Notes

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

Note No. 1 - General information:

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

Note No. 2 .1 Applicability of new and revised 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 1st April, 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 1st April, 2018. The new standard has no material impact on the revenue recognized during the year.

New material accounting pronouncements, which are not yet effective

Ind AS 116 – Leases

Ind AS 116 Leases was notified on 30th March, 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 1st April, 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 to use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right to 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 to 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.

The Company is analysing the lease contracts and in the process of assessing the impact of this new standard on the Company's Standalone Financial Statements.

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 statement of profit and 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 – Financial instruments (amendments relating to prepayment features with negative compensation):

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

Ind AS 19 – Employee benefits (amendments relating to 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 Standalone Financial Statements.

Notes

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

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 – Investments 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

2 .2 Statement of compliance:

The Standalone Financial Statements of the Company 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 "Standalone Financial Statements") have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter ("Ind AS"), the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Standalone Financial Statements have been approved by the Board of Directors in its meeting held on 16th May, 2019.

2 .3 Basis of preparation and presentation

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

2 .4 Significant accounting policies:

I. Revenue recognition:

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

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

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

II. Leases :

Arrangements in the nature of lease:

An arrangement 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 is evaluated at its inception to assess whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and whether it also conveys the right to use such asset or assets. In case of the arrangement which is identified to be in the nature of lease, the payments and other consideration under the arrangement are separated at the inception of the arrangement into those for lease and those for other elements. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses or income in the periods in which they are incurred or earned.

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

The Company as lessor:

Amount due from the lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of

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

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

The Company as 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 standalone balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

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

III. Foreign currencies

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

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

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

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

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

IV. Borrowing costs

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

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

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

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

V. Employee benefits:

a) **Short term employee benefits:**

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

b) **Long term employee benefits:**

Compensated absences which are not expected to be availed or encashed within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders

Notes

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

the related service are recognised as a liability as at the Balance Sheet date on the basis of actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method.

c) **Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits:**

Defined contribution plans:

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

Defined benefit plans:

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

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

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

d) **Share-based payment arrangements:**

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

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

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

VI. **Taxation:**

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

Current tax:

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

Deferred tax:

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

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

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

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

VII. Property, plant and equipment:

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

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

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

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

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

VIII. Other intangible assets:

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

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

IX. Depreciation and amortisation:

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

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

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

During the year ended 31st March, 2018, the Company has reassessed the balance useful lives, residual

Notes

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

values and the manner in which the economic benefit is being derived from property, plant and equipment. Refer Note 24.

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

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

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

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

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

X. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

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

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

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

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

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

XI. Inventories:

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

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

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

XII. Earnings per share:

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

Notes

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

XIII. Provisions , contingencies and commitments:

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

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

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

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is :

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

(b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not 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.

XIV. Financial guarantee contracts:

The Company on a case to case basis elects to account for financial guarantee contracts as a financial instrument or as an insurance contract, as specified in Ind AS 109 on Financial Instruments and Ind AS 104 on Insurance Contracts. At the end of each reporting period the Company performs a liability adequacy test, (i.e. it assesses the likelihood of a pay-out based on current undiscounted estimates of future cash flows), and any deficiency is recognized in statement of profit and loss.

XV. Financial instruments:

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

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

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

(b) Financial assets:

(i) Initial recognition and measurement:

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

(ii) Subsequent measurement:

Financial assets carried at amortised cost - A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) - A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

(iii) Impairment:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(iv) Derecognition:

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

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

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying

Notes

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

amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in statement of profit and loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in statement of profit and loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

Dividend and interest income:

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(c) Financial liabilities and equity instruments:

(i) Classification as debt or equity:

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

(ii) Equity instruments:

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

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

(iii) Initial recognition and measurement:

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

(iv) Subsequent measurement:

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

(v) Derecognition:

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

Derivative financial instruments:

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

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

(d) Offsetting of financial instruments:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an

Notes

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

intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(e) Fair value measurement:

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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

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

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

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

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

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

(f) Hedge accounting:

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

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

(i) Fair value hedges:

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

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

(ii) Cash flow hedges:

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

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

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

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

3 Key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgements

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

A) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

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

ii) Provisions and contingent liabilities

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

iii) Fair value measurements

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

iv) Income Taxes:

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

v) Contingent consideration:

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

Notes

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

depending on outcome of uncertain events and timing thereof.

vi) Defined benefit plans:

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

vii) Impairment of investment:

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

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

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

b) Recoverability of loans given to and non-devolvement of financial guarantee given on behalf of, a related party serving as a mine development operator for lignite mine of a joint venture entity is assessed on the basis of its net worth as on 31st March, 2019 and projected cash flows considering it will continue as the operator having regard to the process for selection of mine development operator being carried out through fresh competitive bidding based on the regulator's direction and the right to nominate such mine development operator is being contested by a subsidiary.

ix) Expected credit loss:

The policy for expected credit loss allowances for bad and doubtful debts of the Company is based on the evaluation of collectability and the management's judgement. A considerable amount of judgement is required in assessing the ultimate realization of the loans, the past collection history of each party and ongoing dealings with these parties.

x) Onerous contract:

While ascertaining the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under a power purchase contract, the Company has exercised it's significant judgement in terms of anticipating the future coal prices, plant load factor, component of unavoidable cost and it's escalations to conclude that economic benefits expected to receive under the said contract exceeds the unavoidable cost of fulfilling such contract.

B) Critical accounting judgements in applying accouting policy

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

In respect of Company's power plant unit at Ratnagiri, Maharashtra, while assessing the applicability of the principles relating to arrangements in the nature of lease prescribed under Appendix C to Ind AS 17, the management has exercised judgements in evaluating the customer's right to use the underlying asset, pricing terms of the arrangement to reach a conclusion that the arrangement for supply of power through aforesaid power plant unit is in the nature of lease.

ii) Revenue recognition:

Significant judgements are involved in determination of tariff entitlement as per relevant contractual terms/governing tariff regulations due to ongoing disputes with customers. The final outcome of such disputes may have impact on the revenue recognised by the Company.

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

Note No. 4A - Property, plant and equipment

₹ crore

Particulars	Land - freehold [a]	Land - leasehold [h]	Buildings [c]	Plant and equipment [b,d,e & f]	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Total
At cost / deemed cost									
I. Gross carrying value									
Balance as at 1st April, 2017	**109.48**	**14.32**	**918.05**	**4,736.60**	**42.50**	**60.25**	**13.16**	**0.01**	**5,894.37**
Additions	2.50	-	11.42	270.18	0.77	0.34	3.01	-	288.22
Disposals / discard	-	-	(1.24)	-	(0.02)	(0.04)	(2.48)	-	(3.78)
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	**111.98**	**14.32**	**928.23**	**5,006.78**	**43.25**	**60.55**	**13.69**	**0.01**	**6,178.81**
Additions	-	-	1.04	119.59	1.09	0.32	1.34	-	123.38
Disposals / discard	-	(14.32)	(0.06)	(5.28)	(0.80)	(0.22)	(1.21)	-	(21.89)
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**111.98**	**-**	**929.21**	**5,121.09**	**43.54**	**60.65**	**13.82**	**0.01**	**6,280.30**
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment									
Balance as at 1st April, 2017	**-**	**-**	**63.64**	**628.78**	**6.02**	**7.75**	**1.92**	**-**	**708.11**
Depreciation expense for the year	-	-	32.03	303.74	16.04	7.56	2.56	-	361.93
Eliminated on disposal / discard	-	-	-	-	(0.01)	(0.02)	(1.35)	-	(1.38)
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	**-**	**-**	**95.67**	**932.52**	**22.05**	**15.29**	**3.13**	**-**	**1,068.66**
Depreciation expense for the year	-	-	31.30	315.46	8.64	6.97	1.89	-	364.26
Eliminated on disposal / discard	-	-	(0.02)	(2.58)	(0.77)	(0.19)	(1.13)	-	(4.69)
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**-**	**-**	**126.95**	**1,245.40**	**29.92**	**22.07**	**3.89**	**-**	**1,428.23**
III. Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2018	**111.98**	**14.32**	**832.56**	**4,074.26**	**21.20**	**45.26**	**10.56**	**0.01**	**5,110.15**
IV. Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2019	**111.98**	**-**	**802.26**	**3,875.69**	**13.62**	**38.58**	**9.93**	**0.01**	**4,852.07**

a) The Company has leased certain land admeasuring to 122.86 acres (As at 31st March, 2018 : 122.86 acres) with carrying value aggregating to ₹ 7.08 crore (As at 31st March, 2018 : ₹ 7.08 crore) to certain related parties for a period ranging from 25 to 99 years.

b) Includes net carrying value ₹ 100 (As at 31st March,2018 : ₹ 100) towards Company's share of water supply system constructed on land not owned by the Company. The same is jointly owned (50%) with a related party.

c) Includes net carrying value ₹ 446.74 crore (As at 31st March, 2018 : ₹ 463.59 crore) being cost of office premises located at Mumbai, jointly owned (50%) with a related party.

d) Includes net carrying value ₹ 221.28 crore (As at 31st March, 2018 : ₹ 227.41) being cost of pooling station and transmission line constructed on land not owned by the Company.

e) Additions include borrowing cost of ₹ Nil (for the year ended 31st March, 2018 : ₹ 15.28 crore), capitalised during the year. The average rate of interest on such borrowing is 9.75% per annum.

f) For effect of change in estimates of lives of property, plant and equipment (Refer note 24)

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

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

Notes

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

Note No. 4B - Capital work in progress :

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

	₹ crore
At cost / deemed cost	
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	376.78
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	260.55

Footnotes:

1) Includes ₹ 237.77 crore (As at 31st March, 2018 : ₹ 237.77 crore) expenses incurred for Kutehr hydro project.(Refer note 35)
2) Amount transferred to property, plant and equipment during the year ₹ 123.38 crore (for the year ended 31st March, 2018 : ₹ 288.22 crore)
3) Refer Note 15 for the details in respect of certain capital work in progress hypothecated/mortgaged as security against borrowings.

Note No. 5 - Intangible assets

₹ crore

Particulars	Computer software
At cost / deemed cost	
I. Gross carrying value	
Balance as at 1st April, 2017	**10.43**
Additions	0.01
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	**10.44**
Additions	0.42
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**10.86**
II. Accumulated amortisation and impairment	
Balance as at 1st April, 2017	**6.83**
Amortisation expense for the year	2.62
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	**9.45**
Amortisation expense for the year	0.81
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**10.26**
III. Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2018	0.99
IV. Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2019	**0.60**

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

Note No. 6 - Investments

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019			As at 31st March, 2018		
	No. of shares / units	Current	Non current	No. of shares / units	Current	Non current
A. Unquoted Investments						
I. Investment at cost / deemed cost						
a) Investments in equity instruments						
Investment in subsidiary companies						
i) JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited (Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited) (Equity Share of ₹ 10 each fully paid up) {of which 51,78,15,000 (As at 31st March, 2018 : 51,78,15,000) shares pledged as security in favour of banks and financial institutions for loans granted to JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited} [Refer note 28(A)(3)(a)]	1,726,050,000	-	1726.05	1,726,050,000	-	1726.05
ii) Jaigad PowerTransco Limited (Equity Share of ₹ 10 each fully paid up)	101,750,000	-	101.75	101,750,000	-	101.75
iii) JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited (Equity Share of ₹ 10 each fully paid up)	113,832,300	-	113.83	113,832,300	-	113.83
iv) JSW Power Trading Company Limited (Formerly know as JSW Green Energy Limited) (Equity Share of ₹ 10 each fully paid up) (Refer note 32)	70,050,000	-	70.05	70,050,000	-	70.05

Notes

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

₹ crore

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019			As at 31st March, 2018		
		No. of shares / units	Current	Non current	No. of shares / units	Current	Non current
v)	JSW Energy Minerals Mauritius Limited @ (Equity Share of USD 10 each fully paid up)	-	-	-	905,300	-	42.11
vi)	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited (Equity Share of ₹ 10 each fully paid up) (Refer note 35)	29,015,000	-	29.02	29,015,000	-	29.02
vii)	JSW Hydro Energy Limited (Formerly know as Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited) (Equity Share of ₹ 10 each fully paid up)	1,250,050,000	-	2046.01	1,250,050,000	-	2046.01
viii)	JSW Solar Limited (Equity Share of ₹ 10 each fully paid up)	10,000	-	0.01	10,000	-	0.01
ix)	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited (Equity Share of ₹ 10 each fully paid up)	10,000	-	0.01	10,000	-	0.01
x)	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited (Equity Share of USD 10 each fully paid up)	600,000	-	*	-	-	-
	Investment in an associate company						
i)	Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited (Equity Share of ₹ 10 each fully paid up)	99,877,405	-	100.23	99,877,405	-	100.23
II.	**Investments at amortised cost**						
a)	**Investments in debentures**						
	Investment in subsidiary						
i)	JSW Hydro Energy Limited (Formerly know as Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited) (13% Unsecured Redeemable Non-Convertible Debenture of ₹ 100 each fully paid up) [Refer foot note 1(c)]	38,450,000	-	384.50	80,000,000	-	800.00
b)	**Investments in Government security**						
i)	6-Year National Savings Certificate (Pledged with Commercial Tax Department)	-	-	*	-	-	*
III.	**Investments at fair value through profit or loss**						
a)	**Investment in other equity shares**						
i)	Power Exchange India Limited (Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up)	1,250,000	-	1.25	1,250,000	-	1.25
ii)	MJSJ Coal Limited (Equity Share of ₹ 10 each fully paid up)	10,461,000	-	6.52	10,461,000	-	6.52
b)	**Investments in preference shares**						
	Investment in subsidiary companies						
i)	JSW Power Trading Company Limited (10% Redeemable Non Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up) (Refer note 32) [Refer foot note 1(a)]	13,200,000	-	2.24	13,200,000	-	2.59
	Investment in other entities						
i)	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited (Preference Shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid up) [Refer foot note 1(b)]	503,000	-	2.29	503,000	-	2.05
c)	**Investments in mutual funds**						
1)	Birla Sun Life Mutual Fund						
	Birla Sunlife Cash Plus Growth	970,931	29.03	-	-	-	-
2)	Reliance Mutual Fund						
	Reliance Liquid Fund TP IP Growth	-	-	-	164,188	69.32	-
3)	Franklin India Mutual Fund						
	Franklin India TMA Growth	64,636	18.02	-	-	-	-
4)	HDFC Mutual Fund						
	HDFC Mutual Fund Growth	259,801	95.10	-	-	-	-

Notes

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

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019			As at 31st March, 2018		
	No. of shares / units	Current	Non current	No. of shares / units	Current	Non current
5) Kotak Mutual Fund						
Kotak Liquid Fund	127,335	48.04	-	-	-	-
B. Quoted Investments						
I. Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income						
a) Investments in equity instruments						
i) JSW Steel Limited (Refer note 32) (Equity Shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid up) {of which 89,60,000 (As at 31st March, 2018: 89,60,000) shares pledged as security in favour of a bank for loan granted to Company} (Refer note 15)	70,038,350	-	2,052.46	70,038,350	-	2,018.15
Total		**190.19**	**6,636.22**		**69.32**	**7,059.63**
Less: Aggregate amount of allowance for impairment in the value of investments		-	123.82		-	165.92
Total investments at carrying value		**190.19**	**6,512.40**		**69.32**	**6,893.71**

* Less than ₹ 50,000

@ Dissolved with effect from 18th June ,2018

Quoted investments

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Aggregate book value	2052.46	2,018.15
Aggregate market value	2052.46	2,018.15

Unquoted investments

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Aggregate carrying value	4,650.13	4,944.88

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Investment at cost	4,447.64	4,863.15
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,052.46	2,018.15
Investment at fair value through profit or loss	202.49	81.73

Allowance for impairment in value of Investments

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
JSW Energy Mineral Mauritius Limited @	-	42.11
JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	0.01	-
JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	23.58	23.58
Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	100.23	100.23
	123.82	**165.92**

Footnotes:

1. Terms of preference shares and debentures are as follows:
   a) 10% Redeemable Non Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up invested in JSW Power Trading Company Limited are redeemable on 30th April, 2038
   b) 10% Redeemable Non Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up invested in JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited are redeemable after 15th year from the date of allotment in 5 annual installments.
   c) 13% Unsecured Redeemable Non-Convertible Debenture of ₹ 100 each fully paid up invested in JSW Hydro Energy Limited are redeemable at par ₹ 144.50 crore on 1st September, 2025 and ₹ 240.00 crore on 21st July, 2026 and interest payable annually due on 31st March.
2. Refer note 15 for current investments hypothecated as security against borrowings.

@ Dissolved with effect from 18th June, 2018

Notes

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

Note No. 7 - Loans

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1) Unsecured, considered good				
(i) Loans to subsidiaries (Refer note 40)	4.08	728.18	4.08	730.64
(ii) Loans to related parties (Refer note 40))	0.84	152.94	0.75	3.77
(iii) Loans to others	177.59	-	177.59	-
	182.51	**881.12**	**182.42**	**734.41**
(2) Unsecured, credit impaired				
(i) Loans to subsidiaries (Refer note 40)	-	163.37	-	181.11
Less : Loss allowance for doubtful loans	-	163.37	-	181.11
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
(ii) Loans to others	574.19	-	574.19	-
Less : Loss allowance for doubtful loans	574.19	-	574.19	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
	182.51	**881.12**	**182.42**	**734.41**

₹ crore

Name of parties	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
1) Subsidiaries				
a) JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	-	567.64	-	567.64
	-	(743.53)	-	(567.64)
b) JSW Energy Mineral Mauritius Limited #	-	-	-	343.76
	-	(344.07)	-	(344.07)
c) JSW Power Trading Company Limited	4.08	-	4.08	-
	(4.08)	-	(4.08)	-
d) JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	-	0.60	-	0.35
	-	(0.60)	-	(0.35)
e) JSW Solar Limited	-	-	-	-
	-	(12.13)	-	-
f) JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	-	0.17	-	-
	-	(0.17)	-	-
g) JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	-	0.80	-	-
	-	(0.80)	-	-
h) JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	-	322.34	-	-
	-	(344.81)	-	-
2) Related parties				
a) South West Mining Limited	-	150.00	-	-
	-	(150.00)	-	(275.57)
b) JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	0.84	2.93	0.75	3.77
	(0.84)	(3.96)	(0.75)	(4.85)

(Figures in brackets relate to maximum amount outstanding during the year)

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

Investment by JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited in subsidiaries:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	No of Shares	No of Shares
a) JSW Energy Natural Resoures Mauritius Limted #	-	600,000
b) JSW Energy Natural Resources South Africa (Pty) Limited	43,500,100	-

Dissolved with effect from 18th June, 2018

Notes

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

Movement in loss allowance - loans

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Opening loss allowance	755.30	44.78
Loss allowance reversed during the year	(181.11)	-
Loss allowance during the year	163.37	710.52
Closing loss allowance	737.56	755.30

Note No. 8 - Other financial assets

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
Unsecured, considered good				
(1) Finance lease receivable (Refer note 30)	37.19	906.18	47.42	934.34
(2) Security deposits				
(i) Government/Semi-Government authorities	0.01	-	0.05	-
(ii) Related parties (Refer note 40)	8.02	32.62	19.85	29.87
(iii) Others	30.05	0.46	30.02	0.34
(3) Interest receivables				
(i) Interest accrued on loans to related parties (Refer note 40)	3.08	-	1.25	-
(ii) Interest accrued on loans to others	-	-	7.98	-
(iii) Interest accrued on deposits	0.57	-	1.04	-
(4) Other bank balances				
(i) Margin money for security against the guarantees	-	3.40	-	0.41
	78.92	**942.66**	**107.61**	**964.96**

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

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1) Advance tax and tax deducted at source [(Net of provision ₹ 818.14 crore (As at 31st March, 2018 : ₹ 823.70 crore)]	-	7.97	-	2.61
	-	**7.97**	**-**	**2.61**

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

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1) Deferred tax	-	768.42	-	689.83
(2) Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit entitlement	-	(359.68)	-	(349.55)
	-	**408.74**	**-**	**340.28**

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

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1) Income tax liabilities [Net of advance tax and tax deducted at source ₹ 688.84 crore (As at 31st March, 2018 : ₹ 616.80 crore)]	39.03	-	35.27	-
	39.03	**-**	**35.27**	**-**

Notes

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

Note No. 10 - Other assets

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1) Capital advances	-	14.48	-	21.85
(2) Advance to a related party [Refer note 28(B)(ii)(a)]	-	331.13	-	381.13
(3) Prepayments	12.25	22.46	11.19	11.97
(4) Advances to vendors	4.23	-	7.58	-
(5) Balances with government authorities	19.81	64.97	1.56	72.78
(6) Others	-	-	0.09	-
	36.29	**433.04**	**20.42**	**487.73**

Note No. 11 - Inventories

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
(1) Raw materials - Stock of fuel	257.10	319.45
(2) Stores and spares	91.36	93.92
(3) Stock in trade	-	36.59
	348.46	**449.96**

Footnotes:

a) Cost of inventory recognised as an expense

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
(1) Raw materials - Stock of fuel	3,959.67	3,149.31
(2) Stores and spares	26.20	20.40
Total	**3,985.87**	**3,169.71**

b) Details of Stock in transit included above

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
(1) Raw materials - Stock of fuel	67.63	123.39
(2) Stores and spares	0.22	0.17
Total	**67.85**	**123.56**

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

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

Note No. 12 - Trade receivables

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
(1) Unsecured, considered good	554.70	488.52
(2) Unsecured, credit impaired	-	2.54
Less: Loss allowance for doubtful trade receivables	-	2.54
	-	-
	554.70	**488.52**

Notes

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

a) Ageing of trade receivables

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
With in Credit Period	391.65	258.60
Past due		
1 - 30 days	37.63	129.00
31 - 60 days	13.82	0.29
61 - 90 days	6.99	0.09
91 - 180 days	10.27	0.38
> 181 days	94.34	100.16
Total	**554.70**	**488.52**

b) The average credit period allowed to customers is in the range of 30-45 days and interest on overdue receivables is generally levied at 8.15% to 15% per annum. There has been no significant change in the credit quality of past receivables.

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

d) Trade receivables include ₹ 98.04 crore (previous year : ₹ 80.57 crore) withheld / unpaid by the customers because of tariff related disputes which are pending adjudication by the appropriate authority. The Company has, based on legal advice, and subsequent actions by the regulators in certain cases, assessed that there is a reasonable certainty about recoverability of these receivables and no provision is required. These matters are at advanced stage of hearing with the regulators/courts and the management is expecting to realise the amounts within a year.

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

Note No. 13A - Cash and cash equivalents

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
(1) Balances with banks		
(i) In current accounts	16.17	3.51
(ii) In deposit accounts maturity less than 3 months at inception	52.07	78.33
(2) Cheques on hand	1.32	-
(3) Cash on hand	0.02	0.02
	69.58	**81.86**

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

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
(1) Balances with banks		
(i) In deposit accounts maturity more than 3 months at inception	30.00	43.90
(2) Earmarked balances with banks		
(i) Unpaid dividends	1.11	0.95
(ii) Margin money for security against the guarantees	11.81	11.81
	42.92	**56.66**

Notes

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

Note No. - 14A - Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	No.of shares	₹ crore	No.of shares	₹ crore
Authorised:				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	5,000,000,000	5,000.00	5,000,000,000	5,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully paid: (A)				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	1,641,037,587	1,641.04	1,640,054,795	1,640.05
Treasury shares held through ESOP Trust (B)				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	(170,075)	(0.17)	-	-
Equity shares (net of treasury shares) - (A+B)	**1,640,867,512**	**1,640.87**	**1,640,054,795**	**1,640.05**

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
	No. of shares	No. of shares
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1,640,054,795	1,640,054,795
Shares issued during the year	982,792	-
Balance as at the end of the year	1,641,037,587	1,640,054,795

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
	No. of shares	No. of shares
Balance as at the beginning of the year	-	12,101,604
Shares issued during the year	982,792	-
Shares transferred upon exercise of options under ESOP scheme *	(812,717)	(12,101,604)
Balance as at the end of the year	**170,075**	**-**

* Shares Transferred upon exercise of options under employee share option plan

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

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

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

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	No. of shares	% of shares	No. of shares	% of shares
JSW Investments Private Limited	332,492,694	20.26%	332,762,694	20.29%
Indusgloble Multiventures Private Limited	256,786,044	15.65%	256,798,944	15.66%
JSL Limited	145,332,820	8.86%	145,332,820	8.86%
Glebe Trading Private Limited	145,332,820	8.86%	145,332,820	8.86%
JSW Steel Limited	85,363,090	5.20%	91,474,090	5.58%
Danta Enterprises Private Limited	85,599,613	5.22%	85,599,613	5.22%
Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited	85,599,613	5.22%	85,599,613	5.22%

e) Dividend:

(i) The Board of Directors, in its meeting held on 03rd May, 2018, not proposed any dividend on equity share for the year ended 31st March, 2018.

(ii) The Board of Directors in its meeting held on 16th May, 2019 has recommended dividend of 10% (₹ 1 per equity share of ₹ 10 each) for the year ended 31st March, 2019, subject to the approval of shareholders in the Annual General Meeting.

Notes

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

Note No. - 14B - Other equity

₹ crore

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
A.	**Reserves and surplus**		
	(1) General reserve	213.95	213.95
	(2) Retained earnings	3,813.32	3,573.54
	(3) Capital reserve	516.12	516.12
	(4) Securities premium	2,384.96	2,380.80
	(5) Equity-settled employee benefits reserve	15.90	12.96
	(6) Debenture redemption reserve	166.67	155.83
B.	**Other comprehensive income**		
	(1) Foreign currency monetary items translation difference account	-	4.96
	(2) Equity instrument through other comprehensive income	1,417.52	1,383.22
	(3) Effective portion of cash flow hedge	-	(2.58)
	(4) Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plans	(1.83)	(1.38)
		8,526.61	**8,237.42**

(1) General reserve

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

(2) Retained earnings

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

(3) Capital reserve

Reserve is primarily created on amalgamation as per statutory requirement.

(4) Securities premium

Securities premium comprises premium received on issue of shares.

(5) Equity-settled employee benefits reserve

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

(6) Debenture redemption reserve

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

(7) Foreign currency monetary items translation difference account

The reserve pertains to exchange differences relating to long term foreign currency monetary items in so far as they do not relate to acquisition of depreciable capital assets, which are accumulated in "Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account" and amortized in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the balance period of such long term foreign currency monetary items.

Notes

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

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Balance as at the beginning of the year	**4.96**	**9.24**
Add: Foreign currency exchange difference during the year	-	1.38
Less: Reclassification to profit or loss	4.96	5.66
Balance as at the end of the year	**-**	**4.96**

(8) Equity instrument through other comprehensive income

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

(9) Effective portion of cash flow hedge

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

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Balance as at the beginning of the year	**(2.58)**	**-**
Add : Change in intrinsic value of foreign currency options	-	(0.86)
Add : Change in fair value of interest rate swap	-	(1.72)
Less : Amounts reclassified to profit or loss	2.58	-
Balance as at the end of the year	**-**	**(2.58)**

(10) 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 assumptions, experience adjustments etc. recognised through other comprehensive income.

Note No. 15 - Borrowings

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Measured at amortised cost				
(1) Non current borrowings (Secured):				
(i) Debentures				
- Non convertible debentures	200.00	1,100.00	200.00	1,300.00
(ii) Term loans				
- From banks	565.50	956.49	331.59	1,313.59
	765.50	**2,056.49**	**531.59**	**2,613.59**
Less: Unamortised borrowing cost	1.17	2.45	1.51	3.49
Less: Current maturities of long term debt (included in note 16)	764.33	-	530.08	-
	-	**2,054.04**	**-**	**2,610.10**

Notes

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

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

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Balance as at the beginning of the year (including current maturities)	**3,140.18**	**3,464.07**
Cash flows (repayment)/ proceeds	(336.81)	(340.21)
Non cash changes		
1. Foreign exchange movement	13.62	3.32
2. Amortised borrowing cost	1.38	13.00
Balance as at the end of the year (including current maturities)	**2,818.37**	**3,140.18**

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018		Terms of repayment	Security
Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current		
I. Debentures (secured)					
-	500.00	-	500.00	5,000 nos @ 8.65% Secured Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures of ₹ 10 lakh each are redeemable at par in 3 yearly installments, first installment ₹ 100 crore, second and third installment ₹ 200 crore each, starting from 30th December, 2020 till 30th December, 2022.	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on the freehold land of the Company situated at village Chafer, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU1 & SBU2) situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka
-	500.00	-	500.00	5,000 nos @ 8.40% Secured Redeemable Non Convertible Debentures of ₹ 10 lakh each are redeemable at par in bullet repayment of ₹ 500 crore on 18th September,2020	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on the freehold land of the Company situated at village Chafer, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU3) situated at Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra
200.00	100.00	200.00	300.00	10,000 nos @ 9.75% Secured Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures of ₹ 3 lakh each are redeemable at par in 3 half yearly equal installments from 20th July / 30th July / 16th August, 2019 till 20th July / 30th July / 16th August, 2020.	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on the freehold land of the Company situated at village Mouje Maharajpura, Mehsana, Gujarat and first ranking charge by way of mortgage on immovable assets of the Company (SBU1 & SBU2) and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU1 & SBU2) situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka
200.00	**1,100.00**	**200.00**	**1,300.00**	**Total Debentures**	
II. Term loans					
Rupee term loan from banks (secured)					
99.11	-	102.27	100.60	3 quarterly installments of ₹ 25.57 crore each from 30th June, 2019 to 31st December, 2019 and 1 quarterly instalment of ₹ 22.40 crore on 31st March, 2020	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on a flat situated at Mumbai, Maharashtra, first charge by way of legal mortgage of Company (SBU3) immovable property both present and future and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU3) situated at Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra and second ranking charge on current assets of Company (SBU3) situated at Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra

Notes

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

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018		Terms of repayment	Security
Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current		
181.87	590.87	181.82	772.72	17 quarterly installments of ₹ 45.45 crore each from 30th June, 2019 to 30th June, 2023	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on a flat situated at Mumbai, Maharashtra and first charge by way of legal mortgage of Company (SBU3) immovable property both present and future, and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU3) situated at Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra and second ranking charge on current assets of Company (SBU3) situated in Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra
47.50	178.12	47.50	225.62	19 quarterly installments of ₹ 11.88 crore each from 30th June, 2019 to 31st December, 2023	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on a flat situated at Mumbai, Maharashtra and first charge by way of legal mortgage of Company (SBU3) immovable property both present and future and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU3) situated at Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra and second ranking charge on current assets of Company (SBU3) situated in Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra
8.75	187.50	-	-	1 quarterly installment of ₹ 1.25 crore on 30th June, 2019; 8 quarterly installments of ₹ 2.50 crore each from 30th September, 2019 to 30th June, 2021; 2 quarterly installments of ₹ 7.50 crore each from 30th September, 2021 to 31st December, 2021; 7 quarterly installments of ₹ 10.00 crore each from 31st March, 2022 to 30th September, 2023 and 6 quarterly installments of ₹ 15.00 crore each from 31st December, 2023 to 31st March, 2025	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of equitable mortgage of immovable assets and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU1 & SBU2) situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka
337.23	**956.49**	**331.59**	**1,098.94**	**Total rupee term loans**	
FCNR facility from a bank (secured)					
228.27	-	-	214.65	Repayable in one bullet payment on 16th March, 2020	First charge by way of pledge of JSW Steel Limited shares held by the Company and second charge by way of hypothecation of movable fixed assets of the Company (SBU3)
228.27	**-**	**-**	**214.65**	**Total FCNR facility**	
565.50	**956.49**	**331.59**	**1,313.59**	**Total term loans**	
765.50	**2,056.49**	**531.59**	**2,613.59**	**Total secured borrowings**	
(1.17)	(2.45)	(1.51)	(3.49)	Unamortised upfront fees on borrowings	
(764.33)	-	(530.08)		Grouped under "Current maturities of long-term debt" (Refer note 16)	
-	**2,054.04**	**-**	**2,610.10**	**Total secured borrowings measured at amortised cost**	

Notes

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

Note No. 16 - Other financial liabilities

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
(1) Derivative Instruments [Refer note 38(A)(ii)]				
a) Interest rate swaps	0.36	-	1.72	-
b) Foreign currency forward contracts / options	27.13	-	3.59	-
(2) Contingent consideration payable on business combination $ [Refer note 38(A)(ii)]	177.48	-	177.48	-
(3) Current maturities of long-term debt (Refer note 15)	764.33	-	530.08	-
(4) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	60.63	-	50.69	-
(5) Unclaimed dividends #	1.11	-	0.95	-
(6) Lease deposits	0.48	0.26	0.35	0.36
(7) Payable for capital supplies/services	80.03	-	55.28	-
	1,111.55	**0.26**	**820.14**	**0.36**

$ The Company has regarded the probability of receipt of approvals from the regulators for increase in capacity for one of its hydro plants before a specified date and consequential payment of an additional consideration of ₹ 300 crore towards business combination, as remote. Further, the Company also has the right to offset the said additional consideration against the receivable from the counter party.
# No amount due to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund

Note No. 17 - Other liabilities

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
(1) Advances received from customers				
(i) From a related party	118.36	-	119.02	-
(ii) From others	0.04	-	0.03	-
(2) Statutory dues	21.75	-	13.09	-
(3) Others	3.48	6.37	1.83	6.62
	143.63	**6.37**	**133.97**	**6.62**

Note No. 18 - Provisions

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
(1) Provision for gratuity (Refer note 33)	3.16	7.49	2.70	5.32
(2) Provision for compensated absences (Refer note 33)	1.24	8.31	1.01	7.19
	4.40	**15.80**	**3.71**	**12.51**

Note No. 19 - Trade payables

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
(1) Trade payables #				
a) Outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises $	0.69	-	1.14	-
b) Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	190.64	-	308.36	-
(2) Acceptances *	1,367.58	-	1,761.95	-
	1,558.91	**-**	**2,071.45**	**-**

Trade payables are normally settled with in 30 days.
$ Refer note 34 for disclosure under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act.
* Represents credit availed by the Company from banks for payment to suppliers for raw materials purchased by the Company. The arrangements are interest-bearing and are payable within one year.

Notes

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

Note No - 20 - Revenue from operations

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
A. Disaggregation of revenue from contract with customers:		
(1) Sale of power	4,884.38	3,986.43
(2) Sale of services:		-
(i) Operator fees	169.06	158.54
(ii) Other services	0.52	4.70
(3) Other operating revenue	3.05	2.75
Total revenue from contract with customers	**5,057.01**	**4,152.42**
B. Interest income on asset under finance lease (Refer note 30)	61.32	59.63
Total (A + B)	**5,118.33**	**4,212.05**

(a) Revenue from Contract with Customers:

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

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

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

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

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

Contract liability - Advance from customer

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Opening Balance	**119.05**	**376.38**
Less: Revenue recognised during the year from balance at the beginning of the year	(119.05)	(376.38)
Add: Advance received during the year not recognized as revenue	118.40	119.05
Closing Balance	**118.40**	**119.05**

(c) Details of Revenue from Contract with Customers:

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Total revenue from contracts with customers as above	**5,057.01**	**4,152.42**
Add: Rebate on prompt payment	13.07	11.20
Less: Incentives	3.73	0.64
Total revenue from contracts with customers as per contracted price	**5,066.35**	**4,162.98**

(d) Performance obligations:

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

Notes

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

Note No - 21 - Other income

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
(1) Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as at FVTPL		
(i) On loans	74.61	159.10
(ii) Bank deposits	2.63	4.12
(iii) Other financial assets	155.19	169.70
	232.43	**332.92**
(2) Interest income earned on other assets	41.78	47.95
(3) Dividend income from		
(i) Investment in a subsidiary	10.18	45.79
(ii) Investments designated as at FVTOCI	22.41	15.76
(4) Other non operating income		
(i) Operating lease rental income	0.19	0.38
(ii) Net gain on sale of current investments	4.48	17.43
(iii) Net gain on investments designated as at FVTPL	0.08	-
(iv) Net gain on foreign currency transactions	15.20	6.97
(v) Write back of provisions no longer required	30.38	19.05
(vi) Miscellaneous income	5.65	7.46
	130.35	**160.79**
	362.78	**493.71**

Note No. - 22 - Employee benefits expense

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
(1) Salaries and wages	112.35	94.19
(2) Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 33)	7.99	6.81
(3) Share based payments (Refer note 33)	4.74	2.26
(4) Staff welfare expenses	5.76	3.74
	130.84	**107.00**

Note No. - 23 - Finance costs

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
(1) Finance cost for financial liabilities not designated as at FVTPL		
- Interest expense	314.25	384.64
(2) Other borrowing costs	97.54	91.57
	411.79	**476.21**

Note No. - 24 - Depreciation and amortisation expense

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
(1) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	364.21	361.58
(2) Amortisation on Intangible assets	0.81	2.63
	365.02	**364.21**

Notes

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

The effect of changes in estimates during the previous year of useful lives, residual values and pattern of consumption of economic benefits of property, plant and equipment:

₹ crore

Financial Year	(Decrease) / Increase in depreciation expense
2019-20	(19.26)
2020-21	(27.62)
2021-22	5.27
Later Years	543.33

Note No. - 25 - Other expenses

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
(1) Stores and spares consumed	26.20	20.40
(2) Power and water	22.27	22.58
(3) Rent including lease rentals	4.75	6.14
(4) Repairs and maintenance	53.86	58.71
(5) Rates and taxes	7.64	7.58
(6) Insurance	7.45	8.04
(7) Legal and professional charges	16.09	11.19
(8) Travelling expenses	10.00	7.41
(9) Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1.85	0.36
(10) Donation	0.16	0.02
(11) Corporate social responsibility expenses (Refer note 31)	13.25	20.25
(12) Loss allowance on loans / trade receivables / interest receivable	14.72	2.04
(13) Net loss on fair valuation of investments through profit or loss	-	1.90
(14) Loss allowance for impairment in a subsidiary	-	23.59
(15) Additional Consideration - Hydro Acquisition	-	32.71
(16) Safety & Security Expenses	7.66	5.57
(17) Branding Expenses	6.43	5.93
(18) Miscellaneous expenses	14.98	14.38
(19) Write off of investment,loan & advances	74.48	-
Less: Provision for impairment/loss allowances recognised in earlier years	(72.35)	-
	209.44	**248.80**

Note No. - 26 - Exceptional items (net)

Exceptional items for the year ended 31st March, 2018 comprise loss allowances of ₹ 100.23 crore on investment in equity shares of an associate due to substantial erosion in net worth, ₹ 141.00 crore on loan to a subsidiary based on recoverability assessment having regard to recoverable amount of underlying coal mining business, ₹ 574.19 crore on a loan where the party is under a strategic debt restructuring and part reversal of contingent consideration liability of ₹ 156.24 crore no longer payable to the said party.

Note No. - 27 - Tax expense

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
(1) Current tax	70.37	106.56
(2) Deferred tax	78.60	188.77
(3) Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit availed	(10.14)	(150.00)
	138.83	**145.33**

Notes

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

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

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Profit before tax	**390.28**	**(298.95)**
Enacted tax rate (%)	34.944%	34.944%
Expected tax expense / (benefit) at statutory tax rate	136.38	(104.47)
Tax effect due to exempt income / non taxable receipt	(11.40)	(76.04)
Tax effect due to tax holiday period	-	-
Tax on expenses not deductible in determining taxable profits	13.85	303.82
Tax effect of MAT credit recognised	-	23.19
Effect of differential tax rate	-	(1.17)
Tax expense for the year	**138.83**	**145.33**

Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)

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

₹ crore

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

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2017	Recognised / (reversed) through profit or loss / OCI	As at 31st March, 2018
Property, plant and equipment	(514.44)	(158.09)	(672.53)
Investment	(17.09)	(1.16)	(18.25)
Provision for impairment in assets	30.48	(30.48)	-
Others	-	0.96	0.96
MAT credit	199.54	150.00	349.54
Total	**(301.51)**	**(38.77)**	**(340.28)**

Expiry schedule of deferred tax assets not recognised as at 31st March, 2019 is as under:

MAT Credit entitlement:

₹ crore

Expiry of losses (as per local tax laws)	Amount
< 1 year	-
1 to 5 years	5.88
> 5 years to 10 years	308.59
> 10 years	298.13
	612.60

Notes

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

Note No. 28 - Contingent liabilities and commitments:

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

1) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt:

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

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
(i)	Custom duty [₹ 27.30 crore paid under protest (as at 31st March, 2018 ₹ 27.30 crore)]	240.65	240.65
(ii)	Electricity tax [recoverable from customers as per agreement in case of unfavourable outcome]	122.76	115.38
(iii)	Income tax	55.59	4.62
(iv)	Entry tax	0.84	0.84
(v)	Service tax [₹ 14.80 crore paid under protest (as at 31st March, 2018 ₹ 0.78 crore)]	33.34	0.81
(vi)	Others	18.37	17.43
Total		**471.55**	**379.73**

b) Disputes with customers regarding determination of tariff under power supply arrangements aggregating to ₹ 251.08 crore (as at 31st March, 2018 ₹ 233.61 crore) (refer note 12).

2) Guarantees:

The Company has issued following financial guarantees to banks on behalf of and in respect of loan facilities availed by related parties

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Related parties	405.79	531.87

In respect of financial guarantee contracts, no amounts are recognised based on the results of the liability adequacy test for likely deficiency / defaults by the entities on whose behalf the Company has given guarantees. The amounts have been reflected corresponding to the outstanding loan amount.

3) Others

a) Pledge of shares:

51,78,15,000 (as at 31st March, 2018: 51,78,15,000) number of shares held as investments in JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited (Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited) with carrying amount of ₹ 517.82 crore (as at 31st March, 2018 ₹ 517.82 crore) have been pledged with the lenders towards its borrowings.

b) In respect of land parcels admeasuring 47.21 hectares, acquired by the Company, the claim by certain parties towards title disputes is not currently ascertainable.

Notes:

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

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

B) Commitments

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
i]	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	37.07	147.04

Notes

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

ii] Other commitments:

a) The Company has entered into a definitive agreement to acquire 1000 MW (4 x 250 MW) thermal power plant located at village Tamnar, District Raigarh in the state of Chhattisgarh, from Jindal Steel & Power Limited. The transaction contemplates payment of an interest-bearing advance of ₹ 500 crore against which an amount of ₹ 331.13 crore is outstanding as at 31st March, 2019 (as at 31st March, 2018 ₹ 381.13 crore).

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

Note No. 29 - Operating lease:

A) As lessor:

The Company has leased certain land admeasuring to 122.86 acres with carrying amount of ₹ 7.08 crore (31st March, 2018: 122.86 acres with carrying amount of ₹ 7.08 crore) to related parties for the period ranging from 25 to 99 years. The agreements are renewable with mutual consent.

B) As lessee

i) Lease rentals charged to revenue for right to use following assets are:

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Land, office premises, residential Flats etc.	4.75	6.14

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

Note No. 30 - Finance leases:

As lessor:

The Company has evaluated an arrangement for power supply from one of its power unit based on the facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition to Ind AS and identified it to be in the nature of lease as the fulfilment of the arrangement depends upon specific power unit identified in the arrangement and the Company has committed to supply substantially all of the power generation capacity of the power unit. After separating lease payments from other elements in the arrangement, the Company has recognized finance lease receivable for the said power unit given under finance lease.

The minimum lease payments receivable and the present value of minimum lease receivable as at 31st March, 2019 in respect of the aforesaid power unit are as under:

Amounts receivable under finance leases

₹ crore

Particulars	Minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Not later than one year	97.59	99.72	37.19	47.42
Later than one year and not later than five years	362.99	373.91	145.33	201.88
Later than five years	1,101.54	1,068.27	760.85	732.46
Total	**1,562.12**	**1,541.90**	**943.37**	**981.76**
Less: Unearned finance income	618.75	560.14	-	-
Lease Receivable (Refer note 8)	**943.37**	**981.76**	**943.37**	**981.76**

Unguaranteed residual value of assets leased under finance leases at the end of the reporting period is estimated at ₹ 270.33 crore (as at 31st March, 2018: ₹ 150.39 crore).

Notes

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

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

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Act	13.25	20.23
Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) Construction / acquisition of an asset	3.69	8.47
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above	9.56	11.78
	13.25	**20.25**

Note No. 32 - Scheme of arrangement:

During the year ended 31st March, 2018, the scheme of arrangement between the Company, and its subsidiaries JSW Power Trading Company Limited (JSWPTCL), and JSW Green Energy Limited (JSWGEL), entailing demerger of power trading business of JSWPTCL into JSWGEL, and of remainder (investment in equity shares of JSW Steel Limited) into the Company with 31st March, 2015 as appointed date, became effective.

JSWGEL has allotted 70,000,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each and 13,200,000 10% redeemable non-cumulative preference shares of ₹ 10 each to the Company and investment in equity and preference shares of JSWPTCL are cancelled.

In order to give effect to the accounting treatment prescribed in the scheme sanctioned by the National Company Law Tribunal, the investment in JSW Steel Limited (JSWSL) is recognised at fair value as on appointed date, movement in its fair value of the investment in equity shares of JSWSL between the appointed date and previous year-end is added to opening balance of "Equity intrument through other comprehensive income" of the previous year, the dividend income of ₹ 12.96 crore during such period is added to opening balance of retained earnings of the previous year, and the resultant difference is recognised as capital reserve of ₹ 516.12 crore.

Note No. 33 - Employee benefits expense:

Defined contribution plan:

Company's contribution to National Pension Scheme (NPS) recognized in statement of profit and loss of ₹ 1.07 crore (For the Year ended 31st March, 2018 : ₹ 0.81 crore) (included in note no 22)

Defined benefits plans:

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

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

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

A. Gratuity

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

₹ crore

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

* less than ₹ 50,000

Notes

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

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
Opening balance as on 1st April, 2017		**11.85**	**3.13**	**8.72**
Gratuity cost charged to Statement of profit and loss	Service cost	1.42	-	1.42
	Net interest expense	0.89	0.24	0.65
	Sub-total included in Statement of profit and loss	**2.31**	**0.24**	**2.07**
Net Asset/Liability Transferred In / (Out)		(1.52)	0.02	(1.54)
Benefits paid		(0.88)	(0.88)	-
Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	*	*
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.40)	-	(0.40)
	Experience adjustments	0.37	-	0.37
	Sub-total included in OCI	**(0.03)**	*****	**(0.03)**
Contributions by employer		-	1.20	(1.20)
Closing balance as on 31st March, 2018 (Refer note 18)		**11.73**	**3.71**	**8.02**

* less than ₹ 50,000

The actual return on plan assets (including interest income) was ₹ 0.29 crore (previous year ₹ 0.24 crore).

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st 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 not been disclosed.

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Discount rate	7.79%	7.86%
Future salary increases	6.00%	6.00%
Rate of employee turnover	2.00%	2.00%
Mortality Rate During Employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)

Sensitivity analysis:

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

Notes

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

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

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(1.25)	(1.06)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	1.46	1.25
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	1.47	1.26
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(1.28)	(1.09)
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	0.21	0.19
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(0.24)	(0.22)

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

The following are the maturity analysis of projected benefit obligations:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Projected benefits payable in future years		
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	0.80	0.42
Between 2 and 5 years	5.22	4.76
Between 5 and 10 years	4.03	3.25
Above 10 years	26.44	22.91
Total expected payments	**36.49**	**31.34**

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

The Company expects to contribute ₹ 3.16 crore (previous year ₹ 1.83 crore) to its gratuity plan for the next year. The weighted average duration of the plan is 11 years (previous year 12 years).

B. Provident fund

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 31st March, 2019 is 8.65% as against the rate of return of plan assets 8.64%. Considering the interest shortfall is not material no provision is made in the books of accounts.

Company's contribution to provident fund, labour welfare fund recognised in the statement of profit and loss of ₹ 4.88 crore (for the year ended 31st March, 2018: ₹ 4.09 crore) (included in note no. 22)

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st 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%

C. Compensated absences

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

Notes

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

D. Employee share based payment plan:

1. Employees Stock Ownership Plan – 2010 (ESOP 2010)

The Company had offered equity options under ESOP 2010 to the permanent employees of the Company and its subsidiary company including any director; whether whole-time or not, in the identified grades of L08 and above except any employee who was a promoter or belonged to the promoter Company or a Director who either by himself or through his relatives or through any body corporate, directly or indirectly, held more than 10% of the outstanding equity shares of the Company.

The grant was determined as percentage of total fixed pay. The grant was at such price as determined by the then ESOP Committee and specified in the respective grant letter. The option was not transferable and could be exercised only by the employees of the Company.

The number of options granted to each eligible employees was 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 details of share options during the year:

ESOP 2010 (Grant Date : 8th November 2011)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Outstanding at 1st April	-	1,681,685
Exercised during the year	-	1,640,971
Expired during the year	-	40,714
Outstanding at 31st March	-	-
Exercisable at 31st March	-	-

ESOP 2010 (Grant Date : 31st October, 2012)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Outstanding at 1st April	-	2,954,258
Exercised during the year	-	2,912,288
Expired during the year	-	41,970
Outstanding at 31st March	-	-
Exercisable at 31st March	-	-

2. Employees Mega Stock Ownership Scheme – 2012 (ESOS 2012)

The Company had offered equity options under ESOS 2012 to the permanent employees of the Company and its subsidiary company including any director; whether whole-time or not, who was earlier granted Mega option under ESOP 2010 and who continued to be in Permanent Employment of the Company or Subsidiary Company or JSW Group Company on date of the Grant except any employee who was a promoter or belonged to the promoter Company or a Director who either by himself or through his relatives or through any body corporate, directly or indirectly, held more than 10% of the outstanding equity shares of the Company.

The grant was determined as percentage of Total Fixed Pay. The grant was at a price as determined by the then ESOP Committee and specified in the respective grant letter. The option was not transferable and could be exercised only by the employees of the Company.

The number of options granted to each eligible employee was 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 was determined by using Black Scholes model.

Notes

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

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

ESOS 2012 (Grant Date : 4th October, 2012)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Outstanding at 1st April	-	4,484,066
Exercised during the year	-	3,638,280
Expired during the year	-	845,786
Outstanding at 31st March	-	-
Exercisable at 31st March	-	-

3. **Employees Stock Ownership Plan – 2016 (ESOP 2016)**

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

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

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

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

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Outstanding at 1st April	1,131,290	2,170,890
Granted during the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	268,854	217,441
Expired during the year	83,115	822,159
Outstanding at 31st March	779,321	1,131,290
Exercisable at 31st March	779,321	1,131,290

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Outstanding at 1st April	1,824,074	-
Granted during the year	-	2,139,004
Exercised during the year	543,863	-
Expired during the year	104,312	314,930
Outstanding at 31st March	1,175,899	1,824,074
Exercisable at 31st March	1,175,899	1,824,074

Notes

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

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Outstanding at 1st April	-	-
Granted during the year	1,696,805	-
Exercised during the year	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-
Outstanding at 31st March	1,696,805	-
Exercisable at 31st March	1,696,805	-

The method of settlement for above grants are as below:

Particulars	Grant Date					
	8th November, 2011	31st October, 2012	4th October, 2012	3rd May, 2016	20th May, 2017	1st Nov, 2018
Vesting period	3 Years	3 Years	1 Year	3/4 Years	3/4 Years	3/4 Years
Method of settlement	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity
Exercise price (₹)	52.35	60.90	65.00	53.68	51.80	51.96
Fair value (₹)	20.39	24.17	19.43	30.78	28.88	37.99
Dividend yield (%)	10.00%	5.00%	5.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%
Expected volatility (%)	34.85%	39.65%	39.98%	46.32%/ 44.03%	44.50%/ 45.16%	42.57%/ 43.53%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	8.86%	8.09%	8.13%	7.40%/ 7.47%	6.90%/ 6.98%	7.78%/ 7.84%
Expected life of share options	5 years	3 years	3 years	5/6 years	5/6 years	5/6 years
Weighted average exercise price (₹)	52.35	60.90	65.00	53.68	51.80	51.96
Pricing formula	Exercise Price determined based on closing market price on the day prior to the Compensation Committee meeting on that exchange where higher shares are traded			Exercise Price determined at ₹ 53.68 per share, was at a discount of 20% to the closing market price of Parent Company's share i.e. ₹ 67.10/- at the close of 2nd May, 2016 at Exchange having highest trading volume.	Exercise Price determined at ₹ 51.80 per share, was at a discount of 20% to the closing market price of Parent Company's share i.e. ₹ 64.75/- at the close of 19th May, 2017 at Exchange having highest trading volume.	Exercise Price determined at ₹ 51.96 per share, was at a discount of 20% to the closing market price of Parent Company's share i.e. ₹ 64.95/- at the close of 31st October, 2018 at Exchange having highest trading volume.
Expected option Life	The expected option life is assumed to be mid-way between the option vesting period and contractual term of the option			The expected option life is assumed to be mid-way between the option vesting and expiry. Since the vesting period and contractual term of each tranche is different, the expected life for each tranche will be different. The Expected option life is calculated as (Year to Vesting + Contractual Option term) /2.		
Expected volatility	Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price.			Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price. The historical period considered for volatility match the expected life of the option.		

Notes

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

Particulars	Grant Date					
	8th November, 2011	31st October, 2012	4th October, 2012	3rd May, 2016	20th May, 2017	1st Nov, 2018
How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility; and	The following factors have been considered:					
Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair value, such as a market condition.	(a) Share price (b) Exercise prices (c) Historical volatility (d) Expected option life (e) Dividend Yield					
Model used	Black-Scholes Method					

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

Note No. 34 - 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

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
1.	Principal amount outstanding #	0.69	1.14
2.	Principal amount due and remaining unpaid	-	-
3.	Interest due on (2) above and the unpaid interest	-	-
4.	Interest paid on all delayed payments under the MSMED Act.	-	-
5.	Payment made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
6.	Interest due and payable for the period of delay other than (4) above	-	-
7.	Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
8.	Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding years	-	-

Amounts unpaid to MSM vendors on account of retention money have not been considered for the purpose of interest calculation

Note No. 35 - Project status:

i. Kutehr Project

The Company plans to resume construction/ developmental activities of 240 MW hydro power project at Kutehr, Himachal Pradesh ("the project"). The State and Central Hydro Power Policy, 2006 has been amended by the Government of Himachal Pradesh and the Government of India, respectively. Having regard to the same, the Company has started participating in bids invited by the distribution companies and has simultaneously invited bids from contractors for development of the project. The carrying amounts related to the project as at 31st March, 2019 comprise property, plant and equipment of ₹ 3.53 crore (previous year ₹ 3.55 crore), capital work in progress of ₹ 237.77 crore (previous year ₹ 237.77 crore), capital advance of ₹ 0.07 crore (previous year ₹ 0.07 crore) and investment of ₹ 29.02 crore (previous year ₹ 29.02 crore)

ii. Raigarh Project:

Having regard to pending completion of the underlying power project, tying up of long-term power supply agreements and securing the fuel linkages, the Company has assessed the carrying amount of investment in equity shares of JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited, based on the estimate regarding value by sale of freehold land, recoverability of advances for additional land acquisition on leasehold basis and deposits relating to the project and accordingly, concluded that no further impairment loss is necessary. During the previous year, an impairment loss of ₹ 23.58 crore was recognised towards the carrying amount of investment in equity shares.

Notes

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

Note No. 36 - Earnings per share [Basic and Diluted]:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company [₹ crore] [A]	251.45	(444.28)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS [B]	1,640,617,153	1,640,054,795
Effect of dilution:		
Weighted average number of equity shares held through ESOP trust	35,413	-
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution [C]	1,640,652,566	1,640,054,795
Basic Earnings Per Share [₹] - [A/B]	1.53	(2.71)
Diluted Earnings Per Share [₹] - [A/C]	1.53	(2.71)
Nominal value of an equity share [₹]	10	10

Note No. 37 - Remuneration to auditors (excluding GST / service tax):

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Audit Fees	0.69	0.65
Limited Review Fees	0.27	0.21
Tax Audit Fees	0.12	0.12
Certification Fees	0.25	0.11
Reimbursement of Expenses	0.02	0.02
	1.35	**1.11**

Note No. 38 -Financial Instruments:

A. Financial Instruments:

i) Financial instruments by category:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019				As at 31st March, 2018			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets								
Investment in debentures	-	-	384.50	384.50	-	-	800.00	800.00
Investments in government security	-	-	*	*	-	-	*	*
Investments in equity shares	7.77	2,052.46	-	2,060.23	7.77	2,018.15	-	2,025.92
Investment in preference shares	4.53	-	-	4.53	4.64	-	-	4.64
Investment in mutual funds	190.19	-	-	190.19	69.32	-	-	69.32
Loans**	-	-	1,063.63	1,063.63	-	-	916.83	916.83
Finance lease receivable	-	-	943.37	943.37	-	-	981.76	981.76
Security deposits	-	-	71.16	71.16	-	-	80.13	80.13
Interest receivable**	-	-	3.65	3.65	-	-	10.27	10.27
Trade receivables	-	-	554.70	554.70	-	-	488.52	488.52
Cash and cash equivalents (CCE)	-	-	69.58	69.58	-	-	81.86	81.86
Bank balances other than CCE	-	-	46.32	46.32	-	-	57.07	57.07
	202.49	**2,052.46**	**3,136.92**	**5,391.87**	**81.73**	**2,018.15**	**3,416.44**	**5,516.32**
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings	-	-	2,818.37	2,818.37	-	-	3,140.18	3,140.18
Interest rate swaps	0.36	-	-	0.36	-	1.72	-	1.72
Foreign currency options/forward contracts	27.13	-	-	27.13	2.73	0.86	-	3.59
Contingent consideration payable	177.48	-	-	177.48	177.48	-	-	177.48
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	60.63	60.63	-	-	50.69	50.69
Unpaid dividends	-	-	1.11	1.11	-	-	0.95	0.95
Lease deposits	-	-	0.74	0.74	-	-	0.72	0.72
Payable for capital supplies/services	-	-	80.03	80.03	-	-	55.28	55.28
Trade payables	-	-	191.33	191.33	-	-	309.50	309.50
Acceptances	-	-	1,367.58	1,367.58	-	-	1,761.95	1,761.95
	204.97	**-**	**4,519.79**	**4,724.76**	**180.21**	**2.58**	**5,319.27**	**5,502.06**

* less than ₹ 50,000

** net of provisions

Notes

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

ii) Fair Value Hierarchy:

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

(a) Recognised and measured at fair value.

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

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

Financial assets & liabilities measured at fair value

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

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	Level	Valuation techniques and key inputs
Financial assets				
Investment in Mutual Funds	190.19	69.32	2	The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV
Investment in preference shares	4.53	4.64	3	Discounted cash flow method- Future cash flows are based on terms of preference shares discounted at a rate that reflects market risk
Investment in equity shares	2,052.46	2,018.15	1	Quoted bid price in an active market
	2,247.18	**2,092.11**		
Financial liabilities				
Interest rate swaps	0.36	1.72	2	The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows earned on observable yield curves.
Currency options/ Forward contracts	27.13	3.59	2	The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts and currency options is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date.
Contingent Consideration payable on business combination	177.48	177.48	3	Estimated based on the expected cash outflows arising from the fructification of related events
	204.97	**182.79**		

Valuation techniques and key inputs:

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

Particulars	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Change	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Investment in preference shares	DCF method	Discounting rate	0.50%	0.50% increase / decrease in the discount rate would decrease / increase the fair value by ₹ 0.23 crore / ₹ 0.24 crore / (₹ 0.27 crore / 0.29 crore).
Contingent consideration payable	Expected cash outflow	Probability of outcome of contingent event	5.00%	If expected cash outflows were 5% higher or lower, the fair value would increase / (decrease) by ₹ 8.87 crore.

Notes

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

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurement:

i) Investment in preference shares

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Opening balance	**4.64**	**75.21**
Pursuant to Scheme of arrangement (refer note 32)	-	(70.96)
Gain recognised in statement of profit and loss	(0.11)	0.39
Closing balance	**4.53**	**4.64**

ii) Contigent Consideration payable

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Opening balance	**177.48**	**565.70**
Offset against loan receivable from the same party	-	(226.11)
Write back	-	(162.11)
Closing balance	**177.48**	**177.48**

Financial assets and liabilities, measured at amortised cost:

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

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018		Level
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value	
Financial assets					
Investment in debentures	384.50	466.85	800.00	969.52	3
Loans	881.12	907.24	734.41	780.00	3
Finance lease receivable*	943.37	940.32	981.76	993.99	3
Security deposits	33.08	36.71	30.21	29.14	3
	2,242.07	**2,351.12**	**2,546.38**	**2,772.65**	
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings *	2,818.37	2,818.71	3,140.18	3,140.33	3
Lease deposits	0.26	0.33	0.36	0.44	3
	2,818.63	**2,819.04**	**3,140.54**	**3,140.77**	

* including current and non-current balances

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

B Risk Management Strategies

Financial risk management objectives

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

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

Notes

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

I. **Foreign currency risk management**

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

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

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2019:	USD	EURO	Yen	INR	Total
Financial assets					
Investment in equity shares	-	-	-	2,060.24	2,060.24
Investment in mutual funds	-	-	-	190.19	190.19
Investment in preference shares	-	-	-	4.53	4.53
Investment in government securities	-	-	-	*	*
Investment in debentures	-	-	-	384.50	384.50
Trade receivables	-	-	-	554.70	554.70
Cash and cash equivalents (CCE)	-	-	-	69.58	69.58
Bank balances other than CCE	-	-	-	46.32	46.32
Loans ^	159.14	-	-	904.49	1,063.63
Security deposits	-	-	-	71.16	71.16
Finance lease receivable	-	-	-	943.37	943.37
Interest receivable ^	-	-	-	3.65	3.65
	159.14	**-**	**-**	**5,232.73**	**5,391.87**
Financial liabilities					
Interest rate swaps	0.36	-	-	-	0.36
Foreign currency forward / options contracts	27.13	-	-	-	27.13
Acceptances	1,367.58	-	-	-	1,367.58
Trade payables	75.77	1.41	0.01	114.14	191.33
Payable for capital supplies	-	-	-	80.03	80.03
Interest accrued	15.62	-	-	45.01	60.63
Borrowings	228.27	-	-	2,590.10	2,818.37
Lease deposits	-	-	-	0.74	0.74
Unpaid dividend	-	-	-	1.11	1.11
Contingent consideration payable on business combination	-	-	-	177.48	177.48
	1,714.73	**1.41**	**0.01**	**3,008.61**	**4,724.76**

^ Net of provisions

* Less than ₹ 50,000

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2018:	USD	EURO	Yen	INR	Total
Financial assets					
Investment in mutual funds	-	-	-	69.32	69.32
Investment in preference shares	-	-	-	4.64	4.64
Investment in government securities	-	-	-	*	*
Investment in debentures	-	-	-	800.00	800.00
Trade receivables	-	-	-	488.52	488.52
Cash and cash equivalents (CCE)	-	-	-	81.86	81.86
Bank balances other than CCE	-	-	-	57.07	57.07
Loans ^	162.66	-	-	754.17	916.83
Security deposits	-	-	-	80.13	80.13
Finance lease receivable	-	-	-	981.76	981.76
Interest receivable ^	-	-	-	10.27	10.27
Investment in equity shares	-	-	-	2,025.92	2,025.92
	162.66	**-**	**-**	**5,353.66**	**5,516.32**

Notes

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

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2018:	USD	EURO	Yen	INR	Total
Financial liabilities					
Interest rate swaps	1.72	-	-	-	1.72
Foreign currency forward / options contracts	3.59	-	-	-	3.59
Acceptances	1761.95	-	-	-	1,761.95
Trade payables	119.33	-	-	190.17	309.50
Payable for capital supplies	-	-	-	55.28	55.28
Interest accrued	9.51	-	-	41.18	50.69
Borrowings	214.65	-	-	2,925.53	3,140.18
Lease deposits	-	-	-	0.71	0.71
Unpaid dividend	-	-	-	0.95	0.95
Contingent consideration payable on business combination	-	-	-	177.48	177.48
	2,110.75	**-**	**-**	**3,391.30**	**5,502.06**

^ Net of provisions
* less than ₹ 50,000

The Company uses foreign currency forward contracts to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations relating to certain firm commitments and foreign currency required at the settlement date of certain 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 as under:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
No. of contracts	45	39
Type of contracts	Buy	Buy
Equivalent to USD in millions	202.28	206.70
Average exchange rate (1 USD = ₹)	71.68	65.82
Nominal value (₹ crore)	1,449.94	1,360.49
Fair value MTM (₹ crore)	(39.82)	(4.37)

The foreign exchange options contracts for buyers / suppliers credit entered into by the Company and outstanding are as under:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
No. of contracts	-	13
Type of contracts	-	Buy
Equivalent to USD in millions	-	83.74
Average exchange rate (1 USD = ₹)	-	64.71
Nominal value (₹ crore)	-	541.90
Fair value MTM (₹ crore)	-	1.64

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
No. of contracts	1	1
Type of contracts	Buy	Buy
Equivalent to USD in millions	33.00	33.00
Average exchange rate (1 USD = ₹)	69.16	65.18
Nominal value (₹ crore)	228.21	215.08
Fair value MTM (₹ crore)	12.69	0.87

Notes

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

Unhedged Currency Risk position

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

Particulars	Foreign Currency	Foreign currency equivalent		₹ crore	
		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
1. Receivables in foreign currency					
Loan to foreign subsidiary ^	USD	23,006,250	25,007,126	159.14	162.66
2. Payables in foreign currency					
Trade payable	USD	9,427,702	887,989	65.21	5.78
Trade payable	EURO	181,410	-	1.41	-
Trade payable	YEN	124,594	-	0.01	-
Interest accrued but not due on secured loan	USD	99,362	59,599	0.69	0.39

^ Net of Provisions

Foreign Currency risk Sensitivity

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

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019		For the year ended 31st March, 2018	
	5% increase	5% decrease	5% increase	5% decrease
Payables				
USD / INR	3.29	(3.29)	7.84	(7.84)
EURO/ INR	0.07	(0.07)	-	-
YEN / INR*	*	*	-	-

*Less than ₹ 50,000

II. Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowing and through re-financing of the various term debts at regular intervals to optimse on interest cost

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

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

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

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

₹ crore

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

Notes

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

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2018	Net balance	Unamortised transaction cost	Gross balance
Fixed rate borrowings	1,498.20	1.80	1,500.00
Floating rate borrowings	1,641.98	3.20	1,645.18
Total borrowings	**3,140.18**	**5.00**	**3,145.18**

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit before tax for the year ended 31st March, 2019 would decrease/increase by ₹ 6.46 crore (for the year ended 31st March, 2018: decrease/increase by ₹ 7.15 crore). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.

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

Particulars	No. of contracts	Average contracted fixed interest rate (%)	Maturity date	Nominal value (₹ crore)	Fair value asset / (liabilities) (₹ crore)
As at 31st March, 2019	1	4.12	16th March 2020	228.27	(0.36)
As at 31st March, 2018	1	4.12	16th March 2020	214.65	(1.72)

III. Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties 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.

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

Revenue from operations includes revenue aggregating to ₹ 3,726.40 crore, (previous year ₹ 3,116.74 crore) from two major customers having more than 10% of total revenue from operations of the Company.

Loans and investment in debt securities:

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

Cash and cash equivalents, derivatives and financial guarantees:

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

In addition, the Company is exposed to credit risk in relation to financial guarantees given to banks provided by the Company. The company's maximum exposure in this respect is the maximum amount the Company could have to pay if the guarantee is called on. No amount has been recognised in the financial position as financial liabilities. (Refer note 40)

IV. Liquidity risk management

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

Notes

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

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

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2019	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Investment in equity shares	-	-	2,060.24	2,060.24
Investment in mutual fund	190.19	-	-	190.19
Investment in preference shares	-	-	4.53	4.53
Investment in government securities	-	-	*	*
Investment in debentures	-	-	384.50	384.50
Trade receivables	554.70	-	-	554.70
Cash and cash equivalents (CCE)	69.58	-	-	69.58
Bank balances other than CCE	42.92	3.40	-	46.32
Loans	257.71	416.91	1,523.47	2,198.09
Security deposits	38.08	29.30	3.78	71.16
Finance lease receivable	97.59	362.99	1,101.54	1,562.12
Interest receivable	3.65	-	-	3.65
Total assets	**1,254.42**	**812.60**	**5,078.06**	**7,145.08**
Financial liabilities				
Interest rate swaps	0.36	-	-	0.36
Foreign currency forward / options contracts	27.13	-	-	27.13
Acceptances	1,367.58	-	-	1,367.58
Trade payables	191.33	-	-	191.33
Payable for capital supplies	80.03	-	-	80.03
Interest accrued	60.63	-	-	60.63
Borrowings	764.33	1,994.08	59.96	2,818.37
Lease deposits	0.48	-	0.26	0.74
Unpaid dividend	1.11	-	-	1.11
Contingent consideration payable on business combination	177.48	-	-	177.48
Total liabilities	**2,670.46**	**1,994.08**	**60.22**	**4,724.76**
Interest payout liability	230.96	318.04	3.21	552.21

*Less than ₹ 50,000

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2018	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Investment in mutual fund	69.32	-	-	69.32
Investment in preference shares	-	-	4.64	4.64
Investment in government securities	-	-	*	*
Investment in debentures	-	-	800.00	800.00
Trade receivables	488.52	-	-	488.52
Cash and cash equivalents (CCE)	81.86	-	-	81.86
Bank balances other than CCE	56.66	0.41	-	57.07
Loans	239.18	392.67	1,406.07	2,037.92
Security deposits	49.91	28.10	2.12	80.13
Finance lease receivable	99.72	373.91	1,068.27	1,541.90
Interest receivable	10.27	-	-	10.27
Investment in equity shares	-	-	2,025.92	2,025.92
Total assets	**1,095.44**	**795.09**	**5,307.02**	**7,197.55**
Financial liabilities				
Interest rate swaps	1.72	-	-	1.72
Foreign currency forward / options contracts	3.59	-	-	3.59
Acceptances	1,761.95	-	-	1,761.95
Trade payables	309.50	-	-	309.50
Payable for capital supplies	55.28	-	-	55.28
Interest accrued	50.69	-	-	50.69
Borrowings	530.08	2,529.05	81.05	3,140.18
Lease deposits	0.35	0.12	0.24	0.71
Unpaid dividend	0.95	-	-	0.95
Contingent consideration payable on business combination	177.48	-	-	177.48
Total liabilities	**2,891.59**	**2,529.17**	**81.29**	**5,502.05**
Interest payout liability	259.00	468.76	2.50	730.26

*Less than ₹ 50,000

Notes

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

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

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

V. Price Risk

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

The table below summarizes the impact of increases / decreases in market price of the Company's quoted equity investments for the corresponding period. The analysis is based on the assumption that the JSW Steel Limited share price in market will on an average increase or decrease by 15% (Previous year 14%) with all other variables held constant.

Impact on other comprehensive income

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Increase in quoted market price by 15% (Previous year 14%)	307.87	282.54
Decrease in quoted market price by 15% (Previous year 14%)	(307.87)	(282.54)

b) The Company's exposure to mutual fund price risk arises from investments held by the Company and classified in the balance sheet at fair value through profit and loss.

The table below summarizes the impact of increase / decrease in NAV of Company's investment in mutual fund for the corresponding period. The analysis is based on the assumption that the NAV of mutual fund will on an average increase by 5% or decrease by 5% with all other variables held constant

Impact on Profit and Loss

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
Mutual Fund NAV - Increase 5%	9.51	3.47
Mutual Fund NAV - Decrease 5%	(9.51)	(3.47)

VI. Fuel prices risk management

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

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

Notes

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

Note No. 39 - Capital management:

Capital management

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

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

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

Gearing ratio

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

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Debt[1]	2,818.37	3,140.18
Cash and bank balances (including current investment in liquid mutual fund)[2]	289.77	195.08
Net debt[(1-2)]	**2,528.60**	**2,945.10**
Total equity[3]	**10,167.48**	**9,877.47**
Net debt to equity ratio	**0.25**	**0.30**

1 Debt includes long-term and short-term borrowings (Refer note 15)
2 Includes cash and cash equivalents, balances in bank deposits (other than earmarked deposits) and investments in mutual fund.
3 Includes equity share capital and other equity

Note No. 40 Related party disclosure:

List of Related Parties

i.	Subsidiaries
1	JSW Power Trading Company Limited (formerly known as JSW Green Energy Limited) [Refer note 32]
2	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited (Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited)
3	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited
4	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited
5	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited
6	JSW Energy Natural Resources (BVI) Limited (upto 4th April, 2017)
7	JSW Hydro Energy Limited (Formerly known as Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited)
8	JSW Energy Minerals Mauritius Limited (upto 18th June, 2018)
9	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited
10	JSW Energy Natural Resources South Africa (Pty) Limited
11	South African Coal Mining Holdings Limited
12	Royal Bafokeng Capital (Pty) Limited
13	Ilanga Coal Mines Proprietary Limited (upto 18th July, 2017)
14	Jigmining Operations No.1 Proprietary Limited
15	Jigmining Operations No.3 Proprietary Limited (upto 25th August, 2017)
16	Mainsail Trading 55 (Pty) Limited
17	SACM (Breyten) Proprietary Limited
18	SACM (Newcastle) Proprietary Limited (upto 18th September, 2017)
19	South African Coal Mining Equipment Company Proprietary Limited (upto 10th September, 2018)
20	Umlabu Colliery Proprietary Limited
21	Voorslag Coal Handling Proprietary Limited (upto 12th July, 2017)
22	Yomhlaba Coal Proprietary Limited
23	South African Coal Mining Operations Proprietary Limited
24	JSW Energy Natural Resources UK Limited (upto 29th August, 2017)
25	Minerals & Energy Swaziland Proprietary Limited (upto 30th November, 2018)

Notes

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

26 JSW Solar Limited (w.e.f. 1st January, 2018)
27 JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited (w.e.f. 5th March, 2018)

ii. Joint Venture / Associate

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

iii. Key Managerial Personnel

1 Mr. Sajjan Jindal – Chairman & Managing Director
2 Mr. Prashant Jain – Jt. Managing Director & CEO (w.e.f. 16th June, 2017)
3 Mr. Sanjay Sagar – Jt. Managing Director & CEO (upto 15th June, 2017)
4 Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal
- Chief Financial Officer - (upto 10th August, 2017)
- Director Finance - (w.e.f. 11th August, 2017)
5 Ms. Monica Chopra – Company Secretary
6 Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain – Non Executive Non Independent Director
7 Ms. Tanvi Shete - Non Executive Non Independent Director (upto 19th July, 2018)
8 Mr. Chandan Bhattacharya - Independent Director
9 Ms. Sheila Sangwan - Independent Director
10 Ms. Shailaja Chandra - Independent Director
11 Mr. Rakesh Nath - Independent Director
12 Mr. Sattiraju Seshagiri Rao - Independent Director (w.e.f. 3rd May, 2018)
13 Mr. Uday Chitale - Independent Director (upto 23rd April, 2018)

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

iv Enterprises over which key management personnel and relatives of such personnel exercise significant influence:

1 JSW Steel Limited
2 JSW Cement Limited
3 JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited
4 JSW Jaigarh Port Limited
5 JSW Infrastructure Limited
6 South West Port Limited
7 South West Mining Limited
8 JSW Green Private Limited
9 JSW Foundation
10 Jindal Vidya Mandir
11 Amba River Coke Limited
12 JSW International Trade Corp Pte Limited
13 JSW Steel Coated Products Limited
14 JSW Global Business Solutions Limited
15 Jindal Steel & Power Limited
16 JSW IP Holdings Private Limited
17 Heal Institute Private Limited
18 Gagan Trading Company Limited
19 JSW Energy (Bengal) Limited
20 JSW Projects Limited
21 JSW Techno Projects Management Limited

A) Transactions during the year

₹ crore

	Particulars	Relationship	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
1	**Sale of power/ material to:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others **	2,263.21	1,771.18
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited [Refer note 32]	Subsidiary	934.58	832.21
	JSW Cement Limited	Others **	76.23	57.76
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others **	185.06	118.86
	Amba River Coke Limited	Others **	149.01	126.66
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	2.97	-
	South West Mining Limited	Others **	7.68	-

Notes

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

₹ crore

	Particulars	Relationship	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
2	**Service rendered:**			
i)	**Operator fee from:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others **	168.94	158.54
ii)	**Other services:**			
	Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	Associate	0.44	4.50
	South West Mining Limited	Others **	2.54	1.56
3	**Purchase of fuel / goods:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others **	524.47	409.72
	JSW Cement Limited	Others **	1.99	0.85
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others **	1.22	-
	JSW International Trade Corp Pte Limited	Others **	2,446.43	1,913.05
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others **	6.66	-
	South West Mining Limited	Others **	0.09	-
	JSW Solar Limited	Subsidiary	11.43	-
4	**Rebate on sale of power:**			
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited [Refer note 32]	Subsidiary	3.53	4.19
5	**Service received from:**			
	South West Port Limited	Others **	5.72	16.61
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others **	162.29	171.19
	JSW Green Private Limited	Others **	0.91	0.84
	JSW Global Business Solutions Private Limited	Others **	3.02	3.55
	JSW Infrastructure Limited	Others **	11.48	-
6	**Interest received on overdue receivables:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others **	-	0.01
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited [Refer note 32]	Subsidiary	2.82	43.38
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others **	-	0.01
	JSW Cement Limited	Others **	0.19	0.11
7	**Interest received on loan / debentures:**			
	JSW Energy Minerals Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	-	6.08
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	45.82	53.61
	South West Mining Limited	Others **	4.68	20.99
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others **	0.46	0.51
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	72.18	116.86
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	0.05	0.01
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others **	41.79	47.95
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	7.44	-
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	Subsidiary	0.03	-
	JSW Solar Limited	Subsidiary	0.54	-
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	0.01	-
8	**Rent paid / (received) (net):**			
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Others **	0.57	0.52
	JSW Steel Limited	Others **	*	(0.01)
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others **	*	*
	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	Subsidiary	*	*
	Gagan Trading Company Limited	Others **	1.48	1.34
9	**Donation / CSR expenses:**			
	JSW Foundation	Others **	5.02	2.90
	Jindal Vidya Mandir	Others **	0.94	1.00
	Heal Institute Private Limited	Others **	-	0.14
10	**Commission expenses:**			
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited [Refer note 32]	Subsidiary	-	0.04

Notes

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

₹ crore

	Particulars	Relationship	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
11	**Reimbursement received from / (paid to):**			
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	-	(0.01)
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	8.52	3.22
	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	Subsidiary	0.15	0.04
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited [Refer note 32]	Subsidiary	(0.14)	(0.27)
	JSW Steel Limited	Others **	23.58	9.96
	JSW Cement Limited	Others **	(1.08)	0.14
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others **	-	0.65
	South West Mining Limited	Others **	(0.01)	(0.15)
	JSW Infrastructure Limited	Others **	0.69	0.13
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others **	0.47	-
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	3.56	1.73
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others **	-	(0.12)
	JSW Projects Limited	Others **	-	*
	JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	Others **	-	(0.09)
	JSW Energy (Bengal) Limited	Others **	-	(0.05)
	JSW Solar Limited	Subsidiary	0.96	-
12	**Security deposit paid / (refund):**			
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others **	(10.00)	(15.00)
	Gagan Trading Company Limited	Others **	(0.45)	(0.86)
13	**Lease deposit received:**			
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others **	-	5.00
14	**Loan given to:**			
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	Subsidiary	0.80	-
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others **	-	0.40
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	2,567.29	557.43
	South West Mining Limited	Others **	150.00	186.90
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others **	-	130.90
	JSW Energy Minerals Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	-	15.47
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	0.25	0.35
	JSW Solar Limited	Subsidiary	13.72	-
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	0.17	-
15	**Loan repaid:**			
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others **	0.74	0.74
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	2,567.29	536.23
	South West Mining Limited	Others **	-	400.57
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others **	50.00	122.77
	JSW Energy Minerals Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	-	2.92
	JSW Energy (Bengal) Limited	Others **	-	78.60
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	6.99	-
	JSW Solar Limited	Subsidiary	13.72	-
16	**Investment in equity share capital:**			
	JSW Steel Limited [Refer note 32]	Others **	34.31	2,018.15
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited [Refer note 32]	Subsidiary	-	(70.02)
17	**Investment in preference share capital:**			
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Others **	0.23	0.21
18	**Cancellation of preference share capital:**			
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited [Refer note 32]	Subsidiary	-	73.37
19	**Redemption of debentures:**			
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	415.50	100.00
20	**Security & collateral provided to/(released):**			
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	29.22	(687.05)

Notes

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

₹ crore

	Particulars	Relationship	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2018
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	(97.30)	(62.63)
	South West Mining Limited	Others **	(58.00)	178.66
21	**Allowances for impairment in value of Investments**			
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	-	23.58
	Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	Associate	-	100.23
22	**Loss allowance provision - Loan/ interest receivable**			
	JSW Energy Minerals Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	(183.19)	141.00
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	172.63	-
23	**Investment in equity written off:**			
	JSW Energy Natural Resources (BVI) Limited	Subsidiary	-	3.63
	JSW Energy Minerals Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	42.11	-
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	27.91	-
24	**Loan written off:**			
	JSW Energy (Bengal) Limited	Others **	-	1.52
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	44.44	-
25	**Advertisement / branding expenses:**			
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	Others **	6.43	5.93
26	**Dividend received:**			
	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	Subsidiary	10.18	45.79
	JSW Steel Limited [Refer note 32]	Others **	22.41	15.76
27	**Advance received from customer for power purchase:**			
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited [Refer note 32]	Subsidiary	118.36	119.02

*less than ₹ 50,000

** Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel and relatives of such personnel exercise significant influence.

B) 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	16.32	16.30
2	Post-employment benefits	0.83	0.81
3	Sitting Fees	0.48	0.58
4	Commission to Directors	1.20	1.02

1 The above figures do not include provisions for gratuity, group mediclaim, group personal accident and compensated absences as the same is not determinable.

2 The Company has accrued ₹ 2.13 crore (previous year ₹ 0.09 crore) in respect of employee stock options granted to Joint Managing Director & CEO, Director (Finance), by the company and the related party and to the Company Secretary by the Company. The same has not been considered as managerial remuneration of the current year as defined under section 2 (78) of the Companies Act 2013 as the options have not been exercised.

C) Closing Balances

₹ crore

	Particulars	Relationship	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
1	**Trade payables:**			
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others **	29.80	1.91
	JSL Lifestyle Limited	Others **	*	*
	JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	Others **	0.09	0.09
	JSoft Solutions Limited	Others **	1.40	1.40
	JSW Infrastructure Limited	Others **	0.44	0.20
	JSW International Trade Corp Pte Limited	Others **	1.88	10.59
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Others **	0.65	0.53
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others **	0.43	0.13
	JSW Green Private Limited	Others **	0.10	0.08
	South West Mining Limited	Others **	-	0.03

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

₹ crore

	Particulars	Relationship	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	Gagan Trading Company Limited	Others **	0.22	0.11
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.01
	JSW Foundation	Others **	1.03	-
	South West Port Limited	Others **	1.17	-
	Jindal Vidya Mandir	Others **	*	-
	JSW Solar Limited	Subsidiary	0.55	-
	JSW Steel Limited	Others **	0.21	-
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others **	0.46	-
2	**Trade receivables:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others **	219.15	160.34
	JSW Cement Limited	Others **	44.18	8.24
	Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	Associate	-	2.66
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others **	16.44	16.42
	Amba River Coke Limited	Others **	13.91	-
3	**Financial Assets**			
	JSW Projects Limited	Others **	0.01	*
	South West Port Limited	Others **	-	0.15
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	3.85	1.68
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	5.13	1.64
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited [Refer note 32]	Subsidiary	-	*
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	Others **	0.72	0.41
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others **	0.06	0.11
	Jindal Stainless Limited	Others **	0.01	0.01
	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	Subsidiary	*	0.02
	Amba River Coke Limited	Others **	-	13.42
	MJSJ Coal Limited	Others **	0.02	0.02
4	**Advance from customers**			
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited [Refer note 32]	Subsidiary	118.36	119.02
5	**Security deposit placed with:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others **	2.29	2.12
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Others **	8.02	7.35
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others **	21.18	29.50
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	Others **	0.90	0.90
	Gagan Trading Company Limited	Others **	8.26	9.85
6	**Lease deposit from:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others **	0.06	0.06
	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	Subsidiary	0.09	0.09
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others **	0.22	0.21
	JSW Infrastructure Limited	Others **	0.35	0.35
	Jindal Vidya Mandir	Others **	*	*
7	**Investment in equity share capital:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others **	2,052.46	2,018.15
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	2,046.01	2,046.01
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	1,726.05	1,726.05
	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	Subsidiary	101.75	101.75
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	113.83	113.83
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	Subsidiary	29.02	29.02
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited [Refer note 32]	Subsidiary	70.05	70.05
	JSW Energy Mineral Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	-	42.11
	Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	Associate	100.23	100.23

Notes

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

₹ crore

	Particulars	Relationship	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
	JSW Solar Limited	Subsidiary	0.01	0.01
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	0.01	0.01
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	*	-
	MJSJ Coal Limited	Others **	10.46	10.46
8	**Investment in preference share capital:**			
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited [Refer note 32]	Subsidiary	2.24	2.59
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Others **	2.29	2.05
9	**Investment in debenture:**			
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	384.50	800.00
10	**Security & collateral provided to:**			
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	29.22	-
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	176.07	273.37
	South West Mining Limited	Others **	200.50	258.50
11	**Loans / advances to:**			
	JSW Energy Minerals Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	-	343.76
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	322.34	-
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	567.64	567.64
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited [Refer note 32]	Subsidiary	4.08	4.08
	South West Mining Limited	Others **	150.00	-
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others **	3.77	4.52
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited (Refer Note 28 (B) (ii)(a))	Others **	331.13	381.13
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	0.60	-
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	Subsidiary	0.80	-
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	0.17	-
12	**Interest receivable on loan:**			
	JSW Energy Minerals Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	-	2.08
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	1.93	-
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others **	1.05	1.23
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	0.01	-
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	Subsidiary	0.02	-
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	0.06	0.02
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	9.43	-
13	**Provision for diminution in value of Investments:**			
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	23.58	23.58
	Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	Associate	100.23	100.23
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	0.01	-
	JSW Energy Minerals Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	-	42.11
	MJSJ Coal Limited	Others **	3.94	3.94
14	**Loss allowances provision- loan/interest receivables:**			
	JSW Energy Minerals Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	-	183.19
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	0.17	-
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	172.63	-

*less than ₹ 50,000

** Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel and relatives of such personnel exercise significant influence.

Note:

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

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

Notes

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

Note No. 41 - Operating segment

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

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

a) Revenue from operations

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Within India	5,118.33	4,211.32
Outside India	-	0.73
	5,118.33	**4,212.05**

b) Non-current operating assets

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

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

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

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman and Managing Director
[DIN: 00017762]

Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Jyoti Kumar Agarwal
Director Finance
[DIN:01911652]

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 16, 2019