SECTION 6

Financial performance

This section showcases our financial performance during the year under review.

A detailed preview and analysis of our financial statements is provided in this section. It also demonstrates our financial performance and statements from Independent Auditors during the year under review.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS STANDALONE

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 31st March 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "standalone financial statements").

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 31st March 2022, and its profit, total comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows 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 matter is the matter that, in our professional judgment, was of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. This matter was 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 this matter. We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report.

Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
Tariff related disputes with customers:	Principle audit procedures:
The Company has certain tariff related disputes with its customers, which involve significant judgement to determine the possible outcome. [Refer note 3 (B) (ii) on the critical accounting judgements, note 12(d) on trade receivables and note 29(A)(1)(b) on contingent liability disclosures in standalone financial statements.]	- Evaluating design and implementation, and testing operating effectiveness of the controls relating to estimation of possible outcome of disputes. - Evaluating the Management's assessment of possible outcome of the disputes by inquiry of the management including in-house legal counsel, reviewing minutes of the meetings of those charged with governance and perusing opinions / advices obtained by the Management from the external legal counsels, and obtaining and evaluating independent confirmations obtained from the external legal counsels on a test check basis. - Assessing appropriateness of accounting including provision | reversal of revenue and adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements, based on the aforesaid assessment.

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 Director's Report, Management Discussion and Analysis, Corporate Governance Report and Business Responsibility Report 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, changes in equity and cash flows 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Company to express an opinion on the standalone financial statements.

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, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the 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 31st March, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 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

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 41 to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 41 to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The final dividend proposed in the previous year, declared and paid by the Company during the year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

As stated in Note 15(A)(f)(ii) to the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company has proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend proposed is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("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: 22101708AIIDQR3296)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 3rd May, 2022

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 to the members of JSW Energy Limited 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 31st March, 2022 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 31st March, 2022, 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: 22101708AIIDQR3296)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 3rd May, 2022

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 to the members of JSW Energy Limited of even date)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and right-of-use assets.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) The Company has a program of verification of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and right-of-use assets so 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 property, plant and equipment were due for verification during the year and 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) Based on our examination of the registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of all the immovable properties, (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the financial statements included in (property, plant and equipment and capital work-in progress) are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date. Immovable properties of land and buildings whose title deeds have been pledged as security for borrowings are held in the name of the Company based on the examination of relevant documents by us.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including Right of Use Assets) and intangible assets during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The inventories (except goods-in-transit, which have been received subsequent to the year-end or confirmations have been obtained from the parties), were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and based on information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories / alternate procedures performed as applicable, when compared with the books of account.

(b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crores, in aggregate, at points of time during the year, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the quarterly returns or statements comprising stock and book debt statements, filed by the Company with such banks are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company of the respective quarters. The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from financial institutions.

(iii) (a) The Company has made investments, provided / stood guarantee and granted loans, secured or unsecured and the details of which are given below:

₹ crore

Particulars	Investments	Loans	Guarantees
A. Aggregate amount granted / provided during the year:			
- Subsidiaries (wholly owned)	184.69	1,062.94	1,901.55
- Related party	-	15.90	-
B. Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases:			
- Subsidiaries (wholly owned)	184.69	789.09	1,889.05
- Related party	-	15.90	-

The Company has not provided any advances in the nature of loans or security to any other entity during the year.

(b) The investments made, guarantees provided and the terms and conditions of the grant of all the above-mentioned loans, during the year are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) The Company has granted loans aggregating ₹ 1,062.94 crore to wholly owned subsidiaries that are interest free and payable on demand. These loans have been serviced by these subsidiaries as and when demanded by the Company during the year. For the outstanding loans aggregating ₹ 789.09 crore to wholly owned subsidiaries, the Company has not demanded any repayment during the year. Having regard to the same, in our opinion, the repayments of principal amounts are regular. For other loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments of principal amounts and receipts of interest are regular as per stipulation (Refer reporting under clause (iii)(f) below). There are no advances in the nature of loan.

(d) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, in respect of loans granted by the Company, there is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date.

(e) A loan to related party, which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended, details of which is as follows:

Name of the party	Aggregate amount of overdues of existing loans renewed or extended (₹ in crore)	Percentage of the aggregate to the total loans granted during the year
South West Mining Limited	80.90	7.50%

(f) The Company has granted interest free unsecured loans to its wholly owned subsidiaries which are repayable on demand, details of which are given below:

Particulars	₹ crore
Aggregate of loans	1,062.94
Percentage of loans to the total loans	98.53%

(iv) Based on the legal advice obtained by the Company, provisions of Section 185 of the Act are not applicable to grant of loans of ₹15.90 crore during the year (cumulative outstanding balance as at 31st March, 2022 is ₹ 80.90 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. The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees and securities provided, as applicable.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause (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 books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended, prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained by the Company. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) (a) In respect of statutory dues:

Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Income-tax, Sales Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have generally been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities though there has been a delay in respect of remittance of tax deducted at source. We have been informed that the provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 are not applicable to the Company.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2022 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of Statue	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	F.Y. 2013-14	50.97	-
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	F.Y. 2015-16	216.58	-
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	17.66	14.87
The Custom Act, 1962	Customs Duty	Supreme Court	F.Y. 2011-12 and F.Y. 2012-13	213.37	30.68
Sales tax and VAT laws	VAT	Joint Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (Appeals)	F.Y. 2013-14	0.71	0.32
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	F.Y. 2016-17	21.52	-
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	F.Y. 2017-18	13.53	-
Goods & Service Act, 2017	GST	High Court	F.Y. 2019-20	1.27	36.47
Karnataka Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act, 1959	Electricity Tax	Supreme Court	F.Y. 2009-10 and F.Y. 2010-11	45.83	-
Karnataka Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act, 1959	Electricity Tax	High Court of Karnataka	F.Y. 2012-13 to F.Y. 2018-19	76.93	-
Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods Act, 1979	Entry Tax	High Court of Karnataka	F.Y. 2005-06 and 2006-07	0.84	-

(viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.

(ix) (a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) To the best of our knowledge and belief, in our opinion, term loans availed by the Company were, applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the loans were obtained.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, an associate or a joint venture.

(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or joint ventures or associate companies.

(x) (a) The Company has not issued any of its securities (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year and provided to us, when performing our audit.

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

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

(xiv) (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b) We have considered, the internal audit reports issued to the Company during the year and covering the period upto March 2022.

(xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any of its directors or directors of it's subsidiaries, an associate company and a joint venture or persons connected with such directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) The Group has more than one CIC as part of the group. There are 4 CIC forming part of the group.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) (a) The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

(b) In respect of ongoing projects, the Company does not have any unspent Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) amount as at the end of the previous financial year and also at the end of the current financial year. Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable for the year.

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Samir R. Shah
Partner
(Membership No. 101708)
(UDIN: 22101708AIIDQR3296)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 3rd May, 2022

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS STANDALONE

BALANCE SHEET

as at 31st March, 2022

₹ crore

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
A ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4A	3,954.46	4,178.90
(b) Capital work-in-progress	4B	23.44	33.85
(c) Other intangible assets	5	2.20	1.22
(d) Investments in subsidiaries and an associate	6	1,509.45	4,380.77
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6	5,144.59	3,293.57
(ii) Trade receivables	12	59.19	5.34
(iii) Loans	7	73.62	102.53
(iv) Other financial assets	8	997.35	1,015.34
(f) Income tax assets (net)	9A	56.05	63.56
(g) Other non-current assets	10	100.78	94.84
		11,921.13	**13,169.92**
2 Current assets			
(a) Inventories	11	776.09	236.34
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6	212.60	537.56
(ii) Trade receivables	12	300.51	230.56
(iii) Unbilled revenue		220.05	22.44
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	13A	40.20	58.19
(v) Bank balances other than (iv) above	13B	162.81	69.14
(vi) Loans	7	869.99	65.84
(vii) Other financial assets	8	2,093.56	152.56
(c) Other current assets	10	75.50	59.43
		4,751.31	**1,432.06**
Asset classified as held for sale	14	-	114.33
Total assets		**16,672.44**	**14,716.31**
B EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	15A	1,639.67	1,642.33
(b) Other equity	15B	11,848.04	9,990.01
Total equity		**13,487.71**	**11,632.34**
Liabilities			
1 Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	674.94	710.51
(ii) Lease liabilities		0.45	0.85
(iii) Other financial liabilities	17	3.51	0.44
(b) Provisions	19	29.80	22.26
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	9B	841.95	559.17
(d) Other non-current liabilities	18	5.90	6.06
		1,556.55	**1,299.29**
2. Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	596.74	891.32
(ii) Lease liabilities		0.41	0.38
(iii) Trade payables	20		
a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		1.29	4.42
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		882.70	713.26
(iv) Other financial liabilities	17	71.54	69.46
(b) Other current liabilities	18	32.42	63.27
(c) Provisions	19	6.38	5.87
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	9C	36.70	36.70
		1,628.18	**1,784.68**
Total liabilities		**3,184.73**	**3,083.97**
Total equity and liabilities		**16,672.44**	**14,716.31**

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: 3rd May, 2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

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

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman & Managing Director
[DIN: 00017762]

Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Pritesh Vinay
Director (Finance)
[DIN: 08868022]

Place: Mumbai
Date: 3rd May, 2022

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS STANDALONE

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ in crore, except per share data and as stated otherwise

	Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
1	Revenue from operations	21,36	3,642.74	2,897.53
2	Other income	22	228.26	62.41
3	**Total income (1+2)**		**3,871.00**	**2,959.94**
4	**Expenses**			
	(a) Fuel cost	36	2,041.09	1,778.14
	(b) Purchase of stock-in-trade		26.11	-
	(c) Employee benefits expense	23	124.10	112.32
	(d) Finance costs	24	127.00	210.10
	(e) Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	327.69	358.07
	(f) Other expenses	26	406.93	193.57
	Total expenses		**3,052.92**	**2,652.20**
5	**Profit before tax (3-4)**		**818.08**	**307.74**
6	**Tax expense**	27		
	- Current tax		174.87	40.15
	- Deferred tax		73.39	81.41
7	**Profit for the year (5-6)**		**569.82**	**186.18**
8	**Other comprehensive income**			
	a i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plans		(3.12)	0.33
	(b) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		1,903.07	2,349.86
	ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(208.85)	(148.52)
	Total (A)		**1,691.10**	**2,201.67**
	b (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	a) Effective portion of cash flow hedge (net)		-	9.73
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	(3.40)
	Total (B)		**-**	**6.33**
	Other comprehensive income for the year (A+B)		**1,691.10**	**2,208.00**
9	**Total comprehensive income for the year (7+8)**		**2,260.92**	**2,394.18**
10	**Earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each**	35		
	Basic (₹)		3.47	1.13
	Diluted (₹)		3.46	1.13

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: 3rd May, 2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

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

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman & Managing Director
[DIN: 00017762]

Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Pritesh Vinay
Director (Finance)
[DIN: 08868022]

Place: Mumbai
Date: 3rd May, 2022

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS STANDALONE

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

A. Equity share capital

	₹ crore
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	**1,641.90**
Changes in equity share capital during the year (net of treasury shares)	0.43
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	**1,642.33**
Changes in equity share capital during the year (net of treasury shares)	(2.66)
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	**1,639.67**

B. Other equity

₹ crore

Particulars	Reserves and surplus						Items of other comprehensive income		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	
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	**516.12**	**2,390.59**	**166.67**	**19.14**	**213.95**	**4,109.26**	**348.90**	**(6.33)**	**7,758.30**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	186.18	-	-	186.18
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	0.28	2,201.39	6.33	2,208.00
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**186.46**	**2,201.39**	**6.33**	**2,394.18**
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(164.28)	-	-	(164.28)
Issue of equity shares under employee share option plan (ESOP)	-	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.78
Share based payments	-	-	-	1.27	-	-	-	-	1.27
Consolidation of ESOP trust	-	-	-	-	-	(1.24)	-	-	(1.24)
Transfers to retained earnings	-	-	(100.00)	-	-	100.00	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	**516.12**	**2,392.37**	**66.67**	**20.41**	**213.95**	**4,230.20**	**2,550.29**	**-**	**9,990.01**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ crore

Particulars	Reserves and surplus						Items of other comprehensive income		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	
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	**516.12**	**2,392.37**	**66.67**	**20.41**	**213.95**	**4,230.20**	**2,550.29**	**-**	**9,990.01**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	569.82	-	-	569.82
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(2.58)	1,693.68	-	1,691.10
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**567.24**	**1,693.68**	**-**	**2,260.92**
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(328.66)	-	-	(328.66)
Issue of equity shares under employee share option plan (ESOP)	-	5.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.22
Share based payments	-	-	-	7.54	-	-	-	-	7.54
Consolidation of ESOP trust	-	-	-	-	-	(86.99)	-	-	(86.99)
Transfers to retained earnings	-	-	(16.67)	-	-	16.67	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	**516.12**	**2,397.59**	**50.00**	**27.95**	**213.95**	**4,398.46**	**4,243.97**	**-**	**11,848.04**

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: 3rd May, 2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

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

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman & Managing Director
[DIN: 00017762]

Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Pritesh Vinay
Director (Finance)
[DIN: 08868022]

Place: Mumbai
Date: 3rd May, 2022

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS STANDALONE

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ crore

	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022		For the year ended 31st March, 2021	
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**				
	Profit before tax		**818.08**		**307.74**
	Adjusted for:				
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	327.69		358.07	
	Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as fair value through profit or loss	(148.47)		(30.43)	
	Finance costs	127.00		210.10	
	Share based payments	7.54		1.27	
	Dividend income from investments designated as fair value through other comprehensive income	(45.52)		(14.01)	
	Loss / (gain) on sale / discard of property, plant and equipment (net)	1.60		(0.77)	
	Provision no longer required written back	(0.70)		-	
	Impairment loss allowance for investment in subsidiaries	10.00		10.33	
	Loss allowance on loans / trade receivables / interest receivables	30.96		1.00	
	Allowance for lease receivables	36.16		-	
	Lease receivables written off	36.56		-	
	Write off for non moving inventories	-		0.97	
	Allowance for impairment of assets	-		2.93	
	Capital work-in-progress written off	-		0.94	
	Net loss arising on financial instruments designated as fair value through profit or loss	-		1.35	
	Unrealised foreign exchange (gain) / loss (net)	(2.86)		1.11	
			379.96		**542.86**
	Operating profit before working capital changes		**1,198.04**		**850.60**
	Adjustments for movement in working capital:				
	(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables and unbilled revenue	(321.38)		537.88	
	(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(539.74)		303.46	
	(Increase) / Decrease in current and non-current assets	(61.77)		44.54	
	Decrease / (Increase) in trade payables and other liabilities	143.97		(608.11)	
			(778.92)		**277.77**
	Cash generated from operations		**419.12**		**1,128.37**
	Income taxes paid (net)		(166.81)		(42.59)
	Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities (A)		**252.31**		**1,085.78**
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**				
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in-progress and capital advances)		(71.79)		(63.31)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in-progress)		80.36		233.58
	Interest received		130.39		30.04
	Dividend income from investments designated as fair value through other comprehensive income		45.52		14.01
	Loans given		(1,075.84)		(71.00)
	Loans repaid		273.14		356.04
	Equity share application money pending allotment by a subsidiary		-		(5.20)
	Proceeds from investment in equity shares of a subsidiary (buy back)		1,000.00		-
	Investment in equity share capital of subsidiaries		(179.49)		(196.99)
	Proceeds from investment in unsecured perpetual securities of a subsidiary		425.00		(595.00)
	Proceeds from sale of investment in equity shares		166.98		-
	Bank deposits not considered as cash & cash equivalents (net)		(83.95)		(80.41)
	Net Cash Generated from / (Used in) Investing Activities (B)		**710.32**		**(378.24)**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payment for lease liabilities	(0.45)	(0.45)
Payment for treasury shares under ESOP plan	(90.89)	(1.24)
Proceeds from issue of equity shares under ESOP plan	6.47	2.21
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	500.00	400.00
Repayment of non-current borrowings	(1,029.36)	(1,244.10)
Proceeds from current borrowings (net)	197.45	199.35
Interest paid	(135.14)	(202.75)
Dividend paid	(328.66)	(164.28)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities (C)	**(880.58)**	**(1,011.26)**
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	**82.05**	**(303.72)**
Cash and Cash Equivalents - at the beginning of the year	**170.75**	**474.57**
Fair value loss on liquid investments	-	(0.10)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - at the end of the year	**252.80**	**170.75**
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of:		
a) Balances with banks [Refer note 13A]		
In current accounts	35.17	34.40
In deposit accounts (maturity less than 3 months at inception)	5.00	23.75
b) Cash on hand [Refer note 13A]	0.03	0.04
c) Investment in mutual funds [Refer note 6]	212.60	112.56
Total	**252.80**	**170.75**

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 cash flows.

b) Non cash transaction:

During the year ended 31st March, 2022, JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company had allotted 1,26,57,69,998 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each as bonus shares. (Refer note 6)

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

Samir R. Shah
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 3rd May, 2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

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

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman & Managing Director
[DIN: 00017762]

Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Pritesh Vinay
Director (Finance)
[DIN: 08868022]

Place: Mumbai
Date: 3rd May, 2022

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS STANDALONE

NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

1 General information:

JSW Energy Limited ("the Company") is a public company incorporated on 10th March,1994 under the Companies Act, 1956 and has its primary listings on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited. 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).

2 .1 Recent accounting pronouncements:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards / amendments under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 23rd March, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, as below:

(a) Ind AS 16 | Property, plant and equipment – The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant and equipment. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1st April, 2022.

(b) Ind AS 37 | Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets – The amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1st April, 2022, although early adoption is permitted.

(c) Ind AS 103 | Business combinations – The amendment adds a new exception in Ind AS 103 for liabilities and contingent liabilities.

(d) Ind AS 109 | Financial instruments – The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10%' test in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. An entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.

The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of these amendments.

2.2 Statement of compliance:

The Standalone Financial Statements of the Company which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2022, 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 Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") to the extent notified, guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The Standalone Financial Statements have been approved by the Board of Directors in its meeting held on 3rd May, 2022.

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS STANDALONE

NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

explained in the accounting policies given below which are consistently followed except where a new accounting standard or amendment to the existing accounting standards requires a change in the policy hitherto applied. Presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, "as amended", as applicable to the Standalone Financial Statements have been followed. The Standalone Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') in crore rounded off to two decimal places as permitted by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

Current and non-current classification:

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in the normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current only.

2 .4 Significant accounting policies:

I. Revenue recognition:

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods including power generated 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 contract including Power Purchase Agreements, relevant tariff regulations and the tariff orders by the regulator, as applicable. 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. Compensation towards shortfall in offtake are recognised on collection or earlier when there is reasonable certainty to expect ultimate collection.

II. Leases:

(a) The Company as lessee:

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS STANDALONE

NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the Company 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 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 right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the right-of-use 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 standalone price of the lease component and the aggregate standalone price of the non-lease components.

(b) 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.

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.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company regularly reviews the estimated unguaranteed residual value and applies the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109, recognising an allowance for expected credit losses on the lease receivables.

Finance lease income is calculated with reference to the gross carrying amount of the lease receivables, except for credit-impaired financial assets for which interest income is calculated with reference to their amortised cost (i.e. after a deduction of the loss allowance).

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS STANDALONE

NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

When a contract includes both lease and non-lease components, the Company applies Ind AS 115 to allocate the consideration under the contract to each component.

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:

I exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see below the policy on hedge accounting in 2.4 (XVI) (G); and

II exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.

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

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. 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 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.

Borrowing Cost includes exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the finance cost.

V. Employee benefits:

a) Short term employee benefits:

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service. Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

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b) Long term employee benefits:

Liabilities recognised in respect of long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

c) Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits:

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.

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. Payments made to state-managed retirement benefit plans are accounted for as payments to defined contribution plans where the Company's obligations under the plans are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan.

Defined benefit plans:

For defined benefit retirement plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit to other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income are not reclassified. Actuarial valuations are being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period for defined benefit plans.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

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 each completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

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

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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 or directly from the Parent Company, for giving shares to employees. The Company treats Trust as its extension and shares held by the Trust are treated as treasury shares. Own equity instruments that are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognised at cost and deducted from Equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit and loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration, if reissued, is recognised in other equity.

VI. Taxation:

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

Current tax:

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

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.

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

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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 recognised.

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 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,

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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	5-10
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 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.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of the lease term and the 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 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 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.

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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.

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable incremental costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it.

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

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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 are future liabilities for contractual expenditure, classified and disclosed as follows:

(a) estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for;

(b) uncalled liability on shares and other investments partly paid;

(c) funding related commitment to associate and joint venture companies; and

(d) other non-cancellable commitments, if any, to the extent they are considered material and relevant in the opinion of management.

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

XIV. Non-current assets held for sale:

The Company classifies non-current assets as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset and its sale is highly probable. Also, such assets are classified as held for sale only if the management expects to complete the sale within one year from the date of classification. Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less cost to sell, except for financial assets which are measured as per Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments". Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortised.

XV. 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.

XVI. Financial instruments:

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss (FVTPL)) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair

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value through profit and loss are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(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:

(a) Recognition and initial measurement:

A financial asset is initially recognised at fair value and, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(b) Classification of financial assets:

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit and loss. A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets 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.

A debt instrument is classified as FVTOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not recognised at FVTPL:

- The asset 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.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Company recognises interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting year, with any gains and losses arising on remeasurement recognised in statement of profit and loss. The net gain or loss recognised in standalone statement of profit and loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the other income line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when:

- The Company's right to receive the dividends is established;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividends will flow to the entity;
- The dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

Perpetual debt instruments / loans, which provide it's holder with the contractual right to receive payments on account of interest at fixed dates extending into the indefinite future, either with no right to receive a return of principal or a right to a return of principal under terms that make it very unlikely or very far in the future, are considered as investment in equity instrument of the holder. The Company has elected to measure investment in equity instruments of it's subsidiaries at cost.

(c) Derecognition of financial assets:

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

(d) Impairment:

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost. Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument through the expected life of that financial instrument.

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

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the Company always

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measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

(e) Income from financial assets:

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.

Delayed payment charges are recognised on collection or earlier when there is reasonable certainty to expect ultimate collection.

(f) Effective interest method:

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant year. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter year, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL.

C. Financial liabilities and equity instruments:

(a) Classification as debt or equity:

Debt and equity instruments issued by the 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.

(b) Equity instruments:

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

(c) Financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'

Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

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

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial

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liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or

- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

(d) Derecognition of financial liabilities:

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between 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 the Statement of Profit or Loss.

D. Derivative financial instruments:

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward foreign exchange contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks.

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.

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 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

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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.

G. 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 recognized 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 recognized 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 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 statement of profit and loss.

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

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.

XVII. Statement of cash flows:

Statement of Cash Flows is prepared segregating the cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flow from operating activities is reported using indirect method adjusting the net profit for the effects of:

i. changes during the period in inventories and operating receivables and payables, transactions of a non-cash nature;

ii. non-cash items such as depreciation, provisions, and unrealised foreign currency gains and losses etc.; and

iii. all other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand, short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and liquid investments, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

XVIII. Segment reporting:

Operating segments are those components of the business whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision making body in the Company to make decisions for performance assessment and resource allocation. The reporting of segment information is the same as provided to the management for the purpose of the performance assessment and resource allocation to the segments.

XIX. Exceptional items:

An item of income or expense which by its size, type or incidence requires disclosure in order to improve an understanding of the performance of the Company is treated as an exceptional item and the same is disclosed in the notes to accounts.

3 Key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgements:

In applying the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2.4, the directors are required to make judgements that have a significant impact on the amounts recognized and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

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NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

A) Key sources of estimation uncertainty:

i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment:

The useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed 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 operating conditions of the asset, anticipated technological changes, historical trend of plant load factor, historical planned and scheduled maintenance. It is possible that the estimates made based on existing experience are different from the actual outcomes and could cause a material adjustment to the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment.

ii) Provisions and Contingencies:

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities arise from litigations and claims. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such contingent 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.

iii) 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 values are measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flows 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 change if estimates of future taxable income changes in the future.

v) 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.

vi) Impairment of investment:

Determining whether impairment in the value of investment in JSW Hydro Energy 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

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

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.

vii) 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 activity, 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 fair value 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 projected cash flows derived on the presumption that it will continue as the operator having regard to it being selected as the preferred bidder in the fresh competitive bidding process carried out as per the regulator's direction, its net worth and other external and internal sources of information.

viii) Expected credit loss:

The measurement of expected credit loss on 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.

ix) Onerous contract:

While ascertaining the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under a power purchase contract, the Management has exercised significant judgement in arriving at cost of fuel, plant load factor, components of incremental unavoidable cost of executing the contract and it's escalations.

x) Relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19:

The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 in the preparation of these financial statements. The Company's substantial generation capacities are tied up under medium to long term power purchase / job work agreements, which insulates revenue of the Company. The Company has evaluated the possible effects on the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment, inventory, loans and receivables basis the internal and external sources of information and concluded, exercising reasonable estimates and judgements, that the carrying amounts of these assets are recoverable. Having regard to the above, and the Company's liquidity position coupled with expected future cash flows, there is no uncertainty in meeting financial obligations in the foreseeable future. The impact of COVID-19 may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements.

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

B) Critical accounting judgements in applying accouting policy:

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are presented separately above), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements:

i) **Evaluation of contracts to determine whether it contains lease arrangements:** 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 with regard 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 a lease.

ii) **Tariff related disputes with customers:** Tariff related disputes with the customers arise mainly on account of differences in interpretation of the terms of the power purchase agreements / regulations. A significant judgment is required in determining likelihood of entitlement to the revenue. The Company recognizes such revenues having regard to legal advice, judicial precedence and interpretation of the terms of the agreements / regulations. The final outcome of such disputes may have impact on the revenue recognised by the Company. The Company has also estimated the expected timing of realisation of these balances, which is in turn dependent on the expected ultimate settlement of legal disputes, for classification of such receivables between current and non-current.

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 4A - Property, plant and equipment

₹ crore

	Land - freehold [a]	Buildings [c]	Plant and equipment [b&d]	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Right-of-use assets [f]	Total
At cost / deemed cost								
I. Gross carrying value								
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	**108.71**	**930.04**	**5,113.35**	**45.28**	**60.24**	**14.05**	**25.71**	**6,297.38**
Additions	-	0.33	23.73	1.90	0.09	0.53	4.61	31.19
Disposals / discard	-	-	(5.19)	(2.09)	(0.14)	(0.54)	(2.63)	(10.59)
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	**108.71**	**930.37**	**5,131.90**	**45.09**	**60.19**	**14.04**	**27.69**	**6,317.99**
Additions	-	7.57	89.07	1.78	0.02	0.57	5.52	104.53
Disposals / discard	-	-	(31.65)	(1.86)	(1.01)	(1.02)	-	(35.54)
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	108.71	937.94	5,189.32	45.01	59.20	13.59	33.21	6,386.98
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	**-**	**158.31**	**1,557.46**	**36.96**	**28.25**	**5.57**	**3.67**	**1,790.22**
Depreciation expense for the year	-	31.33	310.80	3.75	6.36	1.79	3.72	357.75
Eliminated on disposals / discard	-	-	(3.62)	(2.04)	(0.13)	(0.46)	(2.63)	(8.88)
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	-	**189.64**	**1,864.64**	**38.67**	**34.48**	**6.90**	**4.76**	**2,139.09**
Depreciation expense for the year	-	31.42	282.46	1.37	6.23	1.63	3.91	327.02
Eliminated on disposals / discard	-	-	(30.11)	(1.75)	(0.97)	(0.76)	-	(33.59)
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	**-**	**221.06**	**2,116.99**	**38.29**	**39.74**	**7.77**	**8.67**	**2,432.52**
III. Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2021	108.71	740.73	3,267.26	6.42	25.71	7.14	22.93	4,178.90
IV. Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2022	**108.71**	**716.88**	**3,072.33**	**6.72**	**19.46**	**5.82**	**24.54**	**3,954.46**

Notes:

a) The Company has leased under operating lease arrangements certain land admeasuring to 122.86 acres (As at 31st March, 2021 : 122.86 acres) with carrying value aggregating to ₹ 7.08 crore (As at 31st March, 2021 : ₹ 7.08 crore) to certain related parties for a period ranging from 25 to 99 years.

b) Includes net carrying value Nil (As at 31st March,2021 : ₹ 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 ₹ 402.74 crore (As at 31st March, 2021 : ₹ 413.04 crore) being cost of office premises located at Mumbai, jointly owned (50%) with a related party.

d) Includes net carrying value ₹ 196.53 crore (As at 31st March, 2021 : ₹ 204.78) being cost of pooling station and transmission line constructed on land not owned by the Company.

e) Refer Note 16 for the details in respect of certain property, plant and equipment hypothecated / mortgaged as security against borrowings.

f) The right-of-use assets relates to land,office premises and residential flats (Refer note 30).

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

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:

Capital work-in-progress aging schedule

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022					As at 31st March, 2021				
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
At cost / deemed cost										
Projects in progress										
Fly Ash Silo	10.66	0.10	-	-	10.76	26.14	-	-	-	26.14
Transmission Line	1.50	2.00	-	-	3.50	2.00	-	-	-	2.00
Others	9.18	-	-	-	9.18	4.43	1.28	-	-	5.71
Total	**21.34**	**2.10**	**-**	**-**	**23.44**	**32.57**	**1.28**	**-**	**-**	**33.85**

Capital work-in-progress : Projects with cost overrun / timeline delayed

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022					As at 31st March, 2021				
	To be completed in					To be completed in				
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
Fly Ash Silo	10.76	-	-	-	10.76	-	-	-	-	-
Transmission Line	3.50	-	-	-	3.50	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	2.60	-	-	-	2.60
	14.26	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14.26**	**2.60**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.60**

Footnotes:

1) Amount transferred to property, plant and equipment during the year ₹ 99.01 crore (for the year ended 31st March, 2021 : ₹ 26.58 crore)
2) Amount transferred to Statement of Profit and Loss during the year Nil (for the year ended 31st March, 2021 : ₹ 0.94 crore)
3) During the year ended 31st March, 2021, the Company had transferred the 18 MW thermal power plant project under construction at Salboni in West Bengal to JSW Cement Limited amounting to ₹ 91.63 crore on a going concern basis.
4) Refer Note 16 for the details in respect of certain property, plant and equipment hypothecated/mortgaged as security against borrowings.

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NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 5 - Other intangible assets

₹ crore

Particulars	Computer Software
At cost / deemed cost	
I. Gross carrying value	
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	**11.43**
Additions	**0.78**
Disposals / discard	(5.47)
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	**6.74**
Additions	1.65
Disposals / discard	(0.03)
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	**8.36**
II. Accumulated amortisation and impairment	
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	**10.67**
Amortisation expense for the year	0.32
Eliminated on disposal / discard of assets	(5.47)
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	**5.52**
Amortisation expense for the year	0.67
Eliminated on disposal / discard of assets	(0.03)
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	**6.16**
III. Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2021	**1.22**
IV. Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2022	**2.20**

Refer Note 16 for the details in respect of certain intangible assets hypothecated / mortgaged as security against borrowings.

Note No. 6 - Investments in subsidiaries and an associate

₹ crore

Particulars	Face value per share (fully paid)	Number of shares	As at 31st March, 2022		Number of shares	As at 31st March, 2021	
			Current	Non-current		Current	Non-current
A. Unquoted Investments							
I. Investment at cost							
a) Investment in equity instruments							
Investment in subsidiary companies							
i) JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	₹ 10	199,18,19,998	-	726.05	172,60,50,000	-	1,726.05
126,57,69,998 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each allotted as bonus shares and buyback of 100,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each at par aggregating to ₹ 1,000 crore during the current year							
{of which 51,78,15,000 (As at 31st March, 2021 : 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 29 (3)(a)]							

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NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ crore

Particulars	Face value per share (fully paid)	Number of shares	As at 31st March, 2022		Number of shares	As at 31st March, 2021	
			Current	Non-current		Current	Non-current
ii) Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	₹ 10	10,17,50,000	-	101.75	10,17,50,000	-	101.75
iii) JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited (Written off ₹ 35.03 crore in earlier years) [Refer Note 34]	₹ 10	11,52,82,300	-	80.25	11,52,32,300	-	80.20
iv) JSW Power Trading Company Limited	₹ 10	7,00,50,000	-	70.05	7,00,50,000	-	70.05
v) JSW Hydro Energy Limited [2 (c)]	₹ 10	-	-	-	125,00,50,000	-	2,046.01
vi) JSW Neo Energy Limited	₹ 10	5,00,00,000		50.00	-	-	-
vii) JSW Future Energy Limited	₹ 10	33,16,83,800	-	331.68	19,70,43,800	-	197.04
viii) JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited (Written off ₹ 0.26 crore during the current year)	₹ 10	-	-	-	2,60,000	-	0.26
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 (Written off ₹ 85 crore in earlier years)	₹ 10	9,98,77,405	-	15.23	9,98,77,405	-	15.23
Total			**-**	**1,375.01**		**-**	**4,236.59**
Less: Aggregate amount of allowance for impairment in the value of investments			-	35.56		-	25.82
Total investment in equity instruments			**-**	**1,339.45**		**-**	**4,210.77**
b) Investment in unsecured perpetual securities							
JSW Future Energy Limited[1]			-	170.00		425.00	170.00
Total investment in unsecured perpetual securities			**-**	**170.00**		**425.00**	**170.00**
Total investments			**-**	**1,509.45**		**425.00**	**4,380.77**

* Less than ₹ 50,000

1. Terms of conversion of unsecured perpetual securities :

These Securities are perpetual in nature with no maturity or redemption and are callable only at the option of the issuer. The distributions on these Securities are non-cumulative and at the rate at which dividend has been declared by the issuer on its equity shares for the respective financial year. As these securities are perpetual in nature and repayment shall rank senior to the issuers obligations to make payments / distribution in relation to its preference and equity share capital and any other securities at par with preference and equity share capital of the issuer Company and does not have any redemption obligation, these are considered to be in the nature of investment in equity instruments

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

2. Re-organisation of the Company's Green and Grey Businesses:

   The Board at its meeting held on 25th November, 2021, had approved the re-organisation of the Company's Green (Renewable) Business and Grey (Thermal) Business for streamlining the renewable portfolio and setting up a holding structure to unlock and enhance shareholders' value. Pursuant to the same, the following actions had effectuated during the year ended 31st March 2022:

   a) 100% of the equity investment held by JSW Future Energy Limited (JSWFEL), a wholly owned subsidiary company, in the following companies were transferred to JSW Neo Energy Limited (JSWNEL), another wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, at cost

      - JSW Renew Energy (Kar) Limited (JSWREKL), a wholly owned subsidiary of JSWFEL of ₹ 0.01 crore
      - JSW Renewable Energy (Dolvi) Limited (JSWREDL), a wholly owned subsidiary of JSWFEL of ₹ 22.10 crore

   b) 100% of the equity investment held by JSW Hydro Energy Limited (JSWHEL), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company in JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited (JSWEKL), a wholly owned subsidiary of JSWHEL amounting to ₹ 789.33 crore was transferred to JSWNEL at cost.

   c) 100% of the equity investment held by the Company in JSWHEL, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company amounting to ₹ 2046.01 crore was transferred to JSWNEL at cost.

   Consequent to the aforesaid transfers, JSWREKL, JSWREDL, JSWEKL and JSWHEL have become a wholly owned subsidiaries of JSWNEL.

   Further, a Scheme of Amalgamation of JSWFEL with JSWNEL was filed with the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Mumbai for the merger of JSWFEL with JSWNEL wherein all assets and liabilities of JSWFEL will become the assets and liabilities of JSWNEL, including but not limited to the investments of JSWFEL in JSW Renew Energy Limited (JSWREL), JSW Renew Energy Two Limited (JSWRETL), JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited (JSWREVL) and JSW Renew Energy (Raj) Limited (JSWRERL). Pursuant to the approval of the Scheme of Amalgamation, these companies will become subsidiaries of JSWNEL. The said Scheme is presently pending before the Hon'ble NCLT.

   Post consummation of the aforesaid Scheme of Amalgamation, JSWNEL would house the renewable businesses, by way of holding equity shares in its subsidiary companies inter-alia JSWREKL, JSWREDL, JSWREL, JSWRETL, JSWREVL, JSWRERL, JSWEKL and JSWHEL.

3. Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited (BLMCL), is a 51:49 joint venture between Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited (RSMML), a government company and JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited (JSWEBL), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. RSMML, transferred leases for Kapurdi and Jalipa lignite mines in favour of BLMCL and BLMCL supplies lignite to JSWEBL for its power plant at Barmer.

   In 2014, the Ministry of Coal, Government of India (GoI) granted a post facto prior approval to Government of Rajasthan (GoR) for the aforesaid transfer of mining leases to BLMCL. However, in 2016, GoI wrote to the GoR that the transfer of mining leases from RSMML to BLMCL is without previous approval of the GoI and advised GoR to make a fresh proposal for transfer of mining leases to BLMCL. Thereafter, GoR made several representations to GoI to reconsider its decision which is currently being considered by the GoI and, whilst its decision is awaited, in April 2022, JSWEBL received a notice from BLMCL intimating that it has been directed by RSMML (which is based on the directions by the GoR to RSMML) to stop mining operations at the mines within 15 days. GoR has also directed RSMML to ensure uninterrupted lignite supply to JSWEBL's power plant. The GoR has, after a representation made by JSWEBL, deferred its decision on April 28, 2022, and has permitted BLMCL to continue mining and supply of lignite to JSWEBL for a period of three months.

   The management continues to take steps including legal recourse, and engage with relevant stakeholders to ensure uninterrupted supply of lignite by BLMCL to the power plant. Based on assessment by the management and based on legal advice, the above does not have an impact on these financial statements.

4. Refer note 16 for current investments hypothecated as security against borrowings.

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NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 6 - Investments

₹ crore

Particulars		Face value per share (fully paid)	Number of shares	As at 31st March, 2022 Current	As at 31st March, 2022 Non-current	Number of shares	As at 31st March, 2021 Current	As at 31st March, 2021 Non-current
A.	**Unquoted Investments**							
I.	**Investment at amortised cost**							
a)	**Investments in Government security**							
	i) 6-Year National Savings Certificate (Pledged with Commercial Tax Department)			-	*		-	*
II.	**Investments at fair value through profit or loss**							
a)	**Investment in other equity shares**							
i)	Power Exchange India Limited (Written off ₹ 1.25 crore in earlier years)	₹ 10	12,50,000	-	-	12,50,000	-	-
ii)	MJSJ Coal Limited (Written off ₹ 3.94 crore in earlier years)	₹ 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	-	3.59	1,32,00,000	-	3.29
	Investment in other entities							
i)	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited [1(b)]	₹ 100	5,03,000	-	3.12	5,03,000	-	2.81
c)	**Investments in mutual funds**							
1)	Birla Sun Life Mutual Fund			75.02	-		1.09	-
2)	Kotak Mutual Fund			52.50	-		-	-
3)	Nippon India Mutual Fund			10.06	-		-	-
4)	Canara Mutual Fund			-	-		12.55	-
5)	ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund			75.02	-		44.88	-
6)	IDBI Mutual Fund			-	-		54.04	-
B.	**Quoted Investments**							
I.	**Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income**							
a.	**Investments in equity instruments**							
i)	JSW Steel Limited	₹ 10	7,00,38,350	-	5,131.36	7,00,38,350	-	3,280.95
Total investments				**212.60**	**5,144.59**		**112.56**	**3,293.57**

* 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 16 for current investments hypothecated as security against borrowings.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS STANDALONE

NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 6 - Investments

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Quoted investments		
Aggregate book value	5,131.36	3,280.95
Aggregate market value	5,131.36	3,280.95
Unquoted investments		
Aggregate carrying value	1,735.28	4,930.95
Investment at cost	**1,509.45**	**4,805.77**
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	**5,131.36**	**3,280.95**
Investment at fair value through profit or loss	**225.83**	**125.18**

Allowance for impairment in value of Investments

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	-	0.26
JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	20.33	10.33
Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	15.23	15.23
Total	**35.56**	**25.82**

Note No. 7 - Loans

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
(1) Unsecured, considered good				
(i) Loans to subsidiaries (Refer note 40)	789.09	73.62	-	101.08
(ii) Loans to related parties (Refer note 40)	80.90	-	65.84	1.45
	869.99	**73.62**	**65.84**	**102.53**
(2) Unsecured, credit impaired				
(i) Loans to subsidiaries (Refer note 40)	-	258.04	-	220.50
Less : Loss allowance for doubtful loans (Refer note 40)	-	258.04	-	220.50
	-	-	-	-
(ii) Loans to others	120.00	-	120.00	-
Less : Loss allowance for doubtful loans	120.00	-	120.00	-
	-	-	-	-
	869.99	**73.62**	**65.84**	**102.53**

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ crore

Name of the parties	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
1) Subsidiaries				
a) JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	146.32	-	-	-
	(146.32)	-	-	-
b) JSW Future Energy Limited	637.87	-	-	-
	(637.87)	-	-	-
c) JSW Neo Energy Limited	4.90	-	-	-
	(4.90)	-	-	-
d) JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	-	331.66	-	321.58
		(331.66)	-	(333.96)
e) JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited	-	-	-	-
	(189.41)	-	-	-
f) JSW Renew Energy Two Limited	-	-	-	-
	(63.00)	-	-	-
g) JSW Renewable Energy (Dolvi) Limited	-	-	-	-
	(1.66)	-	-	-
h) JSW Renew Energy Three Limited	-	-	-	-
	(8.28)	-	-	-
i) JSW Renew Energy Limited	-	-	-	-
	(5.50)	-	-	-
2) Related parties				
a) South West Mining Limited	80.90	-	65.00	-
	(80.90)	-	(109.00)	-
b) JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	-	-	0.84	1.45
	(0.84)	(1.45)	(0.84)	(2.19)
c) Jindal Steel and Power Limited	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(261.13)	-

Figures in brackets relate to maximum amount outstanding during the year.

All the above loans have been given for business purpose only.

Details of loans repayable on demand

₹ crore

Type of Borrower	Loan outstanding	% to the total loans	Loan outstanding	% to the total loans
1) Subsidiaries	789.09	83.62%	-	-
Total	**789.09**	**83.62%**	**-**	**-**

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Investment by JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited in subsidiaries

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022 No. of shares	As at 31st March, 2021 No. of shares
a) 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, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Opening loss allowance	**340.50**	**346.15**
Loss allowance reversed during the year	-	(5.65)
Loss allowance recognised during the year	37.54	-
Closing loss allowance	**378.04**	**340.50**

Note No. 8 - Other financial assets

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
(1) Equity share application money pending allotment by a subsidiary	-	-	-	5.20
(2) Finance lease receivable [Refer note 31]	4.33	880.45	40.81	919.77
(3) Security deposits				
(i) Government / Semi-government authorities	-	11.37	0.01	11.37
(ii) Related parties (Refer note 40)	-	79.52	-	43.41
(iii) Others	25.05	0.33	30.06	0.19
(4) Interest receivable				
(i) Interest accrued on loans to related parties [Refer note 40]	19.77	-	16.91	-
Less: Loss allowance for interest receivable	(17.89)	-	(16.91)	-
(ii) Interest accrued on deposits	4.62	-	1.68	-
(iii) Others	11.67	-	-	-
(5) Other bank balances				
(i) Margin money for security against the guarantees	-	22.66	-	9.90
(ii) In deposit accounts (maturity more than 12 months)	-	3.02	-	25.50
(6) Consideration receivable from a subsidiary on transfer of investment in equity shares / business [Refer note 6 and note 40]	2,046.01	-	80.00	-
	2,093.56	**997.35**	**152.56**	**1,015.34**

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

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

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Advance tax and tax deducted at source	-	56.05	-	63.56
[(Net of provision ₹ 1,109.48 crore (As at 31st March, 2021 : ₹ 935.08 crore)]				
	-	**56.05**	**-**	**63.56**

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

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
(1) Deferred tax [Refer Note 27]	-	1,215.21	-	932.43
(2) Minimum Alternate Tax credit entitlement [Refer note 27]	-	(373.26)	-	(373.26)
	-	**841.95**	**-**	**559.17**

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

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
(1) Provision for current tax	36.70	-	36.70	-
[Net of advance tax and tax deducted at source ₹ 620.92 crore (As at 31st March, 2021 : ₹ 620.92 crore)]				
	36.70	**-**	**36.70**	**-**

Note No. 10 - Other assets

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
(1) Capital advances	-	8.65	-	14.74
(2) Prepayments	17.72	1.46	13.56	-
(3) Advances to vendors	33.62	-	33.87	-
(4) Balances with government authorities [Refer note 29(A)(1)(a)]	24.16	90.67	11.88	80.10
(5) Others	-	-	0.12	-
	75.50	**100.78**	**59.43**	**94.84**

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NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 11 - Inventories

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
(1) Raw materials - Stock of fuel	682.49	149.07
(2) Stores and spares	93.60	87.27
	776.09	**236.34**

Footnotes

a) Cost of inventory recognised as an expense

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
(1) Raw materials - Stock of fuel	2,041.09	1,778.14
(2) Stores and spares	21.87	19.80
Total	**2,062.96**	**1,797.94**

b) Details of stock-in-transit included above

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
(1) Raw materials - Stock of fuel	553.29	65.95
(2) Stores and spares	0.22	1.36
Total	**553.51**	**67.31**

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

d) Refer note 16 for Inventories hypothecated as security against certain bank borrowings.

Note No. 12 - Trade receivables

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Unsecured, considered good	300.51	59.19	230.56	5.34
	300.51	**59.19**	**230.56**	**5.34**
Unsecured, credit impaired	3.25	-	3.27	-
Less: Loss allowance for doubtful receivables	3.25	-	3.27	-
	300.51	**59.19**	**230.56**	**5.34**

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NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

a) Ageing of trade receivables

i) Undisputed trade receivables

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Considered Good	Considered Doubtful	Considered Good	Considered Doubtful
Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipts				
Less than 6 months	17.35	-	116.17	-
6 months - 1 year	-	-	-	-
1-2 years	-	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-	-
> 3 years	-	-	-	-
Within credit period	262.12	-	40.97	
Total	**279.47**	**-**	**157.14**	**-**

ii) Disputed trade receivables

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Considered Good	Considered Doubtful	Considered Good	Considered Doubtful
Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipts				
Less than 6 months	0.57	-	2.02	-
6 months - 1 year	0.90	-	1.82	-
1-2 years	3.84	-	3.62	0.48
2-3 years	3.62	0.48	3.35	-
> 3 years	71.30	2.77	67.95	2.79
Total	**80.23**	**3.25**	**78.76**	**3.27**

b) The average credit period allowed to customers is in the range of 7-45 days and interest on overdue receivables is generally levied at 10.60% to 16.80% 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 advice, where considered necessary.

d) Trade receivables include ₹ 80.23 crore (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 78.76 crore) withheld / unpaid by the customers because of tariff related disputes which are pending adjudication [Refer note 29(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. Having regard to the said assessment and based on the expected timing of realisation of these balances, the Company has classified the receivables into current and non-current.

e) Refer note 16 for trade receivables hypothecated as security against borrowings.

f) Movement in loss allowance for doubtful receivables

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Opening loss allowance	**3.27**	**2.79**
Loss allowance reversed during the year	0.02	-
Loss allowance recognised during the year	-	0.48
Closing loss allowance	**3.25**	**3.27**

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NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 13A - Cash and cash equivalents

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
(1) Balances with banks		
(i) In current accounts	35.17	34.40
(ii) In deposit accounts (maturity less than 3 months at inception)	5.00	23.75
(2) Cash on hand	0.03	0.04
	40.20	**58.19**

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

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
(1) Balances with banks		
(i) In deposit accounts (maturity more than 3 months at inception)	4.29	51.10
(2) Earmarked balances with banks		
(i) Unpaid dividends	0.70	0.93
(ii) Margin money for security against guarantees	157.82	17.11
	162.81	**69.14**

Note No. 14 - Asset classified as held for sale

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Investment in equity instruments of Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited ('JPVL') (35,17,69,546 equity shares of ₹ 10 each)	-	114.33
	-	**114.33**

Note No. 15A - Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	No. of shares	₹ crore	No. of shares	₹ crore
Authorised:				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	500,00,00,000	5,000.00	500,00,00,000	5,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid: (A)				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	164,40,31,656	1,644.03	164,27,86,469	1,642.79
Treasury shares held through ESOP trust (B)				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	(43,60,746)	(4.36)	(4,57,214)	(0.46)
Equity shares [net of treasury shares] [A + B]	**163,96,70,910**	**1,639.67**	**164,23,29,255**	**1,642.33**

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
	No. of shares	No. of shares
Balance as at the beginning of the year	164,27,86,469	164,23,59,965
Shares issued during the year	12,45,187	4,26,504
Balance as at the end of the year	**164,40,31,656**	**164,27,86,469**

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
	No. of shares	No. of shares
Balance as at the beginning of the year	4,57,214	4,57,649
Shares issued during the year	12,45,187	4,26,504
Shares acquired from secondary market	36,15,000	-
Shares transferred upon exercise of options under employee share option plan	(9,56,655)	(4,26,939)
Balance as at the end of the year	**43,60,746**	**4,57,214**

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, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	No. of shares	% of shares	No. of shares	% of shares
JSW Investments Private Limited	33,24,92,694	20.22%	33,24,92,694	20.24%
Indusgloble Multiventures Private Limited	25,59,86,044	15.57%	25,59,86,044	15.58%
Siddeshwari Tradex Private Limited	23,09,32,433	14.05%	23,09,32,433	14.06%
JSL Limited	14,53,32,820	8.84%	14,53,32,820	8.85%
Life Insurance Corporation of India	16,37,65,348	9.96%	8,73,00,093	5.31%
Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited	8,55,99,613	5.21%	8,55,99,613	5.21%
JSW Steel Limited	8,53,63,090	5.19%	8,53,63,090	5.20%

e) Shares held by promoters and promoter group at the end of the year:

S. No.	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021		% change during the year
		No of shares	% of total shares	No of shares	% of total shares	
Promoters						
1	Sajjan Jindal	100	0%	100	0%	0%
2	Sangita Jindal	100	0%	100	0%	0%
3	Prithavi Raj Jindal	370	0%	370	0%	0%
4	JSW Investments Private Limited	33,24,92,694	20.22%	33,24,92,694	20.24%	(0.02)%
	Total	**33,24,93,264**	**20.22%**	**33,24,93,264**	**20.24%**	**(0.02)%**
Promoter group						
1	Indusglobe Multiventures Private Limited	25,59,86,044	15.57%	25,59,86,044	15.58%	(0.01)%
2	Siddeshwari Tradex Private Limited	23,09,32,433	14.05%	23,09,32,433	14.06%	(0.01)%
3	JSL Limited	14,53,32,820	8.84%	14,53,32,820	8.85%	(0.01)%

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

S. No.	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021		% change during the year
		No of shares	% of total shares	No of shares	% of total shares	
4	Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited	8,55,99,613	5.21%	8,55,99,613	5.21%	0.00%
5	JSW Steel Limited	8,53,63,090	5.19%	8,53,63,090	5.20%	(0.01)%
6	Tarini Jindal Handa	2,50,52,225	1.52%	2,50,02,225	1.52%	0.00%
7	Tanvi Shete	2,50,52,225	1.52%	2,50,02,225	1.52%	0.00%
8	Parth Jindal	1,76,27,225	1.07%	1,76,27,225	1.07%	0.00%
9	JSW Steel Coated Products Ltd	87,80,520	0.53%	87,80,520	0.53%	0.00%
10	Amba River Coke Limited	72,10,640	0.44%	72,10,640	0.44%	0.00%
11	Seema Jajodia	43,47,184	0.26%	44,00,000	0.27%	(0.01)%
12	JSW Cement Limited	26,29,610	0.16%	26,29,610	0.16%	0.00%
13	Asian Colour Coated Ispat Limited	2,51,250	0.02%	2,51,250	0.02%	0.00%
14	Urmila Bhuwalka	1,50,000	0.01%	1,00,000	0.01%	0.00%
15	Saroj Bhartia	1,50,000	0.01%	1,00,000	0.01%	0.00%
16	Nirmala Goel	1,10,000	0.01%	1,00,000	0.01%	0.00%
17	JSW Holdings Limited	445	0.00%	445	0.00%	0.00%
18	Ratan Jindal	-	0.00%	370	0.00%	0.00%
19	Nalwa Sons Investments Limited	370	0.00%	370	0.00%	0.00%
20	Tarini Jindal Family Trust (Trustees Sajjan Jindal, Sangita Jindal, Tarini Jindal Handa)	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
21	Tanvi Jindal Family Trust (Trustees Sajjan Jindal, Sangita Jindal, Tanvi Shete)	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
22	Sangita Jindal Family Trust (Trustees Sajjan Jindal, Sangita Jindal)	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
23	Sajjan Jindal Lineage Trust (Trustees Sajjan Jindal, Sangita Jindal)	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
24	Sajjan Jindal Family Trust (Trustees Sajjan Jindal, Sangita Jindal)	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
25	Sahyog Holdings Private Limited	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
26	Parth Jindal Family Trust (Trustees Sajjan Jindal, Sangita Jindal, Parth Jindal)	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
27	Sarika Jhunjhnuwala	2,50,000	0.02%	-	0.00%	0.02%
28	Epsilon Carbon Private Limited	66,670	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%
29	Urmila Kailashkumar Kanoria	30,000	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%
30	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	20,000	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%
31	Narmada Fintrade Private Limited	19,990	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%
32	JSW Severfield Structures Limited	5,000	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%
33	JSW Paints Private Limited	5,000	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%
34	Abhyuday Jindal	370	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%
	Total	**89,49,73,424**	**54.44%**	**89,44,19,580**	**56.45%**	**(0.01)%**
	Grand Total	**1,22,74,66,688**	**74.66%**	**1,22,69,12,844**	**74.69%**	**(0.03)%**

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f) **Dividend:**

(i) The Board of Directors in its meeting held on 25th June, 2021 has recommended dividend of 20% (₹ 2 per equity share of ₹ 10 each) for the year ended 31st March, 2021 and the same was approved by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 04th August 2021, which resulted in a cash outflow of ₹ 328.66 crore.

(ii) The Board of Directors in its meeting held on 3rd May, 2022 has recommended dividend of 20% (₹ 2 per equity share of ₹ 10 each) for the year ended 31st March, 2022, subject to the approval of shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Note No. 15B - Other equity

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
A. Reserves and surplus		
(1) General reserve	213.95	213.95
(2) Retained earnings	4,398.46	4,230.20
B. Other reserves		
(1) Capital reserve	516.12	516.12
(2) Securities premium account	2,397.59	2,392.37
(3) Equity-settled employee benefits reserve	27.95	20.41
(4) Debenture redemption reserve	50.00	66.67
C. Other comprehensive income		
(1) Equity instrument through other comprehensive income	4,243.97	2,550.29
	11,848.04	**9,990.01**

(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 eligible employees. The share based payment reserve is used to recognise the value of equity settled share based payments provided as part of the ESOP scheme.

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(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, from the financial year ended 31st March 2020 onwards 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.

Note No. 16 - Borrowings

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Measured at amortised cost				
(1) Non-current borrowings (Secured):				
(i) Debentures				
- Non-convertible debentures	200.00	175.00	500.00	375.00
(ii) Term loans				
- From banks	-	500.00	193.07	336.29
(2) Current borrowings (Unsecured):				
(i) Commercial paper	296.81	-	49.35	-
(ii) Working capital demand loan from a bank	100.00	-	150.00	-
	596.81	**675.00**	**892.42**	**711.29**
Less: Unamortised borrowing cost	0.07	0.06	1.10	0.78
	596.74	**674.94**	**891.32**	**710.51**

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

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
I. Non-current borrowings (including current maturities)		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	**1,402.48**	**2,246.32**
Cash flows (repayment) (net)	(529.36)	(844.10)
Non-cash changes:		
Amortised borrowing cost	1.75	0.26
Balance as at the end of the year	**874.87**	**1,402.48**
II. Current borrowings		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	**199.35**	**-**
Cash flows proceeds (net)	197.46	199.35
Balance as at the end of the year	**396.81**	**199.35**

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NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ crore

Terms of repayment	Security	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
		Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
A. Debentures (secured)					
5,000 nos @ 8.90% p.a. Secured Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures of ₹ 4 lakh each are redeemable at par on 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	200.00	-	200.00	200.00
1,750 nos @ (12M T-Bill + 3.25%) currently 7.80% p.a. Secured Redeemable Non Covertible Debentures of ₹ 10 lakh each are redeemable at par in bullet repayment of ₹ 175 crore on 16th February, 2024	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's (SBU3) immovable property and first ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU3) situated at Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra	-	175.00	-	175.00
Redeemed 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 debentures	**200.00**	**175.00**	**500.00**	**375.00**
B. Term Loans					
Rupee term loan from banks (secured)					
Payable bullet repayment of ₹ 500 crore on 31st December, 2023	First ranking pari passu charge over the moveable fixed assets of the company (SBU3) situated at Ratnagiri, Maharashtra, including its movable plant and machinery, spares, other equipment including its spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles, electrical systems, wiring, pipelines, electronics spares, movable civil works, tools, meters, and all other movable fixed assets.	-	500.00	-	-
Prepaid on 31st March, 2022	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's (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	272.54

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ crore

Terms of repayment	Security	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
		Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Prepaid on 3rd April 2021	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on a flat situated at Mumbai, Maharashtra and first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage of Company's (SBU3) immovable property both present and future and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of movable property of Company (SBU3) both present and future and second ranking charge on current assets of Company (SBU3) situated at Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra	-	-	11.25	63.75
Total term loans		**-**	**500.00**	**193.07**	**336.29**
Total secured borrowings		**200.00**	**675.00**	**693.07**	**711.29**
Unamortised upfront fees on borrowings		(0.07)	(0.06)	(1.10)	(0.78)
Total secured borrowings measured at amortised cost		**199.93**	**674.94**	**691.97**	**710.51**

Note No. 17 - Other financial liabilities

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
(1) Derivative Instruments [Refer note 38(A)(ii)]				
a) Foreign currency forward contracts	3.89	-	2.45	-
(2) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	6.57	-	17.73	-
(3) Unclaimed dividends #	0.70	-	0.93	-
(4) Lease deposits	*	0.46	0.35	0.44
(5) Other liabilities				
- Payable for capital supplies / services	60.38	-	48.00	-
- Other payables	-	3.05	-	-
	71.54	**3.51**	**69.46**	**0.44**

* Less than ₹ 50,000

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

Note No. 18 - Other liabilities

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
(1) Advances received from customers				
(i) From a related party [Refer note 40]	-	-	38.12	-
(ii) From others	0.97	-	0.88	-
(2) Statutory dues	27.36	-	20.92	-
(3) Others	4.09	5.90	3.35	6.06
	32.42	**5.90**	**63.27**	**6.06**

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 19 - Provisions

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
(1) Provision for gratuity (Refer note 33)	2.91	17.69	2.70	12.83
(2) Provision for compensated absences (Refer note 33)	3.47	12.11	3.17	9.43
	6.38	**29.80**	**5.87**	**22.26**

Note No. 20 - Trade payables

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
(1) Trade payables #				
a) Outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	1.29	-	4.42	-
b) Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	762.97	-	371.57	-
(2) Acceptances *	119.73	-	341.69	-
	883.99	**-**	**717.68**	**-**

a) Ageing of trade payables

i) Undisputed trade payables

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	MSME	Others	MSME	Others
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Less than 1 year	-	28.95	-	174.46
1-2 years	-	0.11	-	0.66
2-3 years	-	0.13	-	4.96
> 3 years	-	2.46	-	4.37
Not Due	1.29	750.76	4.42	448.02
Unbilled	-	100.29	-	80.79
Total	**1.29**	**882.70**	**4.42**	**713.26**

ii) Disputed trade payables

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	MSME	Others	MSME	Others
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-
1-2 years	-	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-	-
> 3 years	-	-	-	-
Unbilled	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS STANDALONE

NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

b) Disclosure relating to micro and small enterprises

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
(1) Principal amount outstanding	1.29	-	4.42	-
(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	-	-	-	-
	1.29	**-**	**4.42**	**-**

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 - 21 - Revenue from operations

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
A. Disaggregation of revenue from contract with customers:		
(1) Sale of power	**2,624.72**	**2,280.12**
(2) Sale of goods	26.11	-
(3) Sale of services:		
(i) Power generation (job work)	610.45	343.13
(ii) Operator fees	208.26	191.65
(iii) Mining income	116.17	-
(4) Other operating revenue	8.45	13.80
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**3,594.16**	**2,828.70**
B. Interest income on asset under finance lease (Refer note 31)	**48.58**	**68.83**
Total (A + B)	**3,642.74**	**2,897.53**

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NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(a) Revenue from Contract with Customers:

The Company primarily generates revenue from contracts with customers for supply of power generated from power plants (from allocating the capacity of the plant under the long / medium term power purchase agreements including job work arrangements), 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 at point of time when power is supplied to the customers, at contracted rate.

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

Revenue from mining 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, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Opening Balance	**39.00**	**110.81**
Less: Revenue recognised during the year from balance at the beginning of the year	(39.00)	(110.81)
Add: Advance received during the year not recognized as revenue	0.97	39.00
Closing Balance	**0.97**	**39.00**

(c) Details of Revenue from Contract with Customers:

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Total revenue from contracts with customers as above	**3,594.16**	**2,828.70**
Add: Rebate / Commission	2.47	2.03
Total revenue from contracts with customers as per contracted price	**3,596.63**	**2,830.73**

(d) Credit terms:

Customers are given average credit period of 7 to 45 days for payment. No delayed payment charges ('DPC') are charged during the allowed credit period. Thereafter, DPC is recoverable from the customers at the rates prescribed under the respective Power Purchase Agreement / Tariff regulations on the outstanding balance.

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NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No - 22 - Other income

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
(1) Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as at FVTPL		
(1) On loans	9.67	20.50
(2) Bank deposits	5.83	5.84
(3) Other financial assets	132.97	4.09
	148.47	**30.43**
(2) Dividend income from		
(i) Investments designated as at FVTOCI	45.52	14.01
(3) Other non-operating income		
(i) Operating lease rental income	0.16	0.15
(ii) Net gain on sale of investments	9.82	11.82
(iii) Net gain on investments designated as at FVTPL	*	-
(iv) Net gain on foreign currency transactions	3.25	-
(v) Provision no longer required written back	0.70	-
(vi) Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	0.77
(vii) Miscellaneous income	20.34	5.23
	79.79	**31.98**
	228.26	**62.41**

* Less than ₹ 50,000

Note No. 23 - Employee benefits expense

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
(1) Salaries and wages	104.63	99.43
(2) Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 33)	7.75	7.56
(3) Share-based payments (Refer note 33)	7.14	1.55
(4) Staff welfare expenses	4.58	3.78
	124.10	**112.32**

Note No. 24 - Finance costs

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Finance cost for financial liabilities not designated as at FVTPL		
(1) Interest expense	102.29	170.54
(2) Interest on lease liabilities (Refer note 30)	0.07	0.02
(3) Exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs	15.24	29.57
(4) Other borrowing costs	9.40	9.97
	127.00	**210.10**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS STANDALONE

NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 25 - Depreciation and amortisation expense

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
(1) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	327.02	357.75
(2) Amortisation on Intangible assets	0.67	0.32
	327.69	**358.07**

Note No. 26 - Other expenses

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
(1) Stores and spares consumed	21.87	19.80
(2) Power and water	28.78	19.92
(3) Rent including lease rentals	1.06	0.79
(4) Repairs and maintenance	67.82	55.17
(5) Rates and taxes	8.45	5.75
(6) Insurance	18.03	17.81
(7) Net loss on foreign currency transactions	-	3.17
(8) Legal and professional expenses	25.39	10.23
(9) Travelling expenses	10.10	6.71
(10) Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1.60	-
(11) Donation	-	0.01
(12) Corporate social responsibility expenses (Refer note 32)	6.82	6.86
(13) Loss allowance on loans / trade receivables / interest receivables	30.96	1.00
(14) Write off of non-moving stores and spares	-	0.97
(15) Net loss on fair valuation of investments through profit or loss	-	1.35
(16) Loss allowance for impairment of investment in subsidiaries and others (Refer note 6)	10.00	10.33
(17) Loss allowance for impairment of assets	36.16	2.93
(18) Safety & security expenses	5.09	5.57
(19) Branding expenses	6.63	7.04
(20) Mining Expenses	76.07	-
(21) Miscellaneous expenses	12.28	13.60
(22) Open access charges	1.00	2.48
(23) Shared service charges	2.26	2.08
(24) Lease receivables written off	36.56	-
(25) Write off of investments	0.22	120.03
Less: Provision for impairment / loss allowances recognised in earlier years	(0.22)	(120.03)
	406.93	**193.57**

Note No. 27 - Tax expense

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
(1) Current tax	174.87	40.15
(2) Deferred tax	73.39	94.99
(3) Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit availed	-	(13.58)
	248.26	**121.56**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS STANDALONE

NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

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, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Profit before tax	**818.08**	**307.74**
Enacted tax rate (%)	34.944%	34.944%
Expected tax expense at statutory tax rate	285.87	107.54
Effect due to non deductible expenses	20.94	11.82
Others (OCI Tax)	0.54	(0.06)
Deferred tax pertaining to earlier period	(59.09)	2.27
	248.26	**121.56**

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, 2021	Recognised / (reversed) through profit or loss or OCI	As at 31st March, 2022
Property, plant & equipment	(788.71)	(73.49)	(862.20)
Investment	(148.46)	(209.39)	(357.85)
Others	4.74	0.10	4.84
MAT credit	373.26	-	373.26
Total	**(559.17)**	**(282.78)**	**(841.95)**

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2020	Recognised / (reversed) through profit or loss or OCI	As at 31st March, 2021
Property, plant & equipment	(680.59)	(108.12)	(788.71)
Investment	(18.25)	(130.21)	(148.46)
Others	13.26	(8.52)	4.74
MAT credit	359.68	13.58	373.26
Total	**(325.90)**	**(233.27)**	**(559.17)**

Expiry schedule of deferred tax assets not recognised as at 31st March 2022 is as under:

MAT Credit entitlement:

₹ crore

Expiry of losses (as per local tax laws)	Amount
< 1 year	-
> 1 year to 5 years	172.24
> 5 years to 10 years	119.97
> 10 years	268.34
	560.55

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS STANDALONE

NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 28 - Financial Ratios

Sr. No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Ratios For the year ended 31st March, 2022	Ratios For the year ended 31st March, 2021	Variance (%)	Change in ratio in excess of 25% compared to preceding year.
1	Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	2.92	0.80	264%	Increase was primarily on account of increase in current assets (mainly increase in inventories, trade receivables, loans and other financial assets)
2	Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Total Borrowings (i.e. Non-current borrowings + Current borrowings)	Total Equity	0.09	0.14	-32%	Lower ratio on account of prepayment of term loans
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Profit before tax + Depreciation and amortisation expenses + interest on term loans and debenture	Interest on debentures + Interest on term loans + Scheduled principal repayments of term loans and debentures (i.e. excluding prepayments and refinancing of debts) during the year	4.59	1.02	348%	Increase was primarily on account of increase in profit before tax and lower outstanding borrowing due to prepayment of term loans
4	Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Net profit after tax	Average Networth	4.73%	1.86%	154%	Increase was primarily on account of increase in profit after tax
5	Inventory Turnover (no. of days)	Average Inventory	(Fuel Cost + Stores & Spares Consumed + Purchase of stock-in-trade)	88	79	11%	
6	Debtors Turnover (no. of days)	(Average Trade Receivables + Average unbilled revenue) * No of days in the reporting year	Revenue from operations	42	66	-36%	Decrease was primarily on account of increase in turnover
7	Payables Turnover (no. of days)	Average Trade payables * No of days in the reporting year	Cost of goods sold	140	201	-30%	Decrease was primarily on account of increase in cost of goods sold
8	Net Capital Turnover (in times)	Revenue from operations	Working capital	1.10	8.54	-87%	Decrease was primarily on account of increase in working capital
9	Net Profit Margin (%)	Net profit for the year	Total Income	14.72%	6.29%	134%	Higher profit margin attributable to increase in proft ater tax and increase in total income
10	Return on Capital Employed (%)	Profit before tax plus Interest on long term loans and debentures	Net worth + Total borrowings + Deferred Tax	6.02%	3.52%	71%	Increase was primarily on account of increase in net profit before tax
11	Return on Investment (%)	Profit generated on sale of investment	Cost of investment	3.20%	3.48%	-8%	

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 29 - 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, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Custom duty [₹ 30.68 crore paid under protest (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 29.73 crore)] #	244.05	243.08
Electricity tax [recoverable from customers as per agreement in case of unfavourable outcome]	122.76	122.76
Income tax	55.59	55.59
Entry tax	0.84	0.84
Service tax [₹ 14.87 crore paid under protest (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 14.87 crore)] #	32.53	32.53
Goods & Service Tax [₹ 36.47 crore paid under protest (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 26.97 crore)] * #	37.74	27.55
Others [₹ 1.22 crore paid under protest (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 1.22 crore)] # @	121.87	122.67
	615.38	**605.02**

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

* Amount of ₹ 26.01 crore (previous year ₹ 19.27 crore) is recoverable from customers as per agreement in case of unfavourable outcome.

@ include a performance bank guarantee of ₹ 100 crore and bank guarantee towards Earnest Money Deposit (EMD) of ₹ 10 crore given by the Company under the resolution plan submitted by the Company to the Committee of Creditors ('CoC') for the Corporate Insolvency Resolution of Ind-Barath Energy (Utkal) Limited ('IBEUL') on 3rd October, 2019. The resolution plan was approved by the CoC on 14th October, 2019. The Resolution Professional ('RP') filed an application to the National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT') for approval of the same. Meanwhile, pending such approval, the Company filed an application before the NCLT for withdrawal of its resolution plan on account of occurrence of Material Adverse Changes ('MAC') as per the terms of the resolution plan. The NCLT vide its order dated 14th October, 2021 has ruled that such application is not maintainable considering the judicial precedent set by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The Company, based on external legal advice, has filed an appeal before the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal against the NCLT's order. Additionally, the Company has also challenged in NCLT, the resolution plan approval application filed by the Resolution Professional on the grounds that the resolution plan is incapable of effective implementation.

b) Disputes with customers regarding determination of tariff under power supply arrangements aggregating to ₹ 233.27 crore (as at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 231.80 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 gurantees:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Related parties (refer note 40)	2,093.59	403.98

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.

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NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

3] Others:

a) Pledge of shares:

51,78,15,000 (as at 31st March, 2021: 51,78,15,000) number of shares held as investments in JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited with carrying amount of ₹ 517.82 crore (as at 31st March, 2021: ₹ 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, 2021: 35.88 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, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
i) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	11.73	43.96

ii] Other commitments:

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. 30 - Operating Lease

A) As lessor:

The Company has leased certain land admeasuring to 122.86 acres with carrying amount of ₹ 7.08 crore (31st March, 2021: 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.

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, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Depreciation	3.91	3.72
Interest expense on lease liabilities	0.07	0.02

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NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Reconciliation of the lease liabilities:

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Balance as at the beginning of the year (as per retrospective modified approach)	**1.23**	**0.44**
Lease liabilities recognised during the year	-	1.22
Interest expense on lease liabilities	0.07	0.02
Cash outflow	(0.44)	(0.45)
Balance as at the end of the year	**0.86**	**1.23**

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, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
A) Not later than 1 year	0.45	0.45
B) Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	0.46	0.91
C) Later than 5 years	*	*
Total	**0.91**	**1.36**

* Less than ₹ 50,000

Note No. 31 - 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, 2022 in respect of the aforesaid power unit are as under:

₹ crore

Particulars	Minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Not later than one year	14.17	106.60	4.33	40.81
Later than one year and not later than five years	456.52	442.99	239.99	211.45
Later than five years	934.97	1,049.27	640.46	708.32
Total	**1,405.66**	**1,598.86**	**884.78**	**960.58**
Less: unearned finance income	520.88	638.28	-	-
Lease Receivable (Refer note 8)	**884.78**	**960.58**	**884.78**	**960.58**

Unguaranteed residual value of assets leased under finance leases at the end of the reporting period is estimated at ₹ 295.35 crore (as at 31st March, 2021: ₹ 295.11 crore).

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 32 - Details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenditure

₹ crore

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
1	Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	6.82	6.86
2	Amount of expenditure incurred		
	(i) Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-
	(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	6.82	6.86
3	Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
4	Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
5	Reason for shortfall	NA	NA
6	Nature of CSR activities	1. COVID 19 Support & rehabilitation program 2. Educational infrastructure & systems strengthening 3. Enhance Skills & rural livelihoods through nurturing of supportive ecosystems & innovations 4. General community infrastructure support & welfare initiatives 5. Integrated water resources management 6. Nurture women entrepreneurship & employability 7. Nurturing aquatic & terrestrial ecosystems for better environment & reduced emissions 8. Promotion & preservation of art, culture & heritage 9. Public health infrastructure, capacity building & support programs 10. Sports promotion & institution building 11. Waste management & sanitation initiatives 12. Project Management Cost	
7	Amount unspent, if any;	-	-
8	Details of related party transactions	Donation paid to JSW Foundation, a related party in relation to CSR expenditure	
9	Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year shall be shown separately	-	-

Note No. 33 - Employee benefits expense

1] Defined contribution plans:

Retirement Benefits in the form of Provident Fund and National Pension Scheme which are defined contribution schemes are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period in which the contributions to the respective funds accrue as per relevant rules / statutes.

A] Provident fund:

The employer's contribution for the period from 1st April, 2020 to 31st December, 2020 , were deposited with the employer established provident fund trust. Further, the said trust was surrendered to the provident fund authorities w.e.f 1st January, 2021 and correspondingly, the employees provident fund balances lying with the provident fund trust were transferred to the respective employee's accounts with provident fund authorities. The monthly employer's contributions from January 2021 onwards are being deposited with respective provident fund authorities.

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

The Company's contribution to provident fund recognized in standalone statement of profit and loss of ₹ 4.34 crore (Previous year ₹ 4.10 crore) (Included in note 23).

B] National pension scheme:

The Company's contribution to National Pension Scheme (NPS) recognized in standalone statement of profit and loss of ₹ 1.25 crore (Previous year : ₹ 1.07 crore) (included in note 23).

2] 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 employment after rendering 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.

Under the compensated absences plan, leave encashment upto a maximum accumulation of 120 days is payable to all eligible employees on separation from 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, 2022 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.

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NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

A] Gratuity:

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at 31st March, 2022:

₹ crore

Particulars		Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Benefit liability
Opening balance as on 1st April, 2021		**16.30**	**0.77**	**15.53**
Gratuity cost charged to the statement of profit and loss	Service cost	1.10	-	1.10
	Net interest expense	1.11	0.05	1.06
	Sub-total included in profit or loss	**2.21**	**0.05**	**2.16**
Net Asset / Liability Transferred In/(Out)		**(0.21)**	**-**	**(0.21)**
Benefits paid		**(0.51)**	**(0.51)**	**-**
Remeasurement gains / (losses) in other comprehensive income	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	(0.02)	0.02
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	0.09	-	0.09
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	2.41	-	2.41
	Experience adjustments	0.60	-	0.60
	Sub-total included in OCI	**3.10**	**(0.02)**	**3.12**
Contributions by employer		-	-	-
Closing balance as on 31st March, 2022 (Refer note 19)		**20.89**	**0.29**	**20.60**

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at 31st March, 2021:

₹ crore

Particulars		Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Benefit liability
Opening balance as on 1st April, 2020		**16.51**	**2.74**	**13.77**
Gratuity cost charged to the statement of profit and loss	Service cost	1.45	-	1.45
	Net interest expense	1.14	0.19	0.95
	Sub-total included in profit or loss	**2.59**	**0.19**	**2.40**
Net Asset / Liability Transferred In/(Out)		**(0.31)**	**-**	**(0.31)**
Benefits paid		**(1.90)**	**(1.90)**	**-**
Remeasurement gains / (losses) in other comprehensive income	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	(0.26)	0.26
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.09	-	0.09
	Experience adjustments	(0.68)	-	(0.68)
	Sub-total included in OCI	**(0.59)**	**(0.26)**	**(0.33)**
Contributions by employer		-	-	-
Closing balance as on 31st March, 2021 (Refer note 19)		**16.30**	**0.77**	**15.53**

The actual return on plan assets (including interest income) was ₹0.07 crore (previous year ₹ 0.07 crore).

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
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.

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Discount rate	7.23%	6.82%
Future salary increases	8.00%	6.00%
Rate of employee turnover	4.00%	3.00%
Mortality Rate During Employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	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, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(1.56)	(1.22)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	1.81	1.42
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	1.78	1.42
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(1.57)	(1.24)
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(0.10)	0.08
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	0.11	(0.10)

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, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Projected benefits payable in future years		
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	4.23	3.84
Between 2 and 5 years	3.92	2.80
Between 5 and 10 years	6.85	4.59
Above 10 years	28.44	21.64
Total expected payments	**43.44**	**32.87**

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 ₹ 2.91 crore (previous year ₹ 2.70 crore) to its gratuity plan for the next year. The weighted average duration of the plan is 10 years (previous year 10 years).

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

B. 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.

C. 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 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 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.

JSWEL Employees Stock Ownership Plan – 2021 (ESOP 2021)

The Company has offered equity options under ESOP 2021 to the permanent employees, including whole-time director, of the Company who has been working in India or outside India, in the grades of (i) L16 and above, and (ii) select employees in the grade L-11 to L-15 based on last 3 (three) years performance; and in each case, as may be determined based on the eligibility criteria, or any other employee as may be determined by the compensation committee from time to time, 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 2021. The exercise price is ₹10 or any other price as may be determined by the Compensation Committee. 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 2021 shall be at least one year from the date of Grant. 25% of the granted options would vest on the date following 1 year from the date of respective grant, 25% of the granted options would vest on the date following 2 years from the date of respective grant and the remaining 50% on the date following 3 years from the date of respective grant.

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

JSWEL Employees Stock Ownership Plan – Samruddhi 2021 (ESOP Samruddhi 2021)

The Company has offered equity options under ESOP Samruddhi 2021 to the permanent employees, including whole-time director, of the Company who has been working in India or outside India, in the grades of L-1 to L-15 (excluding employees granted options under ESOP 2021), 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 Samruddhi 2021. The exercise price is ₹10 or any other price as may be determined by the Compensation Committee. 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 Samruddhi 2021 shall be at least one year from the date of Grant. 25% of the granted options would vest on the date following 2 years from the date of respective grant, 25% 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 method of settlement for above grants and shares options outstanding are as below:

		ESOP 2016		ESOP 2021	ESOP 2021 Samruddhi
Grant Date	3rd May, 2016	20th May, 2017	1st Nov, 2018	7th Aug, 2021	7th Aug, 2021
Vesting period	3/4 years	3/4 years	3/4 years	1/2/3 years	2/3/4 years
Method of settlement	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity
Exercise price (₹)	53.68	51.80	51.96	10.00	10.00
Fair value (₹)	30.78	28.88	37.99	229.88	228.50
Dividend yield (%)	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%
Expected volatility (%)	46.32% / 44.03%	44.50% / 45.16%	42.57% / 43.53%	42.53% / 42.22% / 40.85%	42.22% / 40.85% / 42.45%
Risk–free interest rate (%)	7.40% / 7.47%	6.90% / 6.98%	7.78% / 7.84%	5.02% / 5.44% / 5.78%	5.44% / 5.78% / 6.06%
Expected life of share options	5/6 years	5/6 years	5/6 years	3/4/5 years	4/5/6 years
Weighted average exercise price (₹)	53.68	51.80	51.96	10.00	10.00
Pricing formula:					
Book close date	2nd May, 2016	19th May, 2017	31st Oct, 2018	6th Aug, 2021	6th Aug, 2021
Closing market Price (₹)	67.10	64.75	64.95	246.17	246.17
Exercise price (₹)	53.68	51.80	51.96	10.00	10.00
Discount (%)	20%	20%	20%	-	-
Share options outstanding:					
As on 1st April, 2020	**3,41,094**	**8,19,501**	**13,28,728**	**-**	**-**
Exercised	(1,29,148)	(1,71,845)	-	-	-
Lapsed	-	(85,094)	(3,46,230)	-	-
As on 31st March, 2021	**2,11,946**	**5,62,562**	**9,82,498**	**-**	**-**
Granted	-	-	-	2,38,305	10,55,000
Exercised	(2,11,946)	(4,33,824)	(78,864)	-	-
Lapsed	-	-	-	-	(53,300)
As on 31st March, 2022	**-**	**1,28,738**	**9,03,634**	**2,38,305**	**10,01,700**

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.

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NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

	ESOP 2016	ESOP 2021	ESOP 2021 Samruddhi
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.

3] Code on Social Security, 2020 :

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('the Code') received presidential assent on 28th September, 2020. The Ministry of Labour and Employment, released the draft rules of the Code on 13th November, 2020, however, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not yet been notified. The Company will assess and record the financial impact of the Code in the period(s) when it becomes effective.

Note No. 34 - Project status

i. 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 Company has assessed the recoverable value of the underlying assets based on the estimate regarding value by sale of freehold land, recoverability of leasehold advances and deposits from authorities and accordingly, loss allowance for impairment amounting to ₹10.00 crore (Previous Year : ₹ 10.33 crore) was recognised towards the carrying amount of investment in equity shares and an amount of Nil (Previous Year : ₹ 35.03 crore) has been written off.

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NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 35 - Earnings per share ["EPS"] [Basic and Diluted]

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company [₹ crore] [A]	569.82	186.18
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS [B]	1,64,32,11,927	1,64,23,29,255
Effect of dilution:		
Weighted average number of equity shares held through ESOP trust	26,99,504	23,46,413
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution [C]	1,64,59,11,431	1,64,46,75,668
Basic Earnings Per Share [₹] - [A/B]	3.47	1.13
Diluted Earnings Per Share [₹] - [A/C]	3.46	1.13
Nominal value of an equity share [₹]	10.00	10.00

Note No. 36 - Job work arrangements

Some of the existing customers of the Company having long term power purchase agreements had entered into long term job work agreements for supply of power starting from 1st July, 2020. As per the said agreements, the coal required for power generation is supplied by the respective customers which is converted into power by the Company and supplied to the customers. The Company receives the job work charges from the customers. This has resulted in lower 'Revenue from operations' and correspondingly 'Fuel cost' so far as it relates to power supply under job work arrangements. In view of the foregoing, and to such extent, the figures for the year ended 31st March, 2022 is not fully comparable with those for the corresponding year ended 31st March, 2021.

Note No. 37 - Remuneration to auditors (excluding GST)

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Services as statutory auditors (including quarterly limited reviews)	1.28	1.09
Other services	0.30	0.25
Reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses	0.01	0.02
Total	**1.59**	**1.36**

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 38 - Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments:

i) Financial instruments by category:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022				As at 31st March, 2021			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets								
Investments in government security	-	-	*	*	-	-	*	*
Investments in equity shares	6.52	5,131.36	-	5,137.88	6.52	3,280.95	-	3,287.47
Investment in preference shares	6.71	-	-	6.71	6.10	-	-	6.10
Investment in mutual funds	212.60	-	-	212.60	112.56	-	-	112.56
Loans	-	-	943.61	943.61	-	-	168.37	168.37
Finance lease receivable	-	-	884.78	884.78	-	-	960.58	960.58
Security deposits	-	-	116.27	116.27	-	-	85.04	85.04
Interest receivable	-	-	18.17	18.17	-	-	1.68	1.68
Trade receivables	-	-	359.70	359.70	-	-	235.90	235.90
Unbilled Revenue	-	-	220.05	220.05	-	-	22.44	22.44
Cash and cash equivalents (CCE)	-	-	40.20	40.20	-	-	58.19	58.19
Bank balances other than CCE	-	-	188.49	188.49	-	-	104.53	104.53
Consideration receivable from a subsidiary on transfer of investment in equity shares / business	-	-	2,046.01	2,046.01	-	-	80.00	80.00
Equity Share application Money pending allotment by a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.20	5.20
Asset classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	114.33	-	114.33
Total	**225.83**	**5,131.36**	**4,817.28**	**10,174.47**	**125.18**	**3,395.28**	**1,792.93**	**5,242.39**
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings	-	-	1,271.68	1,271.68	-	-	1,601.83	1,601.83
Foreign currency forward contracts	3.89	-	-	3.89	2.45	-	-	2.45
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	6.57	6.57	-	-	17.73	17.73
Unclaimed dividends	-	-	0.70	0.70	-	-	0.93	0.93
Lease deposits	-	-	0.46	0.46	-	-	0.79	0.79
Lease liabilties	-	-	0.86	0.86	-	-	1.23	1.23
Payable for capital supplies/services	-	-	60.38	60.38	-	-	48.00	48.00
Trade payables	-	-	764.26	764.26	-	-	375.99	375.99
Acceptances	-	-	119.73	119.73	-	-	341.69	341.69
Others	-	-	3.05	3.05	-	-	-	-
Total	**3.89**	**-**	**2,227.69**	**2,231.58**	**2.45**	**-**	**2,388.19**	**2,390.64**

* less than ₹ 50,000

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.

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

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, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	Level	Valuation techniques and key inputs
Financial assets				
Investment in equity shares	5,131.36	3,280.95	1	Quoted bid price in an active market
Investment in equity shares	6.52	6.52	3	Net Asset value of share has been considered as its fair value
Investment in Mutual Funds	212.60	112.56	2	The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV
Investment in preference shares	6.71	6.10	3	Discounted cash flow method - Future cash flows are based on terms of preference shares discounted at a rate that reflects market risk
Asset classified as held for sale	-	114.33	1	Quoted bid price in an active market
Total	**5,357.19**	**3,520.46**		
Financial liabilities				
Foreign currency forward contracts	3.89	2.45	2	The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date.
Total	**3.89**	**2.45**		

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	Discount rate	0.50%	0.50% increase / decrease in the discount rate would decrease / increase the fair value by ₹ 0.27 crore / ₹ 0.28 crore / (₹ 0.27 crore / ₹ 0.28 crore).

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurement:

i) Investment in preference shares

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Opening balance	**6.10**	**5.41**
Gain recognised in statement of profit and loss	0.61	0.69
Closing balance	**6.71**	**6.10**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS STANDALONE

NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Financial assets and liabilities, measured at amortised cost:

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, unbilled revenue, 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, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021		Level
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value	
Financial assets					
Loans	73.62	73.62	102.53	102.36	3
Finance lease receivable*	884.78	868.16	960.58	934.11	3
Security deposits	91.22	91.41	43.60	45.97	3
Total	**1,049.62**	**1,033.19**	**1,106.71**	**1,082.44**	
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings *	874.87	874.87	1,402.48	1,402.49	3
Lease deposits	0.45	0.56	0.44	0.52	3
Total	**875.32**	**875.43**	**1,402.92**	**1,403.01**	

* 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 as suitable.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS STANDALONE

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

The carrying amounts of the Company's monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are as follows:

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2022	USD	EURO	Total
Financial assets			
Loans	73.62	-	73.62
Total	**73.62**	-	**73.62**
Financial liabilities			
Foreign currency forward contracts	3.89	-	3.89
Acceptances	119.73	-	119.73
Trade payables	480.85	-	480.85
Interest accrued	0.17	-	0.17
Total	**604.64**	**-**	**604.64**

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2021	USD	EURO	Total
Financial assets			
Loans	101.08	-	101.08
Total	**101.08**	**-**	**101.08**
Financial liabilities			
Foreign currency forward contracts	2.45	-	2.45
Acceptances	341.69	-	341.69
Trade payables	63.00	0.04	63.04
Interest accrued	0.44	-	0.44
Total	**407.58**	**0.04**	**407.62**

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 pinciples 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:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
No. of contracts	10	19
Type of contracts	Buy	Buy
Equivalent to USD in millions	74.22	52.70
Average exchange rate (1 USD = ₹)	76.53	74.51
Nominal value (₹ crore)	568.03	392.65
Fair value MTM - asset / (liability) (₹ crore)	(3.89)	(2.45)

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

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 as under:

Particulars	Currency	Foreign currency equivalent		₹ crore	
		As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
1. Receivables in foreign currency					
Loan to foreign subsidiary	USD	97,12,124	1,37,51,379	73.62	101.08
2. Payables in foreign currency			-	-	
Trade payable	USD	50,39,658	24,53,040	38.20	18.03
Trade payable	EURO	-	4,610	-	0.04

Foreign Currency risk Sensitivity

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% appreciation and depreciation 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, 2022		For the year ended 31st March, 2021	
	5% appreciation	5% depreciation	5% appreciation	5% depreciation
Receivables				
USD / INR	3.68	(3.68)	5.05	(5.05)
Payables				
USD / INR	1.91	(1.91)	0.90	(0.90)
EURO/ INR	-	-	*	*

* Less than ₹ 50,000

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.

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

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, 2022	Net balance	Unamortised transaction cost	Gross balance
Fixed rate borrowings	199.93	0.07	200.00
Floating rate borrowings	1,071.75	0.06	1,071.81
Total borrowings	**1,271.68**	**0.13**	**1,271.81**

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2021	Net balance	Unamortised transaction cost	Gross balance
Fixed rate borrowings	399.78	0.22	400.00
Floating rate borrowings	1,202.05	1.66	1,203.71
Total borrowings	**1,601.83**	**1.88**	**1,603.71**

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, 2022 would decrease/increase by ₹ 5.36 crore (for the year ended 31st March, 2021: decrease / increase by ₹ 6.02 crore).This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its floating 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 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 ₹ 2,674.28 crore (previous year ₹ 2,172.40 crore) from two (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.

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

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 40)

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.

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, 2022	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Investment in equity shares	-	-	5,137.88	5,137.88
Investment in mutual fund	212.60	-	-	212.60
Investment in preference shares	-	-	6.71	6.71
Investment in government securities	-	-	*	*
Trade receivables	300.51	59.19	-	359.70
Unbilled revenue	220.05	-	-	220.05
Cash and cash equivalents (CCE)	40.20	-	-	40.20
Bank balances other than CCE	162.80	25.68	-	188.49
Loans	869.99	-	73.61	943.60
Security deposits	25.05	73.25	17.97	116.27
Finance lease receivable	4.33	239.99	640.46	884.78
Consideration receivable from a subsidiary on transfer of investment in equity shares / business	2,046.01	-	-	2,046.01
Interest receivable	18.17	-	-	18.17
Total assets	**3,899.71**	**398.11**	**5,876.64**	**10,174.47**
Unearned finance income	**9.85**	**216.52**	**294.51**	**520.88**
Financial liabilities				
Acceptances	119.73	-	-	119.73
Trade payables	764.26	-	-	764.26
Payable for capital supplies/services	60.38	-	-	60.38
Interest accrued	6.57	-	-	6.57
Borrowings	596.74	674.94	-	1,271.68
Foreign currency forward contracts	3.89	-	-	3.89
Lease deposits	-	-	0.46	0.46
Lease liabilities	0.41	0.45	-	0.85
Unclaimed dividend	0.70	-	-	0.70
Other payables	-	-	3.05	3.05
Total liabilities	**1,552.67**	**675.39**	**3.52**	**2,231.58**
Future interest on borrowings	**55.57**	**33.48**	**-**	**89.05**

* Less than ₹ 50,000

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2021	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Investment in equity shares	-	-	3,287.47	3,287.47
Investment in mutual fund	112.56	-	-	112.56
Investment in preference shares	-	-	6.10	6.10
Investment in government securities	-	-	*	*
Trade receivables	230.56	5.34	-	235.90
Unbilled revenue	22.44	-	-	22.44
Cash and cash equivalents (CCE)	58.19	-	-	58.19
Bank balances other than CCE	69.14	35.39	-	104.53
Loans	65.84	1.45	101.08	168.37
Security deposits	30.06	39.68	15.30	85.04
Finance lease receivable	40.81	211.45	708.32	960.58
Consideration receivable on transfer of business	80.00	-	-	80.00
Interest receivable	1.68	-	-	1.68
Equity Share application Money pending allotment by a subsidiary	5.20	-	-	5.20
Asset classified as held for sale	114.33	-	-	114.33
Total assets	**830.81**	**293.31**	**4,118.27**	**5,242.39**
Unearned finance income	**65.79**	**231.54**	**340.94**	**638.28**
Financial liabilities				
Acceptances	341.69	-	-	341.69
Trade payables	375.99	-	-	375.99
Payable for capital supplies/services	48.00	-	-	48.00
Interest accrued	17.73	-	-	17.73
Borrowings	891.32	710.51	-	1,601.83
Foreign currency forward contracts	2.45	-	-	2.45
Lease deposits	0.35	-	0.44	0.79
Lease liabilities	0.38	0.84	0.01	1.23
Unclaimed dividend	0.93	-	-	0.93
Total liabilities	**1,678.84**	**711.35**	**0.45**	**2,390.64**
Future interest on borrowings	**99.30**	**60.86**	**-**	**160.16**

* Less than ₹ 50,000

The Company has hypothecated part of its trade receivables, unbilled revenue, 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 16).

The amount of guarantees given on behalf of other parties included in Note 29 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.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS STANDALONE

NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Impact on other comprehensive income:

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Increase in quoted market price by 15% (Previous year 15%)	769.70	492.14
Decrease in quoted market price by 15% (Previous year 15%)	(769.70)	(492.14)

VI. Fuel supply 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.

Note No. 39 - 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, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Debt [1]	1,271.68	1,601.83
Cash and bank balances [2]	257.09	221.85
Net debt [(1-2)]	1,014.59	1,379.98
Total equity [3]	13,487.71	11,632.34
Net debt to equity ratio	**0.08**	**0.12**

1 Debt includes long-term debt (including current & non current) and short term debt as described in note 16.

2 Includes cash and cash equivalents, balances in bank deposits (other than earmarked deposits) and investments in mutual funds as described in note 13A, note 13B and note 6A.

3 Includes equity share capital and other equity as described in note 15A and note 15B.

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NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 40 - Related party disclosure

List of related parties

I. Subsidiaries

1 JSW Power Trading Company Limited
2 JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited
3 Jaigad PowerTransco Limited
4 JSW Hydro Energy Limited
5 JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited
6 JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited
7 JSW Renew Energy (Raj) Limited (w.e.f 20th May, 2021)
8 JSW Renew Energy (Kar) Limited (w.e.f 22nd May, 2021)
9 JSW Future Energy Limited (Formerly Known as JSW Solar Limited)
10 JSW Neo Energy Limited (w.e.f 6th July, 2021)
11 JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited (Upto 29th March, 2022)
12 JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited
13 JSW Renewable Energy (Dolvi) Limited (w.e.f 3rd September, 2020)
14 JSW Renew Energy Limited
15 JSW Renew Energy Two Limited (w.e.f 26th March, 2021)
16 JSW Renew Energy Three Limited (w.e.f 8th October, 2021)
17 JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited
18 JSW Energy Natural Resources South Africa (Pty) Limited
19 South African Coal Mining Holdings Limited
20 Royal Bafokeng Capital (Pty) Limited
21 Jigmining Operations No.1 Proprietary Limited (Upto 27th August, 2020)
22 Mainsail Trading 55 (Pty) Limited
23 SACM (Breyten) Proprietary Limited
24 Umlabu Colliery Proprietary Limited
25 Yomhlaba Coal Proprietary Limited (Upto 27th August, 2020)
26 South African Coal Mining Operations Proprietary Limited
27 JSW Energy PSP One Limited (w.e.f 8th October, 2021)
28 JSW Energy PSP Two Limited (w.e.f 7th September, 2021)
29 JSW Energy PSP Three Limited (w.e.f 21st October, 2021)
30 JSW Renew Energy Four Limited (w.e.f 8th October, 2021)
31 JSW Renew Energy Five Limited (w.e.f 10th March, 2022)
32 JSW Renew Energy Six Limited (w.e.f 11th March, 2022)
33 JSW Renew Energy Seven Limited (w.e.f 14th March, 2022)
34 JSW Green Hydrogen Limited (w.e.f 7th September, 2021)

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. Pritesh Vinay - Chief Financial Officer (From 16th September, 2020 upto 23rd March, 2022)
- Director Finance (w.e.f 24th March, 2022)
4 Ms. Monica Chopra – Company Secretary
5 Ms. Rupa Devi Singh - Independent Director
6 Mr. Sunil Goyal - Independent Director
7 Mr. Munesh Khanna - Independent Director (w.e.f. 26th March, 2021)
8 Mr. Rajeev Sharma - Independent Director (w.e.f. 24th March, 2022)
9 Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain – Non Executive Non Independent Director (upto 20th May, 2020)
10 Mr. Sharad Mahendra - Whole Time Director & COO (upto 9th June, 2020)
11 Mr. Rakesh Nath - Independent Director (upto 22nd July, 2020)
12 Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal - Director Finance (upto 15th September, 2020)
13 Mr. Sattiraju Seshagiri Rao - Independent Director (upto 3rd May, 2021)
14 Mr. Chandan Bhattacharya - Independent Director (upto 31st March, 2022)

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

IV. Other Related parties with whom the Company has entered into transactions:

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 Janakalyan Electoral Trust
18 Gagan Trading Company Limited
19 JSW Paints Private Limited
20 Everbest Consultancy Services Private Limited
21 Mangalore Coal Terminal Private Limited
22 Epsilon Carbon Private Limited
23 Asian Colour Coated Ispat Limited
24 JSW Severfield Structures Limited
25 Sapphire Airlines Private Limited
26 JSW Projects Limited
27 JSW Techno Projects Management Limited
28 Ennore Coal Terminal Private Limited
29 JSL Lifestyle Limited
30 Jindal Stainless Limited
31 Neotrex Steel Private Limited
32 MJSJ Coal Limited

A) Transactions during the year

₹ crore

Particulars	Relationship	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
1 Sale of power / materials to:			
JSW Steel Limited	Others	1,365.87	984.33
JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	832.34	228.66
JSW Cement Limited	Others	117.41	111.36
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	-	106.11
Amba River Coke Limited	Others	-	30.29
JSW Paints Private Limited	Others	2.96	2.19
JSW Severfield Structures Limited	Others	6.54	0.69
Epsilon Carbon Private Limited	Others	24.24	3.49
Asian Colour Coated Ispat Limited	Others	38.75	8.06

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ crore

	Particulars	Relationship	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
2	**Service rendered:**			
i)	**Operator fee from:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	198.38	191.65
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	5.07	-
ii)	**Job Work Services**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	483.92	275.94
	Amba River Coke Limited	Others	45.91	35.33
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	80.61	25.66
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	19.80	6.21
iii)	**Other services:**			
	South West Mining Limited	Others	3.44	2.58
3	**Purchase of fuel / goods/ assets:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	649.21	474.27
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	1.92	3.15
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others	0.87	-
	JSW International Trade Corp Pte Limited	Others	659.56	481.92
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	0.96	0.95
	South West Mining Limited	Others	0.09	0.23
	Amba River Coke Limited	Others	0.29	0.40
	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.13
	JSW Paints Private Limited	Others	0.09	0.02
4	**Service received from:**			
	South West Port Limited	Others	2.89	2.14
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	58.40	111.51
	JSW Green Private Limited	Others	0.77	0.88
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	2.26	2.07
	Jindal Vidya Mandir	Others	0.68	0.70
	JSW Infrastructure Limited	Others	4.82	3.81
	Mangalore Coal Terminal Private Limited	Others	9.58	1.87
	Everbest Consultancy Services Private Limited	Others	0.03	*
5	**Interest income on overdue receivables:**			
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	10.94	-
	Amba River Coke Limited	Others	(0.21)	-
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	2.34	-
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	0.65	-
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	3.32	-
	JSW Paints Private Limited	Others	0.02	-
	Epsilon Carbon Private Limited	Others	0.05	-
	Asian Colour Coated Ispat Limited	Others	*	-
6	**Interest income on loan / debentures:**			
	South West Mining Limited	Others	8.96	6.21
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	0.22	0.30
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others	-	13.46
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	0.45	0.53
	JSW Neo Energy Limited	Subsidiary	0.05	-
	Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	Others	1.88	-

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ crore

	Particulars	Relationship	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
7	**Rent paid / (received) (net):**			
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Others	0.47	0.50
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	*	*
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	*	*
	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	Subsidiary	*	*
	Gagan Trading Company Limited	Others	1.61	1.40
8	**Donation for CSR expenses:**			
	JSW Foundation	Others	6.82	6.86
9	**Sale of Asset:**			
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	0.09	1.46
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	-	95.67
10	**Reimbursement received from / (paid to):**			
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	9.68	8.96
	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	Subsidiary	0.11	0.15
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	(0.03)	(0.03)
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	23.27	16.97
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	0.92	0.42
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	-	*
	JSW Infrastructure Limited	Others	0.38	0.33
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	0.51	0.02
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	6.26	4.43
	Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	Subsidiary	*	-
	JSW Future Energy Limited	Subsidiary	0.14	-
	Amba River Coke Limited	Others	0.07	0.19
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	*	-
	JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited	Subsidiary	2.17	0.14
	JSW Renew Energy Limited	Subsidiary	*	0.11
	Ennore Coal Terminal Private Limited	Others	(2.08)	-
11	**Security deposit paid / (received):**			
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	7.69	-
	Neotrex Steel Private Limited	Others	(3.00)	-
	Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	Others	30.75	-
12	**Loan given to:**			
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	Subsidiary	146.32	-
	JSW Renewable Energy (Dolvi) Limited	Subsidiary	1.66	-
	South West Mining Limited	Others	15.90	71.00
	JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited	Subsidiary	189.41	-
	JSW Renew Energy Limited	Subsidiary	5.50	-
	JSW Neo Energy Limited	Subsidiary	7.90	-
	JSW Renew Energy Two Limited	Subsidiary	63.00	-
	JSW Renew Energy Three Limited	Subsidiary	8.28	-
	JSW Future Energy Limited	Subsidiary	637.87	-

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS STANDALONE

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ crore

	Particulars	Relationship	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
13	**Loan repaid:**			
	JSW Neo Energy Limited	Subsidiary	3.00	-
	South West Mining Limited	Others	-	90.00
	JSW Renewable Energy (Dolvi) Limited	Subsidiary	1.66	-
	JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited	Subsidiary	189.41	-
	JSW Renew Energy Limited	Subsidiary	5.50	-
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	2.29	0.74
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others	-	261.13
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	-	4.17
	JSW Renew Energy Two Limited	Subsidiary	63.00	-
	JSW Renew Energy Three Limited	Subsidiary	8.28	-
14	**Investment in equity share capital:**			
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	0.05	0.07
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	-	-
	JSW Future Energy Limited	Subsidiary	134.64	196.92
	JSW Neo Energy Limited	Subsidiary	50.00	-
15	**Investment in equity share capital written off:**			
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	-	35.03
	Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	Associate	-	85.00
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	0.26	-
16	**Sale of Investment:**			
	JSW Neo Energy Limited	Subsidiary	2,046.01	-
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited (Buyback of shares)	Subsidiary	1,000.00	-
17	**Investment in unsecured perpetual securities:**			
	JSW Future Energy Limited	Subsidiary	(425.00)	595.00
18	**Equity Share application money pending allotment:**			
	JSW Future Energy Limited	Subsidiary	(5.20)	5.20
19	**Security & collateral provided to / (released):**			
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	(161.60)	(14.47)
	South West Mining Limited	Others	(44.84)	(36.59)
	JSW Renew Energy Two Limited	Subsidiary	1,015.69	-
	JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited	Subsidiary	729.01	-
	JSW Future Energy Limited	Subsidiary	21.37	-
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	Subsidiary	12.78	-
	JSW Renew Energy Limited	Subsidiary	117.20	-
20	**Branding expenses:**			
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	Others	6.63	7.04
21	**Dividend income:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	45.52	14.01

* Less than ₹ 50,000

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS STANDALONE

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

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

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
1. Short-term benefits	17.64	17.12
2. Post-employment benefits	0.85	0.84
3. Sitting Fees	0.40	0.36
4. Commission to Directors	0.82	1.10
Total	**19.71**	**21.95**

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 ₹ 0.98 crore (previous year ₹ 0.77 crore) in respect of employee stock options granted to Joint Managing Director & CEO, Director (Finance) and Chief Financial Officer by a related party, and to the Joint Managing Director & CEO, Director (Finance), 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.

C) Closing Balances

₹ crore

Particulars	Relationship	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
1 Trade payables:			
JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	19.79	10.82
JSL Lifestyle Limited	Others	*	*
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	Others	-	0.09
JSW Infrastructure Limited	Others	5.59	0.66
JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Others	0.18	-
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	-	0.09
JSW Green Private Limited	Others	0.06	0.07
JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	0.01	-
Gagan Trading Company Limited	Others	-	0.12
JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	1.19	-
Everbest Consultancy Services Private Limited	Others	0.01	-
Jindal Vidya Mandir	Others	0.09	-
JSW Steel Limited	Others	8.57	141.15
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	-	0.89
South West Mining Limited	Others	0.01	0.02
JSW Cement Limited	Others	-	2.59
JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	Others	-	1.63
JSW Paints Private Limited	Others	0.01	-
2 Trade receivables (including unbilled revenue):			
JSW Steel Limited	Others	375.05	-
JSW Cement Limited	Others	28.43	45.26
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	7.05	2.28
Amba River Coke Limited	Others	3.19	9.18
JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	7.79	-
JSW Paints Private Limited	Others	0.60	0.20

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ crore

	Particulars	Relationship	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
	Asian Colour Coated Ispat Limited	Others	4.99	*
	JSW Severfield Structures Limited	Others	0.86	0.29
	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	Subsidiary	*	-
	Epsilon Carbon Private Limited	Associate	3.72	-
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.86
	South West Mining Limited	Others	0.07	-
3	**Financial Assets:**			
	JSW Projects Limited	Others	0.01	0.01
	JSW Future Energy Limited	Subsidiary	0.14	-
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	2.14	0.51
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.02
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.01
	JSW Neo Energy Limited	Subsidiary	2,046.01	-
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others	0.03	0.02
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	0.52	-
	Jindal Stainless Limited	Others	0.01	0.01
	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	Subsidiary	0.01	0.01
	MJSJ Coal Limited	Others	0.02	0.02
	JSW International Trade Corp Pte Limited	Others	6.40	5.54
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	0.85	-
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	Subsidiary	-	80.00
	JSW Infrastructure Limited	Others	-	1.50
	Mangalore Coal Terminal Private Limited	Others	-	0.02
	Everbest Consultancy Services Private Limited	Others	-	*
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Others	-	0.01
	Gagan Trading Company Limited	Others	0.01	-
	Amba River Coke Limited	Others	*	-
	JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited	Subsidiary	*	-
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	0.21	-
4	**Advance from customers:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	-	16.67
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	-	21.45
5	**Security deposit placed with:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	2.88	2.66
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Others	8.14	7.57
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	28.90	24.65
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	Others	0.90	0.90
	Gagan Trading Company Limited	Others	7.95	7.63
	Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	Others	30.75	-
6	**Security deposit / lease deposit from:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	0.08	0.07
	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	Subsidiary	0.13	0.12
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	0.25	0.24
	JSW Infrastructure Limited	Others	-	0.35
	Jindal Vidya Mandir	Others	*	*
	Neotrex Steel Private Limited	Others	3.00	-
7	**Investment in equity share capital:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	5,131.36	3,280.95
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	-	2,046.01
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	726.05	1,726.05

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

₹ crore

	Particulars	Relationship	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	Subsidiary	101.75	101.75
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	80.25	80.20
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	70.05	70.05
	Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	Associate	15.23	15.23
	MJSJ Coal Limited	Others	6.52	6.52
	JSW Future Energy Limited	Subsidiary	331.68	197.04
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.26
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	*	*
	JSW Neo Energy Limited	Subsidiary	50.00	-
8	**Investment in preference share capital:**			
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	3.59	3.29
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Others	3.12	2.81
9	**Investment in unsecured perpetual securities:**			
	JSW Future Energy Limited	Subsidiary	170.00	595.00
10	**Equity Share application money pending allotment:**			
	JSW Future Energy Limited	Subsidiary	-	5.20
11	**Security & collateral provided to:**			
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	29.22	29.22
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	-	161.60
	South West Mining Limited	Others	168.32	213.16
	JSW Renew Energy Two Limited	Subsidiary	1,015.69	-
	JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited	Subsidiary	729.01	-
	JSW Future Energy Limited	Subsidiary	21.37	-
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	Subsidiary	12.78	-
	JSW Renew Energy Limited	Subsidiary	117.20	-
12	**Loans / advances to:**			
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	331.66	321.58
	South West Mining Limited	Others	80.90	65.00
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	-	2.29
	JSW Future Energy Limited	Subsidiary	637.87	-
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	Subsidiary	146.32	-
	JSW Neo Energy Limited	Subsidiary	4.90	-
13	**Interest receivable on loan:**			
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	17.89	16.91
	Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	Others	1.88	-
14	**Provision for diminution in value of Investments**			
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	20.33	10.33
	Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	Associate	15.23	15.23
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.26
15	**Loss allowances provision- loan**			
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	258.04	220.50
16	**Loss allowances provision- interest receivables**			
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	17.89	16.91

* Less than ₹ 50,000

Note:

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS STANDALONE

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to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 41 - Other statutory information

i) The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property.

ii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

iii) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (ultimate beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

iv) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (funding party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (ultimate beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

v) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

vi) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

vii) The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by and bank or financials institution or lender during the year.

viii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

ix) Quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

x) The Company has used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was obtained.

(xi) The title deeds of all the immovable properties, (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment and capital work-in progress are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.

xii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies which are struck off except the following:

SN	Name of the struck off company	Nature of transactions	Balance outstanding (₹ crore)		Relationship with the struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
			As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021	
1	Spandan Home Care Limited	Shares held by struck off company	*	*	Shareholder

* Less than ₹ 50,000

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS STANDALONE

NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note No. 42 - Operating segment

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

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

a) Revenue from operations

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Within India	3,642.74	2,897.53
Outside India	-	-
	3,642.74	**2,897.53**

b) Non-current operating assets

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

Note No. 43 - Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary, to conform to current period's classification in order to comply with the requirements of the amended Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 effective 1st April, 2021.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

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

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman & Managing Director
[DIN: 00017762]

Place: Mumbai
Date: 3rd May, 2022

Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Pritesh Vinay
Director (Finance)
[DIN: 08868022]