17,81,514	0.72
6	Vanguard Emerging Markets Stock Index Fund, A Series Of Vanguard International Equity Index Funds	79,68,548	0.49	1.4.2019			79,68,548	0.49
				12.4.2019	19,637	Transfer	79,88,185	0.49
				10.5.2019	21,144	Transfer	80,09,329	0.49
				21.6.2019	-95,351	Transfer	79,13,978	0.48
				28.6.2019	-3,23,591	Transfer	75,90,387	0.46
				5.7.2019	-2,40,172	Transfer	73,50,215	0.45
				19.7.2019	-35000	Transfer	7315215	0.45

Sr. No.	Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year					Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		Number of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	Date	Increase / Decrease in Shareholding	Reason	Number of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company
				26.7.2019	-5,84,938	Transfer	67,30,277	0.41
				27.9.2019	-3,76,546	Transfer	63,53,731	0.39
				27.3.2020	-40,821	Transfer	63,12,910	0.38
				31.3.2020			63,12,910	0.38
7	HSBC Global Investment Funds - Indian Equity	78,10,624	0.48	1.4.2019			78,10,624	0.48
				12.4.2019	-1,73,945	Transfer	76,36,679	0.47
				9.8.2019	-22,47,136	Transfer	53,89,543	0.33
				14.2.2020	8,58,389	Transfer	62,47,932	0.38
				6.3.2020	2,35,427	Transfer	64,83,359	0.39
				31.3.2020			64,83,359	0.39
8	Reliance Capital Trustee Company Limited A/C Reliance Growth Fund	70,99,761	0.43	1.4.2019			70,99,761	0.43
				5.4.2019	-8,79,467	Transfer	62,20,294	0.38
				12.4.2019	-34,657	Transfer	61,85,637	0.38
				19.4.2019	-85,876	Transfer	60,99,761	0.37
				27.9.2019	-1,09,178	Transfer	59,90,583	0.36
				8.11.2019	-15,99,656	Transfer	4390,927	0.27
				29.11.2019	-58,944	Transfer	4331,983	0.26
				6.12.2019	-13,00,000	Transfer	30,31,983	0.18
				13.12.2019	-8,00,000	Transfer	22,31,983	0.14
				20.12.2019	-8,09,024	Transfer	14,22,959	0.09
				27.12.2019	-82,853	Transfer	13,40,106	0.08
				31.12.2019	-28,648	Transfer	13,11,458	0.08
				3.1.2020	-8,88,499	Transfer	4,22,959	0.03
				10.1.2020	-2,35,050	Transfer	1,87,909	0.01
				17.1.2020	-1,87,909	Transfer	0	0.00
				31.3.2020			0	0.00
9	SBI Large & Midcap Fund	65,00,000	0.40	1.4.2019			65,00,000	0.40
				26.4.2019	-5,232	Transfer	64,94,768	0.40
				3.5.2019	-14,70,002	Transfer	50,24,766	0.31
				10.5.2019	-1,77,553	Transfer	48,47,213	0.30
				17.5.2019	-1,73,742	Transfer	46,73,471	0.28
				24.5.2019	-6,500	Transfer	46,66,971	0.28
				5.7.2019	60,716	Transfer	47,27,687	0.29
				12.7.2019	3,98,399	Transfer	51,26,086	0.31
				31.3.2020			51,26,086	0.31
10	Viraj Profiles Ltd	60,78,332	0.37	1.4.2019			60,78,332	0.37
				31.3.2020			60, 78,332	0.37

(v) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

Sr. No.	Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year					Cumulative Shareholding during the Year	
		Number of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	Date	Increase / Decrease in Shareholding	Reason	Number of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company
1.	Mr. Sajjan Jindal	100	0.00	1.4.2019				
				31.3.2020	-	-	100	0.00
2.	Mr. Prashant Jain	25,00,000	0.15	1.4.2019				
				31.3.2020	-	-	25,00,000	0.15
3.	Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain	5,000	0.00	1.4.2019				
				31.3.2020	-	-	5,000	0.00
4.	Mr. Sattiraju Seshagiri Rao	1,800	0.00	1.4.2019				
				31.3.2020	-	-	1,800	0.00
5.	Mr. Sharad Mahendra	4,000	0.00	1.4.2019				
				31.3.2020	-	-	4,000	0.00

V. INDEBTEDNESS

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

(₹ in crore)

	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
(i) Principal Amount	2,818.37	-	-	2,818.37
(ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
(iii) Interest accrued but not due	60.63	-	-	60.63
Total (i+ii+iii)	2,879.00	-	-	2,879.00
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
• Addition	300.00	-	-	300.00
• Reduction	857.90	-	-	857.90
• Amortised borrowing cost	1.47	-	-	1.46
• Foreign exchange fluctuation	(15.62)	-	-	(15.62)
• Change in Interest	(11.44)	-	-	-
Net Change	**(583.49)**	-	-	(583.49)
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
(i) Principal Amount	2,246.32	-	-	2,246.32
(ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
(iii) Interest accrued but not due	49.19	-	-	49.19
Total (i+ii+iii)	**2,295.51**	**-**	**-**	**2,295.51**

ANNEXURE - E

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

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

(in ₹)

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD / WTD / Manager				Total Amount
		Mr. Sajjan Jindal	Mr. Prashant Jain	Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal	M. Sharad Mahendra	
1.	Gross salary					
(a)	Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	10,00,96,200	2,69,03,988	2,30,50,262	2,22,56,112	17,23,06,562
(b)	Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	1,34,86,090	6,23,154	-	-	1,41,09,244
(c)	Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Stock Option	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Sweat Equity	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Commission	-	-	-	-	-
	- as % of profit	-	-	-	-	-
	- others, specify	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Employers Contribution towards PF	64,80,000	8,13,211	6,87,339	7,35,221	87,15,771
	Total (A)	**12,00,62,290**	**2,83,40,353**	**2,37,37,601**	**2,29,91,333**	**19,51,31,577**
	Ceiling as per the Act					39,79,39,500

B. Remuneration to other Directors:

(in ₹)

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors									Total Amount
		Mr. Chandan Bhattacharya	Mr. Rakesh Nath	Mr. Sattiraju Seshagiri Rao	Ms. Rupa Devi Singh	Mr. Sunil Goyal	Mr. N K Jain	Ms. Sheila Sangwan	Ms. Shailaja Chandra	Mr. Uday Chitale	
1.	Independent Directors										
	• Fee for attending board / committee meetings	9,30,000	6,70,000	5,70,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	-	3,40,000	1,40,000	-	31,50,000
	• Commission	17,00,000	14,75,000	12,87,329	-	-	-	14,75,000	14,50,000	60,274	74,47,603
	• Others, please specify										
	Total (1)	26,30,000	21,45,000	18,57,329	2,50,000	2,50,000	-	18,15,000	15,90,000	60,274	1,05,97,603
2.	Other Non-Executive Directors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	• Fee for attending board / committee meetings	-	-	-	-	-	8,80,000	-	-	-	8,80,000
	• Commission	-	-	-	-	-	14,75,000	-	-	-	14,75,000
	• Others, please specify	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total (2)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**23,55,000**	**-**	**-**		**23,55,000**
	Total (B)=(1+2)	**26,30,000**	**21,45,000**	**18,57,329**	**2,50,000**	**2,50,000**	**23,55,000**	**18,15,000**	**15,90,000**	**60,274**	**1,29,52,603**
	Total Managerial Remuneration (A) + (B)										**20,80,84,180**
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act										43,77,33,450

Note : Amounts are excluding GST

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

(in ₹)

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Company Secretary (Ms. Monica Chopra)	Total
1.	Gross salary	88,19,314	88,19,314
(a)	Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-
(b)	Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-
(c)	Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-
2.	Stock Option	-	-
3.	Sweat Equity	-	-
4.	Commission	-	-
	- as % of profit	-	-
	- others, specify	-	-
5.	Employers Contribution towards PF	3,03,118	3,03,118
	Total	**91,22,432**	**91,22,432**

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES:

There were no penalties / punishment/ compounding of offences during the year ended 31st March, 2020.

ANNEXURE - F

Disclosure of Remuneration under Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

No.	Requirement	Information	
(i)	The ratio of the remuneration of each director to the median remuneration of the employees of the Company for the financial year in respect of Non-Executive Directors, the comparison is based on their respective actual remuneration during Financial year 2019-20 in the capacity of Director	Director	Ratio
		Mr. Sajjan Jindal, Chairman & Managing Director	92.57:1.00
		Mr. Prashant Jain, Joint Managing Director & CEO	22.41:1.00
		Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal, Director (Finance)	18.76:1.00
		Mr. Sharad Mahendra, Whole-time Director & COO (Date of Appointment - 16th May, 2019)	18.12:1.00
		Mr. N K Jain (NED)	1.92:1.00
		Mr. Chandan Bhattacharya (NED)	2.14:1.00
		Mr. Rakesh Nath (NED)	1.75:1.00
		Mr. S S Rao (NED)	1.51:1.00
		Ms. Sheila Sangwan (NED) (Date of Separation - 30th September, 2019)	~
		Ms. Shailaja Chandra (NED) (Date of Separation - 17th June, 2019)	~
		Ms. Rupa Devi Singh (NED) (Date of Appointment - 17th June, 2019)	~
		Mr. Sunil Goyal (NED) (Date of Appointment - 17th June, 2019)	~
	~ Not given as the tenure of Director was only for the part of the Financial Year 2019-20		
(ii)	The percentage increase in remuneration of each director, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary or Manager, if any, in the financial year in respect of Non-Executive Directors, the % change shown is based on their respective actual remuneration during Financial Years 2018-19 and 2019-20	Director, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Company Secreatry	% Change
		Mr. Sajjan Jindal, Chairman & Managing Director	-
		Mr. Prashant Jain, Jt. Managing Director & CEO	9.41%
		Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal, Director-Finance	6.92%
		Mr. Sharad Mahendra, Whole-time Director & COO (Date of Appointment - 16th May, 2019	*
		Ms. Monica Chopra, Company Secretary	6.56%
		Mr. N K Jain (NED)	-3.80%
		Mr. Chandan Bhattacharya (NED)	-4.36%
		Ms. Sheila Sangwan (NED) (Date of Separation - 30th Septemebr, 2019)	*
		Ms. Shailaja Chandra (NED) (Date of Separation - 17th June, 2019)	*
		Mr. Rakesh Nath (NED)	-8.72%
		Mr. S S Rao (NED) (Date of Appointment - 3rd May, 2018)	#
		Ms. Rupa Devi Singh (NED) (Date of Appointment - 17th June, 2019)	*
		Mr. Sunil Goyal (NED) (Date of Appointment - 17th June, 2019)	*

No.	Requirement	Information
(iii)	The percentage increase in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year	9.32%
(iv)	The number of permanent employees on the rolls of company	532
(v)	Average percentile increase already made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year and its comparison with the percentile increase in the managerial remuneration and justification thereof and point out if there are any exceptional circumstances for increase in the managerial remuneration	Average remuneration of employees (non-managerial) increased by 9% (inluding the promotional increase) in Financial Year 2019-20 over previous year whereas for managerial employees, the increase in Financial Year 2019-20 over previous year is not comparable because of onboarding during the previous financial year.

 # The disclosure with respect to increase in remuneration is not given as the tenure of Director was only for the part of the FY-2018-19.

** The disclosure with respect to increase in remuneration is not given as the tenure of Director was only for the part of the FY-2019-20.*

ANNEXURE - G

Disclosures in terms of the provisions of Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rules 5(2) and 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

(a) Top 10 Employees FY 2019-20 in terms of remuneration drawn

Sr. No.	Name and Age	Designation	Remuneration (₹)	Qualification and Experience	Date of Commencement of Employment	Last Employment held
1	Sajjan Jindal (60 Years)	Chairman and Managing Director	12,00,62,290	B.E. (Mechanical) (38 Years)	1.1.2009	Jindal Strips Limited (Jt. Managing Director)
2	Prashant Jain (48 Years)	Joint Managing Director & CEO	2,83,40,353	B.E. (Mechanical) (28 Years)	15.6.2017	JSW Steel Ltd (Head, Corporate Strategy & Development, JSW Group)
3	Jyoti Kumar Agarwal (45 Years)	Director-Finance	2,37,37,601	Bachelor of Commerce (Hons.), CA, MBA (Finance Strategy), CFA (19 Years)	1.2.2017	JSW Steel Limited Vice President (Finance)
4	Sharad Mahendra (53 Years)	Whole-time Director & COO	2,29,91,333	B.Tech (Mechanical) (31 Years)	12.12.2017	APL Apollo Tubes Ltd. (Director-Sales & Marketing)
5	Rakesh Mehta (51 Years)	Senior Vice President	1,95,41,693	PG Diploma (Personnel Management) (26 Years)	24.12.2018	Reliance Industries Ltd. (Sr. VP and Head - HR)
6	Yatish Chhabra (59 Years)	Vice President	1,05,75,360	B.E. (Mechanical) (32 Years)	4.2.2008	NTPC Ltd., (Senior Superintendent)
7	Rakesh Srivastava (54 Years)	Senior Vice-President	1,00,00,182	PG Diploma (Marketing & Sales) (31 Years)	29.10.2018	Hyundai Motor India Ltd (Director - Sales & Marketing)
8	K Surya Prakash (57 Years)	Vice President	99,17,364	M.E. (Mechanical) (38 Years)	30.11.2000	Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd (Junior Engineer)
9	Monica Chopra (55 Years)	Associate Vice President	91,22,432	Fellow Member of Inst. of Company Secretary of India (27 Years)	26.12.2016	Greaves Cotton Ltd. (Executive Director)
10	Ravindra B (54 Years)	Deputy General Manager	71,53,434	Bachelor of Commerce (22 Years)	22.08.2000	Tractebel Energy South Asia Pvt Ltd. (Sr. Account Officer)

The details in the above tables are on accrual basis.

 # Compensation details above exclude Gratuity (@ 4.8% of Basic) & ESOP payments.

(a) Employed throughout FY 2019-20 and were in receipt of remuneration aggregating to not less than ₹1.02 crore per annum

Sr. No.	Name and Age	Designation	Remuneration (₹)	Qualification and Experience	Date of Commencement of Employment	Last Employment held
1	Sajjan Jindal (60 Years)	Chairman and Managing Director	12,00,62,290	B.E. (Mechanical) (38 Years)	1.1.2009	Jindal Strips Limited (Jt. Managing Director)
2	Prashant Jain (48 Years)	Joint Managing Director & CEO	2,83,40,353	B.E. (Mechanical) (28 Years)	15.6.2017	JSW Steel Ltd (Head, Corporate Strategy & Development, JSW Group)
3	Jyoti Kumar Agarwal (45 Years)	Director-Finance	2,37,37,601	Bachelor of Commerce (Hons.), CA, MBA (Finance Strategy), CFA (19 Years)	1.2.2017	JSW Steel Limited Vice President (Finance)
4	Sharad Mahendra (53 Years)	Whole-time Director & COO	2,29,91,333	B.Tech (Mechanical) (31 Years)	12.12.2017	APL Apollo Tubes Ltd. (Director-Sales & Marketing)
5	Rakesh Mehta (51 Years)	Senior Vice President	1,95,41,693	PG Diploma (Personnel Management) (26 Years)	24.12.2018	Reliance Industries Ltd. (Sr. VP and Head - HR)
6	Yatish Chhabra (59 Years)	Vice President	1,05,75,360	B.E. (Mechanical) (32 Years)	4.2.2008	NTPC Ltd., (Senior Superintendent)

(b) Employed for part of the year and were in receipt of remuneration aggregating to not less than ₹ 8.50 lacs per month

Sr. No.	Name and Age	Designation	Remuneration (₹)	Qualification and Experience	Date of Commencement of Employment	Last Employment held
1	Rakesh Srivastava (54 Years)	Senior Vice-President	1,00,00,182	PG Diploma (Marketing & Sales) (31 Years)	29.10.2018	Hyundai Motor India Ltd (Director - Sales & Marketing)
2	Ravindra B (54 Years)	Deputy General Manager	71,53,434	Bachelor of Commerce (22 Years)	22.8.2000	Tractebel Energy South Asia Pvt Ltd. (Sr. Account Officer)
3	Mr. Sushil Kumar Paliwal (55 Years)	Vice President	58,69,765	B.E (Mechanical) (33 Years)	14.10.2019	JBM Solar Limited (Head Solar Business (IPP))
4	Satish Jindal (60 Years)	CEO (Power Trading)	49,33,702	B.E. (Electrical) (35 Years)	1.5.2006	Power Trading Corporation of India Limited (Vice President)

Notes:

1. *The details in the above table are on accrual basis*
2. *Compensation details above exclude Gratuity (@ 4.8% of Basic), ESOP.*
3. *None of the employees are covered under Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(3)(viii) and (ix) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014*
4. *The nature of employment in all cases is contractual*