JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited)
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

₹ crore

		Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
A		**ASSETS**			
	1	**Non-current assets**			
		(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	4,212.67	4,566.30
		(b) Capital work-in-progress	5	4.04	0.48
		(c) Intangible assets	6	0.06	0.06
		(d) Financial assets			
		(i) Investments in Joint Venture	7	9.80	9.80
		(ii) Loans	8	567.64	567.64
		(iii) Others financial assets	9	5.64	5.15
		(e) Income tax assets (net)	10	26.43	18.24
		(f) Other non-current assets	11	0.93	0.61
		Total Non - Current Assets		**4,827.21**	**5,168.28**
	2	**Current assets**			
		(a) Inventories	12	86.92	94.89
		(b) Financial assets			
		(i) Investments	7	190.33	29.67
		(ii) Trade receivables	13	935.48	601.16
		(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	14	0.34	4.08
		(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	15	0.04	0.12
		(v) Others financial assets	9	321.61	346.21
		(c) Other current assets	11	12.64	5.94
		Total Current Assets		**1,547.36**	**1,082.07**
		Total Assets		**6,374.57**	**6,250.35**
B		**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
		EQUITY			
		(a) Equity share capital	16(A)	1,726.05	1,726.05
		(b) Other equity	16(B)	1,947.07	1,560.87
		Total Equity		**3,673.12**	**3,286.92**
		LIABILITIES			
	1	**Non-current liabilities**			
		(a) Financial Liabilities			
		(i) Borrowings	17	1,713.92	2,174.98
		(b) Provisions	19	10.16	7.83
		Total Non - Current Liabilities		**1,724.08**	**2,182.81**
	2	**Current liabilities**			
		(a) Financial Liabilities			
		(i) Trade payables			
		(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	20	3.59	2.76
		(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		241.53	204.94
		(ii) Other financial liabilities	18	723.77	566.22
		(b) Other current liabilities	21	6.28	4.63
		(c) Provisions	19	2.20	2.07
		Total Current Liabilities		**977.37**	**780.62**
		Total Equity and Liabilities		**6,374.57**	**6,250.35**

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]

Raj Kumar Sharma
Company Secretary &
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 19, 2020

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED

(Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited)

Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended March 31, 2020

₹ crore except per share data as stated otherwise

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
I	Revenue from operations	22	2,597.50	2,566.13
II	Other income	23	61.43	63.52
III	**Total income**		**2,658.93**	**2,629.65**
IV	**EXPENSES**			
	(a) Fuel costs	24	1,386.10	1,396.55
	(b) Employee benefits expense	25	70.88	65.30
	(c) Finance costs	26	221.79	268.59
	(d) Depreciation and amortisation expense	4 & 6	354.90	355.56
	(e) Other expenses	27	157.58	174.54
	Total expenses		**2,191.25**	**2,260.54**
V	**Profit before tax**		**467.68**	**369.11**
VI	**Tax expense**			
	-Current Tax		81.93	86.85
	-Deferred tax	28	(90.49)	(11.20)
	-Deferred Tax (recoverable from) / adjustable in future tariff		90.49	11.20
VII	**Profit for the year**		**385.75**	**282.26**
VIII	**Other Comprehensive income**		**(0.24)**	**(0.30)**
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	-Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plans		(0.29)	(0.38)
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.05	0.08
IX	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		**385.51**	**281.96**
X	**Earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each**			
	Basic (₹)		**2.23**	**1.64**
	Diluted (₹)		**2.23**	**1.64**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date
For Lodha & Co.
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[DIN 00019442]

Raj Kumar Sharma
Company Secretary &
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 19, 2020

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
(Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited)
Statement of Cash Flows for the Year ended March 31, 2020

(₹ crore)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020		For the year ended March 31, 2019	
I. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit before tax		**467.68**		**369.11**
Adjusted for:				
Depreciation and amortisation expense	354.90		355.56	
Interest income	(58.48)		(57.06)	
Income from Fair Valuation of Current Investments	(0.09)		(0.81)	
Income from sale of current investments	(2.55)		(5.57)	
Loss on sale / discard of property, plant and equipment	0.07		0.02	
Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	-		32.69	
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain) / loss	0.00		0.00	
Finance costs	221.79		268.59	
		515.64		593.42
Operating profit before working capital changes		983.32		962.53
Adjustments for:				
Increase in Trade receivables	(334.31)		(219.73)	
Increase in Trade and Other payables	130.59		111.31	
(Increase)/Decrease in Loans, advances and other receivables	(7.50)		0.13	
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	7.97		(21.23)	
		(203.25)		(129.52)
Cash generated from operations		**780.07**		**833.01**
Direct taxes paid (net)		(90.12)		(88.07)
NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**689.95**		**744.94**
II. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment including CWIP, capital advances and pre-operative expenses		(9.62)		(16.64)
Sale/Adjustment of Property, plant and equipment		(0.07)		0.45
Interest income		83.07		25.98
Income from sale of current investments		2.64		6.38
Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents		0.07		(0.12)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**76.09**		**16.05**
III. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from Long term Borrowings-Banks/FIs		450.00		-
Repayment of Long Term Borrowings-Banks/FIs		(280.80)		(669.59)
Repayment of Long Term Borrowings -Subordinate Debt		(567.64)		-
Finance costs		(210.68)		(254.41)
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**(609.12)**		**(924.00)**
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (I+II+III)		**156.92**		**(163.01)**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR (Refer Note 7 and 14)		**33.75**		**196.76**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - AT THE END OF THE YEAR (Refer Note 7 and 14)		**190.67**		**33.75**

Notes :

1. Cash and cash equivalents includes Cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 0.34 crore (Previous year ₹ 4.08 crore) and Current investment in mutual fund of ₹ 190.33 crore (Previous year ₹ 29.67 crore).
2. Previous year's figures have been re-grouped / re-arranged wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

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

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Partner
Membership No. 38323

Aditya Agarwal
Whole Time Director
[DIN 07298742]

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman
[DIN 00019442]

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 19, 2020

Raj Kumar Sharma
Company Secretary &
Chief Financial Officer

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

Statement of changes in equity for the Year ended March 31, 2020

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

₹ crore

Particulars	Total
Balance at April 1, 2018	**1,726.05**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at March 31, 2019	**1,726.05**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at March 31, 2020	**1,726.05**

B . OTHER EQUITY

₹ crore

Particulars	Reserve & 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**

₹ crore

Particulars	Reserve & 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, 2019	0.09	2.78	1,558.61	(0.61)	**1,560.87**
Profit for the year	-	-	385.75	-	**385.75**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(0.24)	**(0.24)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**385.75**	**(0.24)**	**385.51**
Share based payments	-	0.69	-	-	0.69
Balance at March 31, 2020	**0.09**	**3.47**	**1,944.36**	**(0.85)**	**1,947.07**

As per our attached report of even date
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Chairman
[DIN 00019442]

Raj Kumar Sharma
Company Secretary &
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 19, 2020

Note no. 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, 2020.

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

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 are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on May 19, 2020.

Note no. 2- Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.

Note no. 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 from time to time

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.

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.

Note no. 3.2- Applicability of new and revised Ind AS

I. Initial application of an Ind AS

Transition to Ind AS 116 Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified Ind AS 116 Leases which replaces the existing lease standard, Ind AS 17 Leases and other interpretations. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. It introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees.

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116, effective annual reporting period beginning April 1, 2019 and applied the standard to its leases, using the modified retrospective approach. . There is no material impact to the Company on implementation of Ind As-116.

II. New material accounting pronouncements, which are not yet effective

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

Note no. 3.3- Significant accounting policies

I. 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 capitalised along with the cost of acquisition or construction upon completion and a corresponding liability is recognised. 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 amortised.

II. Intangible assets

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

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

III. Depreciation & amortization

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.

Amortization of intangible assets is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization 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. Specialized 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
Office equipment	15
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.

IV. 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.

V. 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.

VI. 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.

VII. 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.

VIII. 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 realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated cost of completion and costs necessary to make the sale

IX. 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 recognised 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.

X. 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 recognised in the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2016 prepared under previous GAAP, are capitalised 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 / up to 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.

XI. Employee Benefits.

Post-employment plans

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

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

(ii) 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.

(iii) Re-measurement comprising of actuarial gains and losses arising from

- Re-measurement of Actuarial(gains)/losses
- Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in effect of asset ceiling
- 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.

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.

XII. Taxation

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent it relates to items directly recognised 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 to utilize 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

XIII. 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

XIV. Provisions , Contingencies and Commitments

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

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

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

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is :

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

b. A present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because

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

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

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

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

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

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

XV. 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

I. The entity’s business model for managing the financial assets and
II. 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.

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.

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

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.

XVI. Leases

The Company has applied Ind AS 116 using the Retrospective Modified Approach and details of accounting policies under Ind AS 116 are presented below.

The Company as lessor

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

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

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

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

The Company as lessee

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

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset;
- the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease, and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2020

Note No. 4 - Property, plant and equipment

₹ crore

Particulars	Land - Freehold	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Plant and Equipment (Capital Overhauling)	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Total
I. Gross carrying value								
Balance as at April 01, 2019	26.00	846.94	5,071.42	23.70	6.18	0.89	2.68	**5,977.82**
Additions	0.55	0.27	1.37	-	1.31	-	0.67	**4.17**
Disposals/Other adjustments	-	-	(3.23)	-	(0.10)	(0.01)	(0.01)	**(3.35)**
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**26.55**	**847.21**	**5,069.56**	**23.70**	**7.39**	**0.88**	**3.34**	**5,978.64**
II. Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as at April 01, 2019	**-**	**123.74**	**1,273.42**	**11.67**	**1.73**	**0.19**	**0.76**	**1,411.52**
Depreciation expense for the year	-	31.25	318.14	4.70	0.48	0.07	0.23	**354.87**
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	(0.35)	-	(0.06)	(0.00)	(0.01)	**(0.42)**
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**-**	**154.99**	**1,591.21**	**16.37**	**2.15**	**0.26**	**0.98**	**1,765.97**
III. Net carrying value as at March 31, 2020	**26.55**	**692.22**	**3,478.35**	**7.33**	**5.24**	**0.62**	**2.36**	**4,212.67**

₹ crore

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

a) Plant & Equipment includes foreign exchange loss of ₹ NIL (Previous Year ₹ 3.15 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.

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
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Notes to the financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2020

Note No. 5 Capital work-in- progress

₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
CAPITAL WORK- IN -PROGRESS		
Plant and Equipment and Civil Works		
Plant and Equipment and Civil Works	**0.43**	**0.48**
Capital Overhauling	**3.61**	**-**
	4.04	**0.48**
Less : Amount transferred to Property, plant and equipment	**-**	**-**
Sub total (A)	**4.04**	**0.48**
PRE-OPERATIVE EXPENDITURE		
Opening balance	**-**	**-**
Net gain or loss on foreign currency transactions and translation	**-**	**3.15**
Less:		
Amount transferred to Property, plant and equipment	**-**	**3.15**
Amount Transferred to Statement of Profit & Loss	**-**	**-**
Sub total (B)	**-**	**-**
TOTAL	**4.04**	**0.48**

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Notes to the financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2020

Note No. 6 Intangible assets

₹ crore

Particulars	Computer Software
I. Gross carrying value	
Balance as at April 01 ,2019	**1.88**
Additions	0.03
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**1.91**
II. Accumulated amortisation for the year 2019-20	
Balance as at April 01 2019	1.82
Amortisation expense for the year	0.03
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**1.85**
III. Net carrying value as at March 31, 2020	**0.06**

₹ crore

Particulars	Computer Software
I. Gross Carrying Value	
Balance as at April 01, 2018	**1.81**
Additions	0.07
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-
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
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**1.82**
III. Net carrying value as at March 31, 2019	**0.06**

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
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Notes to the financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2020

Note No. -7 Investments

₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020			As at March 31, 2019		
	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						
a) Aditya Birla Sunlife Overnight Fund Growth	7,23,433	78.00	-	-	-	-
b) SBI premier Liquid fund- Regular plan - Growth	-	-	-	1,01,743	29.67	-
c) Kotak Overnight Fund Growth	7,04,114	75.00	-	-	-	-
d) HDFC Liquid Fund Growth	64,033	24.87	-	-	-	-
e) HDFC Overnight Fund Growth	42,155	12.46	-	-	-	-
Total Aggregate Quoted Investments at Carrying value		**190.33**	**-**		**29.67**	**-**
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 Aggregate Unquoted Investments at cost value		**-**	**9.80**		**-**	**9.80**
TOTAL		**190.33**	**9.80**		**29.67**	**9.80**

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

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
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Notes to the financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2020

Note No. - 8 Loans

₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020			As at March 31, 2019		
	Current	Non- Current	Total	Current	Non- Current	Total
Unsecured, considered good						
- Loans to the Joint venture company	-	567.64	567.64	-	567.64	567.64
TOTAL	**-**	**567.64**	**567.64**	**-**	**567.64**	**567.64**

Name of the Party	As at March 31, 2020			As at March 31, 2019		
	Current	Non- Current	Total	Current	Non- Current	Total
Loans and advances in the nature of Loans :						
a) Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	-	567.64	567.64	-	567.64	567.64
(Maximum Amount outstanding during the year ₹ 567.64 crore (PY ₹ 567.64 crore)						

All the above loans and advances have been given for business purposes.

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Notes to the financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2020

Note No. - 9 Others Financial Assets

₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
a) Security deposits				
- Unsecured, considered good				
(i) Government/Semi-Government Authorities	-	5.19	-	4.70
(ii) Related Party	-	0.45	-	0.45
b) Interest receivable				
(i) Interest accrued on loans to Joint Venture company	352.59	-	378.90	-
Less : Allowances for expected credit loss	(32.69)	-	(32.69)	-
(ii) Interest accrued on others	1.71	-	0.00	-
TOTAL	**321.61**	**5.64**	**346.21**	**5.15**

a) Interest accrued on others is less than ₹ Rs 50,000 in Previous Year.(Point no b(ii) of above table)

Note No : 10 - Income tax assets (net)

₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
Advance Tax and Tax deducted at sources (Net)	-	26.43	-	18.24
TOTAL	**-**	**26.43**	**-**	**18.24**

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

₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
(a) Capital Advances	-	0.08	-	0.06
(b) Prepayments	11.66	0.85	5.15	0.55
(c) Receivable from the Joint venture company	0.62	-	0.67	-
(d) Others receivables	0.36	-	0.12	-
TOTAL	**12.64**	**0.93**	**5.94**	**0.61**

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
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Notes to the financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2020

Note No. - 12 Inventories

₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(a) Raw materials-Stock of fuel	62.34	66.15
(b) Stores and spares	24.58	28.74
TOTAL	**86.92**	**94.89**

a) The Inventories recognised as an expense during the year in respect of Raw material ₹ 1386.10 crore (Previous Year ₹ 1,396.55 crore) and Stores and Spares ₹ 26.64 crore (Previous Year ₹24.49 crore). Stock in transit included in Store & Spares NIL (Previous Year ₹ 0.24 crore).

b) Basis of Valuation : Refer Note 3.3 (VIII)

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

Note No. : 13 Trade receivables

₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
- Unsecured, considered good	935.48	601.16
TOTAL	**935.48**	**601.16**

a) Refer Note 17 for trade receivables hypothecated as security for borrowings.
b) 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, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(a) Balances with banks		
(i) In Current Accounts	0.31	4.06
(b) Cash on hand	0.03	0.02
TOTAL	**0.34**	**4.08**

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

₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(a) Balances with banks		
(i) In Deposit Accounts	0.04	0.12
TOTAL	**0.04**	**0.12**

Notes to the financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2020

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

₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	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, 2019	Fresh Issue	Closing Balance March 31,2020
(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, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
	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 per 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, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
	No. of shares	No. of shares
JSW Energy Limited (including Nominee shareholders)	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, 2020

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	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plans	
Balance 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 at March 31, 2019	**0.09**	**2.78**	**1,558.61**	**(0.61)**	**1,560.87**
Profit for the year	-	-	385.75	-	385.75
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(0.24)	(0.24)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**385.75**	**(0.24)**	**385.51**
Share based payments	-	0.69	-	-	0.69
Balance at March 31, 2020	**0.09**	**3.47**	**1,944.36**	**(0.85)**	**1,947.07**

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Notes to the financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2020

Note No. - 17: Borrowings

₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
Measured at amortised costs				
A. Borrowings (Secured):				
(a) Term Loans				
(i) From banks	326.06	1,667.03	261.86	1,543.03
(ii) From financial institutions	19.00	52.45	19.00	71.45
Less: Unammortised Borrowing Costs				
(i) From banks	(2.67)	(5.50)	(2.35)	(7.04)
(ii) From financial institutions	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.10)
Less: Current maturities of long term debt (Included in Other Financial Liabilities)	(342.34)	-	(278.45)	-
Total Secured Borrowings	**-**	**1,713.92**	**-**	**1,607.34**
B. Unsecured Borrowings				
(a) Loan from holding company	-	-	-	567.64
Total Unsecured Borrowings	**-**	**-**	**-**	**567.64**
Total Borrowings carried at amortised cost	**-**	**1,713.92**	**-**	**2,174.98**

Details of Loan Security

Rupee Term Loans mentioned in (A) above are secured on a pari passu basis by

A.Rupee Term Loan included in above aggregating of ₹ 1,558.09 crore (Previous Year ₹ 1,804.89 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 and e) Debt Service Reserve Account through Bank Guarantee from JSW Energy Limited

B. Rupee Term Loan included in above aggregating of ₹ 435 crore (Previous Year NIL) are secured by a second ranking charge over the following assets.
a) all the immovable and movable assets (excluding current assets) both present and future, b) all banks accounts

C. Rupee Term Loan Mentioned in a-(ii), amounting to ₹ 71.45 crore (Previous Year ₹ 90.45 crore) are secured by 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.

Terms of Repayment:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
From Banks :		
2 - 3 Years	679.61	523.72
4 - 5 Years	722.11	523.73
6 - 10 Years	265.31	495.58
Total Borrowings from Banks	**1,667.03**	**1,543.03**
From Financial Institutions :		
2 - 3 Years	38.00	38.00
4 - 5 Years	14.45	33.45
Total Borrowings from Financial Institutions	**52.45**	**71.45**

a) Rupee Term loan mentioned in (A)-(i) amounting to ₹ 1,558.09 crore (Previous Year ₹ 1,804.89 crore) is repayable in 30 structured quarterly instalments from June 2020 to September 2027

b) Rupee Term loan mentioned in (A)-(i) amounting to ₹ 435 crore is repayable in 19 structured quarterly instalments from June 2020 to December 2024

c) Rupee Term loan mentioned in (A)-(ii) amounting to ₹ 71.45 crore (Previous Year ₹ 90.45 crore) is repayable in 15 structured quarterly instalments from June 2020 to December 2023.

The Company has opted (except for term loan of ₹ 71.45 crore from LIC of India) to avail moratorium on payment of all installments (principal and interest component) falling due between March 1, 2020 to May 31, 2020, from respective banks on account of Covid 19 under the RBI guidelines and accordingly, interest accrued as on 31st March 2020 is payable after completion of moratorium period.

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
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Notes to the financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2020

Note No.- 18 Other Financial Liabilities (Current)

₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Current Liabilities		
(a) Current maturities of long-term debt #	342.34	278.45
(b) Liability towards sharing of truing up & Fuel price adjustment	352.24	263.67
(c) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	15.29	5.45
(d) Security Deposits	0.14	0.11
(e) Payable towards capital expenditure	13.76	18.54
TOTAL	**723.77**	**566.22**

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, 2020

Note No. - 19 Provisions

₹ crore

Particulars		As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
		Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
(a)	Provision for employee benefits	2.20	10.16	2.07	7.83
TOTAL		**2.20**	**10.16**	**2.07**	**7.83**

Note No. - 20 Trade Payables

₹ crore

Particulars		As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
		Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
(a)	Total outstanding dues of micro, small & medium enterprises	3.59	-	2.76	-
(b)	Total outstanding dues of creditor other than micro, small & medium enterprises	241.53	-	204.94	-
TOTAL		**245.12**	**-**	**207.70**	**-**

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, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
		Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
(a)	Advance received from customers	1.03	-	0.71	-
(b)	Statutory dues	5.25	-	3.92	-
TOTAL		**6.28**	**-**	**4.63**	**-**

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Notes to the financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2020

Note No. -22 Revenue from Operations

₹ crore

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
(a)	Revenue from sale of power	2,644.63	2,688.62
(b)	Revenue from Deviation Settlement Mechanism (DSM)	10.35	31.48
Less :			
(i)	Revenue adjustment towards sharing of truing up & fuel price adjustment	(68.57)	(44.14)
(ii)	Revenue adjustment towards Tariff adjustments as per RERC Orders and other Orders	(27.73)	(91.66)
(iii)	Revenue adjustment towards truing up RERC Order for the period from FY 2011-12 to FY 2013-14	-	(12.09)
(iv)	Cash Discount /Rebate	(4.65)	(17.57)
	Revenue from sale of power	**2,554.03**	**2,554.64**
(c)	Late Payment Surcharge received from beneficiaries	43.47	11.49
	TOTAL	**2,597.50**	**2,566.13**

Note No. -23 Other Income

₹ crore

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
(a) Interest Income			
(i)	On Loans given	56.76	56.76
(ii)	On Bank deposits[1]	0.00	0.30
(iii)	On Others	1.71	0.00
(b) Other Income			
(i)	Net gain on sale of Current investments	2.55	5.57
(ii)	Net gain on fair valuation of Current investments through profit or loss	0.09	0.81
(iii)	Miscellaneous income	0.32	0.08
	TOTAL	**61.43**	**63.52**

1) Interest Income on Bank Desposits is less than ₹ Rs 50,000 in current Year

JSW ENERGY (BARMER) LIMITED
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Notes to the financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2020

Note No.- 24 Fuel Costs

₹ crore

Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
(a)	Opening stock	66.15	44.73
(b)	Add: Purchases (*)	1,382.29	1,417.97
		1,448.44	1,462.70
(c)	Less: Closing stock	62.34	66.15
Cost of Fuel Consumed		**1,386.10**	**1,396.55**

(*) In current financial year, purchases includes impact of ₹ 211.95 crore on account of increase in price of lignite for financial year 2017-18 as per RERC orders and (-) ₹107.56 on account reduction in price of Lignite for consequent impact of Excise duty refund to BLMCL for the period Oct 2011 to June 2017 .

In Previous financial year, purchase price is net off Rs. 40.01 Crores being the impact on account of reduction in price of lignite for financial year 2017-18 as per RERC order dated 18.05.2018.

Note No. -25 Employee Benefits Expense

₹ crore

Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
(a)	Salaries and wages	62.63	58.40
(b)	Contribution to provident and other funds[1]	4.72	3.85
(c)	Share-based payments[2]	0.69	0.50
(d)	Staff welfare expenses	2.84	2.55
TOTAL		**70.88**	**65.30**

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

2) 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, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
(a)	**Interest expense**		
(i)	Interest on rupee term loan	185.91	221.01
(ii)	Interest on loans from related party	33.29	45.82
(iii)	Interest on working capital loan	0.80	0.37
(b)	**Other borrowing costs**	**1.79**	**1.39**
TOTAL		**221.79**	**268.59**

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Notes to the financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2020

Note No. -27 Other Expenses

₹ crore

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
(a)	Stores and spares consumed	26.64	24.49
(b)	Power & water	28.03	33.87
(c)	Rent	0.55	0.54
(d)	Repairs and maintenance	47.61	47.91
(e)	Shared services expenses	3.09	3.02
(f)	Rates and taxes	1.20	1.71
(g)	Insurance charges	5.10	3.97
(h)	Net loss on foreign currency transactions[1]	0.00	0.00
(i)	Auditor's Remuneration[2]	0.55	0.50
(j)	Legal and other professional charges	3.18	2.59
(k)	Travelling expenses	5.61	5.26
(l)	Loss on sale/discard of property, plant and equipment	0.07	0.02
(m)	Corporate social responsibility expenses[3]	6.06	6.89
(n)	Safety & security expenses	5.15	5.25
(o)	Branding expenses	7.71	3.38
(p)	Allowance for expected credit loss[4]	-	32.69
(q)	Donation[5]	15.00	-
(r)	Other general expenses	2.03	2.45
	TOTAL	**157.58**	**174.54**

1) Net loss on foreign currency transactions is less than ₹ Rs 50,000 in current Year and Previous Year.
2) Refer note 45 for Auditors' Remuneration
3) Refer note 44 for details of Corporate social responsibility expenditure incurred by the Company.
4) Refer note 31 (b) for Allowances for expected credit loss.
5) Donation includes Donation of ₹ 15 crore (Previous Year Nil) paid to an Electoral Trust

Note No.-28 Tax Expense

₹ crore

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
(a)	Current Tax	81.93	86.85
(b)	Deferred tax	(90.49)	(11.20)
(c)	Deferred Tax (recoverable from) / payable in future tariff	90.49	11.20
	TOTAL	**81.93**	**86.85**

The Company has, basis the impact assessment of the option given under section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to pay income tax at 22% plus applicable surcharge and tax subject to certain conditions, decided to continue with the existing tax structure until utilization of their respective accumulated minimum alternative tax (MAT) credit. Accordingly, deferred tax liabilities are re-measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when such liabilities are settled resulting in write back of Rs 105.41 crore. A corresponding tax adjustment in future tariff of Rs. 105.41 crore (net) is recognised.

Note no. 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

Revenue recognition

The Company has evaluated the provisions of Ind AS 115 for recognition of revenue and considered reasonably certain to recognise revenue based on its tariff petition filed with the regulator and adhoc tariff given by Regulatory body, Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission

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.

Note no. 30- Revenue recognition

a. During the year, the 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 01, 2019. The Company has provided impact of truing up and provision for fuel price adjustment amounting to ₹ 52.12 crore (previous year ₹ 44.14 crore) based on RERC Regulation.

Company has made additional provision of ₹ 16.45 crore (Previous year Nil) against Income tax reimbursement for financial years 2016-17 to 2018-19 on account of eligibility for Income tax refund as per books of account.

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

b. During the year, RERC has passed an Order dated June 13, 2019 for determining the Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Tariff for the financial years 2018-19.

Based on the RERC Order, the Company has provided the impact against said order and reversed the provision of ₹ 0.35 crore for efficiency gain and fuel price adjustment

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

c. RERC had passed a Consequential Order dated June 24, 2019 in reference to APTEL order dated December 05, 2018, determining variable charges revision for the financial year 2017-18 with increase from ₹ 2.089/KWH to ₹ 2.307/KWH.

Based on above said RERC Order, the Company has raised supplementary invoice of ₹ 133.40 crore to Discoms along with reversal of Fuel price adjustment and Truing up provision of ₹ 79.49 crore i.e. Net increase in the revenue of ₹ 212.89 crore.

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

d. During the year, BLMCL has received refund of excise duty of ₹107.56 crore from tax department which was deposited during period Oct 2011 to June 2017 under protest on differential price viz petition vs invoice price.

For above said refund to BLMCL, the Company has booked receivable ₹107.56 crore from BLMCL and correspondingly made a provision for payable to Discoms with ₹107.56 crore.

e. RERC has passed an Order dated May 18, 2018 for determining the Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Tariff for the financial year 2017-18.

Based on above said order, in previous financial year, the Company has provided the impact of ₹ 91.66 crore as revenue adjustment and reduced fuel cost ₹ 40.01 crore 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.

f. In previous financial year, Company has reversed provisional receivable of ₹ 12.09 Crore for financial years 2009-10 to 2013-14 on account of reduction of Fixed cost in RERC order dated Feb 24,2016.

g. 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.

h. 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. Impact of reduced SHR is Rs 60.68 crore till financial year 2017-18.

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.

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.

j. Details of Revenue from Contract with Customers

₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Total Revenue from Contract with Customers as mentioned above	2,654.98	2,720.10
Add: Rebate on prompt payment	(4.65)	(17.57)
Less Other adjustments [Refer note no 30 (a) - (g)]	(96.30)	(147.89)
Add: Late Payment surcharge	43.47	11.49
Net Revenue from Contract with Customers as per contracted price	**2,597.50**	**2,566.13**

k. **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.

Note no. 31- Investment in Joint Venture

a. Details 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, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	Lignite Mining	India	49.00%	49.00%

b. Summarised financial information of material joint venture-The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the joint venture's financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS adjusted by the company for equity accounting purposes.

₹ crore

Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Non-current assets	2,291.20	2,239.13
Current assets	526.63	407.53
Non-current liabilities	1,943.90	1,951.89
Current liabilities	851.62	711.19

The above amounts of assets and liabilities include the following:		
Cash and cash equivalents	0.71	3.18
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade payables and provisions)	441.32	486.65
Non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade payables and provisions)	1,943.90	1,951.89

₹ crore

Particulars	**Year ended March 31'2020**	**Year ended March 31'2019**
Revenue	862.32	1,146.04
Profit from continuing operations	2.65	32.16
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	2.65	32.16
The above profit for the year include the following:		
Depreciation and amortisation	44.33	50.49
Other income	16.19	13.50
Interest expense	190.47	187.58
Income tax expense	14.44	38.76

c. Subordinate debt to Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited

The Company has given a subordinate loan of ₹ 567.64 crore (Previous year – ₹ 567.64 crore) to Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited (BLMCL), joint venture of the 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 ₹ 352.59 crore (Previous year – ₹ 378.90 crore) by BLMCL as certain clarifications were sought by Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) from Government of Rajasthan (GoR) which have since been provided by GoR, and BLMCL can make interest payment on the aforesaid loan. BLMCL is expecting approval by RERC on capital cost by March 2021 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, Company has continued expected credit loss allowance ₹ 32.69 Crore which was provided in the previous year, no further expected credit loss is booked in the current financial year.

Note no. 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).

Fair value hierarchy of Financial Assets/ Liabilities	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 – 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

As at March 31, 2020	Carrying amount	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets					
Current Investments	190.33	190.33	190.33		
Loans & advances	567.64	567.64			567.64
Security deposits	5.64	5.64			
Interest Receivable on Sub-Ordinate Debt	352.59	352.59			352.59
Less : Allowances for Expected Credit	(32.69)	(32.69)			(32.69)
Interest accrued on deposits, loans and others	1.71	1.71			
Trade receivables	935.48	935.48			
Cash and cash equivalents	0.34	0.34			
Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	0.04	0.04			
Investment in Equity Shares	9.80	9.80			
Total Financial assets	**2,030.88**	**2,030.88**	**190.33**	**-**	**887.54**
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings	2,056.26	2,056.26			2,056.26
Current liabilities					
Trade Payables	245.12	245.12			
Liability towards sharing of truing up (gain)/Loss & Fuel price adjustment	352.24	352.24			
Revenue adjustment towards Capital Cost reduction	-	-			
Creditors Capex	13.76	13.76			
Short term Deposits	0.14	0.14			

Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	15.29	15.29			
Total Financial liabilities	**2,682.81**	**2,682.81**	**-**	**-**	**2,056.26**

₹ crore

As at March 31,2019	Carrying amount	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets					
Current Investments	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	(32.69)	(32.69)			(32.69)
Interest accrued on deposits, loans and others	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			
Investment in Equity Shares	9.80	9.80			
Total Financial assets	**1,563.83**	**1,563.83**	**29.67**	**-**	**913.85**
Financial Liabilities					
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings	2,453.43	2,453.43			2,453.43
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**	**2,948.90**	**-**	**-**	**2,453.43**

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:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,2020	As at March 31,2019
(i) Debt	2,056.26	2,453.43
(ii) Cash and bank balances	0.38	4.20
Net debt (i-ii)	**2,055.88**	**2,449.23**
Total equity	3,673.12	3,286.92
Net debt to equity ratio	**0.56**	**0.75**

Net Debt Reconciliation

₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Opening Balance of Debt	**2,462.98**	**3,132.57**
Proceeds from borrowings	450.00	-
Repayment of borrowings	(848.44)	(669.59)
Closing balance of debt	**2,064.54**	**2,462.98**
Unamortised borrowing costs	(8.28)	(9.55)
Balance of debt at the end of year (net of unammortised cost)	**2,056.26**	**2,453.43**
Cash and bank balances	0.38	4.2
Net debt net of cash and bank balance	**2,055.88**	**2,449.23**

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, 2020

Financial Liabilities	**USD**	**EURO**	**₹ crore**
Non-current liabilities			
Long term borrowings	-	-	-
Trade and other payables and acceptances			
Trade payables - Other than acceptances	6,957	-	0.05
Other current financial liabilities			
Current maturities of long-term debt	-	-	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities (A)	**6,957**	**-**	**0.05**
Financial Assets	**USD**	**EURO**	**₹ crore**
Current assets			
Other advances	-	-	-
Total financial assets (B)	**-**	**-**	**-**
Excess of financial liabilities over financial assets (A-B)	**6,957**	**-**	**0.05**

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	-		-
Total financial liabilities (A)	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial Assets	**USD**	**EURO**	**₹ crore**
Current assets			
Other advances	6,465	-	0.05
Total financial assets (B)	**6,465**	**-**	**0.05**
Excess of financial liabilities over financial assets (A-B)	**(6,465)**	**-**	**(0.05)**

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, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Fixed rate borrowings-LIC	71.45	90.45
Fixed rate borrowings-Sub Debt	-	567.64
Floating rate borrowings	1,993.08	1,804.90
Total borrowings	**2,064.53**	**2,462.99**

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, 2020 would decrease/increase by Rs 9.33 Crore (for the year ended March 31, 2019: decrease/increase by Rs 11.39 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.

As at March 31, 2020

₹ crore

Particulars	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Non-current liabilities				
Long term borrowings	-	1,454.17	265.31	1,719.48
Total Non-Current Liabilities	**-**	**1,454.17**	**265.31**	**1,719.48**
Current Liabilities				
Trade Payables	245.12	-	-	245.12
Other current financial liabilities		-	-	
Current maturities of long-term debt	342.34	-	-	342.34
Truing up and Fuel Price adjustment Provision	352.24	-	-	352.24
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	15.29	-	-	15.29
Security Deposits	0.14	-	-	0.14
Creditors Capex	13.76	-	-	13.76
Total current liabilities	**968.89**	**-**	**-**	**968.89**

JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited (Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Total Financial Liabilities	**968.89**	**1,454.17**	**265.31**	**2,688.37**
Non- Current Assets				
Non-current investment	-	-	9.80	9.80
Long term loans and advances	-	-	567.64	567.64
Other advances	-	5.64	-	5.64
Total Non-current Assets	**-**	**5.64**	**577.44**	**583.08**
Current assets				
Investments in Mutual Funds	190.33	-	-	190.33
Trade receivables	935.48	-	-	935.48
Cash and cash equivalents	0.34	-	-	0.34
Bank Balances other than above	0.04	-	-	0.04
Interest accrued on others	1.71	-	-	1.71
Interest accrued on loans to related parties	352.59	-	-	352.59
Less : Allowances for Expected Credit Loss	(32.69)	-	-	(32.69)
Total current assets	**1,447.80**	**-**	**-**	**1,447.80**
Total Financial Assets	**1,447.80**	**5.64**	**577.44**	**2,030.88**

As at March 31, 2019

₹ crore

Particulars	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Non-current liabilities				
Long term borrowings	-	1,118.90	495.58	1,614.48
Total Non-Current Liabilities	**-**	**1,118.90**	**495.58**	**1,614.48**
Current Liabilities				
Trade Paybles	207.70	-	-	207.70
Other current financial liabilities				
Current maturities of long-term debt	278.45	-	-	278.45
Truing up and Fuel Price adjustment Provision	263.67	-	-	263.67
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	5.45	-	-	5.45
Securty Deposits	0.11	-	-	0.11
Creditors Capex	18.54	-	-	18.54
Total current liabilities	**773.92**	**-**	**-**	**773.92**
Total Financial Liabilities	**773.92**	**1,118.90**	**495.58**	**2,388.40**
Non- Current 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	-	-	-	-
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	**981.24**	**5.15**	**577.44**	**1,563.83**

Regulatory risk management

Fuel Prices risk management

Lignite has been considered as main fuel for the Company. The 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 till March 15, 2043.

Note no. 33- Trade Receivable

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

Particular	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Within the credit period (30 Days)	413.72	332.13
1-30 days past due	180.20	-
31-60 days past due	69.02	71.28
61-90 days past due	63.85	65.18
91-180 days past due	140.47	62.31
181-365 days past due	-	0.86
More than one year		-
>1 year to 2 year	-	69.11
More than 2 years to 3 years	68.22	-
More than 3 years	-	0.29
Total Trade Receivables	**935.48**	**601.16**

Trade Receivables, unsecured and considered good and recoverable includes ₹ 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. The Company has filed petition before RERC/APTEL for recovery of the above dues.

Note no. 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, 2019	Recognised / (reversed) through profit or loss / OCI / equity	As at March 31, 2020
Property plant & equipment	(403.35)	45.50	(357.85)
Borrowings	-	(2.89)	(2.89)
MAT credit	350.96	47.88	398.84
Recoverable /(payable)in future tariff	**52.39**	**(90.49)**	**(38.10)**

Note no. 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 31,2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Profit before Tax	467.68	369.11
Enacted tax rate	34.94	34.94
Computed Expected tax expense	**163.43**	**128.98**
Tax effect due to tax holiday	(87.58)	(86.52)
Effect of non-deductible expenses	2.45	2.41
Effect of taxes (recoverable)/ payable in future tariff	90.49	11.02
Tax pertaining to earlier period	18.50	30.96
Tax effect due to change in tax rate	(105.41)	-
Others	0.05	-
Income Tax Expense	**81.93**	**86.85**

Note no. 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".

Note no. 37- Earnings Per Share (EPS)

	For Year ended March 31, 2020	For Year ended March 31, 2019
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent company [₹ crore] [A]	385.75	282.26
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]	2.23	1.64
Nominal value of an equity share [₹]	10	10

Note no. 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 ₹ 3.10 crore (Previous Year ₹ 2.86 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 the following actuarial risks

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 fall in the discount rate, which is linked, to the G-Sec rate will increase the present value of the liability requiring higher provision. A fall in the discount rate generally increases the mark to market value of the assets depending on the duration of asset.
Asset Liability matching risk	The plan faces the ALM risk as to the matching cash flow. Since the plan is invested in lines of Rule 101 of Income Tax Rules, 1962, this generally reduces ALM risk.

Mortality risk	Since the benefits under the plan is not payable for life time and payable till retirement age only, plan does not have any longevity risk.
Concentration risk	Plan is having a concentration risk as all the assets are invested with the insurance company and a default will wipe out all the assets. Although probability of this is very less as insurance companies have to follow regulatory guidelines.
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, 2020 by M/S K. A. Pandit Consultants & Actuaries. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

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

Particulars	**₹ crore**
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**
Interest cost	0.50
Current service cost	0.69
Liability Transferred In/Out (Net) from Group company	0.24
Benefits paid	(0.18)
Actuarial (Gains)/Loss	0.27
Defined benefit obligation at 31 March 2020	**7.99**

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

₹ 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 19**	**6.47**	**1.03**	**5.44**
	Net Liability/(Asset) Transfer In (out)	0.24	-	0.24
	Service cost	0.69	-	0.69
	Net interest expense	0.50	0.08	0.42
	Sub-total included in profit or loss	**7.90**	**1.11**	**6.79**
Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income	Benefits paid	(0.18)	(0.18)	-
	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	(0.02)	0.02
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	0.13		0.13
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.75	-	0.75
	Experience adjustments	(0.61)	-	(0.61)
	Sub-total included in OCI	**0.09**	**(0.20)**	**0.29**
	Contributions by employer	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Closing Balance as on 31st March 20	**7.99**	**0.91**	**7.08**

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

₹ crore

Particular		Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of Plan assets	Benefit Liability
Gratuity cost charged to profit or loss	**Opening Balance as on 01st April 2018**	**5.71**	**1.28**	**4.43**
	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**	**1.38**	**5.07**
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)	0.01
	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	**0.02**	**(0.36)**	**0.38**
	Contributions by employer	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Closing Balance as on 31st March 2019	**6.47**	**1.02**	**5.45**

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

Particulars	India Plan	
	March 31,2020	March 31,2019
Insurer Managed Funds	100%	100%

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

Particulars	March 31,2020	March 31,2019
Discount rate	6.84%	7.79%
Future salary increases	6.00%	6.00%
Rate of Employee Turnover	3.00%	2.00%
Mortality Rate During Employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below

₹ crore

Particulars	March 31,2020	March 31,2019
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(0.79)	(0.68)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	0.93	0.81
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	0.92	0.81
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(0.80)	(0.70)
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	0.06	0.13
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(0.07)	(0.14)

Maturity Analysis of Projected Benefit Obligation: From the Fund

₹ crore

Particulars	March 31,2020	March 31,2019
1st Following year	0.43	0.27
2nd Following year	0.29	0.24
3rd Following year	0.30	0.20
4th Following year	0.31	0.46
5th Following year	0.43	0.31
Sum of years 6 to 10	3.05	1.87
Sum of Years 11 and above	14.34	15.93
Total expected payments	**19.15**	**19.28**

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 14 years (31 March 2019: 15 years).

Note no. 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 - 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 under ESOP (Grant date: May 3, 2016)	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Outstanding at 1 April	1,48,236	1,48,236
Granted during the year		
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	1,12,521	-
Expired during the year		-
Outstanding at 31 March	35,715	1,48,236
Exercisable at 31 March	35,715	1,48,236
Vesting Period	3 & 4 Years	
Method of Settlement	Cash	
Exercise Price (₹)	53.68	
Average Fair Value (₹)	30.78	
Dividend yield (%)	20.00%	
Average Expected volatility (%)	45.18%	
Average Risk–free interest rate (%)	7.44%	
Expected life of share options/SARs (years)	5 & 6 Years	
Weighted average share price (INR)	67.10	
Model used	Black-Scholes Method	

Normal Option under ESOP (Grant Date:May 19,2017)	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Outstanding at 1 April	2,15,251	-
Granted during the year	-	2,15,251
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	93,269	-
Expired during the year	-	-
Outstanding at 31 March	1,21,982	2,15,251
Exercisable at 31 March	1,21,982	2,15,251
Vesting Period	3 & 4 Years	
Method of Settlement	Equity	
Exercise Price (₹)	51.80	
Average Fair Value (₹)	28.88	
Dividend yield (%)	20.00%	
Average Expected volatility (%)	44.50%/45.16%	
Average Risk–free interest rate (%)	6.90%/6.98%	
Expected life of share options/SARs (years)	5/6 years	
Weighted average share price (INR)	64.75	
Model used	Black-Scholes Method	

Normal Option under ESOP (Grant Date:Nov 1,2018)	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Outstanding at 1 April	4,07,650	4,07,650
Granted during the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	34,389	-
Expired during the year	-	-
Outstanding at 31 March	3,73,261	4,07,650
Exercisable at 31 March	3,73,261	4,07,650
Vesting Period	3 & 4 Years	
Method of Settlement	Equity	
Exercise Price (₹)	51.96	
Average Fair Value (₹)	37.99	
Dividend yield (%)	20.00%	
Average Expected volatility (%)	44.50%/45.16%	
Average Risk–free interest rate (%)	6.90%/6.98%	
Expected life of share options/SARs (years)	5/6 years	
Weighted average share price (INR)	64.95	
Model used	Black-Scholes Method	

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

Note no. 40- Commitments

₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,2020	As at March 31,2019
Commitments to contribute funds for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment -Capital Commitement (net of advances)	2.52	0.64

Note no. 41- Contingent Liabilities

₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,2020	As at March 31,2019
Disputed taxes/duties (including penalty and interest levied up to the date of demand, if any)	0.51	0.86
Regulatory arrangements (Refer note no -30 (g) and 33 (i).	295.68	312.7

Note no. 42- Related party disclosure

I. List of 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 (formerly known as JSW Green Energy Ltd)
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
10	Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited
11	Jindal Stainless Limited
12	JSW Solar Limited
13	JSW Energy (Hydro) Limited (formerly Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited)
14	Everbest Consultancy Services
15	JanaKalyan Electoral Trust
II	**Joint Venture Company**
1	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited (JV)
III	**Joint Venture-Partner**
1	Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited (RSMML)
IV	**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. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal -Director
5	Mr. Girish Deshpande –Director (up to October 31, 2018)
6	Mr. Aditya Agarwal-Whole Time Director
7	Ms. Sheila Sangwan-Independent Director (up to October 30, 2019)
8	Mr. Sunil Dutt Vyas -Independent Director
9	Mr. Uday Chitale, Independent Director (up to April 22,2018)
10	Ms. Shailaja Chandra, Independent Director (up to June 17, 2019)
11	Mr. Rakesh Nath, Independent Director
12	Ms. Rupa Devi Singh (w.e.f. January 18, 2020)
13	Mr. Naresh Bhansali – Company Secretary & Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. January 29, 2019 to May 30, 2019)
14	Mr. Raj Kumar Sharma – Company Secretary & Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. October 31, 2019)

II. **Nature and volume of transactions with Related Parties during the year:**

₹ crore

A	**Transaction during the year**	**For the Year ended March 31, 2020**	**For the Year ended March 31, 2019**
1	**Purchase of Lignite (Fuel)**		
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	1,360.53	1,388.99
2	**Purchase of Limestone (Fuel)**		
	Rajasthan State Mines & Mineral Limited	8.30	10.75
3	**Purchase of Goods**		
	JSW Steel Limited	0.51	0.35
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	0.12	0.25
	Jindal Saw Limited	0.11	-
	JSW Energy Limited	(0.01)	2.97
	JSW Solar Limited	-	1.49
	Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	-	1.17
	Jindal Stainless Limited	1.43	-
4	**Service Received**		
	South West Mining Limited	0.81	0.92
	JSW Global Business Solutions Private Limited	3.09	3.06
	Everbest Consultancy Services	0.02	-
5	**Purchase of Power**		
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	-	0.01
6	**Branding expense**		

	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	7.71	3.38
7	**Amounts paid/(received) on behalf of RWPL by Holding Company /Other Related Party**		
	JSW Energy Limited (Net)	8.53	8.53
	South West Mining Limited (Net)	0.51	0.44
	JSW Steel Limited	1.76	0.86
	JSW Foundation	-	0.01
8	**Amounts paid on behalf of Joint Venture/Other Related Party by RWPL**		
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	2.29	2.42
9	**CSR Expenses**		
	JSW Foundation	2.71	0.64
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	0.19	0.05
	South West Mining Limited	0.02	0.01
12	**Loan given (repaid)**		
13	**Interest Income subordinate loan given**		
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	56.76	56.76
	Less : Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	-	(32.69)
14	**Unsecured Loan (Net of Loan taken & repaid)**		
	JSW Energy Limited (Long Term Loan)	(567.64)	-
15	**Interest Expenses on Loan**		
	JSW Energy Limited	33.29	45.82
16	**Donation**		
	JanaKalyan Electoral Trust	15.00	-

III. Closing balance of Related Parties as at March 31, 2020:

₹ crore

B	**Closing Balances**	**As at March 31, 2020**	**As at March 31, 2019**
1	**Trade Payables**		
	JSW Energy Limited	(4.14)	(1.91)
	JSW Steel Limited	(1.59)	(0.50)
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	(198.11)	(166.60)
	South West Mining Limited	(0.72)	0.05

	JSW Inspire Institute of Sports	(0.00)	-
	JSW Global Business Solutions Private Limited	(0.44)	(0.25)
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	(0.12)	0.39
	Everbest Consultancy Services	(0.01)	-
2	**Advance to Vendors**		
	Rajasthan State Mines & Mineral Limited	0.50	0.09
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	0.03	0.04
	Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	0.00	-
	Jindal Stainless Limited	0.03	-
3	**Deposit With**		
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	0.45	0.45
4	**Loans / Advances to**		
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	0.62	0.67
5	**Equity Share Capital**		
	JSW Energy Limited	1,726.05	1,726.05
6	**Investment in Equity Shares**		
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	9.80	9.80
7	**Loan Given**		
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	567.64	567.64
8	**Interest Receivable on Subordinate Loan**		
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	352.59	378.90
	Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	(32.69)	(32.69)
9	**Unsecured Loan**		
	JSW Energy Limited	-	567.64
10	**Interest payable on Unsecured Loan**		
	JSW Energy Limited	-	1.94
11	**Bank Guarantee given by related party for Debt Service Reserve Account**		
	JSW Energy Limited	29.22	29.22

IV. Remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during Financial Year 2019-20

Sr. no	Transaction during the year	For the Year ended March 31, 2020	For the Year ended March 31, 2019
1	Short-term benefits	1.58	1.23
2	Post-employment benefits	0.06	0.05
3	Sitting Fees	0.09	0.14
4	**Total (1 to 3)**	**1.73**	**1.42**

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

Notes:

(i) During the financial Year, the Company has neither written off/written back nor made any provision against any debts/receivables/payables/Advances of related parties, except as disclosed above.

(ii) Related party relationships have been identified by the management and relied upon by the Auditors.

(iii) Related party transactions have been disclosed on basis of value of transactions in terms of the respective contracts.

(iv) Sale and Purchase 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, 2020, the Company has not recorded any loss allowances for transactions between the related parties.

Note no. 43- Details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenditure

₹ crore

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**	**For the year ended March 31, 2019**
Amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Act	6.06	6.89
Amount spent during the year on :		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	6.06	6.89

Note no. 44- Remuneration to Auditors (Including Taxes)

₹ crore

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**	**For the year ended March 31, 2019**
Audit Fees	0.44	0.42
Tax Audit Fees	0.08	0.06
Certification Fees	0.01	0.01
Reimbursement of Expenses	0.02	0.01

Note no. 45- Disclosure under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act

Outstanding of 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.

₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,2020	As at March 31,2019
Principal amount outstanding	3.59	2.76
Principal amount due and remaining unpaid		-
Interest due on (2) above and the unpaid interest	-	-
Interest paid on all delayed payments under the MSMED Act.	-	-
Payment made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest due and payable for the period of delay other than (4) above	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding years	-	-

Above outstanding of MSME parties is within maximum timeline for payment without interest as defined in MSMED Act.

Note no. 46- Impact of COVID-19:

The Company has continued its operations during lockdown due to outbreak of COVID-19 as the electricity generation is considered as one of the essential services by the Government. The Company 100% generation Capacity is tied up under long term power purchase agreements, which insulates revenue of the Company under such contracts. The notices of applying force majeure clause under the power supply agreements from the customers have been appropriately responded under legal advice that the prevailing situation is outside the ambit of force majeure clause. This position is further supported by clarification from Ministry of Power that the Discoms will have to comply with obligation to pay fixed capacity charges as per the power purchase agreement. Based on initial assessment, the Management does not expect any medium to long-term impact on the business of the Company. The Company has evaluated the possible effects on the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment, goodwill, inventory, loans, receivables and debt covenants basis the internal and external sources of information and determined, exercising reasonable estimates and judgements, that the carrying amounts of these assets are recoverable. Having regard to above, and the Company's liquidity position, there is no uncertainty in meeting financial obligations over the foreseeable future.

Note no. 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.

Note no. 48- Previous year's figures have been regrouped / rearranged wherever necessary to confirm the current year's classification

Signature for Notes to Accounts 1 to 48

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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

Place- Mumbai
Date-May 19, 2020

Raj Kumar Sharma
Company Secretary & Chief Financial Officer