



JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED
(Formerly known as Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited)

Registered Office : Sholtu Colony
P.O. Tapri, Dist. Kinnaur (H.P.) - 172104
CIN : U40101HP2014PLC000681

Statement of audited Financial Results for the year ended 31.03.2019

₹ Crore

Sl.	Particulars	Quarter Ended			Year Ended	
		31.03.2019	31.12.2018	31.03.2018	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
		Audited	Unaudited	Audited	Audited	Audited
I	Revenue from Operation	131.17	204.45	146.17	1,243.97	1,400.93
II	Other Income	10.20	3.13	11.97	31.77	72.78
III	Total Income from operations (net)	141.37	207.58	158.14	1,275.74	1,473.71
IV	Expenses:					
	a) Fuel Cost	-	-	-	-	-
	b) Purchase of Power	-	-	-	-	-
	c) Employee Benefits Expense	9.24	12.55	9.26	46.20	41.91
	d) Finance costs	140.63	148.52	167.67	611.66	764.57
	e) Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	106.71	109.04	58.46	432.32	236.57
	f) Other Expenses	30.55	28.93	36.73	126.88	147.14
	Total Expenses	287.13	299.04	272.12	1,217.06	1,190.19
V	Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (III - IV)	(145.76)	(91.46)	(113.98)	58.68	283.52
VI	Exceptional items					
VII	Profit/(loss) before tax (V - VI)	(145.76)	(91.46)	(113.98)	58.68	283.52
VIII	Tax Expense					
	- Current Tax	(35.58)	(22.71)	(23.82)	14.52	59.51
	- Deferred Tax	75.77	46.94	6.96	(30.16)	0.24
	- Deferred Tax (recoverable from)/payable in future tariff	(75.77)	(46.94)	(14.79)	(5.09)	3.65
		(35.58)	(22.71)	(31.65)	(20.73)	63.40
IX	Net Profit / (Loss) for the Period/Year (VII - VIII)	(110.18)	(68.75)	(82.33)	79.41	220.12
X	Other Comprehensive Income					
	A.(i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or loss (net of taxes)	(0.84)	-	0.42	(0.84)	0.42
	B.(i) Items that will be reclassified to Profit or loss (net of taxes)					
		(0.84)		0.42	(0.84)	0.42
XI	Total Comprehensive Income (IX+X)	(111.02)	(68.75)	(81.91)	78.57	220.54
XII	Paid-up Equity Share Capital (net of treasury shares) {Face Value of ₹ 10 per share}	1,250.05	1,250.05	1,250.05	1,250.05	1,250.05
XIII	Other Equity				501.15	422.53
XIV	Earnings per Share (not annualised)					
	- Basic EPS (₹)	(0.88)	(0.55)	(0.66)	0.64	1.76
	- Diluted EPS (₹)	(0.88)	(0.55)	(0.66)	0.64	1.76

Notes:

- The Company is engaged in only one segment viz. "Generation and Sale of Power" and as such there are no separate reportable segments as per IND AS - 108 "Operating Segments".
- Comparative financial information has been regrouped and reclassified, wherever necessary, to correspond to the figures of the current quarter/period.
- The above results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 15th May 2019.
- Post 100% tie up of Karcham HEP from 1st April 2018 with state discoms, the company provided depreciation on tangible assets as per the provisions of Part B of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 based on the useful life and residual value notified for accounting purposes by CERC Tariff Regulations. The increased depreciation expenses of the aforesaid change for the year ended 31st Mar 2019 is Rs 195.63 crore.

5 Statement of Asset and Liabilities

(₹ Crore)

Sl.	Particulars	As at	
		31.03.2019	31.03.2018
		Audited	Audited
A	ASSETS		
1	Non-current assets:		
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	6,715.10	7,113.29
	(b) Capital work-in-progress	8.16	3.06
	(c) Other intangible assets	814.34	846.40
	(d) Financial Assets		
	(i) Other financial assets	225.74	277.92
	(e) Other non-current assets	25.44	0.01
	(f) Income tax assets (net)	33.23	14.86
	Total Non - Current Assets	7,822.01	8,255.54
2	Current assets:		
	(a) Inventories	10.98	11.45
	(b) Financial Assets		
	(i) Investments	107.06	86.42
	(ii) Trade receivables	198.59	226.21
	(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	46.14	90.43
	(iv) Bank Balances other than (iii) above	28.34	30.07
	(v) Other financial assets		0.84
	(c) Other current assets	33.82	33.18
	Total Current Assets	424.93	478.60
	Total Assets	8,246.94	8,734.14
B	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
1	Equity		
	(a) Equity Share Capital	1,250.05	1,250.05
	(b) Other Equity	501.15	422.53
	Total equity	1,751.20	1,672.58
	LIABILITIES		
2	Non-current liabilities		
	(a) Financial Liabilities		
	(i) Borrowings	5,809.77	6,577.13
	(ii) Other financial liabilities (other than those specified at '(b)' below)	0.01	0.01
	(b) Provisions	3.23	1.52
	(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)		35.25
	Total Non - Current Liabilities	5,813.01	6,613.91
3	Current liabilities		
	(a) Financial Liabilities		
	(i) Trade payables		
	(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	0.78	
	(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	49.46	30.99
	(ii) Other financial liabilities (other than those specified at '(b)' below)	623.32	401.72
	(b) Other current liabilities	7.81	13.82
	(c) Provisions	1.36	1.12
	Total Non - Current Liabilities	682.73	447.65
	Total Equity and Liabilities	8,246.94	8,734.14

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

2 Comparative financial information has been regrouped and reclassified, wherever necessary, to correspond to the figures of the current quarter/period.

3 The above results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 15th May 2019.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Place : Mumbai
Date : 15-May-2019

Prashant Jain
Chairman

[DIN: 01281621]

JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED
(Formerly known as Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited)
Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2019

(₹ Crore)

Particulars		Note No.	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
A	ASSETS			
1	Non-current assets			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	6,715.10	7,113.29
	(b) Capital work-in-progress	5	8.16	3.06
	(c) Intangible assets	6	814.34	846.40
	(d) Financial assets			
	(i) Other financial assets	7	225.74	277.92
	(e) Other non-current assets	8	25.44	0.01
	(f) Income tax assets (net)		33.23	14.86
	Total non-current assets		7,822.01	8,255.54
2	Current assets			
	(a) Inventories	9	10.98	11.45
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	10	107.06	86.42
	(ii) Trade receivables	11	198.59	226.21
	(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	46.14	90.43
	(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	12	28.34	30.07
	(v) Other financial assets	7	-	0.84
	(c) Other current assets	8	33.82	33.18
	Total current assets		424.93	478.60
	Total Assets (1+2)		8,246.94	8,734.14
B	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1	Equity			
	(a) Equity share capital	13	1,250.05	1,250.05
	(b) Other equity	14	501.15	422.53
	Total equity		1,751.20	1,672.58
	Liabilities			
2	Non-current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	15	5,809.77	6,577.13
	(ii) Other financial liabilities	16	0.01	0.01
	(b) Provisions	17	3.23	1.52
	(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	34		35.25
	Total non-current liabilities		5,813.01	6,613.91
3	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Trade payables			
	(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	18	0.78	-
	(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	18	49.46	30.99
	(ii) Other financial liabilities	16	623.32	401.72
	(b) Other current liabilities	19	7.81	13.82
	(c) Provisions	17	1.36	1.12
	Total current liabilities		682.73	447.65
	Total Equity and Liabilities (1+2+3)		8,246.94	8,734.14
As per our attached report of even date				
For Shah Gupta & Co		For and on behalf of Board of Directors		
Chartered Accountants				
Firm Registration No.: 109574W				
Vipul K Choksi		Gyan Bhadra Kumar	Prashant Jain	
Partner		Whole Time Director	Chairman	
M No. 37606		[DIN: 03620109]	[DIN: 01281621]	
Place: Mumbai		Vrushali Karnik	Sanjeev Kango	
Date: 15-05-2019		Company Secretary	Chief Financial Officer	

JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED
(Formerly known as Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited)
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2019

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year Ended 31st March,19	For the year Ended 31st March,18
I Revenue from operations	20	1,243.97	1,400.93
II Other income	21	31.77	72.78
III Total income (I + II)		1,275.74	1,473.71
IV Expenses			
(a) Employee benefits expense	22	46.20	41.91
(b) Finance costs	23	611.66	764.57
(c) Depreciation and amortisation expense	24	432.32	236.57
(d) Other expenses	25	126.88	147.14
Total expenses (IV)		1,217.06	1,190.19
V Profit/(loss) before exceptional item and tax (III-IV)		58.68	283.52
VI Exceptional items		-	-
VII Profit before tax (V - VI)		58.68	283.52
VIII Tax Expense			
Current tax		14.52	59.51
Deferred tax		(30.16)	0.24
Deferred tax(recoverable from)/payable in future tariff		(5.09)	3.65
	26	(20.73)	63.40
IX Profit for the year (VII-VIII)		79.41	220.12
X Other comprehensive income		(0.84)	0.42
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		(1.07)	0.54
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.23	(0.12)
XI Total comprehensive income for the year (IX + X)		78.57	220.54
XII Earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each :			
Basic	36	0.64	1.76
Diluted		0.64	1.76

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Gupta & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 109574W

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Vipul K Choksi

Partner

M No. 37606

Gyan Bhadra Kumar

Whole Time Director

[DIN: 03620109]

Prashant Jain

Chairman

[DIN: 01281621]

Place: Mumbai

Date: 15-05-2019

Vrushali Karnik

Company Secretary

Sanjeev Kango

Chief Financial Officer

JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED
(Formerly known as Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited)
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March, 2019

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019		For the year ended 31st March, 2018	
I CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit before Tax		58.68		283.52
Adjusted for:				
Depreciation and amortisation	432.32		236.57	
Interest Income	(15.65)		(54.75)	
Gain from investments	(9.45)		(11.36)	
Excess provision no longer required written back	(4.61)		(5.73)	
Share based payment expenses	0.05		0.19	
Finance costs	611.66		764.57	
Other adjustment (OCI)	(0.84)		0.42	
		1013.47		929.92
Operating profit before working capital changes		1072.15		1213.44
Adjusted for:				
Trade and other receivables	27.66		993.28	
Trade payables & Other Liabilities	172.97		81.10	
Loans & advances and other non-current assets	29.32		(20.85)	
Inventories	0.47		0.54	
		230.43		1054.06
Cash generated from operations		1302.58		2267.51
Direct taxes paid (Net of refund received)		(32.89)		(57.21)
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		1269.69		2210.30
II CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of property, plant & equipment including CWIP and capital advances		(7.17)		(8.08)
Investment made		(20.64)		(86.42)
Interest received		14.96		53.81
Net gain on sale of investments		9.45		11.36
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(3.40)		(29.33)
III CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Borrowings (repaid)/taken		(724.65)		(1,383.18)
Finance costs paid		(585.93)		(754.31)
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(1,310.58)		(2,137.49)
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (I+II+III)		(44.29)		43.48
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - At the beginning of the year		90.43		46.95
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - At the end of the year (Refer Note 12)		46.14		90.43

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Note:

- 1 The Statement of cash flows has been prepared under the indirect methods as set out in Indian Accounting standard (Ind AS 7) Statement of cash flows

As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Gupta & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 109574W

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Vipul K Choksi
Partner
M No. 37606

Gyan Bhadra Kumar
Whole Time Director
[DIN: 03620109]

Prashant Jain
Chairman
[DIN: 01281621]

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15-05-2019

Vrushali Karnik
Company Secretary

Sanjeev Kango
Chief Financial Officer

JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED
(Formerly known as Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited)

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

a. Equity share capital (₹ Crore)

Balance at the 1st April, 2017	1,250.05
Changes in equity share capital during the FY 2017-18	-
Balance at the 1st April, 2018	1,250.05
Changes in equity share capital during the FY 2018-19	-
Balance at the 31st Mar, 2019	1,250.05

b. Other equity (₹ Crore)

Particulars	Reserves & surplus			Items of other comprehensive income Actuarial gain / (loss) on defined benefit liabilities/ (assets)	Capital Contribution by parent company	Total
	Equity-settled employee benefits reserve	Debenture redemption reserve	Retained earnings			
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	0.19	60.00	206.37	(0.17)	156.14	422.53
Profit for the year			79.41			79.41
Recognition of Share based payment	0.05					0.05
Transfer from Debenture redemption reserve		(21.55)	21.55			-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax				(0.84)		(0.84)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31st Mar'19	0.24	38.45	307.33	(1.01)	156.14	501.15

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	Reserves & surplus			Items of other comprehensive income Actuarial gain / (loss) on defined benefit liabilities/ (assets)	Capital Contribution by parent company	Total
	Equity-settled employee benefits reserve	Debenture redemption reserve	Retained earnings			
Balance at 1st April, 2017		45.00	1.25	(0.59)	156.14	201.80
Profit for the year			220.12			220.12
Recognition of Share based payment	0.19					0.19
Transfer to Debenture redemption reserve		15.00	(15.00)			-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax				0.42		0.42
Total comprehensive income for the year	0.19	60.00	206.37	(0.17)	156.14	422.53

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Gupta & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 109574W

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Vipul K Choksi
Partner
M No. 37606

Gyan Bhadra Kumar
Whole Time Director
[DIN: 03620109]

Prashant Jain
Chairman
[DIN: 01281621]

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15-05-2019

Vrushali Karnik
Company Secretary

Sanjeev Kango
Chief Financial Officer

JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

(Formerly Known as Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Note 1: General information

- a) JSW Hydro Energy Limited (Formerly Known as Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited) is a public limited Company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. It is 100% subsidiary of M/s JSW Energy Limited. The registered office of the Company is located at Sholtu Colony, P.O. Tapri, Dist. Kinnaur, 172104 (HP).
- b) The Company is primarily engaged in the business of generation and transmission of power.

Note 2: Statement of compliance

- a) The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended.
- b) The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 15th May, 2019

Note 3: Significant accounting policies

3.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements:

- a) In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company is required to prepare its Financial Statements as per the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 with effect from 1st April, 2016. Accordingly, the Company has prepared these Financial Statements which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2019, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").
- b) 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 certain material items that have been measured at fair value as required by the relevant Ind AS and explained in the ensuing policies below.
- c) The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') and all values are rounded to the nearest crore, except otherwise indicated.
- d) Current and non-current classification
The company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet passed on current / non-current classification.

An assets is classified as current when it satisfies any of the followings criteria:

- it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle, it is held primarily for the purpose of being traced:

JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

- it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date: or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

3.2 Use of estimates & judgements

- a) 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.
- b) 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 27.

3.3 Property, plant and equipment

- a) 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.

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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

- b) 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 profit or loss.
- c) 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 appropriate category of property, plant and equipment and depreciation commences.
- d) Property, plant and equipment except freehold land held for use in the production, supply or administrative purposes, are stated in the consolidated balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Freehold or Leasehold land is stated at historical cost.

3.4 Other Intangible assets

- a) Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.
- b) Certain computer software costs are capitalized and recognized as Intangible assets based on materiality, accounting prudence and significant benefits expected to flow therefrom for a period longer than one year.
- c) An intangible assets is derecognised on disposal, or when no further economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gain / (loss) on de-recognition are recognized in profit or loss.

3.5 Depreciation and Amortisation

- a) Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values as per the provisions of Part B of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 based on the useful life, rate and residual value notified for accounting purposes by CERC Tariff regulation 2014.
- b) Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.
- c) Assets held under Service concession arrangement are amortised over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.
- d) Post 100% tie up of Karcham Wangtoo HEP from 1st April 2018 with state discoms, The company provided depreciation on tangible assets as per the provisions of Part B of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 based on the rates, useful life and residual value notified for accounting purposes by CERC Tariff

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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

regulation 2014. Earlier company was providing depreciation based on technical evaluation of useful life and residual value as per the provision of part A of schedule II of the companies act 2013.

- e) Depreciation is being calculated annually based on straight line method and at rates specified below which are as per CERC Tariff regulation 2014. Provided that the remaining depreciable value as on 31st March of the year closing after a period of twelve years from the effective date of commercial operation of the station shall be spread over the balance useful life of the assets.

Rate of depreciation are given below:

Particulars	Depreciation rate (Per Annum)
Plant & Machinery	5.28%
Lease hold Land	3.34%
Buildings	3.34%
Furniture's & Fixtures	6.33%
Vehicles	9.50%
Office equipment's	6.33%
Computer & Software	15%

3.6 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

- a) 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.
- b) 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.
- c) 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.
- d) 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 profit or loss.
- e) 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

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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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 profit or loss.

3.7 Borrowing costs

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

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

3.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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

3.9 Revenue recognition

Sale of Power

The Company primarily generates revenue from contracts with customers for supply of power generated from power plants including from allocating the capacity of the plant under the long term power purchase agreements, from sale of power on merchant basis including under short term contracts

Revenue from capacity charges (other than from contracts classified as lease) under the long term power supply agreements is recognised over a period of time as the capacity of the plant is made available under the terms of the contracts. Electricity charges are recognised on supply of power under such power supply agreements. Revenue from sale of power on merchant basis is recognised when power is supplied to the customers.

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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.

Interest or Surcharge on delayed payments or overdue trade receivables is recognised when significant certainty as to measurability or realisability exists.

3.10 Foreign currency transactions

The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is determined on the basis of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The functional currency of the Company is Indian National Rupee (INR).

In preparing the financial statements, 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; and
- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks

3.11 Employee benefits

The Company has following 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 obligation 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:

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- service cost comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailment and non-routine settlements
- net interest expense or income

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

Re-measurement comprising of actuarial gains and losses arising from

- (a) Re-measurement of Actuarial (gains) / losses
- (b) Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognized in effect of asset ceiling
- (c) Re-measurement arising because of change in effect of asset ceiling are 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 set up as trust or Regional Provident Fund Commissioner 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.

c) 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.

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

3.12 Share-based payment arrangements

- a) 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.
- b) 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

3.13 Taxation

i) Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to items directly recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

a) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of tax payable based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the consolidated 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.

b) 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,

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

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

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

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

ii) 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. 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.

iii) Current and deferred tax for the year

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

3.14 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.

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3.15 Provisions, contingencies and commitments

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, 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 when there is

- (a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or
- (b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because:
 - (i) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
 - (ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

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

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

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

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

3.16 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when an 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) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the

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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 profit or loss.

Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement:

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

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 are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

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

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

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated 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

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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.

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.

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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 re-measurement 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

- a) 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.
- b) 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.
- c) 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.
- d) 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.

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- e) 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

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

3.17 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.

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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 an 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.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

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

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading 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 group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

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Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement 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.

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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 changes 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 reclassifications 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.

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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 below.

Financial assets/ financial liabilities	
Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)
Level 1	Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2	Valuation Techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair Value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
Level 3	Valuation Techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair Value measurement is unobservable.

3.18 Leases

- a) A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. Leases under which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.
- b) Accounting for arrangements that contains lease

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

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

- (a) fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific asset or assets; and
(b) the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

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

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c) The Company as lessee

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

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

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

3.19 Service concession arrangements

Under Appendix C to Ind AS 115 – Service Concession Arrangements (revenue from contract with customer) applies to public-to-private service concession arrangements if:

- a) the grantor controls or regulates what services the operator must provide with the infrastructure, to whom it must provide them, and at what price; AND
- b) the grantor controls—through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise—any significant residual interest in the infrastructure at the end of the term of the arrangement; AND
- c) Is the infrastructure constructed or acquired by the operator from a third party for the purpose of the service arrangement OR is the infrastructure existing infrastructure of the grantor to which the operator is given access for the purpose of the service arrangement?

Infrastructure used in a public-to-private service concession arrangement for its entire useful life (whole of life assets) is within the scope of this Appendix if the conditions in 'a') above are met.

These arrangements are accounted on the basis of below mentioned models depending on the nature of consideration and relevant contract law.

Financial asset model:

The Financial asset model is used when the Company, being an operator, has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from or at the direction of the grantor for the construction services. Unconditional contractual right is established when the grantor contractually guarantees to pay the operator:

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- (a) specific or determinable amount;
- (b) the shortfall, if any, between amounts received from the users of the public services and specified or determinable amounts.

Intangible asset model:

The intangible asset model is used to the extent that the company, being an operator, receives a right (a license) to charge users of the public service. A right to charge users of a public services is not an unconditional right to receive cash because the amounts are contingent on to the extent that public uses the services. Both type of arrangements may exist within a single contract to the extent that the grantor has given an unconditional guarantee of payment for the construction and the operation i.e. considered as a Financial asset and to the extent that the operator has to rely on the public using the service in order to obtain payment, the operation has an intangible asset. If the Company (being an operator) performs more than one service (i.e., construction or upgrade services and operation services) under a single contract or arrangement, consideration received or receivable is allocated by reference to the relative fair values of the services delivered, when the amounts are separately identifiable.

The Company manages concession arrangements which include power supply from one of its hydro power plant. The Company maintains and services the infrastructure during the concession period. These concession arrangements set out rights and obligations related to the infrastructure and the services to be provided.

The right to consideration gives rise to an intangible asset and financial receivable and accordingly, both the intangible asset and financial receivable models are applied.

Income from the concession arrangements earned under the intangible asset model consists of the (i) Fair Value of the contract revenue, which is deemed to be fair value of consideration transferred to acquire the asset; and (ii) payments actually received from the users. The intangible asset is amortized over its expected useful life in a way that reflects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the Company, starting from the date when the right to operate starts to be used. Based on these principles, the intangible asset is amortized in line with the actual usage of the specific public facility, with a maximum of the duration of the concession.

Financial receivable is recorded at a fair value of guaranteed residual value to be received at the end of the concession period. This receivable is subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Any asset carried under concession arrangements is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its future use or disposal or when the contractual rights to the financial asset expire.

3.20 Inventories

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

Inventories of stores, spare parts, fuel and loose tools are stated at the lower of weighted average cost and net realizable value. Net realisable value represents the

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estimated selling price for inventories in the ordinary course of business less all estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

3.21 Applicability of new Ind AS: Initial application of an Ind AS

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

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

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

New material accounting pronouncements, which are not yet effective Ind AS 116 – Leases

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ind AS 109 – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation:

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

Ind AS 19 – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

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

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

Ind AS 23 – Borrowing Costs

The amendments clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings. The Company does not expect any impact from this amendment.

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

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

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

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

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Note 4. Property, plant & equipment

(₹ Crore)

Description of Assets	Land - Freehold	Land - Leasehold	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
	I. Gross carrying value							
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	77.40	8.77	33.73	7,509.86	4.25	0.99	3.45	7,538.45
Additions	-	-	-	0.09	0.14	0.22	0.22	0.67
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	77.40	8.77	33.73	7,509.95	4.39	1.21	3.67	7,639.12
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment for the year 2018-19								
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	-	0.94	1.92	518.48	2.61	0.13	1.07	525.15
Depreciation expense for the year	-	0.29	1.13	396.52	0.53	0.07	0.33	398.87
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	-	1.23	3.05	915.00	3.14	0.20	1.40	924.02
Net carrying value as at 31st Mar, 2019 (I-II)	77.40	7.54	30.68	6,594.95	1.25	1.01	2.27	6,715.10
	Land - Freehold	Land - Leasehold	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
I. Gross carrying value								
Balance as at 1st April, 2017	77.40	8.77	33.72	7,507.79	3.52	0.31	3.12	7,634.63
Additions	-	-	0.01	2.07	0.73	0.68	0.33	3.82
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.02)	(0.02)
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	77.40	8.77	33.73	7,509.86	4.25	0.99	3.43	7,638.43
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment for the year 2017-18								
Balance as at 1st April, 2017	-	0.66	1.10	317.60	1.89	0.07	0.60	321.92
Depreciation expense for the year	-	0.28	0.82	200.88	0.72	0.06	0.48	203.24
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.02)	(0.02)
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	-	0.94	1.92	518.48	2.61	0.13	1.06	525.14
Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2018 (I-II)	77.40	7.83	31.81	6,991.38	1.64	0.86	2.37	7,113.29

Note:

a) Refer note 15 for the details in respect of certain property, plant and equipment hypothecated/mortgaged as security against borrowing

Note 5. Capital work in progress

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

(₹ Crore)

Balance as at 31st March, 2018	3.06
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	8.16

Footnote:

1) Amount transferred to property, plant and equipment during the year ₹ 0.85 crore. (for the year ended 31st March 2018: ₹ 0.31 Crore)

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

Note 6. Other Intangible assets

(₹ Crore)

Description of Assets	Computer Software	Service Concession Arrangement Intangibles *	Total
	Balance as at 1st April, 2018	0.97	931.42
Additions	0.06	1.32	1.38
Balance as at 31th March, 2019	1.03	932.74	933.77
II. Accumulated amortisation and impairment for the year 2018-19			
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	0.10	85.89	85.99
Amortisation expense for the year	0.16	33.28	33.44
Balance as at 31th March, 2019	0.26	119.17	119.43
Net carrying value as at 31th Mar, 2019 (I-II)	0.77	813.57	814.34

Description of Assets	Computer Software	Service Concession Arrangement Intangibles *	Total
I. Gross Carrying Value			
Balance as at 1st April, 2017	0.20	930.78	930.98
Additions	0.77	0.64	1.41
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	0.97	931.42	932.39
II. Accumulated amortisation and impairment for the year 2017-18			
Balance as at 1st April, 2017	0.02	52.64	52.66
Amortisation expense for the year	0.08	33.25	33.33
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	0.10	85.89	85.99
Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2018	0.87	845.53	846.40

*Refer Note 33 (Service concession arrangement)

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Note 7. Other financial assets

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019			As at 31st March, 2018		
	Current	Non-Current	Total	Current	Non-Current	Total
(a) Service concession receivable	-	221.47	221.47	-	195.59	195.59
(b) Security Deposits						
- Unsecured, considered good						
(i) Government/Semi-Government Authorities	-	0.43	0.43	-	25.42	25.42
(ii) Others	-	0.09	0.09	-	0.09	0.09
	-	0.52	0.52	-	25.51	25.51
c) Interest Receivables						
Other interest receivable	-	-	-	0.84	-	0.84
- Unsecured, considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	0.84	-	0.84
d) Other Loans and Advances						
- Unsecured, considered good	-	-	-	-	56.80	56.80
	-	-	-	-	56.80	56.80
e) Other bank balances						
- In margin money for security against entry tax	-	3.75	3.75	-	0.02	0.02
	-	3.75	3.75	-	0.02	0.02
	-	225.74	225.74	0.84	277.92	278.76

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Note 8. Other non-current and current assets

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019			As at 31st March, 2018		
	Current	Non-Current	Total	Current	Non-Current	Total
(a) Capital Advances	0.79	-	0.79	-	0.01	0.01
(b) Prepayments	10.50	0.44	10.94	12.36	-	12.36
(c) Deposit with Government/Semi Government	-	25.00	25.00	-	-	-
(d) Entry tax receivable	19.88	-	19.88	19.88	-	19.88
(e) Others	2.65	-	2.65	0.94	-	0.94
	33.82	25.44	59.26	33.18	0.01	33.19

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Note 9. Inventories

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Stores and spares	10.98	11.45
	10.98	11.45

Basis of valuation: Refer note 3.20 (Inventories)

Refer Note 15 for Inventories hypothecated as security against certain bank borrowings.

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Note 10. Investment

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019			As at 31st March, 2018		
	Current	Non- Current	Total	Current	Non- Current	Total
Investments carried at:						
A. Fair value through Profit and Loss						
(a) Investments in mutual funds						
i) Aditya Birla Sunlife Liquid Growth Fund	16.02	-	16.02	-	-	-
ii) Reliance Liquid Fund TP Growth	-	-	-	36.34	-	36.34
iii) Kotak floater STP Growth	-	-	-	50.08	-	50.08
iv) Kotak Liquid Regular Plan Growth	27.02	-	27.02	-	-	-
v) HDFC Liquid Fund Regular Plan Growth	53.06	-	53.06	-	-	-
vi) Franklin India Treasury -SIP Growth	10.96	-	10.96	-	-	-
Total	107.06	-	107.06	86.42	-	86.42

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Note 11. Trade receivables

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019			As at 31st March, 2018		
	Current	Non-Current	Total	Current	Non-Current	Total
(a) Unsecured, considered good						
(i) Trade Receivables considered good - Secured;						
(ii) Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured;	198.59		198.59	226.21		226.21
(iii) Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk; and						
(iv) Trade Receivables - credit impaired						
	198.59		198.59	226.21		226.21

Refer Note 15 for trade receivables hypothecated as security for borrowings.

Refer Note 31 (Trade receivable) for credit terms, ageing analysis and other relevant details related to trade receivables.

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

Note 12. Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Cash and cash equivalents		
(a) Balances with banks		
(i) In Current accounts	26.51	0.81
In Deposit accounts with maturity less than 3 months at inception	19.60	89.60
(b) Cash on hand	0.03	0.02
	46.14	90.43

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Bank balances other than above		
(i) Earmarked balances with banks		
- Margin money for Security against Entry Tax	28.34	30.07
	28.34	30.07

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

Note 13. Equity share capital

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Authorised: Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	1,250,050,000	1,250.05	1,250,050,000	1,250.05
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid: Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	1,250,050,000	1,250.05	1,250,050,000	1,250.05
	1,250,050,000	1,250.05	1,250,050,000	1,250.05

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	No. of Shares		No. of Shares	
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1,250,050,000		1,250,050,000	
Issued during the year				
Balance as at the end of the year	1,250,050,000		1,250,050,000	

b) Terms & Rights attached to equity shares :

(i) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

(ii) In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amount, in proportion to the shareholding. However, no such preferential amount exists currently.

c) Details of shareholding more than 5% shares in the company are set out below :

Particulars	No. of Shares		No. of Shares	
1 JSW Energy Limited & its nominees	1,250,050,000		1,250,050,000	
	100%		100%	

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Note 14. Other equity

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Items of other comprehensive income	Capital contribution by parent company	Total
	Equity-settled employee benefits reserve	Debenture redemption reserve	Retained earnings			
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	0.19	60.00	206.37	(0.17)	156.14	422.53
Profit for the year	-	-	79.41	-	-	79.41
Recognition of Share based payment	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.05
Transfer from Debenture redemption reserve	-	(21.55)	21.55	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	(0.84)	-	(0.84)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31st Mar'2019	0.24	38.45	307.33	(1.01)	156.14	501.15

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Items of other comprehensive income	Capital contribution by parent company	Total
	Equity-settled employee benefits reserve	Debenture redemption reserve	Retained earnings			
Balance at 1st April, 2017	-	45.00	1.25	(0.59)	156.14	201.80
Profit for the year 2017-18	-	-	220.12	-	-	220.12
Recognition of Share based payment	0.19	-	-	-	-	0.19
Transfer to Debenture redemption reserve	-	15.00	(15.00)	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	0.42	-	0.42
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31st Mar,2018	0.19	60.00	206.37	(0.17)	156.14	422.53

* As per Ind AS, waiver of interest by the Holding company on debentures issued to it, has been considered as deemed equity.

Notes:

(1) Retained earning

Retained earnings comprise balance of accumulated (undistributed) profit and loss at each year end.

(2) Equity-settled employee benefit reserve

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

(3) Debenture redemption reserve

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

(4) Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plans

This reserve represents the impact of actuarial gains and losses on the funded obligation due to change in financial assumptions, change in demographic assumption, experience adjustments etc, recognised through other comprehensive income.

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Note 15. Non-current borrowings

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Measured at amortised cost		
Secured Borrowings:		
Term loans		
From Banks	5,425.27	5,777.13
	5,425.27	5,777.13
Unsecured Borrowings		
Debentures		
Non-convertible debentures - Holding Company	384.50	800.00
	384.50	800.00
	5,809.77	6,577.13

(i) Aggregate amount of Instalments due for payments within one year ₹ 251.06 crore (as at 31st March, 2018 - ₹ 208.35 crore) have been grouped under "Current maturities of long-term debt" (Refer note 16)

(ii) The secured borrowings are net of amortised cost of ₹ 36.62 crore (as at 31st March, 2018 - ₹ 42.23 crore)

(iii) Terms of Redemptions of Debentures:

3,84,50,000 no. (Previous Year 8,00,00,000 no.) @ 13% unsecured non-convertible debentures of Rs. 100 each are redeemable at par at the end of 10 years from the date of issue i.e. 01.09.2015.

iv) Term of Repayment of Rupee Term Loans :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
From Banks :		
2 - 3 Years	594.98	544.34
4 - 5 Years	684.73	639.93
6 - 10 Years	985.26	1,082.16
Above 10 Year	3,196.93	3,552.93
Total Borrowings from Banks	5,461.90	5,819.36

(Reconciliation at the beginning of the year (including current maturities))

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019
Balance as at the beginning of the year (including current maturities)	6785.48
Cash flows (repayment)/proceeds)	(730.46)
Non cash changes	
1 Amortised borrowings cost	5.81
Balance as at the end of the year (including current maturities)	6,060.83

(v) Details of Security :

Rupee Term Loan aggregating to ₹ 5,676.33 crore (Previous Year ₹ 5,985.48 crore) included in A are secured on a pari passu basis by (a) a first charge on all immovable assets of the Karcham Wangtoo and Baspa II hydro electric plant of the Company (the Projects), (b) a first charge on all moveable assets of the Projects, (c) a first charge on all project related documents licenses, permits, approvals, rights, titles, interest etc pertaining to the Projects, and (d) first charge on book debts, operating cash flows, receivable, commissions & revenue (both present & future) and bank accounts of the Projects.

JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED
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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Note 16. Other financial liabilities

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Non-Current		
Deposits received from Dealers	0.01	0.01
	0.01	0.01
Current		
(a) Current maturities of long-term debt *	251.06	208.35
(b) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	25.72	0.00
(c) Payable for capital project	53.68	64.99
(d) Other payable	292.86	128.37
	623.32	401.71
	623.33	401.72

* Refer Note 15 for the details of borrowings repayment terms and security charge.

JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED**(Formerly known as Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited)**

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

Note 17. Provisions**(₹ Crore)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019			As at 31st March, 2018		
	Current	Non-Current	Total	Current	Non-Current	Total
Provision for employee benefits						
(i) Provision for gratuity	1.14	1.31	2.45	0.92	-	0.92
(ii) Provision for compensated absence	0.22	1.92	2.14	0.20	1.52	1.72
	1.36	3.23	4.59	1.12	1.52	2.64

* Refer Note 37 (Employees benefit plans)

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

Note 18. Trade payables

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019			As at 31st March, 2018		
	Current	Non-Current	Total	Current	Non-Current	Total
Trade Payables						
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	0.78	-	0.78			
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than	49.46	-	49.46	30.99	-	30.99
	50.24	-	50.24	30.99	-	30.99

* Refer Note 44 (Disclosure under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act)

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

Note 19. Other non-current and current liabilities

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019			As at 31st March, 2018		
	Current	Non-Current	Total	Current	Non-Current	Total
(a) Advances received from customers	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.03
(b) Employee recoveries and employer contributions	0.36	-	0.36	0.27	-	0.27
(c) Statutory dues	7.20	-	7.20	13.52	-	13.52
(d) Advance against depreciation	0.25	-	0.25	-	-	-
	7.81	-	7.81	13.82	-	13.82

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

Note 20. Revenue from operations

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	For the year Ended 31st March,19	For the year Ended 31st March,18
Disaggregation of revenue from contract with customers:		
(1) Sale of power		
Own generation	1,217.82	1,377.58
Total revenue from contract with customers (A)	1,217.82	1,377.58
(2) Income from service concession arrangement	26.15	23.35
Income from service concession arrangement (B)	26.15	23.35
Total (A) + (B)	1,243.97	1,400.93

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

Contract liability - Advance from customer	As at 31st March,2019	As at 31st March,2018
Opening balance	-	-
Less: Revenue recognized during the year from balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Advance received during the year not recognized as revenue	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-

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

(b) Details of revenue from contract with Customer

Particulars	For the year Ended 31st March,19	For the year Ended 31st March,18
Total Revenue from contract with customers as above	1,217.82	1,377.58
Add: Rebate on prompt payment	15.77	14.89
Less: Incentive	63.71	67.41
Total Revenue from contract with customers as per contracted price	1,169.89	1,325.06

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

Note 21. Other income

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	For the year Ended 31st March,19	For the year Ended 31st March,18
a) Interest Income earned on financial assets that are not designated as at FVTPL		
i On Bank deposits	2.44	2.33
ii Interest Income	13.21	52.42
b) Others		
i Net Gain on sale of current investments designated as at FVTPL	9.45	11.36
ii Profit on sale of capital assets (net of loss on assets sold / scrapped / written off)	-	0.03
iii Net gain on foreign currency transaction *	0.00	0.00
iv Domestic Scrap Sales	0.38	0.19
v Insurance Claim	-	0.14
vi Sale of Carbon credit	1.02	-
vii Provision no longer required written back	4.45	5.73
viii Miscellaneous income	0.82	0.58
	31.77	72.78

* FY 2018-19 Rs.2105.25 FY 2017-18 Rs.1630.37

JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED
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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Note 22. Employee benefits expense

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	For the year Ended 31st March,19	For the year Ended 31st March,18
(a) Salaries and wages	41.82	38.39
(b) Contribution to provident and other funds *	1.75	1.41
(c) Share based payment	0.16	0.13
(d) Staff welfare expenses	2.47	1.98
	46.20	41.91

* Refer note 37 (Employees benefit plans) for the details of defined benefit plan and defined contribution plan of the Company.

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

Note 23. Finance costs

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	For the year Ended 31st March,19	For the year Ended 31st March,18
(a) Interest expense		
i Interest on Debentures	72.18	116.86
ii Interest on Term Loan	529.69	633.18
iii Interest cash credit	0.01	0.00
(b) Unwinding of interest on Financial liabilities carried at Amortised cost	4.61	4.61
(c) Other borrowing costs	5.17	9.92
	611.66	764.57

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

Note 24. Depreciation and amortisation expense

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	For the year Ended 31st March,19	For the year Ended 31st March,18
(a) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	398.87	203.24
(b) Amortization on Intangible assets	33.45	33.33
	432.32	236.57

* Refer note 46 (Change in accounting policy)

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

Note 25. Other expenses

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	For the year Ended 31st March,19	For the year Ended 31st March,18
(a) Stores and spares consumed	13.02	10.36
(b) Power & Water	5.30	5.44
(c) Rent including lease rentals	4.47	4.28
(d) Repairs and maintenance	47.22	25.85
(e) Royalty	0.09	0.08
(f) Rates and taxes	0.36	0.79
(g) Insurance	19.30	20.76
(h) Net loss / (gain) on foreign currency transactions net off Derivative gain/loss (other than considered as finance costs)	0.01	
(i) Legal and other professional charges	1.90	2.66
(j) Travelling Expenses	1.16	1.14
(k) Donation	0.15	0.01
(l) Corporate Social Responsibility *	4.09	2.20
(m) Open Access Charges	14.10	60.44
(n) Miscellaneous receivable balance written off	0.83	0.00
(o) Other General Expenses	14.88	13.13
	126.88	147.14

* Refer note 40 (Details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure

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

Note 26. Tax expense

(₹ Crore)

(a) Income Tax Expense

Particulars	For the year Ended 31st March,19	For the year Ended 31st March,18
a) Current Tax	14.52	59.51
b) Deferred Tax	(35.25)	3.89
	(20.73)	63.40

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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Note 27. 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 ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future period, if the revision affects current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Service concession arrangements

The Management has assessed applicability of Appendix C of Ind AS 115: Service Concession Arrangements (revenue from contract with customer) with respect to its power plant and transmission assets portfolio. In assessing the applicability, they have exercised significant judgment in relation to the underlying ownership of the assets, terms of implementation agreements and power purchase agreements entered with the grantor, ability to determine prices, useful lives of the assets, assessment of right to guaranteed cash etc. Based on detailed evaluation, the Management has determined that arrangement in relation to the Company's Baspa power plant (300 MW) meets the criterion for recognition as service concession arrangements.

Revenue recognition

- a) In case of BASPA, revenue from sale of power is accounted for on the basis of billing to Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Limited (HPSEBL) as per Tariff approved by Himachal Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (HPERC) in accordance with the provisions of the Long Term Power Purchase Agreement (LTTPA) dated 4th June 1997, Amendment No. 1 dated 7th January 1998, executed between the Company and HPSEBL.
- b) In case of KARCHAM Wangtoo , revenue from sale of power is accounted as under :
 - i) LTTPA sales are accounted for on the basis of invoices billed to procurer in accordance with the order of CERC, determining the tariff of Karcham Wangtoo Plant.
 - ii) Sale of power under Short Term and Medium Term Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) and through the Power Exchange is accounted for on the basis of billing to various buyers under the terms of the PPA and the Power Exchange.

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Key sources of estimation uncertainties

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.

Fair value measurements

Some of the Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The management determines the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for fair value measurements. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation. The management works closely with the qualified external valuers to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model.

Defined benefit plans

The cost of defined benefit plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of such obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual development in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary escalations and mortality rates etc. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

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.

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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 the entity, these matters are inherently uncertain until the position of the entity is agreed with the relevant tax authorities.

Evaluation of arrangements to determine whether it contains lease:

The management has critically evaluated the terms of the contract (including by obtaining independent legal advice) with respect to Karcham Wangtoo Hydro Plant to determine whether the contract is, in substance, with a customer or with multiple state electricity utility companies, and the customer is merely acting as an intermediary/facilitator. Based on such evaluation, it was concluded that the arrangement is not in the nature of lease in terms of Appendix "C" of Ind AS 17 "Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease".

Service concession arrangements:

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

Note 28.

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

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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019**Note 29. Financial Instruments: Classifications and fair value measurements**

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required):

(₹ Crore)

As at 31 st March, 2019	Carrying amount	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets					
Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)					
Investment in mutual fund units	107.06	107.06	-	107.06	-
Financial assets carried at amortised cost					
Security deposits	0.52	0.52	-	-	0.52
Trade receivables #	198.59	198.59	-	-	-
Receivables-Service concession agreement #	221.47	221.47	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances #	78.23	78.23	-	-	-
	605.87	605.87	-	107.06	0.52
Total Financial assets	605.87	605.87	-	107.06	0.52
Financial liabilities					
Financial Liabilities carried at amortised cost					
Borrowings	6,060.83	6,060.83	-	-	6,060.83
Rent and Other Deposits #	0.01	0.01	-	-	-
Trade Payables #	50.24	50.24	-	-	-
Payable for capital projects#	53.68	53.68	-	-	-
Other payable#	318.58	318.58	-	-	-
	6483.34	6483.34	-	-	6,060.83
Total Financial liabilities	6483.34	6483.34	-	-	6,060.37

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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

(₹ Crore)

As at 31 st March, 2018	Carrying amount	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets					
Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)					
Investment in mutual fund units	86.42	86.42	-	86.42	-
Financial assets carried at amortised cost					
Ancillary Borrowing cost #	56.80	56.80			
Security deposits	25.51	25.51	-	-	25.51
Trade receivables #	226.21	226.21	-	-	-
Receivables-Service concession agreement #	195.59	195.59	-	-	-
Other Receivables #	0.84	0.84	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances #	120.52	120.52	-	-	-
	711.89	711.89	-	86.42	25.51
Total Financial assets	711.89	711.89	-	86.42	25.51
Financial liabilities					
Financial Liabilities carried at amortised cost					
Borrowings	6,785.48	6,785.48	-	-	6,785.48
Rent and Other Deposits #	0.01	0.01	-	-	-
Trade Payables #	30.99	30.99	-	-	-
Payable for capital projects#	64.99	64.99			
Other payable#	128.37	128.37	-	-	-
	7,009.84	7,009.84	-	-	6,785.48
Total Financial liabilities	7,009.84	7,009.84	-	-	6,785.48

#The carrying amounts of ancillary borrowing cost, trade receivables, Receivables-Service concession agreement, other receivables, trade payables, capital creditors, cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances, rent and other deposits are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature. The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities included in the level 2 are based on NAV and in level 3 based on a discounted cash flow analysis, with the most significant inputs being the discount rate that reflects the credit risk of counterparties.

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Financial risk management objectives

The Company's Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. 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. 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 risk, interest rate risk, credit 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 utilizing forward foreign exchange contracts and currency options.

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

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

The Forward exchange contracts entered into by the Company and outstanding are **NIL**.

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.

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

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has 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.

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

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2019	As at 31 st March, 2018
Fixed rate borrowings	384.50	800.00
Floating rate borrowings	5,676.33	5,985.48
Total borrowings	6,060.83	6,785.48

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit (PBT) for the year ended 31st March, 2019 would decrease/increase by Rs. 29.38 crore (for the year ended 31st March, 2018: decrease/increase by Rs. 32.93 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 counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties 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

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

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 at reporting date

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(₹ Crore)

As at 31st March, 2019				
Particulars	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
<u>Non-current liabilities</u>				
Long term borrowings	-	1,262.32	4,547.45	5,809.77
<u>Other long-term liabilities</u>				
Rent and other Deposits	-	0.01	-	0.01
Total Non-Current Liabilities	-	1,262.33	4,547.45	5,809.78
<u>Current Liabilities</u>				
Trade and other payables and acceptances:				
Trade payables - Other than acceptances	50.24	-	-	50.24
<u>Other current financial liabilities:</u>				
Current maturities of long-term debt	251.06	-	-	251.06
Payable for capital project	53.68	-	-	53.68
Other payable	292.86			292.86
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	25.72	-	-	25.72
Total current liabilities	673.56	-	-	673.56
Total Financial Liabilities	673.56	1,262.33	4,547.45	6483.34
<u>Non-current assets</u>				
<u>Long term loans and advances</u>				
Security deposits	-	0.01	0.51	0.52
Ancillary Borrowing cost	-	-	-	-
Service concession – arrangements	-	221.11	0.36	221.47
Other advances	-	3.75	-	3.75
Total Non-current Assets	-	224.87	0.87	225.74
<u>Current assets</u>				
Trade receivables	198.59	-	-	198.59
Cash and cash equivalents	46.14	-	-	46.14
Bank Balances other than above	28.34	-	-	28.34
Investments in mutual fund	107.06	-	-	107.06
Total current assets	380.13	-	-	380.13
Total Financial Assets	380.13	224.87	0.87	605.87

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(₹ Crore)

As at 31 st March, 2018				
Particulars	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Non-current liabilities				
Long term borrowings	-	1,165.66	5,411.47	6,577.13
<u>Other long-term liabilities</u>				
Rent and other Deposits	-	0.01	-	0.01
Total Non-Current Liabilities	-	1,165.67	5,411.47	6,577.14
Current Liabilities				
Trade and other payables and acceptances:				
Trade payables - Other than acceptances	30.99	-	-	30.99
<u>Other current financial liabilities:</u>				
Current maturities of long-term debt	208.35	-	-	208.35
Payable for capital project	64.99	-	-	64.99
Other payable	128.37			128.37
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	-	-
Total current liabilities	432.70	-	-	432.70
Total Financial Liabilities	432.70	1,165.67	5,411.47	7,009.84
Non-current assets				
<u>Long term loans and advances</u>				
Security deposits	-	0.51	25.00	25.51
Ancillary Borrowing cost	-	56.80	-	56.80
Service concession – arrangements	-	134.18	61.41	195.59
Other advances	-	0.02	-	0.02
Total Non-current Assets	-	191.51	86.41	277.92
Current assets				
Other assets	0.84	-	-	0.84
Trade receivables	226.21	-	-	226.21
Cash and cash equivalents	90.43	-	-	90.43
Bank Balances other than above	30.07	-	-	30.07
Investments	86.42	-	-	86.42
Total current assets	433.97	-	-	433.97
Total Financial Assets	433.97	191.51	86.41	711.89

The Company has hypothecated part of its trade receivables, loans, short term investments and cash and cash equivalents in order to fulfil certain collateral requirements for the banking facilities extended to the Company. There is

JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED**(Formerly Known as Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited)****Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019**

obligation to release the hypothecation on these securities to the Company once these banking facilities are surrendered. (Refer Note 15)

Power offtake risk management

With supply outpacing demand in the medium term, merchant tariffs have been under constant pressure, posing a severe challenge to the off take of merchant power. With the DISCOMS adhering to strict fiscal discipline there has been deferment of power procurement, resulting in reduced demand for power. The Company's focus is on enhancing the sale through long term PPAs and through captive route and ensuring an optimum mix of medium, short and long term arrangements. Further, the Company is tracking various opportunities for sale of power to utilities in the home states as well as others.

Note 30 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 acquisition. 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 align maturity profile of its debt commensurate with life of the asset and closely monitors its judicious allocation amongst competing capital expansion projects and strategic acquisitions, to capture market opportunities at minimum risk.

Gearing ratio

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

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2019	As at 31 st March, 2018
Debt (i)	5,676.33	5,985.48
Cash and bank balances (including current investment in liquid fund) (ii)	181.54	206.92
Net debt (i-ii)	5,494.79	5,778.56
Total equity (iii)	2,135.70	2,472.59
Net debt to equity ratio	2.57	2.34

- (i) Debt includes long term and short term borrowings (refer note No-15)
(ii) Includes cash and cash equivalents balance in bank deposits (other than earmarked deposits) and investments in mutual fund.
(iii) Includes equity share capital and other equity.

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Non-convertible debentures held by Holding company considered as quasi equity.

Note 31. Trade receivables

The average credit period on sales of power is 60 /30 days for Karcham Wangtoo HEP and Baspa II HEP respectively.

Trade receivables 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 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.

Ageing of Trade receivable:

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2019	As at 31 st March, 2018
Within the credit period	147.64	102.95
1-30 days past due	16.31	22.23
31-60 days past due	1.05	19.90
61-90 days past due	-	24.43
91-180 days past due	-	41.75
>180 days past due	33.59	14.96
Total	198.59	226.21

Note 32. Revenue recognition

a) Revenue from sale of power w.r.t Baspa II, is accounted for on the basis of billing to Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Limited (HPSEBL) as per Tariff approved by Himachal Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (HPERC) in accordance with the provisions of the Long Term Power Purchase Agreement (LTPPA) dated 4th June, 1997, Amendment No. 1 dated 7th January, 1998, executed between the company and HPSEBL.

b) In case of Karcham Wangtoo Plant, revenue from sale of power is accounted as under:

- During the financial year 2018-19, LTPPA sales has been accounted as per the CERC Order dated 30th March, 2017.
- Sale of power under Short Term and Medium Term Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) and through the Power Exchange is accounted for on the basis of billing to various buyers under the terms of the PPA and terms of sale on the Power Exchanges.

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Note 33. Service concession arrangement

The Company has entered into an arrangement with Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board ("HPSEB" or "the Board") in relation to its 300 MW Baspa Hydro Power Plant ("Baspa Power Plant") to provide power supply on the following basis:

- 12% of the Baspa Power Plant capacity to be provided free of cost to Himachal Government(GoHP).
- Balance 88 % of the Baspa Power Plant capacity at the tariff which consists of capacity charges, primary energy charges, incentive of secondary energy, incentive in case plant availability is greater than 90%

The term of the arrangement is for 40 years, further extendable by 20 years. In case HPSEB grants the Company further extension of 20 years, it shall have the right to continue purchasing power from the projects on the same terms of conditions. The Board has the option to purchase the Project at the end of the term of the Agreement at the buyout price determined in terms of Schedule II to the Agreement. Clause 3(a) of Schedule II to the Agreement provides that the Board shall purchase all the assets of the Baspa Power Plant including land, buildings, civil structures, plant and equipment, spare parts, records and drawings except for cash and bank balances.

Based on the aforesaid tariff structure, the right to consideration gives rise to an intangible asset and financial receivable and accordingly, both the intangible asset and financial receivable models are applied.

On the acquisition date, the hydro business reclassified PP&E of ₹1,366.56 crore and advance against depreciation of ₹236.23 crore at the existing carrying value to the financial asset of ₹199.58 crore and intangible asset of ₹930.75 crore. In respect of capital expenditure incurred during financial year 2015-2016, the hydro business has derecognized the PP&E and recognized financial assets and intangible assets in line with the accounting policy on SCA.

The depreciation of ₹28.92 crore on PP&E under previous GAAP has been reversed as the financial assets and intangible assets are recognized under Ind AS. Further the amortization of ₹19.39 crore on intangible assets have been provided and the financial assets are carried at amortised cost by accretion of interest income of ₹13.50 crore at effective interest rate and reversal of revenue from sale of power of ₹48.89 crore during the year ended 31st March, 2016.

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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019**Note 34. Tax expenses**

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 st March, 2019	For the year ended 31 st March, 2018
(1) Current Tax	14.75	59.93
(2) Deferred tax	(53.57)	11.28
(3) MAT credit entitlement availment	22.96	(11.58)
(4) Deferred tax (recoverable) / adjustable in future tariff	(4.64)	3.65
	(20.50)	63.28

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

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 st March, 2019	For the year ended 31 st March, 2018
Profit before tax (excluding share of gain/(loss) of an associate or joint venture)	58.67	283.52
Enacted tax rate	34.944%	34.944%
Computed expected tax expenses	20.50	99.07
Tax effect due to exempt income / non-taxable receipts	-	-
Tax effect due to tax holiday	(42.75)	(38.25)
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profits	6.76	1.00
Deferred tax / tax credit recognised from earlier year	(35.25)	6.61
Effect of taxes (recoverable)/payable in future tariff	30.61	(5.24)
Other-Tax at lower rate	(0.38)	0.09
Tax expenses for the year	(20.50)	63.28

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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019**Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)**

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

				(₹ crore)
	Particulars	As at 31st March,2018	Recognised / (reversed) through profit or loss/ OCI / equity	As at 31st March,2019
	Property plant & equipment	(78.20)	52.86	(25.34)
	Borrowings	2.74	0.26	3.00
	Investment	-	-	-
	MAT credit	55.83	(22.95)	32.88
	Provision for diminution in assets	-	-	-
	Recoverable / (payable) in future tariff	(15.66)	5.15	(10.51)
	Other	0.04	(0.08)	(0.04)
	Total	(35.25)	35.25	0.00

				(₹ crore)
	Particulars	As at 31st March,2017	Recognised / (reversed) through profit or loss/ OCI / equity	As at 31st March,2018
	Property plant & equipment	(64.41)	(13.79)	(78.20)
	Borrowings	0.74	2.00	2.74
	Investment	-	-	-
	MAT credit	44.25	11.58	55.83
	Provision for diminution in assets	-	-	-
	Recoverable / (payable) in future tariff	(11.94)	(3.72)	(15.66)
	Other	-	0.04	0.04
	Total	(31.36)	(3.89)	(35.25)

Note 35. Operating segment

The Chairman of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by Ind AS 108, Operating Segments. The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators, however the Company is primarily engaged in only one segment viz., "Generation and Sale of power" and that most of the operations are in India. Hence the Company does not have any reportable Segments as per Indian Accounting Standard 108 "Operating Segments".

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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019**Note 36. Earnings per share**

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31 st March, 2018
Profit for the year (₹ crore) - (A)	79.41	220.12
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic & diluted EPS - (B)	1,25,00,50,000	1,25,00,50,000
Earnings Per Share – Basic and Diluted (₹) - (A/B)	0.64	1.76
Nominal value of an equity share (₹)	10	10

Note 37. Employee benefit Plans:**Defined benefits plans:-**(a) Defined contribution plans – Provident fund:

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

As per Ind AS 19 on "Employee Benefits", employer established provident fund trusts are treated as defined benefit plans, since the Company is obliged to meet interest shortfall, if any, with respect to covered employees. According to the defined benefit obligation of interest rate guarantee on exempted provident fund in respect of employees of the Company as at 31 March 2019 is 8.55% and hence no provision is required to be provided for in the books of accounts towards the guarantee given for notified interest rates.

Company's contribution to provident fund recognised in the Statement of profit and loss of ₹ 1.75 crore (for the year 31st March 2018: ₹ 1.41Crore) (included in note No.22)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2019	As at 31 st March, 2018
Discount rate:	7.79%	7.85%
Rate of return on assets:	8.64%	8.88%
Guaranteed rate of return	8.65%	8.55%

(b) Defined benefits plans - Gratuity:

The Company provides for gratuity for employees as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The amount of gratuity shall be payable to an employee on the termination of his employment after he has rendered continuous service for not less than five years, or on their superannuation or resignation. However, in case of death of an employee, the minimum period of five years shall not be required. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement / termination is the 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

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

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

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 31st March, 2019 by M/S K A Pandit, Consultants & Actuaries. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

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

(₹ Crore)

Defined benefit obligation as at 1st April, 2017	2.90
Interest cost	0.21
Current service cost	0.38
Benefits paid	(0.19)
Actuarial (Gains)/Loss	(0.27)
Defined benefit obligation as at 31 March, 2018	3.03
Interest cost	0.23
Current service cost	0.42
Benefits paid	(0.35)
Actuarial (Gains)/Loss	1.02
Defined benefit obligation as at 31 March, 2019	4.35

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

(₹ Crore)

Particulars		Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of Plan assets	(Benefit)/ Liability
Gratuity cost charged to profit or loss	Opening Balance as on 1st April, 2018	3.03	2.11	0.92
	Current Service cost	0.42	-	0.42
	Net interest expense	0.23	0.16	0.07
	Liability Transferred in/Acquisitions*	0.04	-	0.04
	(Liability Transferred out/Divestments*)	(0.07)	-	(0.07)
	Sub-total included in profit or loss	0.62	0.16	0.46
Re-measurement gains / (losses) in other comprehensive Income	Benefits paid	(0.35)	(0.35)	-
	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	(0.02)	0.02
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.03	-	0.03
	Experience adjustments	1.02	-	1.02
	Sub-total included in OCI	1.05	(0.02)	1.07
	Contributions by employer	-	-	-
	Closing Balance as on 31st March, 2019	4.35	1.90	2.45

 Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at 31st March, 2018

(₹ 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, 2017	2.90	0.35	2.55
	Current Service cost	0.38	-	0.38
	Net interest expense	0.21	0.02	0.19
	Liability Transferred in/Acquisitions*	0.23	-	0.23
	(Liability Transferred out/Divestments*)	(0.04)	-	(0.04)
	Sub-total included in profit or loss	0.79	0.02	0.77

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Re-measurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income	Benefits paid	(0.19)	(0.19)	-
	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)		0.07	(0.07)
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions		-	-
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.15)	-	(0.15)
	Experience adjustments	(0.32)	-	(0.32)
	Sub-total included in OCI	(0.47)	0.07	(0.54)
	Contributions by employer	-	1.85	(1.85)
	Closing Balance as on 31st March, 2018	3.03	2.11	0.92

The actual return on plan assets (including interest income) was ₹ 0.14 Crore (previous year ₹0.09 crore)

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

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2019	As at 31 st March, 2018
Insurer Managed Funds	100%	100%

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

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

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2019	As at 31 st March, 2018
Discount rate:	7.69%	7.78%
Future salary increases:	6%	6%
Rate of Employee Turnover	2%	2%
Mortality Rate During Employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)

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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019**Sensitivity Analysis:**

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discounted rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumption occurring at the end of the reporting period. While holding all other assumptions constant.

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2019	As at 31 st March, 2018
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(0.35)	(0.27)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	0.40	0.31
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	0.40	0.31
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(0.36)	(0.27)
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	0.05	0.04
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(0.05)	(0.05)

The following are the maturity analysis of projected benefit obligations:

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2019	As at 31 st March, 2018
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	0.28	0.17
Between 2 and 5 years	1.35	0.87
Between 5 and 10 years	1.90	1.20
Above 10 years	6.41	5.51
Total expected payments	9.94	7.75

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

The company expects to contribute ₹ 1.14 crore (previous year ₹ 0.92 crore) to its gratuity plan for the next year. The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan is 10 years (previous year 11 year)

Compensated Absences

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

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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019**Note 38. Employee share based payment plan**

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

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

JSWEL EMPLOYEES STOCK OWNERSHIP PLAN – 2012 (Grant Date: 3rd May, 2016)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2019	As at 31 st March, 2018
Outstanding at 1 April	-	82145
Granted during the year	-	-
Exercised During the Year	-	46084
Expired during the year	-	36061
Outstanding at 31 st March,	-	-
Exercisable at 31 st March	-	-

JSWEL EMPLOYEES STOCK OWNERSHIP PLAN – 2012 (Grant Date: 19th May, 2017)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2019	As at 31 st March, 2018
Outstanding at 1 April	73211	-
Granted during the year	-	73211
Exercised During the Year	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-
Outstanding at 31 st March,	73211	73211
Exercisable at 31 st March	73211	73211

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ii) JSWEL EMPLOYEES STOCK OWNERSHIP PLAN – 2016 (Grant Date: 1st Nov, 2018)

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

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2019	As at 31 st March, 2018
Outstanding at 1 April	-	-
Granted during the year	219428	-
Exercised During the Year	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-
Outstanding at 31 st March,	219428	-
Exercisable at 31 st March	219428	-

The Method of settlement for above grants are as below:

Particulars	Grant date		
	3rd May, 2016	19 th May, 2017	1st Nov, 2018
Vesting period	3/4 years	3/4 years	3/4 years
Method of settlement	Equity	Equity	Equity
Exercise price ₹	53.68	51.80	51.96
Fair value ₹	30.54/31.01	28.21/29.54	36.46/39.52
Dividend Yield(%)	20%	20%	20%
Expected Volatility(%)	46.32%/44.03%	44.50%/45.16%	44.50%/45.16%
Risk free Interest rate (%)	7.40%/7.47%	6.90%/6.98%	6.90%/6.98%
Expected Life of Share options (years)	5/6 Years	5/6 Years	5/6 Years
Weighted Average exercise price ₹	53.68	51.80	51.96

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.

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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019**Note 39. Operating Lease**

The Company, as a lessee, has entered into operating leases on certain immovable properties (Shimla office and 3 no. guest houses), with lease terms of 3 years. The Company has the option to lease the assets for additional terms as mutually agreed. The Company has paid INR ₹ 8.00 lakh (31 March 2018: INR ₹ 26.29 lakh) during the year towards minimum lease payment.

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

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2019	As at 31 st March, 2018
Within one year	0.08	0.07
After one year but not more than five years	0.13	0.01
More than five years	-	-
Total	0.21	0.08

Note 40. Details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenditure:

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2019	As at 31 st March, 2018
Amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Act	4.09	2.20
Amount spend during the year on:		
(i) Construction / acquisition of an asset	1.81	1.10
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above	2.28	1.10
Total	4.09	2.20

Note 41. Commitments

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2019	As at 31 st March, 2018
Estimated amount of Capital contracts remaining to be executed to the extent not provided for (net of advances)	21.33	11.86
Total	21.33	11.86

Note 42. Contingent liabilities

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2019	As at 31 st March, 2018
(a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt (recoverable from others)*	127.84	127.84
(b) Other claims not acknowledged as debt	0.07	0.07
c) Income tax Demand for AY 2016-17	34.72	-
Total	162.63	127.91

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* Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Limited (HPSEBL) has raised a claim on the Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited (JPVL) vide its letter dated 6.11.2012 towards expenditure incurred for survey & investigation work of Baspa II HEP (300 MW) amounting to Rs. 127.84 crore. Pursuant to this an application was moved before the Hon'ble High Court to restrain the respondent Board (HPSEBL) from recovering the claimed amount from the energy bills of petitioner company. The Hon'ble court has accepted the plea and directed the Company to deposit ₹25 crores as security, which the company has complied with and disclosed under Long term loans and advances. Any future claims raised on this account are fully secured against the specific indemnity issued by Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited (JPVL) in favour of the company.

The Company's pending litigations comprise mainly claims against the Company, property disputes, proceedings pending with Government Authorities. The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has made adequate provisions, wherever required and disclosed the contingent liabilities, wherever applicable, in its financial statements. The Company does not reasonably expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a material impact on its financial statements.

Note 43. Related party disclosure

A)	List of Related Parties
	Related parties with whom the Company has entered into transactions during the year:
I	Holding Company
1	JSW Energy Ltd.
II	Enterprises over which key management personnel and relatives of such personnel exercise significant influence
1	JSW Steel Limited
2	Jindal Vidya Mandir
3	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited
4	Jaypee Private ITI
5	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited
6	JSW Foundation
III	Joint Venture / Associates
1	JSW Power Trading Company Ltd.
2	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited
IV	Key Managerial Personnel
1	Mr. Prashant Jain – Chairman (From 16 th Jun,2017)
2	Mr. Girish Deshpande – Whole Time Director (Till 31 st Aug,18)
3	Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal – Director Finance
4	Mr. Gyan Bhadra Kumar - Whole Time Director (From 31 st Aug,18)
5	Mr. Sanjeev Kango - Chief Financial Officer (From 27 th Apr,17)
6	Ms. Vrushali Karnik - Company Secretary (From 5 th Feb,18)
7	Ms. Sheila Sangwan - Independent Director
8	Mr. Rakesh Nath- Independent Director
9	Ms. Shailaja Chandra - Independent Director

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10	Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain - Non-executive Director
11	Mr. Chandan Bhattacharya - Independent Director
12	Ms. Seema Jajodia- Non-executive Director
13	Mr. Sharad Mahendra – Additional Director (From 1 st Nov,18)

		(₹ crore)	
B	Transaction during the year	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Sale of power /Material		
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	3.29	490.42
2	Interest on Debentures		
	JSW Energy Limited	72.18	116.86
3	Rebate on Sale of power		
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited		1.88
4	Service Received		
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	2.93	0.65
5	Purchase of Fuel / Goods		
	JSW Steel Limited	1.00	-
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	0.01	
6	Advertisement/Sponsorship/Branding expense		
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	2.42	3.10
7	Reimbursement received from / (paid to) {net}:		
	JSW Energy Limited	(3.56)	(1.73)
	JSW Steel Limited	(1.33)	(1.16)
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	(0.02)	(13.65)
	Jaypee Private ITI	(0.23)	(0.21)
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	(0.04)	
	Jindal Vidya Mandir	(0.57)	
8	Donation/CSR Expenses		
	Jindal Vidya Mandir		0.64
	JSW Foundation	0.19	
9	Redemption of 13% non-convertible debentures:		
	JSW Energy Limited	415.50	100.00

(₹ crore)

C	Closing Balances	As at 31 st March, 2019	As at 31 st March, 2018
1	Trade (Payables) / Receivables		
	JSW Energy Limited	(5.13)	(1.64)
	JSW Steel Limited	(0.06)	(0.10)
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	(0.00)	98.96

JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	(0.25)	(0.22)
2	Deposit With JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	0.07	0.07
3	Non-Convertible Debentures JSW Energy Limited	384.50	800.00
4	Equity Share Capital JSW Energy Limited	1,250.05	1,250.05
5	Loan and Advances JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	0.26	0.21

D. The Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel During the year was as follows:

(₹ crore)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
1	Short term benefits	0.90	0.48
2	Post –Employment benefits	0.03	0.02
3	Sitting fees	0.14	0.16
4	Commission to directors	-	-

Note:

- i) No amounts in respect of related parties have been written off / written back during the year, nor has any provision been made for doubtful debts / receivables during the year, except as discussed above
- 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) Terms and conditions of sales and purchases: the sales and purchases transactions among the related parties are in the ordinary course of business based on normal commercial terms, conditions, market rates and memorandum of understanding signed with the related parties. For the year ended 31st March, 2018, the Company has not recorded any loss allowances for transactions between the related parties.

Note 44. Disclosure under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act

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

(₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2019	As at 31 st March, 2018
1	Principal amount outstanding to MSME*	0.78	-
2	Principal amount due and remaining unpaid	-	-
3	Interest due on (2) above and the unpaid interest	-	-
4	Interest paid on all delayed payments under the MSMED Act.	-	-

JSW HYDRO ENERGY LIMITED

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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

5	Payment made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
6	Interest due and payable for the period of delay other than (4) above	-	-
7	Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
8	Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding years	-	-

*Does not exceed 45 days from the acceptance or the date of deemed acceptance of the goods and service.

Note 45. Remuneration to Auditors (excluding service tax/GST)

(₹ crore)			
	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
1	Audit Fees	0.35	0.31
2	Tax Audit Fees	0.05	0.05
3	Certification Fees	0.01	0.00
4	Reimbursement of Expenses	0.01	-
	Total	0.42	0.36

Note 46. Change in accounting policy

Post 100% tie up of Karcham Wangtoo HEP from 1st April 2018 with state discoms, The company provided depreciation on tangible assets as per the provisions of Part B of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 based on the rates, useful life and residual value notified for accounting purposes by CERC Tariff regulation 2014. Earlier company was providing depreciation based on technical evaluation of useful life and residual value as per the provision of part A of schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. The increased depreciation expenses of the aforesaid change for the year ended 31st March, 2019 is Rs.195.63 crores

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gyan Bhadra Kumar
Whole Time Director
[DIN:03620109]

Prashant Jain
Chairman
[DIN: 01281621]

Vrushali Karnik
Company Secretary

Sanjeev Kango
Chief Financial Officer