JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited)

Registered Office : JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East), Mumbai 400051
CIN: U31102MH1996PLC185098
Statement of Audited Standalone Financial Results for the Quarter and Year ended 31.03.2019

(₹ crore)

Sl.	Particulars	Quarter Ended			Year Ended	
		31.03.2019	31.12.2018	31.03.2018	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
		Audited	Unaudited	Audited	Audited	Audited
I	Revenue from Operations	631.60	656.87	568.91	2,566.13	2,210.97
II	Other Income	14.59	15.36	17.47	63.52	77.89
III	**Total Income (I+II)**	**646.19**	**672.23**	**586.38**	**2,629.65**	**2,288.86**
IV	**Expenses:**					
	a) Fuel costs	328.68	347.83	319.56	1,396.55	1,189.56
	b) Employee Benefits Expense	15.44	16.14	15.05	65.30	63.41
	c) Finance costs	65.28	67.70	73.10	268.59	362.80
	d) Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	87.36	89.55	87.32	355.56	354.22
	e) Other Expenses	68.06	38.18	39.27	174.54	147.72
	Total Expenses (IV)	**564.82**	**559.40**	**534.30**	**2,260.54**	**2,117.71**
V	**Profit before tax (III- IV)**	**81.37**	**112.83**	**52.08**	**369.11**	**171.15**
VI	**Tax Expense**					
	-Current Tax	24.84	24.32	11.39	86.85	36.80
	-Deferred tax	(8.16)	(1.19)	6.71	(11.20)	22.68
	-Deferred Tax (recoverable) / adjustable in future tariff	8.16	1.19	(6.71)	11.20	(22.68)
	Total tax expense (VI)	**24.84**	**24.32**	**11.39**	**86.85**	**36.80**
VII	**Profit for the period (V-VI)**	**56.53**	**88.51**	**40.69**	**282.26**	**134.35**
VIII	**Other Comprehensive Income**					
	A.(i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or loss	(0.38)	-	0.08	(0.38)	0.08
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to Profit or loss	0.08	-	(0.02)	0.08	(0.02)
		(0.30)	**-**	**0.06**	**(0.30)**	**0.06**
IX	**Total Comprehensive Income for the period**	**56.23**	**88.51**	**40.75**	**281.96**	**134.41**
X	Other Equity	-	-	-	1,560.87	1,278.41
XI	Earnings per Share (not annualised)					
	- Basic EPS (₹)	0.33	0.51	0.24	1.64	0.78
	- Diluted EPS (₹)	0.33	0.51	0.24	1.64	0.78
	Equity Share Capital	1,726.05	1,726.05	1,726.05	1,726.05	1,726.05

Notes :

1. The above standalone results of JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited ("the Company") have been reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company in their respective meetings held on May 15, 2019.
2. The figures of the last quarter and corresponding quarter of the previous year are the balancing figures between audited figures for the full financial year and unaudited published year to date figures up to the third quarter of the current financial year.
3. The Company is engaged in only one segment viz. "Generation and Sale of Power" and as such there are no separate reportable segments as per IND AS – 108 "Operating Segments".

4 Statement of Assets and Liabilities (₹ crore)

Sl.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2019 Audited	As at 31.03.2018 Audited
A	**ASSETS**		
1	**Non-current assets:**		
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	4,566.30	4,902.27
	(b) Capital work-in-progress	0.48	4.66
	(c) Other Intangible assets	0.06	0.07
	(d) Financial Assets		
	(i) Investments	9.80	9.80
	(ii) Loans	567.64	567.64
	(iii) Other financial assets	5.15	352.86
	(e) Income tax assets (net)	18.24	17.49
	(f) Other non-current assets	0.61	0.65
	Total Non - Current Assets	**5,168.28**	**5,855.44**
2	**Current assets:**		
	(a) Inventories	94.89	73.65
	(b) Financial Assets		
	(i) Investments	29.67	164.10
	(ii) Trade receivables	601.16	381.44
	(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	4.08	32.66
	(iv) Bank Balances other than (iii) above	0.12	-
	(vi) Other financial assets	346.21	0.01
	(c) Other current assets	5.94	6.29
	Total Current Assets	**1,082.07**	**658.15**
	Total Assets	**6,250.35**	**6,513.59**
B	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**		
1	**Equity**		
	(a) Equity Share Capital	1,726.05	1,726.05
	(b) Other Equity	1,560.87	1,278.41
	Total equity	**3,286.92**	**3,004.46**
	LIABILITIES		
2	**Non-current liabilities**		
	(a) Financial Liabilities		
	Borrowings	2,174.98	2,818.95
	(b) Provisions	7.83	6.52
	Total Non - Current Liabilities	**2,182.81**	**2,825.47**
3	**Current liabilities**		
	(a) Financial Liabilities		
	(i) Trade payables		
	(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.76	4.02
	(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	204.94	167.34
	(ii) Other financial liabilities	566.22	506.25
	(b) Other current liabilities	4.63	3.99
	(c) Provisions	2.07	2.06
	Total Current Liabilities	**780.62**	**683.66**
	Total Equity and Liabilities	**6,250.35**	**6,513.59**

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2019

Aditya Agarwal
Whole Time Director
[DIN 07298742]

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited)
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

(₹ crore)

		Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
A		**ASSETS**			
	1	**Non-current assets**			
		(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	4,566.30	4,902.27
		(b) Capital work-in-progress	5	0.48	4.66
		(c) Other Intangible assets	6	0.06	0.07
		(d) Financial assets			
		(i) Investments	7	9.80	9.80
		(ii) Loans	8	567.64	567.64
		(iii) Others financial assets	9	5.15	352.86
		(e) Income tax assets (net)	10	18.24	17.49
		(f) Other non-current assets	11	0.61	0.65
		Total Non - Current Assets		**5,168.28**	**5,855.44**
	2	**Current assets**			
		(a) Inventories	12	94.89	73.65
		(b) Financial assets			
		(i) Investments	7	29.67	164.10
		(ii) Trade receivables	13	601.16	381.44
		(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	14	4.08	32.66
		(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	15	0.12	-
		(v) Others financial assets	9	346.21	0.01
		(c) Other current assets	11	5.94	6.29
		Total Current Assets		**1,082.07**	**658.15**
		Total Assets		**6,250.35**	**6,513.59**
B		**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
		EQUITY			
		(a) Equity share capital	16(A)	1,726.05	1,726.05
		(b) Other equity	16(B)	1,560.87	1,278.41
		Total Equity		**3,286.92**	**3,004.46**
		LIABILITIES			
	1	**Non-current liabilities**			
		(a) Financial Liabilities			
		Borrowings	17	2,174.98	2,818.95
		(b) Provisions	19	7.83	6.52
		Total Non - Current Liabilities		**2,182.81**	**2,825.47**
	2	**Current liabilities**			
		(a) Financial Liabilities			
		(i) Trade payables			
		(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	20	2.76	4.02
		(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		204.94	167.34
		(ii) Other financial liabilities	18	566.22	506.25
		(b) Other current liabilities	21	4.63	3.99
		(c) Provisions	19	2.07	2.06
		Total Current Liabilities		**780.62**	**683.66**
		Total Equity and Liabilities		**6,250.35**	**6,513.59**
		See accompanying notes to the financial statements			

As per our attached report of even date
For Lodha & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 301051E

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

A. M. Hariharan
Partner
Membership No. 38323

Aditya Agarwal
Whole Time Director
[DIN 07298742]

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
[DIN 00019442]

Naresh Bhansali
Company Secretary &
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2019

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited)
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ crore)

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
I	Revenue from operations	22	2,566.13	2,210.97
II	Other income	23	63.52	77.89
III	**Total income**		**2,629.65**	**2,288.86**
IV	**EXPENSES**			
	(a) Fuel costs	24	1,396.55	1,189.56
	(b) Employee benefits expense	25	65.30	63.41
	(c) Finance costs	26	268.59	362.80
	(d) Depreciation and amortisation expense	4 & 6	355.56	354.22
	(e) Other expenses	27	174.54	147.72
	Total expenses		**2,260.54**	**2,117.71**
V	**Profit before tax**		**369.11**	**171.15**
VI	**Tax expense**			
	-Current Tax		86.85	36.80
	-Deferred tax	28	(11.20)	22.68
	-Deferred Tax (recoverable) / adjustable in future tariff		11.20	(22.68)
VII	**Profit for the year**		**282.26**	**134.35**
VIII	**Other Comprehensive income**		**(0.30)**	**0.06**
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	-Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plans		(0.38)	0.08
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.08	(0.02)
IX	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		**281.96**	**134.41**
X	**Earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each**			
	Basic (₹)		**1.64**	**0.78**
	Diluted (₹)		**1.64**	**0.78**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date
For Lodha & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 301051E

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

A. M. Hariharan
Partner
Membership No. 38323

Aditya Agarwal
Whole Time Director
[DIN 07298742]

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
[DIN 00019442]

Naresh Bhansali
Company Secretary &
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2019

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited)

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2019

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL (₹ crore)

Particulars	Total
Balance at April 1, 2017	1,726.05
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at March 31, 2018	1,726.05
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at March 31, 2019	**1,726.05**

(₹ crore)

B . OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Items of other comprehensive income	Total Other Equity
	General reserve	Equity settled employee benefits reserve	Retained earnings	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plans	
Balance as at April 1, 2017	0.09	1.99	1,142.00	(0.37)	1,143.71
Profit for the year	-	-	134.35	-	134.35
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	0.06	0.06
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**134.35**	**0.06**	**134.41**
Share based payments	**-**	0.29	-	-	0.29
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**0.09**	**2.28**	**1,276.35**	**(0.31)**	**1,278.41**

(₹ crore)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Items of other comprehensive income	Total Other Equity
	General reserve	Equity settled employee benefits reserve	Retained earnings	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plans	
Balance as at April 1, 2018	0.09	2.28	1,276.35	(0.31)	**1,278.41**
Profit for the year	-	-	282.26	-	**282.26**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(0.30)	**(0.30)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**282.26**	**(0.30)**	**281.96**
Share based payments	-	0.50	-	-	0.50
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**0.09**	**2.78**	**1,558.61**	**(0.61)**	**1,560.87**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date
For Lodha & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 301051E

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

A. M. Hariharan
Partner
Membership No. 38323

Aditya Agarwal
Whole Time Director
[DIN 07298742]

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
[DIN 00019442]

Naresh Bhansali
Company Secretary &
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2019

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited)
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ crore)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019		For the year ended March 31, 2018	
I.	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**				
	Profit before tax		**369.11**		**171.15**
	Adjusted for:				
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	355.56		354.22	
	Interest income	(57.06)		(67.37)	
	Income/Fair valuation from current investments	(4.75)		(6.78)	
	Loss on sale / discard of property, plant and equipment	0.02		0.01	
	Allowanace for Expected Credit Loss	32.69		-	
	Unrealised foreign exchange (gain) / loss	0.00		(0.00)	
	Finance costs	268.59		362.80	
			595.05		642.88
	Operating profit before working capital changes		964.16		814.03
	Adjustments for:				
	Trade receivables	(219.73)		(65.11)	
	Trade & Other payables	111.31		38.68	
	Loans, advances & other receivables	0.13		13.70	
	Inventories	(21.23)		0.43	
			(129.52)		(12.30)
	Cash generated from operations		**834.64**		**801.74**
	Direct taxes paid (net)		(88.07)		(39.66)
	NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**746.57**		**762.08**
II.	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**				
	Purchase of Property, plant and equipment including CWIP, capital advances and pre-operative expenses		(16.64)		(19.83)
	Loan to Joint venture - Subordinate Debt		-		(21.20)
	Sale/Adjustment of Property, plant and equipment		0.45		5.64
	Interest income		25.98		18.17
	Income from sale of current investments		4.75		6.78
	Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents		(0.12)		107.30
	NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**14.42**		**96.85**
III.	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**				
	Proceeds from Borrowings		-		2,779.00
	Repayment of Borrowings		(669.59)		(3,603.25)
	Procceed from Long Term Borrowings -Subordinate Debt		-		21.20
	Finance costs		(254.41)		(364.30)
	NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**(924.00)**		**(1,167.35)**
	NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (I+II+III)		**(163.00)**		**(308.42)**
	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR (Refer Note 7 and 14)		**196.76**		**505.18**
	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - AT THE END OF THE YEAR (Refer Note 7 and 14)		**33.75**		**196.76**
	See accompanying notes to the financial statements				

Notes :

1 Cash and cash equivalents includes Cash and cash equivalents of ₹4.08 crore (Previous year ₹ 32.66 crore) and Current investment in mutual fund of ₹ 29.67 crore (Previous year ₹ 164.10 crore).

2 Previous year's figures have been re-grouped / re-arranged wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

As per our attached report of even date
For Lodha & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 301051E

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

A. M. Hariharan
Partner
Membership No. 38323

Aditya Agarwal
Whole Time Director
[DIN 07298742]

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
[DIN 00019442]

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2019

Naresh Bhansali
Company Secretary &
Chief Financial Officer

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No. 4 - Property, plant and equipment

(₹crore)

Particulars	Land - Freehold	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Plant and Equipment (Capital Overhauling)	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
I. Gross carrying value								
Balance as at April 01, 2018	25.93	846.42	5,062.90	13.55	2.63	6.18	1.03	**5,958.65**
Additions	0.07	0.52	8.83	10.15	0.07	-	-	**19.64**
Other -Deductions/Adjustments	-	-	(0.31)	-	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.14)	**(0.47)**
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**26.00**	**846.94**	**5,071.42**	**23.70**	**2.68**	**6.18**	**0.89**	**5,977.82**
II. Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as at April 01, 2018	**-**	**92.49**	**955.20**	**6.72**	**0.57**	**1.26**	**0.13**	**1,056.37**
Depreciation expense for the year	-	31.25	318.51	4.95	0.20	0.48	0.09	**355.48**
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	(0.29)	-	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.03)	**(0.33)**
								-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**-**	**123.74**	**1,273.42**	**11.67**	**0.76**	**1.73**	**0.19**	**1,411.52**
III. Net carrying value (I-II)								
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**26.00**	**723.20**	**3,798.00**	**12.03**	**1.93**	**4.45**	**0.70**	**4,566.30**

a) Plant & Equipment includes foreign exchange loss of ₹ 3.15 Crore (Previous Year ₹ 0.03 Crore) capitalised during the year.

b) Assets not owned by the Company included in Building Gross block ₹ 1.74 Crore (Previous Year ₹ 1.74 Crore) and Plant & Equipment ₹ 32.74 Crore (Previous Year ₹ 32.74 Crore).

c) Refer Note 17 for the details in respect of certain property, plant and equipment hypothecated/mortgaged as security for borrowings.

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	Land - Freehold	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Plant and Equipment (Capital Overhauling)	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
I. Gross Carrying Value								
Balance as at April 01, 2017	25.93	837.40	5,067.30	9.45	2.65	5.55	0.38	**5,948.66**
Additions	-	9.06	1.11	4.10	-	0.64	0.73	**15.64**
Other -Deductions/Adjustments	-	(0.05)	(5.50)	-	(0.02)	-	(0.08)	**(5.65)**
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**25.93**	**846.42**	**5,062.90**	**13.55**	**2.63**	**6.18**	**1.03**	**5,958.65**
II. Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as at April 01, 2017	-	61.45	636.69	3.36	0.38	0.81	0.08	**702.76**
Depreciation expense for the year	-	31.04	318.52	3.35	0.21	0.45	0.12	**353.69**
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	(0.01)	-	(0.07)	**(0.08)**
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**-**	**92.49**	**955.20**	**6.72**	**0.57**	**1.26**	**0.13**	**1,056.38**
III. Net carrying value (I-II)								
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**25.93**	**753.93**	**4,107.70**	**6.84**	**2.06**	**4.93**	**0.90**	**4,902.27**

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No. 5 Capital work-in- progress

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Plant and Equipment and Civil Works		
Plant and Equipment and Civil Works	0.48	10.33
Capital Overhauling	-	3.39
	0.48	13.72
Less : Amount transferred to Property, plant and equipment	-	9.06
Sub total (A)	0.48	4.66
PRE-OPERATIVE EXPENDITURE		
Opening balance	-	1.26
Net gain or loss on foreign currency transactions and translation	3.15	0.03
Other expenses	-	-
Less:		
Amount transferred to Property, plant and equipment	3.15	0.03
Amount Transferred to Statement of Profit & Loss	-	1.26
Sub total (B)	-	-
TOTAL	0.48	4.66

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No. 6 Other Intangible assets

(₹ crore)

Particulars	Computer Software
I. Gross carrying value	
Balance as at April 01 ,2018	**1.81**
Additions	0.07
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**1.88**
II. Accumulated amortisation for the year 2018-19	
Balance as at April 01 2018	1.74
Amortisation expense for the year	0.08
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**1.82**
III. Net carrying value (I-II)	
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**0.06**

(₹ crore)

Particulars	Computer Software
Intangible Assets	
I. Gross Carrying Value	
Balance as at April 01, 2017	**1.81**
Additions	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**1.81**
II. Accumulated amortisation for the year 2017-18	
Balance as at April, 01, 2017	**1.20**
Amortisation expense for the year	0.54
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**1.74**
III. Net carrying value (I-II)	
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**0.07**

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No. -7 Investments

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019			As at March 31, 2018		
	No of Shares/Units	Current	Non Current	No of Shares/Units	Current	Non Current
I. Quoted Investments						
a) Designated as Fair Value Through Profit and Loss						
Investments in Mutual Funds						
1) Aditya Birla Sunlife FRF STP Growth	-	-	-	55,09,952	127.32	-
2) SBI premier Liquid fund- Regular plan - Growth	1,01,743	29.67	-	1,35,421	36.78	-
Total Aggregate Quoted Investments at Carrying value		**29.67**	**-**	**-**	**164.10**	**-**
II. Unquoted Investments						
(a) Investments in Equity Instruments of Joint Venture						
Equity Share of ₹ 10 each fully paid up of Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited (BLMCL)	98,00,000	-	9.80	98,00,000	-	9.80
(b) Investments in Government or trust securities : 6-Year National Savings Certificate ₹ 14,000 (Previous Year ₹ 14,000)	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00
TOTAL		**29.67**	**9.80**		**164.10**	**9.80**
Aggregate amount of Quoted Investments		29.67	-		164.10	-
Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments			9.80			9.80

Refer Note 17 for Investments in Mutual Funds hypothecated as security for borrowings.

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No. - 8 Loans

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	Non- Current	Non- Current
Unsecured, considered good		
- Loans to the Joint venture company	567.64	567.64
TOTAL	**567.64**	**567.64**

Name of the Party	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Loans and advances in the nature of Loans :		
a) Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	567.64	567.64
(Maximum Amount outstanding during the year ₹ 567.64Crore (PY ₹ 567.64 Crore)		
All the above loans and advances have been given for business purposes.		

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No. - 9 Others Financial Assets

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
a) Security deposits				
- Unsecured, considered good				
(i) Government/Semi-Government Authorities	-	4.70	-	4.60
(ii) Related Party	-	0.45	-	0.45
b) Interest receivable				
(i) Interest accrued on loans to related parties (Refer Note 31 (b))	378.90	-	-	347.81
Less : Allowances for expected credit loss	(32.69)	-	-	-
(ii) Interest accrued on deposits	0.00	-	0.01	-
TOTAL	**346.21**	**5.15**	**0.01**	**352.86**

Note No : 10 - Income tax assets (net)

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
Advance Tax and Tax deducted at sources (Net)	-	18.24	-	17.49
(Net of Provision as at 31.03.2019 ₹ 202.22 Crore, as at 31.03.2018 ₹ 329.83 Crore,				
TOTAL	**-**	**18.24**	**-**	**17.49**

Note No : 11 - Other non-current and current assets

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
(a) Capital Advances	-	0.06	-	0.08
(b) Prepayments	5.15	0.55	5.25	0.57
(c) Receivable from the Joint venture company	0.67	-	0.48	-
(d) Others receivables	0.12	-	0.56	-
TOTAL	**5.94**	**0.61**	**6.29**	**0.65**

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No. - 12 Inventories

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
(a) Raw materials-Stock of fuel	66.15	44.73
(b) Stores and spares	28.74	28.92
TOTAL	**94.89**	**73.65**

The Inventories recognised as an expense during the year in respect of Raw material ₹1,396.55 crore (Previous Year ₹ 1,189.56 crore) and Stores and Spares ₹24.49 crore (Previous Year ₹32.46 crore). Detail of Stock in transit included in Store & Spares ₹ 0.24 crore (Previous Year Nil).

Basis of Valuation : Refer Note 3.9
Refer Note-17 for Inventories hypothecated as security against certain bank borrowings.

Note No. : 13 Trade receivables

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
- Unsecured, considered good	601.16	381.44
TOTAL	**601.16**	**381.44**

Refer Note 17 for trade receivables hypothecated as security for borrowings.
Refer Note 33 for credit terms, ageing analysis and other relevant details related to trade receivables.

Note No. 14 Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
(a) Balances with banks		
(i) In Current Accounts	4.06	5.64
(ii) In Deposit accounts	-	27.00
(b) Cash on hand	0.02	0.02
TOTAL	**4.08**	**32.66**

Note No - 15: Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
(a) Balances with banks		
(i) In Deposit Accounts	0.12	-
TOTAL	**0.12**	**-**

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No. - 16 (A): Equity Share Capital

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Authorised:				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	3,00,00,00,000	3,000.00	3,00,00,00,000	3,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid:				
1,726,050,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	1,72,60,50,000	1,726.05	1,72,60,50,000	1,726.05
TOTAL	1,72,60,50,000	1,726.05	1,72,60,50,000	1,726.05

(i) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year.

Particulars	Opening Balance April 1, 2018	Fresh Issue	Closing Balance March 31,2019
(a) Equity Shares with Voting rights			
No. of Shares	1,72,60,50,000	-	1,72,60,50,000
TOTAL	1,72,60,50,000	-	1,72,60,50,000

(ii) Details of aggregate shareholding by Holding Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	No. of shares	No. of shares
JSW Energy Limited- Holding Company and its nominees	1,72,60,50,000	1,72,60,50,000

(iii) Rights, Restrictions and preferences attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10/share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the shareholder of equity share will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all the preferential amount. Distribution will be in proportion to number of equity shares held by each shareholder.

(iv) Details of shareholding more than 5% of aggregate shares in the Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	No. of shares	No. of shares
JSW Energy Limited	1,72,60,50,000	1,72,60,50,000
% of Holding	100%	100%

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No. - 16 (B) : Other equity

(₹ crore)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Items of other comprehensive income	Total Other Equity
	General reserve	Equity settled employee benefits reserve	Retained earnings	Actuarial Gain / (Loss) on defined liabilities/ (assets)	
Balance at April 1, 2017	0.09	1.99	1,142.00	(0.37)	1,143.71
Profit for the year	-	-	134.35	-	134.35
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	0.06	0.06
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**134.35**	**0.06**	**134.41**
Share based payments	-	0.29	-	-	0.29
Balance at March 31, 2018	**0.09**	**2.28**	**1,276.35**	**(0.30)**	**1,278.41**
Profit for the year	-	-	282.26	-	282.26
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(0.30)	(0.30)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**282.26**	**(0.30)**	**281.96**
Share based payments	-	0.50	-	-	0.50
Balance at March 31, 2019	**0.09**	**2.78**	**1,558.61**	**(0.61)**	**1,560.87**

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JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No. - 17: Borrowings

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Measured at amortised cost		
A. Secured Borrowings:		
Term Loans		
(i) From banks	1,535.99	2,161.02
(ii) From financial institutions	71.35	90.29
Total Secured Borrowings	**1,607.34**	**2,251.31**
B. Unsecured Borrowings		
Loan from holding company	567.64	567.64
Total Unsecured Borrowings	**567.64**	**567.64**
TOTAL	**2,174.98**	**2,818.95**

(i)Aggregate amount of instalments due for payments within one year ₹ 278.45 crore (as at 31st March, 2018 - ₹ 294.95 crore) have been grouped under "Current maturities of long-term debt" (Refer note 18)

(ii) The secured borrowings are net of amortised cost of ₹ 7.15 crore (as at 31st March, 2018 - ₹ 14.13 crore)

(iii)Details of Security:

Rupee Term Loans mentioned in (1) and (2) are secured on a pari passu basis by

Rupee Term Loan included in above aggregating of ₹ 1,607.34 crore (Previous Year ₹ 2,251.31 crore) are secured by a first ranking mortgage and charge over the following assets.
a)all the tangible,intangible, immovable and movable assets both present and future, b) all revenues and receivables, c) all the rights, title and interest under each of the Project Documents and d) all the Insurance Contracts.

b)Rupee Term Loan Mentioned in a-i, amounting to ₹1,804.90 crore are secured by Debt Service Reserve created through marking of lien on Liquid Mutual Funds worth ₹ 29.67 crore (Previous Year ₹ 36.78 crore)

(iv)Terms of Payment:

Term of Repayment of Rupee Terms Loans :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019 ₹ crore	As at 31st March, 2018 ₹ crore
From Banks :		
2 - 3 Years	523.73	560.99
4 - 5 Years	523.73	560.99
6 - 10 Years	495.58	1,053.01
Total Borrowings from Banks	**1,543.04**	**2,174.99**
From Financial Institutions :		
2 - 3 Years	38.00	38.00
4 - 5 Years	33.45	38.00
6 - 10 Years	-	14.45
Total Borrowings from Financial Institutions	**71.45**	**90.45**

a) Rupee Term loan mentioned in (A)-(i) amounting to ₹ 1,543.04 crore (Previous Year ₹ 2,147.91 crore) is repayable in 39 structured quarterly instalments from December 2017 to June 2027

b) Rupee Term loan mentioned in (A)-(ii) amounting to ₹ 71.45 crore (Previous Year ₹ 90.45 crore) is repayable in 48 structured quarterly instalments from March 2012 to December 2023.

c) Foreign currency loan included in (A) (i) amounting to Nil (Previous Year ₹ 27.08 crore) is repayable in 22 Equal half yearly instalments from July 2012 to January 2023.

d) Loan from Holding Company mentioned in (B) above comprises of :

₹ 567.64 crore (Previous Year ₹ 567.64 crore) repayable from the proceed of repayment made by Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited (BLMCL) to the company which is pursuant to the repayment of entire existing senior debt at BLMCL.

e) Cash Credit Facilities are secured on a pari passu basis by a first ranking mortgage and charge over : a) all the tangible, intangible, immovable and movable assets of the Company b) all revenues and receivables , c) all the rights, title and interest under each of the Project Documents.

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No.- 18 Other Financial Liabilities (Current)

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Other Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost		
Current Liabilities		
(a) Current maturities of long-term debt #	278.45	294.95
(b) Liability towards sharing of truing up & Fuel price adjustment	263.67	190.65
(c) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	5.45	0.39
(d) Security Deposits	0.11	0.12
(e) Payable towards capital expenditure	18.54	20.14
TOTAL	**566.22**	**506.25**

Refer note 17 for the details of borrowings repayment terms and security charge.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No. - 19 Provisions

(₹ crore)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
		Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
(a)	Provision for employee benefits	2.07	7.83	2.06	6.52
TOTAL		**2.07**	**7.83**	**2.06**	**6.52**

Note No. - 20 Trade Payables

(₹ crore)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
		Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
(a)	Total outstanding dues of micro, small & medium enterprises	2.76	-	4.02	-
(b)	Total outstanding dues of creditor other than micro, small & medium enterprises	204.94	-	167.34	-
TOTAL		**207.70**	**-**	**171.36**	**-**

Note
a) Refer Note 46 for disclosure under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act.

Note No.- 21 Other non current and current Liabilities

(₹ crore)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
		Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
(a)	Advance received from customers	0.71	-	1.37	-
(b)	Statutory dues	3.92	-	2.62	-
TOTAL		**4.63**	**-**	**3.99**	**-**

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No. -22 Revenue from Operations

(₹ crore)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
(a)	Revenue from sale of power	2,688.62	2,567.04
(b)	Revenue from Deviation Settlement Mechanism (DSM/UI)	31.48	6.03
Less :			
(i)	Revenue adjustment towards sharing of truing up & fuel price adjustment	(44.14)	(91.69)
(ii)	Revenue adjustment towards Fuel price adjustment on account of RERC Order dated June 19, 2017	-	(23.47)
(iii)	Revenue adjustment towards final tariff adjustment as per RERC Order dated 18th May 2018	(91.66)	-
(iv)	Revenue adjustment towards truing up RERC Order for the period from FY 2011-12 to FY 2013-14	(12.09)	-
(v)	Revenue adjustment towards Capital Cost reduction	-	(224.27)
(vi)	Cash Discount /Rebate	(17.57)	(25.69)
	Revenue from sale of power	**2,554.64**	**2,207.95**
(c)	Late Payment Surcharge received from beneficiaries	11.49	3.02
	TOTAL	**2,566.13**	**2,210.97**

Note No. -23 Other Income

(₹ Crore)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
(a) Interest Income			
(i)	On Loans given	56.76	56.60
(ii)	Bank deposits	0.30	10.17
(iii)	Interest on income tax refund	0.00	0.01
(b) Other Income			
(i)	Net gain on sale of Current investments	5.57	7.16
(ii)	Net gain on fair valuation of Current investments through profit or loss	0.81	0.38
(iii)	Net gain/(loss) arising on financial assets through profit or loss	-	0.59
(vi)	Miscellaneous income	0.08	2.98
	TOTAL	**63.52**	**77.89**

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No.- 24 Fuel Costs

(₹ crore)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
(a)	Opening stock	44.73	41.23
(b)	Add: Purchases (*)	1,417.97	1,193.06
		1,462.70	1,234.29
(c)	Less: Closing stock	66.15	44.73
	Cost of Fuel Consumed	**1,396.55**	**1,189.56**

(*) Purchases is net off ₹ 40.01 crore (Previous year Nil) being the impact on account of reduction in price of lignite as per RERC order dated May 18, 2018.

Note No. -25 Employee Benefits Expense

(₹ Crore)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
(a)	Salaries and wages	59.39	57.20
(b)	Contribution to provident and other funds	2.86	2.72
(c)	Share-based payments	0.50	0.29
(d)	Staff welfare expenses	2.55	3.20
	TOTAL	**65.30**	**63.41**

a) Refer note 38 for the details of defined benefit plan and defined contribution plan of the Company.

b) Refer note 39 for the details of disclosure of employee stock options plans of the Company.

Note No. -26 Finance Costs

(₹ crore)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2019
(a)	**Interest expense**		
(i)	Interest on rupee term loan	221.01	305.80
(ii)	Interest on loans from related party	45.82	53.61
(iii)	Interest on working capital loan	0.37	0.05
(b)	Other borrowing costs	1.39	3.34
	TOTAL	**268.59**	**362.80**

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No. -27 Other Expenses (₹ crore)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
(a)	Stores and spares consumed	24.49	32.46
(b)	Power & water	33.87	30.91
(c)	Rent	0.54	0.38
(d)	Repairs and maintenance	46.55	46.60
(e)	Shared services expenses	3.02	3.59
(f)	Rates and taxes	1.71	1.67
(g)	Insurance charges	3.97	4.35
(h)	Net loss on foreign currency transactions	0.00	(0.00)
(i)	Auditor's Remuneration	0.50	0.44
(j)	Legal and other professional charges	2.59	2.68
(k)	Travelling expenses	3.16	2.79
(l)	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	0.02	0.01
(m)	Corporate social responsibility expenses	6.89	9.20
(n)	Safety & security expenses	5.25	4.01
(o)	Branding expenses	3.38	3.19
(p)	Allowance for expected credit loss	32.69	-
(q)	Other general expenses	5.91	5.44
	TOTAL	**174.54**	**147.72**

a) Refer note 45 for Auditors' Remuneration
b) Refer note 44 for details of Corporate social responsibility expenditure incurred by the Company.
c) Refer note 31(b) for Allowances for expected credit loss

Note No.-28 Tax Expense

(₹ crore)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
(a)	Current Tax	86.85	36.80
(b)	Deferred tax	(11.20)	22.68
(c)	Deferred Tax (recoverable) / payable in future tariff	11.20	(22.68)
	TOTAL	**86.85**	**36.80**

Note **Particulars**

1 General information

The financial statements comprise financial statements of JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited (hereinafter referred to as ("the Company") for the year ended March 31, 2019.

The name of the Company has been changed from Raj WestPower Limited to JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited with effect from 9th January 2019.

The Company is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Company is located at JSW Centre Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai - 400 051.

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of generation of power. The Company has set up a lignite based power plant at Barmer, Rajasthan comprising of 8 units of 135 MW each.

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on May 15, 2019.

2 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind ASs notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies. (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

3 Significant accounting policies

3.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 4 of the Companies (Indian Accounting standards) Rules, 2015 as amended.

The financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with the Indian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) on the accrual basis of accounting and historical cost convention except for the certain material items that have been measured at fair value as required by the relevant Ind AS and explained in the ensuing policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') which is functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest crore, except otherwise indicated.

3.2 Use of estimates & Judgements:

The preparation of the financial statements requires that the Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. The recognition, measurement, classification or disclosure of an item or information in the financial statements is made relying on these estimates.

The estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in current and future periods

The critical accounting judgements and key estimates followed by the Company for preparation of financial statements is described in Note 29.

3.3 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. Expenditure incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the costs are incurred. Major shutdown or overhaul expenditure is capitalised as the activities are undertaken improves the economic benefits expected to arise from the asset.

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.

Assets in the course of construction are capitalised in the assets under construction account. At the point when an asset is operating at management's intended use, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriated category of property, plant and equipment and 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 estimate cost of dismantling, removing or restoring the site is capitalized along with the cost of acquisition or construction upon completion and a corresponding liability is recognized. Revenue generated from production during the trial period is capitalised

Property, plant and equipment except freehold land held for use in the production, supply or administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Freehold or Leasehold land is stated at historical cost. 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.

3.4 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.

Certain computer software costs are capitalized and recognized as Intangible assets based on materiality, accounting prudence and significant benefits expected to flow therefrom for a period longer than one year.

3.5 Depreciation & amortisation:

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Amortisation of intangible assets is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Depreciation on tangible assets is provided as per the provisions of Part B of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 based on useful life and residual value notified for accounting purposes by Electricity Regulatory Authorities.

Assets not owned by the Company is amortised over a period of 10 years.

Specialised Software is amortised over an estimated useful life of 3 years.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Class of assets	Useful life (In Years)
Buildings	25
Plant and Machinery	25
Furniture and fixtures	15 - 25
Office equipment	6 - 25
Vehicles	10

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.

Capital Work-in-progress and Pre-operative Expenses during Construction Period

Capital Work-in-Progress includes expenditure during construction period incurred on projects under implementation treated as pre-operative expenses pending allocation to the assets. These expenses are apportioned to the respective fixed assets on their completion / commencement of commercial production.

3.6 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill:

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

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

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

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit or Loss.

3.7 Borrowing costs:

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

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

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

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

3.8 Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and demand deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company cash management.

3.9 Inventories:

Cost of inventories includes cost of purchase price, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Inventories of stores, spare parts, coal, fuel and loose tools are stated at the lower of weighted average cost or net realizable value. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated cost of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

3.10 Revenue recognition:

Sale of Power:

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefit will flow to the Company and that the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue from sale of power/ other items is recognised when substantial risks and rewards of ownership is transferred to the buyer under the terms of the contract.

Surcharge on delay payment/overdue sundry debtors for sale of energy is recognized when no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists.

Interest income:

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. 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.

3.11 Foreign currency transactions :

In preparing the financial statements of each individual Company entity, 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 profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- 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;

- Exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks; and

- Exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on repayment of the monetary items; and

- Exchange difference arising on settlement / restatement of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognized in the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2016 prepared under previous GAAP, are capitalized as a part of the depreciable PPE to which the monetary item relates and depreciated over the remaining useful life of such assets. If such monetary items do not relate to acquisition of depreciable PPE, the exchange difference is amortised over the maturity period / upto the date of settlement of such monetary item, whichever is earlier and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. The un-amortised exchange difference is carried under other equity as “Foreign currency monetary item translation difference account” net of tax effect thereon, where applicable. All exchange differences on foreign currency monetary items originating after March, 2016 including those relating to PPE are charged off to statement of profit and loss

3.12 Employee Benefits.

The Company has following post-employment plans:

(a) Defined benefit plan - Gratuity

(b) Defined contribution plan - Provident fund

a) Defined-benefit plan - Gratuity

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan is the present value of defined benefit obligations at the end of the reporting period less fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligations is calculated annually by actuaries through actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

(a) Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailment and non-routine settlements; and

(b) Net interest expense or income

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expenses in the statement of the profit & loss.
Re-measurement comprising of actuarial gains and losses arising from

(a) Re-measurement of Actuarial(gains)/losses

(b) Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognized in effect of asset ceiling

(c) Re-measurement arising because of change in effect of asset ceiling is recognised in the period in which they occur directly in other comprehensive income. Re-measurement is not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Ind AS 19 requires the exercise of judgment in relation to various assumptions including future pay rises, inflation and discount rates and employee and pensioner demographics. The Company determines the assumptions in conjunction with its actuaries, and believes these assumptions to be in line with best practice, but the application of different assumptions could have a significant effect on the amounts reflected in the income statement, other comprehensive income and balance sheet. There may be also interdependency between some of the assumptions.

b) Defined-contribution plan - Provident fund

Under defined contribution plans, provident fund, the Company pays pre-defined amounts to separate funds and does not have any legal or informal obligation to pay additional sums. Defined Contribution plan comprise of contributions to the employees' provident fund with the government and certain state plans like Employees' State Insurance. The Company's payments to the defined contribution plans are recognised as expenses during the period in which the employees perform the services that the payment covers.

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.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave 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.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other 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.

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as a liability at the present value of the obligation as at the Balance sheet date determined based on an actuarial valuation.

3.13 Share-based payment arrangements:

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

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

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

3.14 Taxation:

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent it relates to items directly recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax:

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

Minimum Alternative Tax:

Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income-tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognised as an asset, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the statement of profit and loss and included in Deferred tax assets. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT credit entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that Company will pay normal income-tax during the specified period.

Deferred tax:

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

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

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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets relate to the same taxable entity and same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax for the year:

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively

3.15 Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/ (loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/ (loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income 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.

3.16 Provisions , Contingencies and Commitments:

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

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

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

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is :

(a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or

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

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

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

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

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

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

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

3.17 Financial instruments:

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss(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 value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit or Loss.

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets other than trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss is initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent measurement

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

(a) the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and
(b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss for FVTOCI debt instruments. For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of 'Reserve for debt instruments through other comprehensive income'. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in this reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

Investment in Joint venture Company

Investment in Joint Venture Company is carried at cost in the financial statements.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investments. A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling 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 or a financial guarantee.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend 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. Dividends recognised in profit or loss are included in the 'Other income' line item.

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

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria (see above) are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or 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 dividend 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.

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. If the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

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

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

3.18 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

All Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using effective interest method or fair value through profit and loss.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the company, and commitments issued by the company to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

- 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 or contingent consideration recognised by the company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies, 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 company of financial assets or financial 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 companying 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.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the ‘Other income' line item.

However, for non-held-for-trading financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability’s credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, in which case these effects of changes in credit risk are recognised in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is always recognised in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability’s credit risk that are recognised in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Gains or losses on financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments issued by the company that are designated by the company as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.
The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees 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 financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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 with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

3.19 Derivative financial instruments:

The company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward foreign exchange contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

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.

Fair Value measurement:

The company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- ✓ In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- ✓ In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- ✓ Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- ✓ Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- ✓ Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

3.20 Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the company's operations. Such change are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in the business model. The company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

The following table shows various reclassification and the how they are accounted for:

Original Classification	Revised Classification	Accounting treatment
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in statement of profit and loss.
FVPTL	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on new gross carrying amount.
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
FCTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to statement of profit and loss at the reclassification date.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

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.

3.21 Leases :

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. Leases under which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The company as lessor:

Rental income from operating leases is generally recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. 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.

The company as lessee:

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments (discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease or at the entity's incremental borrowing rate). The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the company's general policy on borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease payments under an operating lease shall be recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Accounting for arrangements in the nature of lease:

Under Appendix C to Ind AS17, an entity may enter into an arrangement comprising a transaction or a series of related transactions that do not take the legal form of lease but conveys a right to use an asset in return for a payment or series of payments. Arrangements meeting these criteria should be identified as either operating leases or finance leases.

For determining whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease shall be based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether:

a) Fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific asset or assets and

b) The arrangement conveys a right to use the asset'

The company enters into agreements, comprising a transaction or series of related transactions that does not take the legal form of a lease but conveys the right to use the asset in return for a payment or series of payments. In case of such arrangements, the company applies the requirements of Ind AS 17 – Leases to the lease element of the arrangement. For the purpose of applying the requirements under Ind AS 17 – Leases, payments and other consideration required by the arrangement are separated at the inception of the arrangement into those for lease and those for other elements.

3.22 **Recent accounting pronouncements**

Initial application of an Ind AS

The Company has applied Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' for the first time. Ind AS 115 supersedes Ind AS 11 'Construction Contracts' and Ind AS 18 'Revenue' and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with customers. Ind AS 115 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

Ind AS 115 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires extensive disclosures.

The Company adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method on transition, applied to contracts that were not completed contracts as at April 1, 2018. Therefore, the comparative information was not restated and continues to be reported under Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18. There was no impact on transition on the opening balance sheet as at April 1, 2018. The new standard has no material impact on the revenue recognised during the year.

New material accounting pronouncements, which are not yet effective

Ind AS 116 – Leases
Ind AS 116 Leases was notified on March 30, 2019 by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. It replaces Ind AS 17 Leases, including appendices thereto. Ind AS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning

on or after April 1, 2019. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets and short-term leases (i.e. leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right of use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right of use asset.

Lessees will be also required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right of use asset.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition i.e. Full retrospective – Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, and Modified retrospective – Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

As the Company does not have any material leases, wherein the Company is a lessee, the adoption of this standard is not likely to have a material impact at transition date and for the ensuing financial year.

Ind AS 12 – Income taxes (amendments relating to income tax consequences of dividend and uncertainty over income tax treatments):

The amendment relating to income tax consequences of dividend clarify that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. The company does not expect any impact from this pronouncement.

Ind AS 109 – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation:

The amendments relate to the existing requirements in Ind AS 109 regarding termination rights in order to allow measurement at amortised cost (or, depending on the business model, at fair value through other comprehensive income) even in the case of negative compensation payments. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any impact on its Standalone Financial Statements.

Ind AS 19 – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

The amendments clarify that if a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs, it is mandatory that the current service cost and the net interest for the period after the re-measurement are determined using the assumptions used for the remeasurement.
In addition, amendments have been included to clarify the effect of a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement on the requirements regarding the asset ceiling. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact on its stanndalone Financial Statements.

Ind AS 23 – Borrowing Costs

The amendments clarify that 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. The Company does not expect any impact from this amendment.

Ind AS 28 – Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures

The amendments clarify that an entity applies Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture but to which the equity method is not applied. The Company does not currently have any such long-term interests in associates and joint ventures.

Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations and Ind AS 111 - Joint Arrangements

The amendments to Ind AS 103 relating to re-measurement clarify that when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it re-measures previously held interests in that business. The amendments to Ind AS 111 clarify that when an entity obtains joint control of a business that is a joint operation, the entity does not re-measure previously held interests in that business. The Company will apply the pronouncement if and when it obtains control / joint control of a business that is a joint operation.

29 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty:

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes under Section 3 above, the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 on-going 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 period, if the revision affects current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Regulatory deferral accounts

The Company has not adopted Ind AS 114 'Regulatory deferral accounts' since in previous GAAP, guidance note on Guidance Note on Accounting for the Rate Regulated Activities, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) was not adopted.

Revenue recognition

The Company has evaluated the provisions of Ind AS 18 for recognition of revenue and considered reasonably certain to recognise revenue based on its tariff petition filed with the regulator despite of ongoing dispute at Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) level.

Key sources of estimation uncertainties

Useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment

Management reviews the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment at least once a year. Such lives are dependent upon an assessment of both the technical lives of the assets and also their likely economic lives based on various internal and external factors including relative efficiency and operating costs. Accordingly, depreciable lives are reviewed annually using the best information available to the Management.

Impairment of property plant and equipment

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment 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).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is usually determined on the basis of discounted estimated future cash flows. This involves management estimates on anticipated commodity prices, market demand and supply, economic and regulatory environment, discount rates and other factors. Any subsequent changes to cash flow due to changes in the above mentioned factors could impact the carrying value of assets.

Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognised.

Shared based payments

Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. This requires a reassessment of the estimates used at the end of each reporting period.

Tax

The Company is subject to tax, principally in India. The amount of tax payable in respect of any period is dependent upon the interpretation of the relevant tax rules. Whilst an assessment must be made of deferred tax position of each entity within the Company, these matters are inherently uncertain until the position of each entity is agreed with the relevant tax authorities.

30 Revenue recognition:

(a) During the year, the Company has recognised the revenue from sale of power based on the adhoc interim tariff allowed by Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (RERC) vide Order dated May 10, 2018 and September 26,2018. The Company has provided impact of truing up and provision for fuel price adjustment amounting to ₹ 44.14 crore (previous year ₹ 91.69 crore) based on RERC Regulation.

The above is subject to adjustment as per final tariff determination by RERC.

(b) During the year, RERC has passed an Order dated May 18,2018 for determining the Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Tariff for the Financial years 2017-18

Based on the RERC Orders dated 18th May,2018, the Company has provided the impact against said order of ₹ 91.66 crore (previous year NIL) as revenue adjustment and ₹ 40.01 (previous year NIL crore) has been reduced in fuel cost on account of reduction in price of Lignite for FY 2017-18.

The above tariff is further subject to adjustment on account of final determination of transfer price of lignite.

(c) RERC had passed an Order dated June 19, 2017 determining the Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Tariff for the Financial years 2014-15 to 2016-17.

(i) Based on the RERC Orders, the Company had made provisions against revenue recognized of. ₹ NIL (previous year ₹ 224.27 crore) on account of capital cost reduction and. ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ 23.47 crore) on account of variable cost.

(ii) The above tariff is further subject to adjustment on account of final determination of transfer price of lignite.

(d) (i) The Company's appeal is pending before Supreme Court for FY 2012-13 against APTEL Order dated November 20, 2015 against certain capital expenditure.

(ii) The Company's appeals are also pending before Appellate Tribunal of Electricity, New Delhi (APTEL) against the RERC Orders for FY 2009-2010 to 2013-14 & For FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17 against certain capital expenditure and other aspects not considered by them.

(iii) During the year, the Company has made provision against the revenue recognized of ₹ 12.09 crore (previous year ₹ NIL)

(iv) The adjustment, if any required, will be made as and when the matters are finally settled.

(e) Against RERC Order on First Year's tariff, the Company had filed an appeal before the APTEL. APTEL had allowed the appeal in favor of the Company. Rajasthan Discoms had filed a review petition, which was dismissed by the APTEL. Against APTEL Order, Rajasthan Discoms had filed a second appeal before Supreme Court and the same is pending. The adjustment, if any required, will be made as and when the matter is finally settled.

(f) Against reduction of Station Heat Rate in RERC Order, Company had filed an appeal before APTEL and same is under hearing in APTEL. The adjustment, if any required, will be made as and when the matter is finally settled.

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

(₹crore)

Contract liability - Advance from customer	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
Opening balance	0.41	1.37
Less: Revenue recognized during the year from balance at the beginning of the year	0.29	1.19
Add : Advance received during the year not recognized as revenue	1.25	0.53
Closing balance	1.37	0.71

Contract liability is the Company's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the company has received consideration from the customer in advance.

(h) Details of Revenue from Contract with Customers:

(₹crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Total Revenue from Contract with Customers as above	2,720.10	2,573.07
Add: Rebate on prompt payment	(17.57)	(25.69)
Less Other adjustments	(147.89)	(339.43)
Add: Late Payment surcharge	11.49	3.02
Total Revenue from Contract with Customers as per contracted price	2,566.13	2,210.97

(i) Others: Ad-hoc/Interim tariff:

As per the implementation agreement between Government of Rajasthan and JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited (“JSWBL”), the sale price of lignite by Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited, a joint venture, to JSWBL has to be approved by RERC. Pending determination of transfer price of lignite (as the capital cost of lignite mine and mine development operator of BLMCL is yet to be approved by RERC), RERC has allowed only adhoc/interim transfer prices for JSWBL’s tariff. Such adhoc/interim transfer prices (to the extent subsequently modified by APTEL, as the case may be) have been kept as a base for revenue recognition by JSWEBL and subject to adjustment, once the final tariff is determination by RERC.

31. Investment in Joint Venture:

31(a) Details and financial information of material joint venture

Name of joint venture	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest / voting rights held by the company	
			As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	Lignite Mining	India	49.00%	49.00%

Summarised financial information of material joint venture

Summarised financial information in respect of each of the Company's material joint ventures is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the joint venture's financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS adjusted by the company for equity accounting purposes.

(₹ crore)

Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Non-current assets	2,239.13	2,250.36
Current assets	407.53	371.33
Non-current liabilities	1951.89	2,305.67
Current liabilities	711.19	364.59
Assets and liabilities include the following:		
Cash and cash equivalents	3.18	29.20
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade payables and provisions)	486.65	24.68
Non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade payables and provisions)	1951.88	2,305.67

(₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Revenue	1,146.04	783.67
Profit (loss) for the year	35.46	(50.45)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	35.46	(50.45)

The above profit (loss) for the year include the following:		
Depreciation and amortisation	50.49	32.42
Other income	13.50	5.26
Interest expense	187.36	107.90
Income tax expense (income)	38.76	(19.14)

31 (b) Subordinated debt to Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited:

JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited ("JSWEBL") has given a subordinated loan of ₹ 567.74 crore (Previous year – ₹ 567.74 crore) to Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited, a joint venture ("BLMCL") of JSWEBL. Such loan carries an interest rate of 10% p.a. and is re-payable after the repayment of existing secured rupee term loan of BLMCL i.e. in FY 2038-39. There have been certain delays in payment of interest of ₹ 378.90 crore (Previous year – ₹ 347.81 crore) by BLMCL as certain clarifications were sought by Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) from Government of Rajasthan (GoR) which have since been provided by GoR, and BLMCL can make interest payment on the aforesaid loan. BLMCL is expecting approval by RERC on capital cost by March 2020 as per the petition submitted, and therefore, is expected to have adequate cash flows for payment of the aforesaid interest after approval of its lenders. JSWEBL also has right to convert the accrued interest into interest bearing subordinated loan at any point of time. Based on the aforesaid and expected timing of cash inflows/ conversion into loan, an expected credit loss allowance of ₹ 32.69 crore (Previous year –Rs. Nil) has been recognised towards the accrued interest.

32 Financial Instruments: Classifications and fair value measurements

This note provides information about how the Company determines fair values of various financial assets and financial liabilities (which are measured at fair value through profit or loss).

Financial assets/ financial liabilities	
Fair value hierarchy	**Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)**
Level 1	Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2	Discounted cash flow at a discount rate that reflects the issuer's current borrowing rate at the end of the reporting period.
Level 3	Income approach – in this approach, the discounted cash flow method was used to capture the present value of the expected future economic benefits to be derived from the ownership of these investees.

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

The management consider that the carrying amounts of current financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019				
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets					
Financial assets carried at amortised cost					
Investment in Mutual Fund	29.67	29.67	29.67		
Loans & advances	567.64	567.64			567.64
Security deposits	5.15	5.15			
Interest Receivable on Sub-Ordinate Debt	378.90	378.90			378.90
Less : Allowances for Expected Credit Loss	(32.69)	(32.69)			(32.69)
Interest accrued on deposits, loans and advances	0.00	0.00			
Trade receivables	601.16	601.16			
Cash and cash equivalents	4.08	4.08			
Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	0.12	0.12			
Financial assets carried at Cost					
Investment in Equity Shares	9.80	9.80			
Total Financial assets	**1563.84**	**1563.84**			
Financial liabilities					
Financial Liabilities carried at amortised cost					
Non-current liabilities- Borrowings	2453.43	2455.64			2455.64
Current liabilities					
Trade Payables	207.70	207.70			
Liability towards sharing of truing up (gain)/Loss & Fuel price adjustment	263.67	263.67			
Creditors Capex	18.54	18.54			
Short term Deposits	0.11	0.11			
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	5.45	5.45			
Total Financial liabilities	**2,948.90**	**2,951.11**			

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018				
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets					
Financial assets carried at amortised cost					
Investment in Mutual Fund	164.10	164.10		164.10	
Loans & advances	567.64	567.64			567.64
Security deposits	5.05	5.05			
Interest Receivable on Sub-Ordinate Debt	347.81	347.81			
Interest accrued on deposits, loans and advances	0.01	0.01			
Trade receivables	381.44	381.44			
Cash and cash equivalents	32.66	32.66			
Financial assets carried at Cost					
Investment in Equity Shares	-	-			
Total Financial assets	**1,508.50**	**1,508.50**			
Financial liabilities					
Financial Liabilities carried at amortised cost					
Non-current liabilities- Borrowings	3,113.90	3,119.10			3,119.10
Current liabilities					
Trade Payables	171.36	171.36			
Liability towards sharing of truing up (gain)/Loss & Fuel price adjustment	190.65	190.65			
Creditors Capex	20.15	20.15			
Short term Deposits	0.12	0.12			
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	0.39	0.39			
Total Financial liabilities	**3,496.56**	**3,501.76**			

The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities included in the level 2 and level 3 categories above have been determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on a discounted cash flow analysis, with the most significant inputs being the discount rate that reflects the credit risk of counterparties.

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 and elongate the maturity of its debt portfolio, and closely monitors its judicious allocation amongst competing capital expansion projects and strategic acquisitions, to capture market opportunities at minimum risk.

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

Gearing ratio : The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period is as follows:

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Debt (i)	2,453.43	3,113.90
Cash and bank balances	4.20	32.66
Net debt	**2,449.23**	**3,081.25**
Total equity	3,286.92	3,004.48
Net debt to equity ratio	**0.75**	**1.03**
(i)Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings		

Net Debt Reconciliation:

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balance as at the beginning of the year (including current maturities)	3,132.58	3,956.83
Cash flows (repayment)/ proceeds	(669.59)	(824.25)
Non cash changes		
- Amortised borrowing cost	(9.56)	(18.68)
Balance as at the end of the year (including current maturities)	2,453.43	3,113.90
Cash and bank balances	4.20	32.66
Net debt	**2,449.23**	**3,081.25**

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, 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.

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. The year-end foreign currency exposures that have not been hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise are given below.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follow

As at March 31, 2019:

Financial Liabilities	**USD**	**EURO**	**₹ crore**
Non-current liabilities			
Long term borrowings	-	-	-
Trade and other payables and acceptances			
Trade payables - Other than acceptances	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities			
Current maturities of long-term debt	-	-	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	-
Others			
Total financial liabilities (A)	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial Assets	**USD**	**EURO**	**₹ crore**
Current assets			
Other advances	6465	-	0.05
Total financial assets (B)	**6465**	**-**	**0.05**
Excess of financial liabilities over financial assets (A-B)	**(6465)**	**-**	**(0.05)**

As at March 31,2018:

Financial Liabilities	**USD**	**EURO**	**₹ crore**
Non-current liabilities	41,62,912	-	27.08
Long term borrowings			
Trade and other payables and acceptances	-	-	-
Trade payables - Other than acceptances			
Other current financial liabilities	10,40,728	-	6.77
Current maturities of long-term debt	59,598	-	0.39
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings			
Total financial liabilities (A)	**52,63,238**	**-**	**34.23**

Financial Assets	**USD**	**EURO**	**₹ crore**
Current assets			
Other advances	350	16,780.00	0.14
Total financial assets (B)	**350**	**16,780**	**0.14**
Excess of financial liabilities over financial assets (A-B)	**52,62,888**	**(16,780)**	**34.10**

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 borrowings.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

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

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

(₹ crore)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
Fixed rate borrowings-LIC	90.45	109.45
Fixed rate borrowings-Sub Debt	567.64	567.64
Floating rate borrowings	1,795.34	2,436.81
Total borrowings	**2,453.43**	**3,113.90**

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit for the year ended March 31, 2019 would decrease/increase by ₹ 11.39 Crore (for the year ended March 31, 2018: decrease/increase by ₹ 14.35 Crore). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.

Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counter party 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 and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, 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.

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.

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 liabilities as on reporting date.

(₹ crore)

Particulars	**< 1 year**	**1-5 years**	**> 5 years**	**Total**
Non-current liabilities				
Long term borrowings		1,374.05	800.93	2,174.98
Current Liabilities				
Trade and other payables and acceptances:	207.70	-	-	207.70
Other current financial liabilities				
Current maturities of long-term debt	278.45	-	-	278.45
Liability towards sharing of truing up (gain)/Loss & Fuel price adjustment	263.67	-	-	263.67
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	5.45	-	-	5.45
Rent and other Deposits	0.11	-	-	0.11
Creditors Capex	18.54	-	-	18.54
Total current liabilities	**566.22**	**-**	**-**	**566.22**
Total Financial Liabilities	**773.92**	**1,374.05**	**800.93**	**2,948.90**
Assets				
Non-current investment	-	-	9.80	9.80
Long term loans and advances	-	-	567.64	567.64
Other advances	-	5.15	-	5.15
Total Non-current Assets	**-**	**5.15**	**577.44**	**582.59**
Current assets				
Investments in Mutual Funds	29.67	-	-	29.67
Trade receivables	601.16	-	-	601.16
Cash and cash equivalents	4.08	-	-	4.08
Bank Balances other than above	0.12	-	-	0.12
Interest accrued on deposits	0.00	-	-	0.00

Interest accrued on loans to related parties	378.90	-	-	378.90
Less : Allowances for Expected Credit Loss	(32.69)	-	-	(32.69)
Total current assets	**981.24**	**-**	**-**	**981.24**
Total Financial Assets	**981.25**	**5.15**	**577.44**	**1563.83**

Regulatory risk management

Fuel Prices risk management

Lignite has been considered as main fuel for the company. Company has entered into Fuel Supply Agreement with BLMCL for Lignite supply from the captive lignite mines of Kapurdi and Jalipa Mines The interruption in the supply of Lignite due to regulatory changes, weather conditions, strike by mine workers and closure of mines due to force majeure can impact the availability and/or cost of Lignite.

The Company regularly broadens the sources (vendors) and maintains optimum fuel and stock level.

Power Offtake risk management

Company has signed Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with Jaipur Vidyut Vitaran Nigam (Procurer 1), Ajmer Vidyut Vitaran Nigam (Procurer 2) and Jodhpur Vidyut Vitaran Nigam (Procurer 3) for sale of entire electrical output for the period of 30 years.

33 Trade Receivables

The average credit period allowed to customers is in the range of 30-45 days.

Major customers of the company are government bodies (DISCOMM). Concentration of credit risk is minimal due to the fact that the customer base largely consists of Government bodies (DISCOMM).

Trade receivables disclosed above include amounts (see below for aged analysis) that are past due at the end of the reporting period for which the company has not recognised an allowance for doubtful debts because there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the amounts are still considered recoverable.

Allowances, if any, for doubtful debts are recognised against trade receivables based on estimated irrecoverable amounts determined by reference to past default experience of the counterparty and an analysis of the counterparty's current financial position. In determining the allowances for doubtful trade receivables, the company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and rates used in the provision matrix.

Age of receivables:

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Within the credit period (30 Days)	332.10	274.04
1-30 days past due	-	-
31-60 days past due	71.28	0.89
61-90 days past due	65.18	-
91-180 days past due	62.31	68.22
181-365 days past due	0.86	-
More than one year		
>1 year to 2 years	69.11	23.97
More than 2 years to 3 years	-	14.32
More than 3 years	0.32	-
Total Trade Receivables	**601.16**	**381.44**

Trade Receivables, unsecured and considered good and recoverable includes

(i) ₹ 68.22 Crore (Previous year 68.22 crore) towards interest and rebate adjusted by Discoms but not accepted by the Company. Matter is pending with Appellate Tribunal.
(ii) ₹ NIL (Previous year ₹ 38.28 Crore) towards certain statutory levies claimed due to change in law.
(iii) ₹ 2.06 Crore (Previous year NIL) towards wrong rebate adjusted by Discoms but not accepted by the Company.

The Company has filed petition before RERC/APTEL for recovery of the above dues.

34 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 :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	Recognised / (reversed) through profit or loss / OCI / equity	As at March 31, 2019
Property plant & equipment	(327.70)	(75.65)	(403.35)
Investment	-	-	-
MAT credit	264.11	86.85	350.96
Provision for diminution in assets	-	-	-
Recoverable /(payable)in future tariff	63.59	(11.20)	52.39

(₹crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	Recognized / (reversed) through profit or loss / OCI / equity	As at March 31, 2018
Property plant & equipment:	(268.77)	(58.93)	(327.70)
Investment	403.35		327.70
MAT credit	227.86	36.25	264.11
Provision for diminution in assets	-		-
Recoverable /(payable)in future tariff	40.91	22.68	63.59

35 Income tax:

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

(₹ crore)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31,2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Profit before Tax	369.11	171.15
Enacted tax rate	34.94	34.94
Computed Expected tax expense	**128.98**	**59.81**
Tax effect due to exempt income		
Tax effect due to tax holiday	(86.52)	-
Effect of non-deductible expenses	2.41	2.88
Effect of tax payable under MAT	30.96	(25.91)
Effect of taxes (recoverable)/ payable in future tariff	11.02	-
Income Tax Expense	**86.85**	**36.78**

36 Operating segment:

The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators, however only for one segment viz. "Generation and Sale of power". Hence the Company does not have any reportable Segments as per Indian Accounting Standard 108 "Operating Segments".

37 Earnings per share:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent company [₹ crore] [A]	282.26	134.35
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic & diluted EPS [B]	1,72,60,50,000	1,72,60,50,000
Earnings Per Share - Basic & Diluted [₹] - [A/B]	1.64	0.78
Nominal value of an equity share [₹]	10	10

38 Employee benefit plans:

Defined contribution plans:

The company has certain defined contribution plans in which both employee and employer contribute monthly at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per regulations to provident fund set up as trust and to the respective regional provident fund commissioner. The company which contributes to the provident fund set up as a trust are liable for future provident fund benefits to the extent of its annual contribution and any shortfall in fund assets based on government specified minimum rates of return relating to current period service and recognises such contributions and any shortfall, if any, as an expense for the year incurred. Company contribution to provident fund and other funds of ₹ 2.86 crore (Previous Year ₹ 2.72 crore)

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 on the termination of his employment after he has rendered continuous service for not less than five years, or on their superannuation or resignation. However, in case of death of an employee, the minimum period of five years shall not be required. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement / termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied by the number of years' 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 a target level of funding to be maintained over period of time based on estimations of expected gratuity payments.

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.

The plans in India typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bond yields; if the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently the plan has a relatively balanced investment in equity securities and debt instruments.
Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
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.

The risk relating to benefits to be paid to the dependents of plan members (widow and orphan benefits) is re-insured by an external insurance company. No other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at March 31, 2019 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.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are, as follows:

Particulars	**₹ in crore**
Defined benefit obligation at 1 April 2017	**3.82**
Interest cost	0.29
Current service cost	0.52
Liability Transferred In/Out (Net) from Group company	1.35
Benefits paid	(0.20)
Actuarial (Gains)/Loss	(0.07)
Defined benefit obligation at 31 March 2018	**5.71**
Interest cost	0.45
Current service cost	0.68
Liability Transferred In/Out (Net) from Group company	(0.39)
Benefits paid	(0.35)
Actuarial (Gains)/Loss	0.37
Defined benefit obligation at 31 March 2019	**6.47**

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

(₹ crore)

Particulars		**Defined Benefit Obligation**	**Fair Value of Plan assets**	**Benefit Liability**
Gratuity cost charged to profit or loss	**Opening Balance as on 1st April 2018**	**5.72**	**1.28**	**4.42**
	Net Liability/(Asset) Transfer In (out)	(0.39)	-	(0.39)
	Service cost	0.68	-	0.68
	Net interest expense	0.45	0.10	0.35
	Sub-total included in profit or loss	**6.45**	**1.39**	**5.06**
Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other	Benefits paid	(0.35)	(0.35)	-
	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	(0.01)	(0.10)

comprehensive income	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.04	-	0.04
	Experience adjustments	0.33	-	0.33
	Sub-total included in OCI	**0.03**	**(0.36)**	(0.39)
	Contributions by employer	-	**-**	-
	Closing Balance as on 31st March 2019	**6.47**	**1.03**	**5.45**

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

Particulars	**India Plan**	
	March 31, 2019	**March 31, 2018**
Insurer Managed Funds	100%	100%

Since investment is with insurance company, Assets are considered to be secured.

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

Particulars	**March 31, 2019**	**March 31, 2018**
	%	%
Discount rate:	7.79%	7.85%
Future salary increases:	6.00%	6.00%
Rate of Employee Turnover	2.00%	2.00%
Mortality Rate During Employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

(₹ crore)

Particulars	**March 31, 2019**	**March 31, 2018**
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(0.68)	(0.61)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	0.81	0.72
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	0.81	0.72
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(0.70)	(0.62)
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	0.13	0.12
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(0.14)	(0.13)

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

Maturity Analysis of Projected Benefit Obligation: From the Fund

(₹ crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
1st Following year	0.27	0.25
2nd Following year	0.24	0.23
3rd Following year	0.20	0.23
4th Following year	0.46	0.18
5th Following year	0.31	0.41
Sum of years 6 to 10	1.87	1.84
TOTAL	**3.35**	**3.14**

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 15 years (31 March 2018: 15 years).

39. Share-based payments

The Group has the share option plan schemes for permanent employees of the group in the identified grades of employees for respective plans / schemes including any director except promoter or independent directors, nominee directors and non-executive directors or a director who either himself or through relatives or through anybody directly or indirectly holds more than
10% of the outstanding equity shares of the parent company.

A. For Normal Options - ‘JSWEL EMPLOYEES STOCK OWNERSHIP PLAN – 2010’ (ESOP Plan)
B. For Mega Options - ‘JSWEL EMPLOYEES MEGA STOCK OWNERSHIP SCHEME – 2012’ (ESOS Plan)
C. For Normal Options - 'JSWEL EMPLOYEES STOCK OWNERSHIP PLAN - 2016' (ESOP Plan)

The award value shall be determined as percentage of Total Fixed Pay. The grant shall be at such price as may be determined by the ESOP Committee and shall be specified in the Grant letter. The option shall not be transferable and can be exercised only by the employees of the Group.

The number of options to be granted to each eligible employee is determined by dividing the Award Value (amount equivalent to percentage of Annual Fix Pay) by the Fair Value of option provided. The Fair Value of option on the date of each grant is determined by using Black Scholes model.

Movements during the year

The following table illustrates the number movements in share options during the year:

Normal Option (ESOP Plan) (Grant Date : 8th November 2011)	**March 31, 2019**	**March 31, 2018**
Outstanding at 1 April	-	2,74,738
Granted during the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Transfer arising from transfer of employees from group	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	2,74,738
Expired during the year	-	-
Outstanding at 31 March	-	-
Exercisable at 31 March	-	-
Vesting Period	3 Years	
Method of Settlement	Equity	
Exercise Price (₹)	52.35	
Fair Value (₹)	20.39	
Dividend yield (%)	10.00%	
Expected volatility (%)	34.85%	
Risk–free interest rate (%)	8.86%	
Expected life of share options/SARs (years)	5	
Weighted average share price (INR)	52.35	
Model used	Black-Scholes Method	

Normal Option (ESOP Plan) (Grant Date : 31st October, 2012)	**March 31, 2019**	**March 31, 2018**
Outstanding at 1 April	-	6,97,411
Granted during the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	6,92,827
Expired during the year	-	4,584
Outstanding at 31 March	-	-
Exercisable at 31 March	-	-
Vesting Period	3 Years	
Method of Settlement	Equity	
Exercise Price (₹)	60.90	
Fair Value (₹)	24.17	
Dividend yield (%)	05.00%	
Expected volatility (%)	39.65%	
Risk–free interest rate (%)	8.09%	
Expected life of share options/SARs (years)	3	
Weighted average share price (INR)	60.90	
Model used	Black-Scholes Method	

Mega Option (ESOS Plan) (Grant Date : 4th October, 2012)	**March 31, 2019**	**March 31, 2018**
Outstanding at 1 April	-	8,02,387
Granted during the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	8,02,387
Expired during the year	-	-
Outstanding at 31 March	-	-
Exercisable at 31 March	-	-
Vesting Period	1 Years	
Method of Settlement	Equity	
Exercise Price (₹)	65.00	
Fair Value (₹)	19.43	
Dividend yield (%)	5.00%	
Expected volatility (%)	39.98%	
Risk–free interest rate (%)	8.13%	
Expected life of share options/SARs (years)	3	
Weighted average share price (INR)	65.00	
Model used	Black-Scholes Method	

Normal Option (ESOP Plan) (Grant Date : 03rd May, 2016)	**March 31, 2019**	**March 31, 2018**
Outstanding at 1 April	1,48,326	1,48,326
Granted during the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-
Outstanding at 31 March	1,48,236	1,48,236
Exercisable at 31 March	1,48,236	1,48,236
Vesting Period	3 & 4 Years	
Method of Settlement	Equity	
Exercise Price (₹)	53.68	
Fair Value (₹)	30.78	
Dividend yield (%)	20.00%	
Expected volatility (%)	46.32%/44.03%	
Risk–free interest rate (%)	7.40%/7.47%	
Expected life of share options/SARs (years)	5 & 6 Years	
Weighted average share price (INR)	63.68	
Model used	Black-Scholes Method	

Normal Option (ESOP Plan) (Grant Date : 19th May, 2017)	**March 31, 2019**	**March 31, 2018**
Outstanding at 1 April	2,15,251	-
Granted during the year	-	2,15,251
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-
Expired during the year	2,15,251	-
Outstanding at 31 March	2,15,251	2,15,251
Exercisable at 31 March	2,15,251	2,15,251
Vesting Period	3 & 4 Years	
Method of Settlement	Equity	
Exercise Price (₹)	51.80	
Fair Value (₹)	28.88	
Dividend yield (%)	20.00%	
Expected volatility (%)	44.50%/45.16%	
Risk–free interest rate (%)	6.90%/6.98%	
Expected life of share options/SARs (years)	5/6 years	
Weighted average share price (INR)	51.80	
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.

40. Operating Lease:

The Company, as a lessee, has entered into operating leases on certain Office premises, Building, Guest House, the agreements are executed for the period of 6 to 24 Months with a renewable clause and also provide for termination at will by other party giving a prior notice period of 1 to 3 Months The company has paid ₹ 0.54 crore during the FY 2018-19 (Previous year ₹ 0.39 crore) during the year towards minimum lease payment.

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

(₹ crore)

Particulars	**As at March 31,2019**	**As at March 31,2018**
Within one year	NIL	NIL
Total	**NIL**	**NIL**

41. Commitments

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,2019	As at March 31,2018
Commitments to contribute funds for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment -Capital Commitments (net of advances)	0.64	3.43

42. Contingent liabilities

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,2018	As at March 31,2018
i) Disputed taxes/duties (including penalty levied and interest up to the date of demand, if any)	0.86	1.46
ii) Regulatory arrangements (Refer note no -30 (e), 30 (f) and 33 (i to iii).	312.70	317.65

43. Related party disclosure

List of Related Parties

Related parties with whom the Company has entered into transactions during the year:

I	**Enterprises over which key management personnel and relatives of such personnel exercise significant influence**
1	JSW Energy Limited
2	JSW Power Trading Company Limited
3	JSW Steel Limited
4	South West Mining Limited
5	JSW Infrastructure Limited
6	JSW Foundation
7	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited
8	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited
9	Jindal Steel and Power Limited
10	Jindal Saw Limited (Jindal SL)
11	Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited
12	JSW Energy Employees Welfare Trust
13	JSW Solar Limited
14	JSW Inspire Institute of Sports
15	JSW Energy (Hydro) Limited
II	**Joint Venture Company**
1	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited (JV)
II	**Joint Venture-Partner**
1	Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited (RSMML)
III	**Key Managerial Personnel**
1	Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain-Chairman
2	Mr. Prashant Jain -Vice Chairman
3	Mr. Sharad Mahendra (w.e.f. November 11, 2018)
4	Mr. Jyotikumar Agarwal -Director
5	Mr. Girish Deshpande –Director (upto October 31, 2018)
6	Mr. Aditya Agarwal-Whole Time Director
7	Ms. Sheila Sangwan-Independent Director
8	Mr. Sunil Dutt Vyas -Independent Director
10	Mr. Uday Chitale, Independent Director (upto April 22,2018)
11	Ms. Shailaja Chandra, Independent director
12	Mr. Rakesh Nath, Independent Director
13	Mr. Raj Kumar Sharma-Company Secretary & Chief Financial Officer (upto January 28, 2019)
14	Mr. Naresh Bhansali – Company Secretary & Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. January 29, 2019)

(₹ crore)

A	Transaction during the year	Current Year	Previous Year
1	**Purchase of Lignite (Fuel)**		
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	1,388.99	1,164.98
2	**Purchase of Limestone (Fuel)**		
	Rajasthan State Mines & minerals Limited	10.75	10.92
3	**Purchase of Goods**		
	JSW Steel Limited	0.35	0.15
	Jindal Steel and Power Limited	0.25	-
	Jindal Saw Limited (Jindal SL)	-	1.2
	JSW Energy Limited	2.97	-
	JSW Solar Limited	1.49	-
	Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	1.17	0.51
4	**Service Received**		
	South West Mining limited	0.92	0.06
	JSW Steel Limited	-	0.32
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	3.06	3.63
5	**Purchase of Power**		
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited		
	Reimbursement of annual client subscription fee	0.01	-
6	**Branding expense**		
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	3.38	3.19
7	**Amounts paid/(received) on behalf of RWPL by Holding Company /Other Related Party**		
	JSW Energy Limited (Net)	8.53	3.23
	South West Mining Limited (Net)	0.44	0.04
	JSW Steel Limited	0.86	0.07
	JSW Infrastructure Limited	-	0.05
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited (Net)	-	0.01
	JSW Foundation	0.01	-
	Inspire Institute of Sport	0.04	-
8	**Amounts paid on behalf of Joint Venture/Other Related Party by RWPL**		
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	2.42	1.89
9	**CSR Expenses**		
	JSW Foundation	0.64	0.84
10	**Sale of Assets**		
	JSW Energy (Hydro) Limited	0.01	-
	South West Mining limited	2.22	-

11	**Other Income -Lease Rent of Land /Plant Machinery**		
	JSW Steel Limited	0.05	-
	South West Mining Limited	0.01	-
12	**Loan given (repaid)**		
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	-	21.2
	JSW Energy Employees Welfare Trust	-	(11.07)
13	**Interest Income subordinate loan given**		
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	56.76	56.59
	Less : Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	(32.69)	-
14	**Unsecured Loan (Net of Loan taken & repaid)**		
	JSW Energy Limited (Long Term Loan)	-	21.2
15	**Interest Expenses on Loan**		
	JSW Energy Limited	45.82	53.61

(₹ crore)

B	**Closing Balances**	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
1	**Trade (Payables) / Receivables**		
	JSW Energy Limited	(1.91)	(1.68)
	JSW Steel Limited	(0.50)	(0.36)
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	-	-
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	(166.60)	(125.13)
	Rajasthan State Mines & minerals Limited	0.09	0.02
	South West Mining Limited	0.05	(0.05)
	Inspire Institute of Sport	(0.00)	-
	JSW Foundation	-	(0.43)
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	(0.25)	(0.41)
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	0.39	0.21
	JSW Infrastructure Limited	-	(0.05)
	Jindal Steel and Power Limited	0.04	0.03
	Jindal Saw Limited (Jindal SL)	-	(0.00)
	Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	0.00	0.00
2	**Deposit With**		
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	0.45	0.45
3	**Loans / Advances to**		
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	0.67	0.48
4	**Equity Share Capital**		
	JSW Energy Limited	1,726.05	1,726.05
5	**Investment in Equity Shares**		
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	9.80	9.80
6	**Loan Given**		

	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	567.64	567.64
7	**Interest Receivable on Subordinate Loan**		
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited-Loan Amount	378.90	347.81
	Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	(32.69)	-
8	**Unsecured Loan**		
	JSW Energy Limited	567.64	567.64
9	**Interest payable on Unsecured Loan**		
	JSW Energy Limited	1.94	-

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the year was as follows:

(₹ crore)

Sr. no	Transaction during the year	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Short-term benefits	1.23	1.68
2	Post-employment benefits	0.05	0.06
3	Sitting Fees	0.14	0.17
	Total	**1.42**	**1.91**

The above figures do not include provisions for gratuity and leave entitlement as the same is not determinable.

Notes:

1. No amounts in respect of related parties have been written off / written back during the year, nor has any provision been made for doubtful debts / receivables during the year, except as disclosed above.
2. Related party relationships have been identified by the management and relied upon by the Auditors.
3. Related party transactions have been disclosed on basis of value of transactions in terms of the respective contracts.
4. Terms and conditions of sales and purchases: the sales and purchases transactions among the related parties are in the ordinary course of business based on normal commercial terms, conditions, market rates and memorandum of understanding signed with the related parties. For the year ended 31st March, 2019, the company has not recorded any loss allowances for transactions between the related parties.

44. Details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenditure:

(₹ crore)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Act	6.89	9.20
Amount spent during the year on :		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	6.89	9.20

45. Remuneration to Auditors (Including Taxes)

(₹ crore)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Audit Fees	0.42	0.32
Tax Audit Fees	0.06	0.05
Certification Fees	0.01	0.01
Reimbursement of Expenses	0.01	0.01

46. Disclosure under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act:

The details of amounts outstanding to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act), based on the available information with the Company are as under:

(₹ crore)

Sl No	Particulars	As at March 31,2019	As at March 31,2018
1	Principal amount outstanding	2.76	4.02
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	-	-

47. The Company is yet to receive balance confirmations in respect of certain financial assets and financial liabilities. The Management does not expect any material difference affecting the current year's financial statements due to the same.

48. Previous year's figures have been regrouped / rearranged wherever necessary to confirm the current year's classification.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Aditya Agarwal Whole Time Director [DIN 07298742]	**Nirmal Kumar Jain** Chairman [DIN 00019442]

Naresh Bhansali
Company Secretary &
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 15,2019

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited)

Registered Office : JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East), Mumbai 400051
CIN: U31102MH1996PLC185098
Statement of Audited Consolidated Financial Results for the Quarter and Year ended 31.03.2019

(₹ crore)

Sl.	Particulars	Quarter Ended			Year Ended	
		31.03.2019	31.12.2018	31.03.2018	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
		Audited	Unaudited	Audited	Audited	Audited
I	Revenue from Operations	631.60	656.87	568.91	2,566.13	2,210.97
II	Other Income	14.59	15.36	17.47	63.52	77.89
III	**Total Income (I+II)**	**646.19**	**672.23**	**586.38**	**2,629.65**	**2,288.86**
IV	**Expenses:**					
	a) Fuel Costs	328.68	347.83	319.56	1,396.55	1,189.56
	b) Employee Benefits Expense	15.44	16.14	15.05	65.30	63.41
	c) Finance costs	65.28	67.71	73.10	268.59	362.80
	d) Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	87.36	89.55	87.32	355.56	354.22
	e) Other Expenses	68.06	38.18	39.27	174.54	147.72
	Total Expenses (IV)	**564.82**	**559.40**	**534.30**	**2,260.54**	**2,117.71**
V.	**Profit before exceptional items and tax (III- IV)**	**81.37**	**112.83**	**52.08**	**369.11**	**171.15**
VI	Share of Profit / (Loss) of a Joint Venture	11.62	(9.92)	(24.47)	31.93	(49.49)
VII	**Profit before tax (V- VI)**	**92.99**	**102.91**	**27.61**	**401.04**	**121.66**
VIII	**Tax Expense**					
	-Current Tax	24.84	24.32	11.39	86.85	36.80
	-Deferred tax	(8.16)	(1.19)	6.71	(11.20)	22.68
	-Deferred Tax (recoverable) / adjustable in future tariff	8.16	1.19	(6.71)	11.20	(22.68)
	Total tax expense (VI)	**24.84**	**24.32**	**11.39**	**86.85**	**36.80**
IX	**Profit for the period**	**68.15**	**78.59**	**16.22**	**314.19**	**84.86**
X	**Other Comprehensive Income**					
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or loss	(0.38)	-	0.08	(0.38)	0.08
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to Profit or loss	0.08	-	(0.02)	0.08	(0.02)
		(0.30)	**-**	**0.06**	**(0.30)**	**0.06**
XI	**Total Comprehensive Income for the period**	**67.85**	**78.59**	**16.28**	**313.89**	**84.92**
XII	Other Equity				1,533.56	1,219.17
XIII	Earnings per Share (not annualised)					
	- Basic EPS (₹)	0.39	0.46	0.09	1.82	0.49
	- Diluted EPS (₹)	0.39	0.46	0.09	1.82	0.49
	Equity Share Capital	1,726.05	1,726.05	1,726.05	1,726.05	1,726.05

Notes :

1 The above Consolidate results of JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited (“the Company”) have been reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company in their respective meetings held on May 15, 2019.

2 The figures of the last quarter and corresponding quarter of the previous year are the balancing figures between audited figures for the full financial year and unaudited published year to date figures up to the third quarter of the current financial year.

3 The Company is engaged in only one segment viz. “Generation and Sale of Power” and as such there are no separate reportable segments as per IND AS – 108 “Operating Segments”.

4 Statement of Assets and Liabilities (₹ crore)

Sl.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2019 Audited	As at 31.03.2018 Audited
A	**ASSETS**		
1	**Non-current assets:**		
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	4,566.30	4,902.27
	(b) Capital work-in-progress	0.48	4.66
	(c) Other Intangible assets	0.06	0.07
	(d) Financial Assets		
	(i) Investments	0.00	0.00
	(ii) Loans	567.64	567.64
	(iii) Other financial assets	5.15	352.86
	(e) Income tax assets (net)	18.24	17.49
	(f) Other non-current assets	0.61	0.65
	Total Non - Current Assets	**5,158.48**	**5,845.64**
2	**Current assets:**		
	(a) Inventories	94.89	73.65
	(b) Financial Assets		
	(i) Investments	29.67	164.10
	(ii) Trade receivables	601.16	381.44
	(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	4.08	32.66
	(iv) Bank Balances other than (iii) above	0.12	-
	(v) Other financial assets	346.21	0.01
	(c) Other current assets	5.94	6.29
	Total Current Assets	**1,082.07**	**658.15**
	Total Assets	**6,240.55**	**6,503.79**
B	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**		
1	**Equity**		
	(a) Equity Share Capital	1,726.05	1,726.05
	(b) Other Equity	1,533.56	1,219.17
	Total equity	**3,259.61**	**2,945.22**
	LIABILITIES		
2	**Non-current liabilities**		
	(a) Financial Liabilities		
	Borrowings	2,174.98	2,818.95
	(b) Provisions	25.34	55.96
	Total Non - Current Liabilities	**2,200.32**	**2,874.91**
3	**Current liabilities**		
	(a) Financial Liabilities		
	(i) Trade payables		
	(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.76	4.02
	(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	204.94	167.34
	(ii) Other financial liabilities	566.22	506.25
	(b) Other current liabilities	4.63	3.99
	(c) Provisions	2.07	2.06
	Total Current Liabilities	**780.62**	**683.66**
	Total Equity and Liabilities	**6,240.55**	**6,503.79**

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Place : Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2019

Aditya Agarwal
Whole Time Director
[DIN 07298742]

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited)
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

(₹ crore)

		Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
A		**ASSETS**			
	1	**Non-current assets**			
		(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	4,566.30	4,902.27
		(b) Capital work-in-progress	5	0.48	4.66
		(c) Other Intangible assets	6	0.06	0.07
		(d) Investment in joint venture	7(A)	-	-
		(e) Financial assets			
		(i) Investments	7(B)	0.00	0.00
		(ii) Loans	8	567.64	567.64
		(iii) Others financial assets	9	5.15	352.86
		(f) Income tax assets (net)	10	18.24	17.49
		(g) Other non-current assets	11	0.61	0.65
		Total Non - Current Assets		**5,158.48**	**5,845.64**
	2	**Current assets**			
		(a) Inventories	12	94.89	73.65
		(b) Financial assets			
		(i) Investments	7(B)	29.67	164.10
		(ii) Trade receivables	13	601.16	381.44
		(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	14	4.08	32.66
		(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	15	0.12	-
		(v) Others financial assets	9	346.21	0.01
		(c) Other current assets	11	5.94	6.29
		Total Current Assets		**1,082.07**	**658.15**
		Total Assets		**6,240.55**	**6,503.79**
B		**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
		EQUITY			
		(a) Equity share capital	16(A)	1,726.05	1,726.05
		(b) Other equity	16(B)	1,533.56	1,219.17
		Total Equity		**3,259.61**	**2,945.22**
		LIABILITIES			
	1	**Non-current liabilities**			
		(a) Financial Liabilities			
		Borrowings	17	2,174.98	2,818.95
		(b) Provisions	19	25.34	55.96
		Total Non - Current Liabilities		**2,200.32**	**2,874.91**
	2	**Current liabilities**			
		(a) Financial Liabilities			
		(i) Trade payables			
		(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	20	2.76	4.02
		(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		204.94	167.34
		(ii) Other financial liabilities	18	566.22	506.25
		(b) Other current liabilities	21	4.63	3.99
		(c) Provisions	19	2.07	2.06
		Total Current Liabilities		**780.62**	**683.66**
		Total Equity and Liabilities		**6,240.55**	**6,503.79**
		See accompanying notes to the financial statements			

As per our attached report of even date
For Lodha & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 301051E

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

A. M. Hariharan
Partner
Membership No. 38323

Aditya Agarwal
Whole Time Director
[DIN 07298742]

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
[DIN 00019442]

Naresh Bhansali
Company Secretary &
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2019

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited)

Statement of Consolidated Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ crore)

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
I	Revenue from operations	20	2,566.13	2,210.97
II	Other income	21	63.52	77.89
III	**Total income**		**2,629.65**	**2,288.86**
IV	**EXPENSES**			
	(a) Fuel costs	22	1,396.55	1,189.56
	(b) Employee benefits expense	23	65.30	63.41
	(c) Finance costs	24	268.59	362.80
	(d) Depreciation and amortisation expense	4 & 6	355.56	354.22
	(e) Other expenses	25	174.54	147.72
	Total Expenses		**2,260.54**	**2,117.71**
V	**Share of profit / (loss) of a joint venture**			
	(1) Share of profit / (loss) of a joint venture		31.93	(49.49)
VI	**Profit before tax**		**401.04**	**121.66**
VII	**Tax Expense**	26		
	-Current Tax		86.85	36.80
	-Deferred tax		(11.20)	22.68
	-Deferred Tax (recoverable) / adjustable in future tariff		11.20	(22.68)
VIII	**Profit for the year**		**314.19**	**84.86**
VIII	**Other Comprehensive income**		**(0.30)**	**0.06**
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	-Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plans		(0.38)	0.08
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.08	(0.02)
IX	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		**313.89**	**84.92**
X	**Earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each**			
	Basic (₹)		**1.82**	**0.49**
	Diluted (₹)		**1.82**	**0.49**
	See accompanying notes to the financial statements			

As per our attached report of even date
For Lodha & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 301051E

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

A. M. Hariharan
Partner
Membership No. 38323

Aditya Agarwal
Whole Time Director
[DIN 07298742]

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
[DIN 00019442]

Naresh Bhansali
Company Secretary &
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2019

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited)

Consolidated Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2019

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL (₹ crore)

Particular	Total
Balance at April 1, 2017	1,726.05
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at March 31, 2018	1,726.05
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at March 31, 2019	**1,726.05**

B . OTHER EQUITY (₹ crore)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Items of other comprehensive income	Total Other Equity
	General reserve	Equity settled employee benefits reserve	Retained earnings	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plans	
Balance at April 1, 2017	0.09	1.99	1,132.25	(0.37)	1,133.96
Profit for the year	-	-	84.86	-	84.86
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	0.06	0.06
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**84.86**	**0.06**	**84.92**
Share based payments		0.29	-	-	0.29
Balance at March 31, 2018	**0.09**	**2.28**	**1,217.11**	**(0.31)**	**1,219.17**

(₹ crore)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Items of other comprehensive income	Total Other Equity
	General reserve	Equity settled employee benefits reserve	Retained earnings	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plans	
Balance at April 1, 2018	0.09	2.28	1,217.11	(0.31)	**1,219.17**
Profit for the year	-	-	314.19	-	**314.19**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(0.30)	**(0.30)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**314.19**	**(0.30)**	**313.89**
Share based payments	-	0.50	-	-	0.50
Balance at March 31, 2019	**0.09**	**2.78**	**1,531.31**	**(0.61)**	**1,533.56**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date
For Lodha & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 301051E

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

A. M. Hariharan
Partner
Membership No. 38323

Aditya Agarwal
Whole Time Director
[DIN 07298742]

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
[DIN 00019442]

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2019

Naresh Bhansali
Company Secretary &
Chief Financial Officer

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited)
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ crore)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019		For the year ended March 31, 2018	
I. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit before tax		**401.04**		**121.65**
Adjusted for:				
Depreciation and amortisation expense	355.56		354.22	
Interest income	(57.06)		(67.37)	
Income/Fair Valuation from current investments	(4.75)		(6.78)	
Loss on sale / discard of property, plant and equipment	0.02		0.01	
Share of Profit /Loss of Joint Venture	31.93		(49.49)	
Allowanace for Expected Credit Loss	32.69		-	
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain) / loss	0.00		(0.00)	
Finance costs	268.59		362.80	
		626.97		593.40
Operating profit before working capital changes		1,028.01		715.05
Adjustments for:				
Trade receivables	(219.73)		(65.11)	
Trade & Other payables	79.38		88.12	
Loans, advances & other receivables	(31.80)		63.24	
Inventories	(21.23)		0.43	
		(193.38)		86.68
Cash generated from operations		**834.63**		**801.73**
Direct taxes paid (net)		(88.07)		(39.66)
NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**746.57**		**762.07**
II. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment including CWIP, capital advances and pre-operative expenses		(16.64)		(19.83)
Loan to Joint venture - Subordinate Debt		-		(21.20)
Sale/Adjustment of Property, plant and equipment		0.45		5.64
Interest income		25.98		18.17
Income from sale of current investments		4.75		6.78
Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents		(0.12)		107.30
NET CASH FLOWS FROM / (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**14.42**		**96.85**
III. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from Borrowings		-		-
Repayment of Borrowings (Net)		(669.59)		(824.25)
Procceed from Long Term Borrowings -Subordinate Debt		-		21.20
Finance costs		(254.41)		(364.30)
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**(924.00)**		**(1,167.35)**
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (I+II+III)		**(163.01)**		**(308.42)**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR (Refer Note 7 and 14)		**196.76**		**505.18**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - AT THE END OF THE YEAR (Refer Note 7 and 14)		**33.75**		**196.76**
See accompanying notes to the financial statements				

Notes :
1. Cash and cash equivalents includes Cash and cash equivalents of ₹4.08 crore (Previous year ₹32.66 crore) and Current investment in mutual fund of ₹29.67 crore (Previous year ₹164.10 crore).
2. Previous year's figures have been re-grouped / re-arranged wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

As per our attached report of even date
For Lodha & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 301051E

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

A. M. Hariharan
Partner
Membership No. 38323

Aditya Agarwal
Whole Time Director
[DIN 07298742]

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
[DIN 00019442]

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2019

Naresh Bhansali
Company Secretary &
Chief Financial Officer

Notes to the Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No. 4 - Property, plant and equipment

(₹ crore)

Particulars	Land - Freehold	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Plant and Equipment (Capital Overhauling)	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
I. Gross carrying value								
Balance as at April 01, 2018	25.93	846.42	5,062.90	13.55	2.63	6.18	1.03	**5,958.65**
Additions	0.07	0.52	8.83	10.15	0.07	-	-	**19.64**
Other -Deductions/Adjustments	-	-	(0.31)	-	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.14)	**(0.47)**
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**26.00**	**846.94**	**5,071.42**	**23.70**	**2.68**	**6.18**	**0.89**	**5,977.82**
II. Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as at April 01, 2018	**-**	**92.49**	**955.20**	**6.72**	**0.58**	**1.26**	**0.13**	**1,056.37**
Depreciation expense for the year	-	31.25	318.51	4.95	0.20	0.48	0.09	**355.48**
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	(0.29)	-	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.03)	**(0.33)**
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**-**	**123.74**	**1,273.42**	**11.67**	**0.76**	**1.73**	**0.19**	**1,411.52**
III. Net carrying value (I-II)								
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**26.00**	**723.20**	**3,798.00**	**12.03**	**1.92**	**4.45**	**0.70**	**4,566.30**

a) Plant & Equipment includes foreign exchange loss of ₹ 3.15 crore (Previous Year ₹ 0.03 crore) capitalised during the year.

b) Assets not owned by the Company included in Building Gross block ₹ 1.74 crore (Previous Year ₹ 1.74 crore) and Plant & Equipment ₹ 32.74 crore (Previous Year ₹ 32.74 crore).

c) Refer Note 17 for the details in respect of certain property, plant and equipment hypothecated/mortgaged as security for borrowings.

(₹ crore)

Particulars	Land - Freehold	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Plant and Equipment (Capital Overhauling)	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
I. Gross Carrying Value								
Balance as at April 01, 2017	25.93	837.40	5,067.30	9.45	2.65	5.55	0.38	**5,948.66**
Additions	-	9.06	1.11	4.10	-	0.64	0.73	**15.64**
Other -Deductions/Adjustments	-	(0.05)	(5.50)	-	(0.02)	-	(0.08)	**(5.65)**
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**25.93**	**846.42**	**5,062.90**	**13.55**	**2.63**	**6.18**	**1.03**	**5,958.65**
II. Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as at April 01, 2017	-	61.45	636.69	3.36	0.38	0.81	0.08	**702.76**
Depreciation expense for the year	-	31.04	318.52	3.35	0.21	0.45	0.12	**353.69**
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	(0.01)	-	(0.07)	**(0.08)**
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**-**	**92.49**	**955.20**	**6.72**	**0.58**	**1.26**	**0.13**	**1,056.37**
III. Net carrying value (I-II)								
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**25.93**	**753.93**	**4,107.70**	**6.84**	**2.05**	**4.93**	**0.90**	**4,902.27**

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited)

Notes to the Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No. 5 Capital work-in- progress

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Plant and Equipment and Civil Works		
Plant and Equipment and Civil Works	0.48	10.33
Capital Overhauling	-	3.39
	0.48	13.72
Less : Amount transferred to Property, plant and equipment	-	9.06
Sub total (A)	0.48	4.66
PRE-OPERATIVE EXPENDITURE		
Opening balance	-	1.26
Net gain or loss on foreign currency transactions and translation	3.15	0.03
Other expenses	-	-
Less:		
Amount transferred to Property, plant and equipment	3.15	0.03
Amount Transferred to Statement of Profit & Loss	-	1.26
Sub total (B)	-	-
TOTAL	0.48	4.66

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited)

Notes to the Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
Note No. 6 Other Intangible assets

(₹ crore)

Particulars	Computer Software
I. Gross carrying value	
Balance as at April 01 ,2018	**1.81**
Additions	0.07
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**1.88**
II. Accumulated amortisation for the year 2018-19	
Balance as at April 01 2018	1.74
Amortisation expense for the year	0.08
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**1.82**
III. Net carrying value (I-II)	
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**0.06**

(₹ crore)

Particulars	Computer Software
Intangible Assets	
I. Gross Carrying Value	
Balance as at April 01, 2017	**1.81**
Additions	**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**1.81**
II. Accumulated amortisation for the year 2017-18	
Balance as at April, 01, 2017	**1.20**
Amortisation expense for the year	0.54
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**1.74**
III. Net carrying value (I-II)	
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**0.07**

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited)

Notes to the Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No. -7 (A) Investment in joint venture

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019			As at March 31, 2018		
	No of Shares/Units	Current	Non Current	No of Shares/Units	Current	Non Current
Unquoted Investments						
(a) Investments in Equity Instruments of Joint Venture						
Equity Share of ₹ 10 each fully paid up of Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited (BLMCL)	98,00,000	-	9.80	98,00,000	-	9.80
Less : Share of loss of a joint venture			(9.80)			(9.80)
TOTAL			-			-
Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments			-			-

Note No. -7 (B) Investments

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019			As at March 31, 2018		
	No of Shares/Units	Current	Non Current	No of Shares/Units	Current	Non Current
I. Quoted Investments						
a) Designated as Fair Value Through Profit and Loss						
Investments in Mutual Funds						
1) Aditya Birla Sunlife FRF STP Growth			-	55,09,952	127.32	-
2) SBI premier Liquid fund- Regular plan - Growth	1,01,743	29.67	-	1,35,421	36.78	-
Total Aggregate Quoted Investments at Carrying value		**29.67**	**-**	**-**	**164.10**	**-**
II. Unquoted Investments						
B. Investments						
(a) Investments in Government or trust securities : 6-Year National Savings Certificate ₹ 14,000 (Previous Year ₹ 14,000)	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00
TOTAL		**29.67**	**0.00**		**164.10**	**0.00**
Aggregate amount of Quoted Investments		29.67			164.10	-
Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments			0.00			0.00

Refer Note 17 for Investments in Mutual Funds hypothecated as security for borrowings.

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
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Notes to the Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No. - 8 Loans

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	Non- Current	Non- Current
Unsecured, considered good		
- Loans to the Joint venture company	567.64	567.64
TOTAL	**567.64**	**567.64**

(₹ crore)

Name of the Party	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Loans and advances in the nature of Loans :		
a) Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	567.64	567.64
(Maximum Amount outstanding during the year ₹ 567.64crore (PY ₹ 567.64 crore)		
All the above loans and advances have been given for business purposes.		

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
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Notes to the Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No. - 9 Others Financial Assets

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
a) Security deposits				
- Unsecured, considered good				
(i) Government/Semi-Government Authorities	-	4.70	-	4.60
(ii) Related Party	-	0.45	-	0.45
b) Interest receivable				
(i) Interest accrued on loans to related parties (Refer Note 31 (b))	378.90	-	-	347.81
Less : Allowances for expected credit loss	(32.69)	-	-	-
(ii) Interest accrued on deposits	0.00	-	0.01	-
TOTAL	**346.21**	**5.15**	**0.01**	**352.86**

Note No : 10 - Income tax assets (net)

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
Advance Tax and Tax deducted at sources (Net)	-	18.24	-	17.49
(Net of Provision as at 31.03.2019 ₹ 202.22 Crore, as at 31.03.2018 ₹ 329.83 Crore,				
TOTAL	**-**	**18.24**	**-**	**17.49**

Note No : 11 - Other non-current and current assets

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
(a) Capital Advances	-	0.06	-	0.08
(b) Prepayments	5.15	0.55	5.25	0.57
(c) Receivable from the Joint venture company	0.67	-	0.48	-
(d) Others receivables	0.12	-	0.56	-
TOTAL	**5.94**	**0.61**	**6.29**	**0.65**

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
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Notes to the Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No. - 12 Inventories

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
(a) Raw materials-Stock of fuel	66.15	44.73
(b) Stores and spares	28.74	28.92
TOTAL	**94.89**	**73.65**

The Inventories recognised as an expense during the year in respect of Raw material ₹ 1,396.55 crore (Previous Year ₹1,189.56 crore) and Stores and Spares ₹ 24.49 crore (Previous Year ₹ 32.46 crore). Detail of Stock in transit included in Store & Spares ₹0.24 crore (Previous Year Nil)

Basis of Valuation : Refer Note 3.9

Refer Note-17 for Inventories hypothecated as security against certain bank borrowings.

Note No. : 13 Trade receivables

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
- Unsecured, considered good	601.16	381.44
TOTAL	**601.16**	**381.44**

Refer Note 17 for trade receivables hypothecated as security for borrowings.

Refer Note 33 for credit terms, ageing analysis and other relevant details related to trade receivables.

Note No. 14 Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
(a) Balances with banks		
(i) In Current Accounts	4.06	5.64
(ii) In Deposit accounts	-	27.00
(b) Cash on hand	0.02	0.02
TOTAL	**4.08**	**32.66**

Note No - 15: Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
(a) Balances with banks		
(i) In Deposit Accounts	0.12	-
TOTAL	**0.12**	**-**

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
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Notes to the Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No. - 16 (A): Equity Share Capital

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Authorised:				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	3,00,00,00,000	3,000.00	3,00,00,00,000	3,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid:				
1,726,050,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	1,72,60,50,000	1,726.05	1,72,60,50,000	1,726.05
TOTAL	1,72,60,50,000	1,726.05	1,72,60,50,000	1,726.05

(i) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year.

Particulars	Opening Balance April 1, 2018	Fresh Issue	Closing Balance March 31,2019
(a) Equity Shares with Voting rights			
No. of Shares	1,72,60,50,000	-	1,72,60,50,000
TOTAL	1,72,60,50,000	-	1,72,60,50,000

(ii) Details of aggregate shareholding by Holding Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	No. of shares	No. of shares
JSW Energy Limited- Holding Company and its nominees	1,72,60,50,000	1,72,60,50,000

(iii) Rights, Restrictions and preferences attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10/share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the shareholder of equity share will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all the preferential amount. Distribution will be in proportion to number of equity shares held by each shareholder.

(iv) Details of shareholding more than 5% of aggregate shares in the Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	No. of shares	No. of shares
JSW Energy Limited	1,72,60,50,000	1,72,60,50,000
% of Holding	100%	100%

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
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Notes to the Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No. - 16 (B) : Other equity

(₹ crore)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Items of other comprehensive income	Total Other Equity
	General reserve	Equity settled employee benefits reserve	Retained earnings	Actuarial Gain / (Loss) on defined liabilities/ (assets)	
Balance at April 1, 2017	0.09	1.99	1,132.25	(0.37)	1,133.96
Profit for the year	-	-	84.86	-	84.86
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	0.06	0.06
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**84.86**	**0.06**	**84.92**
Share based payments	-	0.29	-	-	0.29
Balance at March 31, 2018	**0.09**	**2.28**	**1,217.11**	**(0.31)**	**1,219.17**
Profit for the year	-	-	314.19	-	314.19
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(0.30)	(0.30)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**314.19**	**(0.30)**	**313.89**
Share based payments	-	0.50	-	-	0.50
Balance at March 31, 2019	**0.09**	**2.78**	**1,531.29**	**(0.61)**	**1,533.56**

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JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
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Notes to the Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No. - 17: Borrowings

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Measured at amortised cost		
A. Secured Borrowings:		
Term Loans		
(i) From banks	1,535.99	2,161.02
(ii) From financial institutions	71.35	90.29
Total Secured Borrowings	**1,607.34**	**2,251.31**
B. Unsecured Borrowings		
Loan from holding company	567.64	567.64
Total Unsecured Borrowings	**567.64**	**567.64**
TOTAL	**2,174.98**	**2,818.95**

(i)Aggregate amount of instalments due for payments within one year ₹ 278.45 crore (as at 31st March, 2018 - ₹294.95 crore) have been grouped under "Current maturities of long-term debt" (Refer note 18)

(ii) The secured borrowings are net of amortised cost of ₹7.15 crore (as at 31st March, 2018 - ₹14.13 crore)

(iii)Details of Security:
Rupee Term Loans mentioned in (1) and (2) are secured on a pari passu basis by
Rupee Term Loan included in above aggregating of ₹ 1607.34 crore (Previous Year ₹ 2,251.31 crore) are secured by a first ranking mortgage and charge over the following assets.
a)all the tangible,intangible, immovable and movable assets both present and future, b) all revenues and receivables, c) all the rights, title and interest under each of the Project Documents and d) all the Insurance Contracts.

b)Rupee Term Loan Mentioned in a-i, amounting to ₹1804.90 crore are secured by Debt Service Reserve created through marking of lien on Liquid Mutual Funds worth ₹ 29.67 crore (Previous year ₹36.78 crore)

(iv)Terms of Payment:

Term of Repayment of Rupee Terms Loans :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019 ₹ crore	As at 31st March, 2018 ₹ crore
From Banks :		
2 - 3 Years	523.73	560.99
4 - 5 Years	523.73	560.99
6 - 10 Years	495.58	1,053.01
Above 10 Years	-	-
Total Borrowings from Banks	**1,543.04**	**2,174.99**
From Financial Institutions :		
2 - 3 Years	38.00	38.00
4 - 5 Years	33.45	38.00
6 - 10 Years	-	14.45
Above 10 Years	-	-
Total Borrowings from Financial Institutions	**71.45**	**90.45**

a) Rupee Term loan mentioned in (A)-(i) amounting to ₹ 1,543.04 crore (Previous Year ₹ 2,147.91 crore) is repayable in 39 structured quarterly instalments from December 2017 to June 2027

b) Rupee Term loan mentioned in (A)-(ii) amounting to ₹ 71.45 crore (Previous Year ₹ 90.45 crore) is repayable in 48 structured quarterly instalments from March 2012 to December 2023.

c) Foreign currency loan included in (A) (i) amounting to Nil (Previous Year ₹ 27.08 crore) is repayable in 22 Equal half yearly instalments from July 2012 to January 2023.

d) Loan from Holding Company mentioned in (B) above comprises of :

₹ 567.64 crore (Previous Year ₹ 567.64 crore) repayable from the proceed of repayment made by Barmer Lignite Mining
e) Cash Credit Facilities are secured on a pari passu basis by a first ranking mortgage and charge over : a) all the tangible, intangible, immovable and movable assets of the Company b) all revenues and receivables , c) all the rights, title and interest under each of the Project Documents.

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
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Notes to the Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No.- 18 Other Financial Liabilities (Current)

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Current Liabilities		
(a) Current maturities of long-term debt #	278.45	294.95
(b) Liability towards sharing of truing up & Fuel price adjustment	263.67	190.65
(c) Revenue adjustment towards Capital Cost reduction/RERC Order	-	-
(d) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	5.45	0.39
(e) Security Deposits	0.11	0.12
(f) Payable towards capital expenditure	18.54	20.14
TOTAL	**566.22**	**506.25**

Refer note 17 for the details of borrowings repayment terms and security charge.

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Notes to the Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No. - 19 Provisions

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
(a) Provision for employee benefits	2.07	7.83	2.06	6.52
(b) Other Provisions	-	17.51	-	49.44
TOTAL	**2.07**	**25.34**	**2.06**	**55.96**

Note No. - 20 Trade Payables

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro, small & medium enterprises	2.76	-	4.02	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditor other than micro, small & medium enterprises	204.94	-	167.34	-
TOTAL	**207.70**	**-**	**171.36**	**-**

Note
a) Refer Note 46 for disclosure under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act.

Note No.- 21 Other non current and current Liabilities

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
(a) Advance received from customers	0.71	-	1.37	-
(b) Statutory dues	3.92	-	2.62	-
TOTAL	**4.63**	**-**	**3.99**	**-**

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
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Notes to the Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No. -22 Revenue from Operations

(₹ crore)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
(a)	Revenue from sale of power	2,688.62	2,567.04
(b)	Revenue from Deviation Settlement Mechanism (DSM/UI)	31.48	6.03
Less :			
(i)	Revenue adjustment towards sharing of truing up & fuel price adjustment	(44.14)	(91.69)
(ii)	Revenue adjustment towards Fuel price adjustment on account of RERC Order dated June 19, 2017	-	(23.47)
(iii)	Revenue adjustment towards RERC Order dated 18th May 2018	(91.66)	-
(iv)	Revenue adjustment towards RERC Order for the period from FY 2011-12 to FY 2013-14	(12.09)	-
(v)	Revenue adjustment towards Capital Cost reduction	-	(224.27)
(vi)	Cash Discount /Rebate	(17.57)	(25.69)
	Revenue from sale of power	**2,554.64**	**2,207.95**
(c)	Late Payment Surcharge received from beneficiaries	11.49	3.02
	TOTAL	**2,566.13**	**2,210.97**

Note No. -23 Other Income

(₹ crore)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
(a) Interest Income			
(i)	On Loans given	56.76	56.60
(ii)	Bank deposits	0.30	10.17
(iii)	Interest on income tax refund	0.00	0.01
(b) Other Income			
(i)	Net gain on sale of Current investments	5.57	7.16
(ii)	Net gain on fair valuation of Current investments through profit or loss	0.81	0.38
(iii)	Net gain/(loss) arising on financial assets through profit or loss	-	0.59
(vi)	Miscellaneous income	0.08	2.98
	TOTAL	**63.52**	**77.89**

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
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Notes to the Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No.- 24 Fuel Costs

(₹ crore)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
(a)	Opening stock	44.73	41.23
(b)	Add: Purchases	1,417.97	1,193.06
		1,462.70	1,234.29
(c)	Less: Closing stock	66.15	44.73
	Cost of Fuel Consumed	**1,396.55**	**1,189.56**

(*) Purchases is net off ₹ 40.01 crore (Previous Year Nil) being the impact on account of reduction in price of lignite as per RERC order dated May 18 2018.

Note No. -25 Employee Benefits Expense

(₹ crore)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
(a)	Salaries and wages	59.39	57.20
(b)	Contribution to provident and other funds	2.86	2.72
(c)	Share-based payments	0.50	0.29
(d)	Staff welfare expenses	2.55	3.20
	TOTAL	**65.30**	**63.41**

a) Refer note 38 for the details of defined benefit plan and defined contribution plan of the Company.
b) Refer note 39 for the details of disclosure of employee stock options plans of the Company.

Note No. -26 Finance Costs

(₹ crore)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2019
(a)	**Interest expense**		
(i)	Interest on rupee term loan	221.01	305.80
(ii)	Interest on loans from related party	45.82	53.61
(iii)	Interest on working capital loan	0.37	0.05
(b)	Other borrowing costs	1.39	3.34
	TOTAL	**268.59**	**362.80**

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
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Notes to the Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note No. -27 Other Expenses

(₹ crore)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
(a)	Stores and spares consumed	24.49	32.46
(b)	Power & water	33.87	30.91
(c)	Rent	0.54	0.38
(d)	Repairs and maintenance	46.55	46.60
(e)	Shared services expenses	3.02	3.59
(f)	Rates and taxes	1.71	1.67
(g)	Insurance charges	3.97	4.35
(h)	Net loss on foreign currency transactions	0.00	(0.00)
(i)	Auditor's Remuneration	0.50	0.44
(j)	Legal and other professional charges	2.59	2.68
(k)	Travelling expenses	3.16	2.79
(l)	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	0.02	0.01
(m)	Corporate social responsibility expenses	6.89	9.20
(n)	Safety & security expenses	5.25	4.01
(o)	Branding expenses	3.38	3.19
(p)	Allowances for expected credit loss	32.69	-
(q)	Other general expenses	5.91	5.44
	TOTAL	**174.54**	**147.72**

a) Refer note 45 for Auditors' Remuneration
b) Refer note 44 for details of Corporate social responsibility expenditure incurred by the Company.
c) Refer note 31(b) for Allowances for expected credit loss

Note No.-28 Tax Expense

(₹ crore)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
(a)	Current Tax	86.85	36.80
(b)	Deferred tax	(11.20)	22.68
(c)	Deferred Tax (recoverable) / payable in future	11.20	(22.68)
	TOTAL	**86.85**	**36.80**

Note **Particulars**

1 **General information**

The financial statements comprise financial statements of JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited (hereinafter referred to as ("the Parent Company") for the year ended March 31, 2019.

The name of the Parent Company has been changed from Raj WestPower Limited to JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited with effect from 9th January 2019.

The Parent Company is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Parent Company is located at JSW Centre Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai - 400 051.

The Parent Company is primarily engaged in the business of generation of power. The Parent Company has set up a lignite based power plant at Barmer, Rajasthan comprising of 8 units of 135 MW each.

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on May 15, 2019.

The Parent Company has the following Joint Venture Company:

Name of the Company	Proportion of Ownership Interest	Nature of Business
Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited (BLMCL)	49%	Development, operation and extraction of lignite from the mines.

Hereinafter Parent Company and Joint Venture Company together will be referred as "Group".

2 **Statement of compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind ASs notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies. (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

3 **Significant accounting policies**

3.1 **Basis of preparation of financial statements:**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 4 of the Companies (Indian Accounting standards) Rules, 2015 as amended.

The financial statements of the Group are prepared in accordance with the Indian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) on the accrual basis of accounting and historical cost convention except for the certain material items that have been measured at fair value as required by the relevant Ind AS and explained in the ensuing policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') which is functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest crore, except otherwise indicated.

3.2 Use of estimates & Judgements:

The preparation of the financial statements requires that the Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. The recognition, measurement, classification or disclosure of an item or information in the financial statements is made relying on these estimates.

The estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Group and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the Group believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in current and future periods

The critical accounting judgements and key estimates followed by the Group for preparation of financial statements is described in Note 29.

3.3 Basis of consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Company and its joint venture company as at 31st March 2019.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that Group's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent company, i.e., year ended on 31 March. When the end of the reporting period of the parent is different from that of a subsidiary, the subsidiary prepares, for consolidation purposes, additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent to enable the parent to consolidate the financial information of the subsidiary, unless it is impracticable to do so.

Consolidation procedure for Investments in joint ventures:

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The results and assets and liabilities of joint venture are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment, or a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 105 – Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

Under the equity method, an investment in a joint venture is initially recognised in the consolidated balance sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Parent Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the joint venture. When the Company's share of losses of a joint venture exceeds the Company's interest in that joint venture (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company's net investment in the joint venture), the Parent Company discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of or joint venture.

An investment in a joint venture is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes a joint venture. On acquisition of the investment in a joint venture, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised directly in equity as capital reserve in the period in which the investment is acquired.

After application of the equity method of accounting, the Parent Company determines whether there is any objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the net investment in a joint venture and that event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows from the net investment that can be reliably estimated. If there exists an objective evidence of impairment, then it is necessary to recognise impairment loss with respect to the Parent company's investment in a joint venture.

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

Distributions received from a joint venture reduce the carrying amount of the investment. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Parent Company and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Parent Company's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the assets transferred.

3.4(a) 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. Expenditure incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the costs are incurred. Major shutdown or overhaul expenditure is capitalised as the activities are undertaken improves the economic benefits expected to arise from the asset.

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.

Assets in the course of construction are capitalised in the assets under construction account. At the point when an asset is operating at management's intended use, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriated category of property, plant and equipment and 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 estimate cost of dismantling, removing or restoring the site is capitalized along with the cost of acquisition or construction upon completion and a corresponding liability is recognized. Revenue generated from production during the trial period is capitalised

Property, plant and equipment except freehold land held for use in the production, supply or administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Freehold or Leasehold land is stated at historical cost. Leasehold Land acquired by the Group, with an option in the lease deed, entitling the Group to purchase on outright basis after a certain period at no additional cost is not amortized.

3.4(b) 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.

Certain computer software costs are capitalized and recognized as Intangible assets based on materiality, accounting prudence and significant benefits expected to flow therefrom for a period longer than one year.

3.5 Depreciation & amortisation:

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Amortisation of intangible assets is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Depreciation on tangible assets is provided as per the provisions of Part B of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 based on useful life and residual value notified for accounting purposes by Electricity Regulatory Authorities.

Assets not owned by the Parent Company is amortised over a period of 10 years.

Specialised Software is amortised over an estimated useful life of 3 years.

Surface Right on Land and Rights under the Implementation and Joint venture agreement are amortized on the basis of lignite actually extracted during the period as a proportion to the estimated quantity of extractable mineral reserves.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Class of assets	Useful life (In Years)
Buildings	25
Plant and Machinery	25
Furniture and fixtures	15 - 25
Office equipment	6 - 25
Vehicles	10

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.

Capital Work-in-progress and Pre-operative Expenses during Construction Period

Capital Work-in-Progress includes expenditure during construction period incurred on projects under implementation treated as pre-operative expenses pending allocation to the assets. These expenses are apportioned to the respective fixed assets on their completion / commencement of commercial production.

3.6 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill:

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

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

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

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

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit or Loss.

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

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

3.8 Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and demand deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Group cash management.

3.9 Inventories:

Cost of inventories includes cost of purchase price, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Inventories of stores, spare parts, coal, fuel and loose tools are stated at the lower of weighted average cost or net realizable value. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated cost of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

3.10 Revenue recognition:

Sale of Power:

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefit will flow to the Group and that the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue from sale of power/ other items is recognised when substantial risks and rewards of ownership is transferred to the buyer under the terms of the contract.

Surcharge on delay payment/overdue sundry debtors for sale of energy is recognized when no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists.

Interest income:

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably. 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.

3.11 Foreign currency transactions :

In preparing the financial statements of each individual Company entity, 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 profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- 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;

- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks; and

- Exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on repayment of the monetary items; and

- Exchange difference arising on settlement / restatement of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognized in the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2016 prepared under previous GAAP, are capitalized as a part of the depreciable PPE to which the monetary item relates and depreciated over the remaining useful life of such assets. If such monetary items do not relate to acquisition of depreciable PPE, the exchange difference is amortised over the maturity period / upto the date of settlement of such monetary item, whichever is earlier and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. The un-amortised exchange difference is carried under other equity as "Foreign currency monetary item translation difference account" net of tax effect thereon, where applicable. All exchange differences on foreign currency monetary items originating after March, 2016 including those relating to PPE are charged off to statement of profit and loss

3.12 Employee Benefits.

The Group has following post-employment plans:

(a) Defined benefit plan - Gratuity

(b) Defined contribution plan - Provident fund

a) Defined-benefit plan - Gratuity

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan is the present value of defined benefit obligations at the end of the reporting period less fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligations is calculated annually by actuaries through actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

(a) Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailment and non-routine settlements; and

(b) Net interest expense or income

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expenses in the statement of the profit & loss.

Re-measurement comprising of actuarial gains and losses arising from

(a) Re-measurement of Actuarial(gains)/losses

(b) Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognized in effect of asset ceiling

(c) Re-measurement arising because of change in effect of asset ceiling is recognised in the period in which they occur directly in other comprehensive income. Re-measurement is not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Ind AS 19 requires the exercise of judgment in relation to various assumptions including future pay rises, inflation and discount rates and employee and pensioner demographics. The Group determines the assumptions in conjunction with its actuaries, and believes these assumptions to be in line with best practice, but the application of different assumptions could have a significant effect on the amounts reflected in the income statement, other comprehensive income and balance sheet. There may be also interdependency between some of the assumptions.

b) Defined-contribution plan - Provident fund

Under defined contribution plans, provident fund, the Group pays pre-defined amounts to separate funds and does not have any legal or informal obligation to pay additional sums. Defined Contribution plan comprise of contributions to the employees' provident fund with the government and certain state plans like Employees' State Insurance. The Group's payments to the defined contribution plans are recognised as expenses during the period in which the employees perform the services that the payment covers.

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.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave 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.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as a liability at the present value of the obligation as at the Balance sheet date determined based on an actuarial valuation.

3.13 Share-based payment arrangements:

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

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

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

3.14 Taxation:

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent it relates to items directly recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax:

Current tax is the amount of tax payable based on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Minimum Alternative Tax:

Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Group will pay normal income-tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognised as an asset, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the statement of profit and loss and included in Deferred tax assets. The Group reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT credit entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that Group will pay normal income-tax during the specified period.

Deferred tax:

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

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

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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets relate to the same taxable entity and same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax for the year:

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively

3.15 Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/ (loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/ (loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income 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.

3.16 Provisions , Contingencies and Commitments:

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

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

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

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is :

(a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or

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

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

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

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

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

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

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

3.17 Financial instruments:

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss(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 value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit or Loss.

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets other than trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss is initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent measurement

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

(a) the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and
(b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss for FVTOCI debt instruments. For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of 'Reserve for debt instruments through other comprehensive income'. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in this reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

Investment in Joint venture Company

Investment in Joint Venture Company is carried at cost in the financial statements.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Group can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investments. A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group 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 or a financial guarantee.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend 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. Dividends recognised in profit or loss are included in the 'Other income' line item.

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

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Group irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria (see above) are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Group has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or 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 Group's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend 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.

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

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

3.18 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

All Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using effective interest method or fair value through profit and loss.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group, and commitments issued by the Group to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the Group as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

- 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 Group 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 or contingent consideration recognised by the Group as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies, 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 liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Group'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.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the ‘Other income' line item.

However, for non-held-for-trading financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability’s credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, in which case these effects of changes in credit risk are recognised in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is always recognised in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability’s credit risk that are recognised in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Gains or losses on financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments issued by the Group that are designated by the Group as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.
The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees 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 financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

3.19 Derivative financial instruments:

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward foreign exchange contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

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.

Fair Value measurement:

The Group measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- ✓ In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- ✓ In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- ✓ Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- ✓ Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- ✓ Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

3.20 Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Group determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Group's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Group's operations. Such change are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Group reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in the business model. The Group does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

The following table shows various reclassification and the how they are accounted for:

Original Classification	Revised Classification	Accounting treatment
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in statement of profit and loss.
FVPTL	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on new gross carrying amount.
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
FCTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to statement of profit and loss at the reclassification date.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

3.21 Leases :

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. Leases under which the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Group as lessor:

Rental income from operating leases is generally recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. 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.

The Group as lessee:

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Group at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments (discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease or at the entity's incremental borrowing rate). The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Group's general policy on borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease payments under an operating lease shall be recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Accounting for arrangements in the nature of lease:

Under Appendix C to Ind AS17, an entity may enter into an arrangement comprising a transaction or a series of related transactions that do not take the legal form of lease but conveys a right to use an asset in return for a payment or series of payments. Arrangements meeting these criteria should be identified as either operating leases or finance leases.

For determining whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease shall be based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether:

a) Fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific asset or assets and

b) The arrangement conveys a right to use the asset'

The Group enters into agreements, comprising a transaction or series of related transactions that does not take the legal form of a lease but conveys the right to use the asset in return for a payment or series of payments. In case of such arrangements, the Group applies the requirements of Ind AS 17 – Leases to the lease element of the arrangement. For the purpose of applying the requirements under Ind AS 17 – Leases, payments and other consideration required by the arrangement are separated at the inception of the arrangement into those for lease and those for other elements.

3.22 **Recent accounting pronouncements**

Initial application of an Ind AS

The Group has applied Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' for the first time. Ind AS 115 supersedes Ind AS 11 'Construction Contracts' and Ind AS 18 'Revenue' and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with customers. Ind AS 115 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

Ind AS 115 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires extensive disclosures.

The Group adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method on transition, applied to contracts that were not completed contracts as at April 1, 2018. Therefore, the comparative information was not restated and continues to be reported under Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18. There was no impact on transition on the opening balance sheet as at April 1, 2018.

The new standard has no material impact on the revenue recognised during the year.

New material accounting pronouncements, which are not yet effective

Ind AS 116 – Leases

Ind AS 116 Leases was notified on March 30, 2019 by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. It replaces Ind AS 17 Leases, including appendices thereto. Ind AS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets and short-term leases (i.e. leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right of use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right of use asset.

Lessees will be also required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right of use asset.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition i.e. Full retrospective – Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, and Modified retrospective – Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

As the Group does not have any material leases, wherein the Group is a lessee, the adoption of this standard is not likely to have a material impact at transition date and for the ensuing financial year.

Ind AS 12 – Income taxes (amendments relating to income tax consequences of dividend and uncertainty over income tax treatments):

The amendment relating to income tax consequences of dividend clarify that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. The Group does not expect any impact from this pronouncement.

Ind AS 109 – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation:

The amendments relate to the existing requirements in Ind AS 109 regarding termination rights in order to allow measurement at amortised cost (or, depending on the business model, at fair value through other comprehensive income) even in the case of negative compensation payments. The Group does not expect this amendment to have any impact on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

Ind AS 19 – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

The amendments clarify that if a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs, it is mandatory that the current service cost and the net interest for the period after the re-measurement are determined using the assumptions used for the remeasurement.

In addition, amendments have been included to clarify the effect of a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement on the requirements regarding the asset ceiling. The Group does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

Ind AS 23 – Borrowing Costs

The amendments clarify that 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 capitalization rate on general borrowings. The Group does not expect any impact from this amendment.

Ind AS 28 – Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures

The amendments clarify that an entity applies Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture but to which the equity method is not applied. The Group does not currently have any such long-term interests in associates and joint ventures.

Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations and Ind AS 111 - Joint Arrangements

The amendments to Ind AS 103 relating to re-measurement clarify that when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it re-measures previously held interests in that business. The amendments to Ind AS 111 clarify that when an entity obtains joint control of a business that is a joint operation, the entity does not re-measure previously held interests in that business. The Group will apply the pronouncement if and when it obtains control / joint control of a business that is a joint operation.

29 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty:

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes under Section 3 above, the Group is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 on-going 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 period, if the revision affects current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Regulatory deferral accounts

The Group has not adopted Ind AS 114 ‘Regulatory deferral accounts’ since in previous GAAP, guidance note on Guidance Note on Accounting for the Rate Regulated Activities, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) was not adopted.

Revenue recognition

The Group has evaluated the provisions of Ind AS 18 for recognition of revenue and considered reasonably certain to recognise revenue based on its tariff petition filed with the regulator despite of ongoing dispute at Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) level.

Classification of BLMCL as a Joint Venture

BLMCL is a limited liability company whose legal form confers separation between the parties to the joint arrangement and BLMCL itself. The Parent Company holds 49 % equity in BLMCL. In terms of minimum quorum in board meetings and for passing any resolution in board meetings, consent of both the parties is required. Further, there are no other circumstances that indicate that the parties to the joint arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities of the joint arrangement. Accordingly, BLMCL is classified as a joint venture of the Group

Key sources of estimation uncertainties

<u>Useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment</u>

Management reviews the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment at least once a year. Such lives are dependent upon an assessment of both the technical lives of the assets and also their likely economic lives based on various internal and external factors including relative efficiency and operating costs. Accordingly, depreciable lives are reviewed annually using the best information available to the Management.

Impairment of property plant and equipment

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment 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).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is usually determined on the basis of discounted estimated future cash flows. This involves management estimates on anticipated commodity prices, market demand and supply, economic and regulatory environment, discount rates and other factors. Any subsequent changes to cash flow due to changes in the above mentioned factors could impact the carrying value of assets.

Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Group. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognised.

Shared based payments

Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. This requires a reassessment of the estimates used at the end of each reporting period.

Tax

The Group is subject to tax, principally in India. The amount of tax payable in respect of any period is dependent upon the interpretation of the relevant tax rules. Whilst an assessment must be made of deferred tax position of each entity within the Group, these matters are inherently uncertain until the position of each entity is agreed with the relevant tax authorities.

30 Revenue recognition:

(a) During the year, the Parent Company has recognized the revenue from sale of power based on the adhoc interim tariff allowed by Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (RERC) vide Order dated May 10, 2018 and September 26,2018. The Parent Company has provided impact of truing up and provision for fuel price adjustment amounting to ₹ 44.14 crore (previous year ₹ 91.69 crore) based on RERC Regulation.

The above is subject to adjustment as per final tariff determination by RERC.

(b) During the year, RERC has passed an Order dated May 18,2018 for determining the Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Tariff for the Financial years 2017-18

Based on the RERC Orders dated 18th May,2018, the Parent Company has provided the impact against said order of ₹ 91.66 crore (previous year NIL) as revenue adjustment and ₹ 40.01 crore (previous year NIL) has been reduced in fuel cost on account of reduction in price of Lignite for FY 2017-18.

The above tariff is further subject to adjustment on account of final determination of transfer price of lignite.

(c) RERC had passed an Order dated June 19, 2017 determining the Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Tariff for the Financial years 2014-15 to 2016-17.

(i) Based on the RERC Orders, the Parent Company had made provisions against revenue recognized of. NIL (previous year ₹ 224.27 crore) on account of capital cost reduction and. ` NIL (Previous year ₹ 23.47crore) on account of variable cost.

(ii) The above tariff is further subject to adjustment on account of final determination of transfer price of lignite.

(d) (i) The Parent Company's appeal is pending before Supreme Court for FY 2012-13 against APTEL Order dated November 20, 2015 against certain capital expenditure.

(ii) The Parent Company's appeals are also pending before Appellate Tribunal of Electricity, New Delhi (APTEL) against the RERC Orders for FY 2009-2010 to 2013-14 & For FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17 against certain capital expenditure and other aspects not considered by them.

(iii) During the year, the Parent Company has made provision against the revenue recognized of ₹ 12.09 crore (previous year NIL)

(iv) The adjustment, if any required, will be made as and when the matters are finally settled.

(e) Against RERC Order on First Year's tariff, the Parent Company had filed an appeal before the APTEL. APTEL had allowed the appeal in favor of the Parent Company. Rajasthan Discoms had filed a review petition, which was dismissed by the APTEL. Against APTEL Order, Rajasthan Discoms had filed a second appeal before Supreme Court and the same is pending. The adjustment, if any required, will be made as and when the matter is finally settled.

(f) Against reduction of Station Heat Rate in RERC Order, Parent Company had filed an appeal before APTEL and same is under hearing in APTEL. The adjustment, if any required, will be made as and when the matter is finally settled.

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

(₹crore)

Contract liability - Advance from customer	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
Opening balance	0.41	1.37
Less: Revenue recognized during the year from balance at the beginning of the year	0.29	1.19
Add : Advance received during the year not recognized as revenue	1.25	0.53
Closing balance	1.37	0.71

Contract liability is the Parent Company's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Parent Company has received consideration from the customer in advance.

(h) Details of Revenue from Contract with Customers:

(₹crore)

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2019**	**For the year ended March 31, 2018**
Total Revenue from Contract with Customers as above	2,720.10	2,573.07
Add: Rebate on prompt payment	(17.57)	(25.69)
Less Other adjustments	(147.89)	(339.43)
Add: Late Payment surcharge	11.49	3.02
Total Revenue from Contract with Customers as per contracted price	2,566.13	2,210.97

Others: Ad-hoc/Interim tariff:

(i) As per the implementation agreement between Government of Rajasthan and Parent Company, the sale price of lignite by Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited, a joint venture, to JSWBL has to be approved by RERC. Pending determination of transfer price of lignite (as the capital cost of lignite mine and mine development operator of BLMCL is yet to be approved by RERC), RERC has allowed only adhoc/interim transfer prices for Parent Company's tariff. Such adhoc/interim transfer prices (to the extent subsequently modified by APTEL, as the case may be) have been kept as a base for revenue recognition by Parent Company and subject to adjustment, once the final tariff is determination by RERC.

31 Investment in Joint Venture:

31(a) Details and financial information of material joint venture

Name of joint venture	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest / voting rights held by the company	
			As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	Lignite Mining	India	49.00%	49.00%

The above joint venture is accounted for using the equity method in theses consolidated financial statements

Summarised financial information of material joint venture

Summarised financial information in respect of each of the Parent Company's material joint ventures is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the joint venture's financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS adjusted by the company for equity accounting purposes.

(₹ crore)

Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Non-current assets	2,239.13	2,250.36
Current assets	407.53	371.33
Non-current liabilities	1951.89	2,305.67
Current liabilities	711.19	364.59
Assets and liabilities include the following:		
Cash and cash equivalents	3.18	29.20
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade payables and provisions)	486.65	24.68
Non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade payables and provisions)	1951.89	2,305.67

(₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Revenue	1,146.04	783.67
Profit (loss) for the year	32.16	(50.45)

Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	32.16	(50.45)
The above profit (loss) for the year include the following:		
Depreciation and amortisation	50.49	32.42
Interest income	13.50	5.26
Interest expense	187.58	107.90
Income tax expense (income)	38.76	(19.14)

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

Particular	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
Net assets of the Joint Venture	(16.41)	(48.57)
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	49%	49%
Share of Loss and stock margin adjusted	9.80	9.80
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	-	-
Provision provided for Group's interest in Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	17.51	(49.44)

31 (b) Subordinated debt to Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited (Joint Venture Company):

Parent Company has given a subordinated loan of ₹ 567.74 crore (Previous year – ₹ 567.74 crore) to Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited, a joint venture ("BLMCL") of Parent Company. Such loan carries an interest rate of 10% p.a. and is re-payable after the repayment of existing secured rupee term loan of BLMCL i.e. in FY 2038-39. There have been certain delays in payment of interest of ₹ 378.90 crore (Previous year – ₹ 347.81 crore) by BLMCL as certain clarifications were sought by Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) from Government of Rajasthan (GoR) which have since been provided by GoR, and BLMCL can make interest payment on the aforesaid loan. BLMCL is expecting approval by RERC on capital cost by March 2020 as per the petition submitted, and therefore, is expected to have adequate cash flows for payment of the aforesaid interest after approval of its lenders. Parent Company also has right to convert the accrued interest into interest bearing subordinated loan at any point of time. Based on the aforesaid and expected timing of cash inflows/ conversion into loan, an expected credit loss allowance of ₹ 32.69 crore (Previous year – Nil) has been recognised towards the accrued interest.

32 Financial Instruments: Classifications and fair value measurements

This note provides information about how the Group determines fair values of various financial assets and financial liabilities (which are measured at fair value through profit or loss).

Financial assets/ financial liabilities	
Fair value hierarchy	**Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)**
Level 1	Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2	Discounted cash flow at a discount rate that reflects the issuer's current borrowing rate at the end of the reporting period.
Level 3	Income approach – in this approach, the discounted cash flow method was used to capture the present value of the expected future economic benefits to be derived from the ownership of these investees.

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

The management consider that the carrying amounts of current financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

(₹ crore)

Particular	**As at March 31, 2019**				
	Carrying amount	**Fair value**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial assets					
Financial assets carried at amortised cost					
Investment in Mutual Fund	29.67	29.67	29.67	-	-
Loans & advances	567.64	567.64	-	-	567.64
Security deposits	5.14	5.14	-	-	-
Interest Receivable on Sub-Ordinate Debt	378.90	378.90	-	-	378.90
Less : Allowances for Expected Credit Loss	(32.69)	(32.69)	-	-	(32.69)
Interest accrued on deposits, loans and advances	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
Trade receivables	601.16	601.16	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	4.08	4.08	-	-	-
Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	0.12	0.12	-	-	-
Financial assets carried at Cost					
Investment in Equity Shares	-	-			
Total Financial assets	**1554.04**	**1554.03**			

Financial liabilities					
Financial Liabilities carried at amortised cost					
Non-current liabilities- Borrowings	2453.43	2455.64			2455.64
Current liabilities		-			
Trade Payables	207.70	207.70			
Liability towards sharing of truing up (gain)/Loss & Fuel price adjustment	263.67	263.67			
Creditors Capex	18.54	18.54			
Short term Deposits	0.11	0.11			
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	5.45	5.45			
Total Financial liabilities	**2,948.90**	**2,951.11**			

(₹ crore)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2018**				
	Carrying amount	**Fair value**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial assets					
Financial assets carried at amortised cost					
Investment in Mutual Fund	164.10	164.10	-	164.10	-
Loans & advances	567.64	567.64	-		567.64
Security deposits	5.05	5.05	-	-	-
Interest Receivable on Sub-Ordinate Debt	347.81	347.81	-	-	-
Interest accrued on deposits, loans and advances	0.01	0.01	-	-	-
Trade receivables	381.44	381.44	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	32.66	32.66	-	-	-
Financial assets carried at Cost					
Investment in Equity Shares	-	-			
Total Financial assets	**1498.70**	**1498.70**			
Financial liabilities					
Financial Liabilities carried at amortised cost					
Non-current liabilities- Borrowings	3,113.90	3,119.10			3,119.10
Current liabilities		-			
Trade Payables	171.36	171.36			
Liability towards sharing of truing up (gain)/Loss & Fuel price adjustment	190.65	190.65			
Creditors Capex	20.15	20.15			
Short term Deposits	0.12	0.12			

Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	0.39	0.39			
Total Financial liabilities	**3,496.56**	**3,501.76**			

The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities included in the level 2 and level 3 categories above have been determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on a discounted cash flow analysis, with the most significant inputs being the discount rate that reflects the credit risk of counterparties.

Capital management

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

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

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

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

Gearing ratio : The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period is as follows:

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Debt (i)	2,453.43	3,113.90
Cash and bank balances	4.20	32.66
Net debt	**2,449.23**	**3,081.25**
Total equity	3259.61	3,004.48
Net debt to equity ratio	**0.75**	**1.03**
(i)Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings		

Net Debt Reconciliation:

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balance as at the beginning of the year (including current maturities)	3,132.58	3,956.83
Cash flows (repayment)/ proceeds	(669.59)	(824.25)
Non cash changes		
- Amortised borrowing cost	(9.56)	(18.68)
Balance as at the end of the year (including current maturities)	2,453.43	3,113.90
Cash and bank balances	4.20	32.66
Net debt	**2,449.23**	**3,081.25**

Financial risk management objectives

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

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

<u>Foreign currency risk management</u>

The Group undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters. The year-end foreign currency exposures that have not been hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise are given below.

The carrying amounts of the Group’s foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follow

As at March 31, 2019:

Financial Liabilities	USD	EURO	₹ Crore
<u>Non-current liabilities</u>			
Long term borrowings	-	-	-
<u>Trade and other payables and acceptances</u>			
Trade payables - Other than acceptances	-	-	-
<u>Other current financial liabilities</u>			
Current maturities of long-term debt	-	-	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	-

Others			
Total financial liabilities (A)	**-**	**-**	**-**

Financial Assets	**USD**	**EURO**	**₹ Crore**
Current assets			
Other advances	6465	-	0.05
Total financial assets (B)	**6465**	**-**	**0.05**
Excess of financial liabilities over financial assets (A-B)	**(6465)**	**-**	**(0.05)**

As at March 31,2018:

Financial Liabilities	**USD**	**EURO**	**₹ Crore**
Non-current liabilities	41,62,912	-	27.08
Long term borrowings			
Trade and other payables and acceptances	-	-	-
Trade payables - Other than acceptances			
Other current financial liabilities	10,40,728	-	6.77
Current maturities of long-term debt	59,598	-	0.39
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings			
Total financial liabilities (A)	**52,63,238**	**-**	**34.23**

Financial Assets	**USD**	**EURO**	**₹ Crore**
Current assets			
Other advances	350	16,780.00	0.14
Total financial assets (B)	**350**	**16,780**	**0.14**
Excess of financial liabilities over financial assets (A-B)	**52,62,888**	**(16,780)**	**34.10**

Interest rate risk management
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Group by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

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

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

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Fixed rate borrowings-LIC	90.45	109.45
Fixed rate borrowings-Sub Debt	567.64	567.64
Floating rate borrowings	1,795.34	2,436.81
Total borrowings	**2,453.43**	**3,113.90**

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's profit for the year ended March 31, 2019 would decrease/increase by ₹ 11.39 crore (for the year ended March 31, 2018: decrease/increase by ₹ 14.35 crore). This is mainly attributable to the Group's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.

Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored.

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

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 Parent Company's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Parent 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 liabilities as on reporting date.

(₹ crore)

Particulars	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Non-current liabilities				
Long term borrowings	-	1,374.05	800.93	2,174.98
Current Liabilities				
Trade and other payables and acceptances:	207.70	-	-	207.46
Other current financial liabilities				
Current maturities of long-term debt	278.45	-	-	278.45

Liability towards sharing of truing up (gain)/Loss & Fuel price adjustment	263.67	-	-	263.67
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	5.45	-	-	5.45
Rent and other Deposits	0.11	-	-	0.11
Creditors Capex	18.54	-	-	18.54
Total current liabilities	**566.23**	**-**	**-**	**566.23**
Total Financial Liabilities	**773.92**	**1,374.05**	**800.93**	**2,948.90**
Assets				
Non-current investment	-	-	9.80	9.80
Long term loans and advances	-	-	567.64	567.64
Other advances	-	5.15	-	5.15
Total Non-current Assets	**-**	**5.15**	**577.44**	**582.59**
Current assets				
Investments in Mutual Funds	29.67	-	-	29.67
Trade receivables	601.16	-	-	601.16
Cash and cash equivalents	4.20	-	-	4.20
Bank Balances other than above	0.12	-	-	0.12
Interest accrued on deposits, loans and advances	0.00	-	-	0.00
Interest accrued on loans to related parties	378.90	-	-	378.90
Less : Allowances for Expected Credit Loss	(32.69)	-	-	(32.69)
Total current assets	**981.25**	**-**	**-**	**981.25**
Total Financial Assets	**981.25**	**5.15**	**577.44**	**1563.84**

Regulatory risk management

Fuel Prices risk management

Lignite has been considered as main fuel for the Parent Company. Parent Company has entered into Fuel Supply Agreement with BLMCL for Lignite supply from the captive lignite mines of Kapurdi and Jalipa Mines The interruption in the supply of Lignite due to regulatory changes, weather conditions, strike by mine workers and closure of mines due to force majeure can impact the availability and/or cost of Lignite.

The Parent Company regularly broadens the sources (vendors) and maintains optimum fuel and stock level.

Power Offtake risk management

Parent Company had signed Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with Jaipur Vidyut Vitaran Nigam (Procurer 1), Ajmer Vidyut Vitaran Nigam (Procurer 2) and Jodhpur Vidyut Vitaran Nigam (Procurer 3) for sale of entire electrical output for the period of 30 years.

33 Trade Receivables

The average credit period allowed to customers is in the range of 30-45 days.

Major customers of the Parent Company are government bodies (DISCOMM). Concentration of credit risk is minimal due to the fact that the customer base largely consists of Government bodies (DISCOMM).

Trade receivables disclosed above include amounts (see below for aged analysis) that are past due at the end of the reporting period for which the Parent Company has not recognised an allowance for doubtful debts because there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the amounts are still considered recoverable.

Allowances, if any, for doubtful debts are recognised against trade receivables based on estimated irrecoverable amounts determined by reference to past default experience of the counterparty and an analysis of the counterparty's current financial position. In determining the allowances for doubtful trade receivables, the Parent Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and rates used in the provision matrix.

Age of receivables:

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Within the credit period (30 Days)	332.10	274.04
1-30 days past due	-	-
31-60 days past due	71.28	0.89
61-90 days past due	65.18	-
91-180 days past due	62.31	68.22
181-365 days past due	0.86	-
More than one year		
>1 year to 2 years	69.11	23.97
More than 2 years to 3 years	-	14.32
More than 3 years	0.32	-
Total Trade Receivables	**601.16**	**381.44**

Trade Receivables, unsecured and considered good and recoverable includes

(i) ₹ 68.22 crore (Previous year 68.22 crore) towards interest and rebate adjusted by Discoms but not accepted by the Parent Company. Matter is pending with Appellate Tribunal.
(ii) NIL (Previous year ₹ 38.28 crore) towards certain statutory levies claimed due to change in law.
(iii) ₹ 2.06 Crore (Previous year NIL) towards wrong rebate adjusted by Discoms but not accepted by the Parent Company.

The Parent Company has filed petition before RERC/APTEL for recovery of the above dues.

34 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 March 31, 2018	Recognised / (reversed) through profit or loss / OCI / equity	As at March 31, 2019
Property plant & equipment	(327.70)	(75.65)	(403.35)
Investment	-	-	-
MAT credit	264.11	86.85	350.96
Provision for diminution in assets	-	-	-
Recoverable /(payable)in future tariff	63.59	(11.20)	52.39

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	Recognized / (reversed) through profit or loss / OCI / equity	As at March 31, 2018
Property plant & equipment:	(268.77)	(58.93)	(327.70)
Investment	403.35	-	327.70
MAT credit	227.86	36.25	264.11
Provision for diminution in assets	-	-	-
Recoverable /(payable)in future tariff	40.91	22.68	63.59

35 Income tax:

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

(₹ crore)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31,2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Profit before Tax	369.11	171.15
Enacted tax rate	34.94	34.94
Computed Expected tax expense	**128.98**	**59.81**
Tax effect due to exempt income	-	-
Tax effect due to tax holiday	(86.52)	-
Effect of non-deductible expenses	2.41	2.88
Effect of tax payable under MAT	30.96	(25.91)
Effect of taxes (recoverable)/ payable in future tariff	11.02	-
Income Tax Expense	**86.85**	**36.78**

36 Operating segment:

The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Parent Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators, however only for one segment viz. "Generation and Sale of power". Hence the Parent Company does not have any reportable Segments as per Indian Accounting Standard 108 "Operating Segments".

37 Earnings per share:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company [₹ crore] [A]	314.19	84.86
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic & diluted EPS [B]	1,72,60,50,000	1,72,60,50,000
Earnings Per Share - Basic & Diluted [₹] - [A/B]	1.82	0.49
Nominal value of an equity share [₹]	10	10

38 Employee benefit plans:

Defined contribution plans:

The Parent Company has certain defined contribution plans in which both employee and employer contribute monthly at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per regulations to provident fund set up as trust and to the respective regional provident fund commissioner. The Parent Company which contributes to the provident fund set up as a trust are liable for future provident fund benefits to the extent of its annual contribution and any shortfall in fund assets based on government specified minimum rates of return relating to current period service and recognises such contributions and any shortfall, if any, as an expense for the year incurred.

Parent Company contribution to provident fund and other funds of ₹ 2.86 crore (Previous Year ₹ 2.72 crore)

Defined benefits plans:

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

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

The plans in India typically expose the Parent Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bond yields; if the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently the plan has a relatively balanced investment in equity securities and debt instruments.
Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
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.

The risk relating to benefits to be paid to the dependents of plan members (widow and orphan benefits) is re-insured by an external insurance Group. No other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at March 31, 2019 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.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are, as follows:

Particulars	₹ in crore
Defined benefit obligation at 1 April 2017	**3.82**
Interest cost	0.29
Current service cost	0.52
Liability Transferred In/Out (Net) from Group company	1.35
Benefits paid	(0.20)
Actuarial (Gains)/Loss	(0.07)
Defined benefit obligation at 31 March 2018	**5.71**
Interest cost	0.45
Current service cost	0.68
Liability Transferred In/Out (Net)	(0.39)
Benefits paid	(0.35)
Actuarial (Gains)/Loss	0.37
Defined benefit obligation at 31 March 2019	**6.47**

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

(₹ crore)

Particulars		Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of Plan assets	Benefit Liability
Gratuity cost charged to profit or loss	**Opening Balance as on 01st April 2018**	**5.72**	**1.28**	**4.42**
	Net Liability/(Asset) Transfer In (out)	(0.39)	-	(0.39)
	Service cost	0.68	-	0.68
	Net interest expense	0.45	0.10	0.35
	Sub-total included in profit or loss	**6.45**	**1.39**	**5.06**
Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income	Benefits paid	(0.35)	(0.35)	-
	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	(0.01)	(0.10)
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.04	-	0.04
	Experience adjustments	0.33	-	0.33
	Sub-total included in OCI	**0.03**	**(0.36)**	(0.39)
	Contributions by employer	-	-	-
	Closing Balance as on 31st March 2019	**6.47**	**1.03**	**5.45**

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

Particulars	India Plan	
	March 31, 2019	**March 31, 2018**
Insurer Managed Funds	100%	100%

Since investment is with insurance company, Assets are considered to be secured.

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

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	%	%
Discount rate:	7.79%	7.85%
Future salary increases:	6.00%	6.00%
Rate of Employee Turnover	2.00%	2.00%
Mortality Rate During Employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(0.68)	(0.61)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	0.81	0.72
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	0.81	0.72
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(0.70)	(0.62)
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	0.13	0.12
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(0.14)	(0.13)

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

Maturity Analysis of Projected Benefit Obligation: From the Fund

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
1st Following year	0.27	0.25
2nd Following year	0.24	0.23
3rd Following year	0.20	0.23
4th Following year	0.46	0.18
5th Following year	0.31	0.41
Sum of years 6 to 10	1.87	1.84
TOTAL	**3.35**	**3.14**

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 15 years (31 March 2018: 15 years).

39. Share-based payments

The Parent Company has the share option plan schemes for permanent employees of the Parent Company in the identified grades of employees for respective plans / schemes including any director except promoter or independent directors, nominee directors and non-executive directors or a director who either himself or through relatives or through anybody directly or indirectly holds more than
10% of the outstanding equity shares of the parent company.

A. For Normal Options - ‘JSWEL EMPLOYEES STOCK OWNERSHIP PLAN – 2010’ (ESOP Plan)
B. For Mega Options - ‘JSWEL EMPLOYEES MEGA STOCK OWNERSHIP SCHEME – 2012’ (ESOS Plan)
C. For Normal Options - 'JSWEL EMPLOYEES STOCK OWNERSHIP PLAN - 2016' (ESOP Plan)

The award value shall be determined as percentage of Total Fixed Pay. The grant shall be at such price as may be determined by the ESOP Committee and shall be specified in the Grant letter. The option shall not be transferable and can be exercised only by the employees of the Parent Company.

The number of options to be granted to each eligible employee is determined by dividing the Award

Value (amount equivalent to percentage of Annual Fix Pay) by the Fair Value of option provided. The Fair Value of option on the date of each grant is determined by using Black Scholes model.

Movements during the year

The following table illustrates the number movements in share options during the year:

Normal Option (ESOP Plan) (Grant Date : 8th November 2011)	**March 31, 2019**	**March 31, 2018**
Outstanding at 1 April	-	2,74,738
Granted during the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Transfer arising from transfer of employees	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	2,74,738
Expired during the year	-	-
Outstanding at 31 March	-	-
Exercisable at 31 March	-	-
Vesting Period	3 Years	
Method of Settlement	Equity	
Exercise Price (₹)	52.35	
Fair Value (₹)	20.39	
Dividend yield (%)	10.00%	
Expected volatility (%)	34.85%	
Risk–free interest rate (%)	8.86%	
Expected life of share options/SARs (years)	5	
Weighted average share price (INR)	52.35	
Model used	Black-Scholes Method	

Normal Option (ESOP Plan) (Grant Date : 31st October, 2012)	**March 31, 2019**	**March 31, 2018**
Outstanding at 1 April	-	6,97,411
Granted during the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	6,92,827
Expired during the year	-	4,584
Outstanding at 31 March	-	-
Exercisable at 31 March	-	-
Vesting Period	3 Years	
Method of Settlement	Equity	
Exercise Price (₹)	60.90	
Fair Value (₹)	24.17	
Dividend yield (%)	05.00%	
Expected volatility (%)	39.65%	
Risk–free interest rate (%)	8.09%	
Expected life of share options/SARs (years)	3	

Weighted average share price (INR)	60.90
Model used	Black-Scholes Method

Mega Option (ESOS Plan) (Grant Date : 4th October, 2012)	**March 31, 2019**	**March 31, 2018**
Outstanding at 1 April	-	8,02,387
Granted during the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	8,02,387
Expired during the year	-	-
Outstanding at 31 March	-	-
Exercisable at 31 March	-	-
Vesting Period	1 Years	
Method of Settlement	Equity	
Exercise Price (₹)	65.00	
Fair Value (₹)	19.43	
Dividend yield (%)	5.00%	
Expected volatility (%)	39.98%	
Risk–free interest rate (%)	8.13%	
Expected life of share options/SARs (years)	3	
Weighted average share price (INR)	65.00	
Model used	Black-Scholes Method	

Normal Option (ESOP Plan) (Grant Date : 03rd May, 2016)	**March 31, 2019**	**March 31, 2018**
Outstanding at 1 April	1,48,326	1,48,326
Granted during the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-
Outstanding at 31 March	1,48,236	1,48,236
Exercisable at 31 March	1,48,236	1,48,236
Vesting Period	3 & 4 Years	
Method of Settlement	Equity	
Exercise Price (₹)	53.68	
Fair Value (₹)	30.78	
Dividend yield (%)	20.00%	
Expected volatility (%)	46.32%/44.03%	
Risk–free interest rate (%)	7.40%/7.47%	
Expected life of share options/SARs (years)	5 & 6 Years	
Weighted average share price (INR)	63.68	
Model used	Black-Scholes Method	

Normal Option (ESOP Plan) (Grant Date : 19th May, 2017)	**March 31, 2019**	**March 31, 2018**
Outstanding at 1 April	2,15,251	-
Granted during the year	-	2,15,251
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-
Expired during the year	2,15,251	-
Outstanding at 31 March	2,15,251	2,15,251
Exercisable at 31 March	2,15,251	2,15,251
Vesting Period	3 & 4 Years	
Method of Settlement	Equity	
Exercise Price (₹)	51.80	
Fair Value (₹)	28.88	
Dividend yield (%)	20.00%	
Expected volatility (%)	44.50%/45.16%	
Risk–free interest rate (%)	6.90%/6.98%	
Expected life of share options/SARs (years)	5/6 years	
Weighted average share price (INR)	51.80	
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.

40. Operating Lease:

The Group, as a lessee, has entered into operating leases on certain Office premises, Building, Guest House, the agreements are executed for the period of 6 to 24 Months with a renewable clause and also provide for termination at will by other party giving a prior notice period of 1 to 3 Months The Group has paid ₹ 0.54 crore during the FY 2018-19 (Previous year ₹ 0.39 crore) during the year towards minimum lease payment.

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

(₹ crore)

Particulars	**As at March 31,2019**	**As at March 31,2018**
Within one year	NIL	NIL
Total	**NIL**	**NIL**

41. Commitments

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,2019	As at March 31,2018
Commitments to contribute funds for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment -Capital Commitments (net of advances)	0.64	3.43
Capital Commitment arising from the interest in joint venture	60.65	0.27

42. Contingent liabilities

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,2019	As at March 31,2018
i) Disputed taxes/duties (including penalty levied and interest up to the date of demand, if any)	0.86	1.46
ii) Regulatory arrangement (Refer note no -30 (e), 30 (f) and 33 (i to iii).	312.70	317.65

Contingent liabilities incurred by the Group arising from its interests in joint ventures

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,2019	As at March 31,2018
Contingent liabilities of the joint venture	165.92	249.83
The Parent Company's share in the contingent liability	165.92	249.83

43. Related party disclosure

A) List of Related Parties

Related parties with whom the Group has entered into transactions during the year:

I	Enterprises over which key management personnel and relatives of such personnel exercise significant influence
1	JSW Energy Limited
2	JSW Power Trading Company Limited
3	JSW Steel Limited
4	South West Mining Limited
5	JSW Foundation
6	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited
7	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited
8	Jindal Steel and Power Limited
9	Jindal Saw Limited (Jindal SL)
10	Jindal Stainless Limited (JSL)
11	Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited
12	JSW Energy Employees Welfare Trust
13	JSW Solar Limited
14	JSW Inspire Institute of Sports
15	JSW Energy (Hydro) Limited
II	**Joint Venture Company**
1	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited (JV)
II	**Joint Venture-Partner**
1	Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited (RSMML)
III	**Key Managerial Personnel**
1	Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain-Chairman
2	Mr. Prashant Jain -Vice Chairman
3	Mr. Sharad Mahendra (w.e.f. November 11, 2018)
4	Mr. Jyotikumar Agarwal -Director
5	Mr. Girish Deshpande –Director (upto October 31, 2018)
6	Mr. Aditya Agarwal-Whole Time Director
7	Ms. Sheila Sangwan-Independent Director
8	Mr. Sunil Dutt Vyas -Independent Director
10	Mr. Uday Chitale, Independent Director (upto April 22,2018)
11	Ms. Shailaja Chandra, Independent director
12	Mr. Rakesh Nath, Independent Director
13	Mr. Raj Kumar Sharma-Company Secretary & Chief Financial Officer (upto January 28, 2019)
14	Mr. Naresh Bhansali – Company Secretary & Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. January 29, 2019)

(₹ crore)

A	Transaction during the year	Current Year	Previous Year
1	**Purchase of Lignite (Fuel)**		
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	1,388.99	1,164.98
2	**Purchase of Limestone (Fuel)**		
	Rajasthan State Mines & minerals Limited	10.75	10.92
3	**Purchase of Goods**		
	JSW Steel Limited	0.35	0.15
	Jindal Steel and Power Limited	0.25	-
	Jindal Saw Limited (Jindal SL)	-	1.2
	JSW Energy Limited	2.97	-
	JSW Solar Limited	1.49	-
	Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	1.17	0.51
4	**Service Received**		
	South West Mining limited	0.92	0.06
	JSW Steel Limited	-	0.32
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	3.06	3.63
5	**Purchase of Power**		
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited		
	Reimbursement of annual client subscription fee	0.01	-
6	**Branding expense**		
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	3.38	3.19
7	**Amounts paid/(received) on behalf of RWPL by Holding Company /Other Related Party**		
	JSW Energy Limited (Net)	8.53	3.23
	South West Mining Limited (Net)	0.44	0.04
	JSW Steel Limited	0.86	0.07
	JSW Infrastructure Limited	-	0.05
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited (Net)	-	0.01
	JSW Foundation	0.01	-
	Inspire Institute of Sport	0.04	-
8	**Amounts paid on behalf of Joint Venture/Other Related Party by Parent Company**		
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	2.42	1.89
9	**CSR Expenses**		
	JSW Foundation	0.64	0.84
10	**Sale of Assets**		
	JSW Energy (Hydro) Limited	0.01	-
	South West Mining limited	2.22	-

11	**Other Income -Lease Rent of Land /Plant Machinery**		
	JSW Steel Limited	0.05	-
	South West Mining Limited	0.01	-
12	**Loan given (repaid)**		
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	-	21.2
	JSW Energy Employees Welfare Trust	-	(11.07)
13	**Interest Income subordinate loan given**		
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	56.76	56.59
	Less : Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	(32.69)	-
14	**Unsecured Loan (Net of Loan taken & repaid)**		
	JSW Energy Limited (Long Term Loan)	-	21.2
15	**Interest Expenses on Loan**		
	JSW Energy Limited	45.82	53.61

(₹ crore)

B	**Closing Balances**	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
1	**Trade (Payables) / Receivables**		
	JSW Energy Limited	(1.91)	(1.68)
	JSW Steel Limited	(0.50)	(0.36)
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	-	-
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	(166.60)	(125.13)
	Rajasthan State Mines & minerals Limited	0.09	0.02
	South West Mining Limited	0.05	(0.05)
	Inspire Institute of Sport	(0.00)	-
	JSW Foundation	-	(0.43)
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	(0.25)	(0.41)
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	0.39	0.21
	JSW Infrastructure Limited	-	(0.05)
	Jindal Steel and Power Limited	0.04	0.03
	Jindal Saw Limited (Jindal SL)	-	(0.00)
	Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	0.00	0.00
2	**Deposit With**		
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	0.45	0.45
3	**Loans / Advances to**		
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	0.67	0.48
4	**Equity Share Capital**		
	JSW Energy Limited	1,726.05	1,726.05
5	**Investment in Equity Shares**		
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	9.80	9.80

6	**Loan Given**		
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	567.64	567.64
7	**Interest Receivable on Subordinate Loan**		
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	378.90	347.81
	Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	(32.69)	-
8	**Unsecured Loan**		
	JSW Energy Limited	567.64	567.64
9	**Interest payable on Unsecured Loan**		
	JSW Energy Limited	1.94	-

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the year was as follows: (₹ crore)

Sr. no	Transaction during the year	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Short-term benefits	1.23	1.68
2	Post-employment benefits	0.05	0.06
3	Sitting Fees	0.14	0.17
	Total	**1.42**	**1.91**

The above figures do not include provisions for gratuity and leave entitlement as the same is not determinable.

Note:

1. No amounts in respect of related parties have been written off / written back during the year, nor has any provision been made for doubtful debts / receivables during the year, except as discussed above.
2. Related party relationships have been identified by the management and relied upon by the Auditors.
3. Related party transactions have been disclosed on basis of value of transactions in terms of the respective contracts.
4. Terms and conditions of sales and purchases: the sales and purchases transactions among the related parties are in the ordinary course of business based on normal commercial terms, conditions, market rates and memorandum of understanding signed with the related parties. For the year ended 31st March, 2019, the Group has not recorded any loss allowances for transactions between the related parties.

44. Details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenditure:

(₹ crore)

Particular	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Act	6.89	9.20
Amount spent during the year on :		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	6.89	9.20

45 Remuneration to Auditors (Including Taxes)

(₹ crore)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Audit Fees	0.42	0.32
Tax Audit Fees	0.06	0.05
Certification Fees	0.01	0.01
Reimbursement of Expenses	0.01	0.01

46. Disclosure under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act:

The details of amounts outstanding to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act), based on the available information with the Parent Comapany are as under:

(₹ crore)

Sl No	Particulars	As at March 31,2019	As at March 31,2018
1	Principal amount outstanding	2.76	4.02
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	-	-

47. The Group is yet to receive balance confirmations in respect of certain financial assets and financial liabilities. The Management does not expect any material difference affecting the current year's financial statements due to the same.

48. Disclosure of additional information as required by Division II of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013:

Name of the entity in the Company	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit and loss		Share in other Comprehensive income		Share in total Comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	INR crore	As % of consolidated profit and loss	INR crore	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	INR crore	As % of total comprehensive income	INR crore
Joint ventures (Investment as per the equity method) -Indian								
Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited								
Balance as at 31 March, 2019	-0.97%	(31.51)	10.16%	31.93	-	-	10.17%	31.93
Balance as at 31 March, 2018	-1.65%	(48.57)	-58.32%	(49.49)	-	-	-58.27%	(49.49)
Balance as at 31 March, 2019	**100.00**	**3259.61**	**100.00**	**314.20**	**100.00**	**(0.30)**	**100.00**	313.89
Balance as at 31 March, 2018	**100.00**	**2945.22**	**100.00**	**84.86**	**100.00**	**0.06**	**100.00**	**84.92**

49. Previous year's figures have been regrouped / rearranged wherever necessary to confirm the current year's classification.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Aditya Agarwal
Whole Time Director
[DIN 07298742]

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
[DIN 00019442]

Naresh Bhansali
Company Secretary &
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 15,2019