

JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31,2017

(In Rupees)

Particulars		Note No.	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 01, 2015
A	ASSETS				
1	Non-current assets				
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	4	2607,63,169	2612,27,010	2618,22,870
	(b) Capital work-in-progress	5	2358,42,126	2319,46,842	2264,00,907
	(c) Other Intangible assets	6	2,11,978	3,28,278	4,44,578
	(d) Financial Assets				
	(i) Other Financial Assets	7	1305,43,952	1305,43,952	1049,88,542
	(e) Other non-current assets	8	4809,29,326	4809,29,326	4746,92,345
	Total Non - Current Assets		11082,90,551	11049,75,408	10683,49,242
2	Current assets				
	(a) Financial Assets				
	(i) Cash and cash equivalents	9	3,43,535	13,53,115	6,68,081
	(ii) Other Financial Assets	7	377	12,955	5,008
	(b) Other current assets	8	61,776	93,114	99,212
	Total Current Assets		4,05,688	14,59,184	7,72,301
	Total Assets		11086,96,239	11064,34,592	10691,21,543
B	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
1	Equity				
	(a) Equity Share capital	10	11383,23,000	11333,23,000	10963,23,000
	(b) Other Equity		(309,79,840)	(285,52,961)	(288,40,956)
	Total equity		11073,43,160	11047,70,039	10674,82,044
	Liabilities				
2	Non-current liabilities				
	(a) Provisions	11	1,14,479	71,237	56,073
	Total Non - Current Liabilities		1,14,479	71,237	56,073
3	Current liabilities				
	(a) Financial Liabilities				
	(i) Trade payables	12	11,82,464	15,44,530	15,37,498
	(b) Provisions	11	10,622	7,402	5,788
	(c) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	13	3,745	-	-
	(d) Other current liabilities	14	41,769	41,384	40,140
	Total Current Liabilities		12,38,600	15,93,316	15,83,426
	Total Equity and Liabilities		11086,96,239	11064,34,592	10691,21,543

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

For Lodha & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 301051E

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

A.M. Hariharan

Partner

Membership No. 38323

Akash Sharma

Whole-time Director

[DIN : 03135322]

Sanjay Sagar

Chairman

[DIN : 00019489]

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 27, 2017

Vrushali Karnik

Company Secretary

Sudarsan Maddi

Chief Financial Officer

JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2017

(In Rupees)

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
I	Revenue from operations		-	-
II	Other Income	15	59,650	16,632
III	Total Income		59,650	16,632
IV	Expenses			
	(a) Depreciation and amortisation expense		5,80,142	-
	(b) Other expenses	16	8,60,809	7,28,637
	Total Expenses		14,40,951	7,28,637
V	Loss before tax		(13,81,301)	(7,12,005)
VI	Tax Expense			
	(a) Current tax		17,724	-
	(b) Deferred tax		-	-
VII	Loss after tax		(13,99,025)	(7,12,005)
VIII	Other comprehensive income		(27,854)	-
	(i) Items that will not be recycled to profit or loss		(27,854)	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
IX	Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(14,26,879)	(7,12,005)
X	Earnings per equity share	20		
	(1) Basic		(0.012)	(0.006)
	(2) Diluted		(0.012)	(0.006)

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JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2017

(In Rupees)

[A] Equity share capital	
Balance as at April 1, 2015	1096,32,300
Changes in equity share capital during the year	37,00,000
Balance as at March 31, 2016	1133,32,300
Changes in equity share capital during the year	5,00,000
Balance as at March 31, 2017	1138,32,300

[B] Other Equity				
Particulars	Share application money pending allotment	Retained earnings	Actuarial Gain / (Loss)	Other Equity
Balance as at April 1, 2015	-	(288,40,956)	-	(288,40,956)
Loss for the year	-	(7,12,005)	-	(7,12,005)
Movement during the year	10,00,000	-	-	10,00,000
Balance as at March 31, 2016	10,00,000	(295,52,961)	-	(285,52,961)
Balance as at April 1, 2016	10,00,000	(295,52,961)	-	(285,52,961)
Loss for the year	-	(13,99,025)	(27,854)	(14,26,879)
Movement during the year	(10,00,000)	-	-	(10,00,000)
Balance as at March 31, 2017	-	(309,51,986)	(27,854)	(309,79,840)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

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Date: April 27, 2017

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JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2017

(In Rupees)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31,2017	For the year ended March 31,2016
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit / (Loss) before tax	(13,81,301)	(7,12,005)
Adjustments for:		
Interest Income	(59,650)	(16,632)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5,80,142	-
Operating Profit / (Loss) before working capital changes	(8,60,809)	(7,28,637)
Adjustments for:		
Increase/(Decrease) in Other financial assets and current assets	43,916	5,853
Increase/(Decrease) in Other financial liabilities and current liabilities	(3,61,681)	(7,702)
Cash used in operations	(11,78,574)	(7,30,486)
Direct Taxes Paid (Net)	(13,979)	-
NET CASH FLOW USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(11,92,553)	(7,30,486)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets (including Capital work-in-progress)	(38,76,677)	(366,01,112)
Interest Received	59,650	16,632
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(38,17,027)	(365,84,480)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issue of Shares to the holding company	40,00,000	370,00,000
Share application money pending allotment	-	10,00,000
NET CASH FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	40,00,000	380,00,000
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(10,09,580)	6,85,034
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - OPENING BALANCES	13,53,115	6,68,081
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - CLOSING BALANCES	3,43,535	13,53,115

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Note

1 General information

The Company form part of the JSW Energy group, and is a 100% subsidiary of JSW Energy Limited. The Company is in the process of setting up 2 x 660 MW capacity of super critical thermal power plant at Raigarh.

2 Statement of compliance

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

Upto the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirements of previous GAAP prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. These are the Company's first Ind AS financial statements. The date of transition to Ind AS is April 1, 2015.

3 Significant accounting policies

3.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IND AS as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 4 of the Companies (Indian Accounting standards) Rules, 2015. The figures for the previous year ended March 31, 2016 and Opening Balance Sheet as on April 01, 2015 have also been reinstated by the Management as per the requirements of Ind AS.

The financial statements of the Company are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting and historical cost convention except for certain material items that have been measured at fair value as required by the relevant Ind AS and explained in the ensuing policies below:

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') .

3.2 Use of estimates & Judgements:

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

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

The critical accounting judgements and key estimates followed by the Company for preparation of financial statements is described in note 17.

3.3 Property, plant and equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs for qualifying assets and any expected costs of decommissioning. Expenditure incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to statement of profit and loss in the period in which the costs are incurred. Major shutdown or overhaul expenditure is capitalised as the activities undertaken improves the economic benefits expected to arise from the asset.

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

Assets in the course of construction are capitalised in the assets under construction account. At the point when an asset is operating at management's intended use, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment and depreciation commences. Where an obligation (legal or constructive) exists to dismantle or remove an asset or restore a site to its former condition at the end of its useful life, the present value of the 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. Revenue generated from production during the trial period is capitalised

3.4 Intangible assets :-

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Certain computer software costs are capitalized and recognized as Intangible assets based on materiality, accounting prudence and significant benefits expected to flow therefrom for a period longer than one year.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

3.5 Depreciation & amortisation:

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

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

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

Depreciation on tangible assets is provided as per the provisions of Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 based on useful life and residual value specified therein.

3.6 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.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.7 Cash and cash equivalents:

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

3.8 Revenue recognition:

Dividend and interest income:

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

3.9 Taxation:

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

Current and deferred tax for the year

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

3.10 Earnings per share:

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

3.11 Provisions , Contingencies and commitments:

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

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

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

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is;

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

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

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

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

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

3.12 Foreign currency transactions and foreign operation:

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

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

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks; and
- exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on repayment of the monetary items.

3.13 Leases:

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

3.14 Employee Benefits:

The Company has following post-employment plans:

Re-measurement comprising of actuarial gains and losses arising from

- (a) Re-measurement of Actuarial(gains)/losses
- (b) Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognized in effect of asset ceiling
- (c) Re-measurement arising because of change in effect of asset ceiling are recognised in the period in which they occur directly in Other comprehensive income. Re-measurement are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

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

b) Defined-contribution plan:

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

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

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

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

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

3.15 Financial instruments:

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

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

Financial assets

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Classification of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Effective interest method

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

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

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

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

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

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

3.16 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity instruments

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

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

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

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

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies, may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability forms part of a Company of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Companying is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

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

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

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

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

3.17 Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

Note No. 4 - Property, Plant & Equipment

(In Rupees)

Description of Assets	Land - Freehold	Land - Leasehold	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
I. Gross Carrying Value						
Deemed Cost as at April 1, 2015	2378,16,171	227,93,402	2,37,266	5,85,831	3,90,200	2618,22,870
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2016	2378,16,171	227,93,402	2,37,266	5,85,831	3,90,200	2618,22,870
II. Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at April 1, 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense for the year	-	2,27,262	1,60,742	98,060	1,09,795	5,95,859
Balance as at March 31, 2016	-	2,27,262	1,60,742	98,060	1,09,795	5,95,859
Net Carrying Value (I-II)						
Balance as at March 31, 2016	2378,16,171	225,66,140	76,524	4,87,771	2,80,405	2612,27,010

Description of Assets	Land - Freehold	Land - Leasehold	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
I. Gross Carrying Value						
Balance as at April 1, 2016	2378,16,171	227,93,402	2,37,266	5,85,831	3,90,200	2618,22,870
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2017	2378,16,171	227,93,402	2,37,266	5,85,831	3,90,200	2618,22,870
II. Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at April 1, 2016	-	2,27,262	1,60,742	98,060	1,09,795	5,95,859
Depreciation expense for the year	-	2,27,262	28,725	98,060	1,09,795	4,63,842
Balance as at March 31, 2017	-	4,54,524	1,89,467	1,96,120	2,19,590	10,59,701
Net Carrying Value (I-II)						
Balance as at March 31, 2017	2378,16,171	223,38,878	47,799	3,89,711	1,70,610	2607,63,169

The Company has availed the deemed cost exemption in relation to property, plant and equipment on the date of transition and hence the net carrying amount has been considered as the gross carrying amount on that date.

Deemed Cost as at April 1, 2015

Gross Block as at April 1, 2015	2378,16,171	236,96,034	10,29,873	11,79,049	7,88,758	2645,09,885
Accumulated Depreciation till April 1, 2015	-	9,02,632	7,92,607	5,93,218	3,98,558	26,87,016
Net Block treated as deemed cost as on transition date	2378,16,171	227,93,402	2,37,266	5,85,831	3,90,200	2618,22,870

Note No.5 - Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Plant and Equipment and Civil works			
Railway Siding	112,17,710	112,17,710	11217710
Civil Works	93,60,545	93,60,545	9360545
Sub Total (A)	205,78,255	205,78,255	205,78,255
<u>Pre- Operative expenditure during construction period (Pending allocation) :</u>			
Opening Balance	2113,68,587	2058,22,652	1992,86,814
Employees Cost	20,01,866	17,24,482	17,06,668.50
Repairs & Maintenance	22,170	2,61,257	12,73,813
Printing & stationery	-	10,062	43,357.00
Postage & Telephone Expenses	-	1,27,207	2,09,374.00
Insurance	-	54,951	2,576.00
Rent	6,69,300	6,49,400	6,59,186.00
Legal and Professional Expenses	6,58,950	10,37,869	10,00,626.00
Travelling and Conveyance	3,42,242	5,59,578	3,88,630.00
CSR Expenses	2,00,757	4,08,969	303244
Depreciation and amortisation	-	7,12,159	948364.32
Sub Total (B)	2152,63,871	2113,68,587	2058,22,652
Total (A + B)	2358,42,126	2319,46,842	2264,00,907

Note No.6 -Other Intangible Assets

(In Rupees)

Description of Assets	Computer Software	Total
I. Gross Carrying Value		
Deemed cost as at April 1, 2015	4,44,578	4,44,578
Additions	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2016	4,44,578	4,44,578
II. Accumulated amortisation		
Balance as at April 1, 2015	-	-
Amortisation expense for the year	1,16,300	1,16,300
Balance as at March 31, 2016	1,16,300	1,16,300
Net Carrying Value (I-II)		
Balance as at March 31, 2016	3,28,278	3,28,278

Description of Assets	Computer Software	Total
I. Gross Carrying Value		
Balance as at April 1, 2016	4,44,578	4,44,578
Additions	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2017	4,44,578	4,44,578
II. Accumulated amortisation		
Balance as at April 1, 2016	1,16,300	1,16,300
Amortisation expense for the year	1,16,300	1,16,300
Balance as at March 31, 2017	2,32,600	2,32,600
Net Carrying Value (I-II)		
Balance as at March 31, 2017	2,11,978	2,11,978

The Company has availed the deemed cost exemption in relation to other intangible assets on the date of transition and hence the net carrying amount has been considered as the gross carrying amount on that date.

Deemed Cost as at April 1, 2015

Gross Block as at April 1, 2015	28,82,198	28,82,198
Accumulated amortization till April 1, 2015	24,37,620	24,37,620
Net Block treated as deemed cost as on transition date	4,44,578	4,44,578

JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

Note No.7 - Other Financial Assets

(In Rupees)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
	Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
a) Security Deposits with Government/Semi-Government Authorities						
- Unsecured, considered good	-	1304,99,452	-	1304,99,452	-	1049,44,042
	-	1304,99,452	-	1304,99,452	-	1049,44,042
b) Security Deposits with others						
- Unsecured, considered good	-	44,500	-	44,500		44,500
	-	44,500	-	44,500	-	44,500
c) Other advances						
- Unsecured, considered good	-	-	12,710	-	5,008	
	-	-	12,710	-	5,008	-
d) Interest Receivable						
(ii) Interest accrued on deposits	377	-	245	-		
	377	-	245	-		
Total	377	1305,43,952	12,955	1305,43,952	5,008	1049,88,542

JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

Note No.8 - Other non-current and current assets

(In Rupees)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
	Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
(a) Capital Advances	-	4809,29,326	-	4809,29,326	-	4746,92,345
(b) Prepayments	18,932	-	18,974	-	16,886	-
(c) Balance in Gratuity Fund	42,844	-	74,140	-	82,326	-
Total	61,776	4809,29,326	93,114	4809,29,326	99,212	4746,92,345

JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

Note No.9 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

(In Rupees)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Cash and Cash Equivalents			
(a) Balances with banks			
(i) In Current Account	43,069	7,53,115	6,68,081
(ii) In Deposit Account	3,00,466	6,00,000	-
Total	3,43,535	13,53,115	6,68,081

Disclosure on Specified Bank Notes (SBN's)

During the year, the Company had specified bank notes or other denomination note as defined in the MCA notification G.S.R. 308(E) dated March 31, 2017 on the details of Specified Bank Notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period from November 8, 2016 to December, 30 2016, the denomination wise SBNs and other notes as per the notification is given below:

(in Rupees)

Particulars	SBNs*	Other denomination notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on 08.11.2016	-	-	-
(+) Permitted receipts	-	-	-
(-) Permitted payments	-	-	-
(-) Amount deposited in Banks	-	-	-
Closing cash in hand as on 30.12.2016	-	-	-

* For the purposes of this clause, the term 'Specified Bank Notes' shall have the same meaning provided in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs number S.O. 3407(E), dated the 8th November, 2016.

JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

Note No.10 -Equity Share Capital

(In Rupees)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Authorised: Equity shares of ` 10 each with voting rights	25000,00,000	250000,00,000	25000,00,000	250000,00,000	25000,00,000	#####
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid: Equity shares of ` 10 each with voting rights	1138,32,300	11383,23,000	1133,32,300	11333,23,000	1096,32,300	10963,23,000

1] The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Shares outstanding as at the beginning of the year	1133,32,300	1096,32,300	1096,32,300	1085,67,300	10,65,000	
Add: Fresh Issue of Shares	5,00,000		37,00,000	10,65,000		
Shares outstanding as at the end of the year	1138,32,300	1133,32,300	1133,32,300	1096,32,300		

2] Disclosure of Share holding

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
a) Details of Shareholding by Holding Company, Subsidiary of Holding Company or JSW Energy Ltd (Holding company)	1138,32,300		1133,32,300	1096,32,300	1096,32,300	
b) Details of more than 5% of aggregate share in the company JSW Energy Ltd (Holding company)	1138,32,300		1133,32,300	1096,32,300	1096,32,300	

3] Terms & Rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 10/- share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the company the share holder of equity share will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company after distribution of all the preferential amount. However, no such preferential amount as at end of the year.

JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

Note No.11 - Provisions

(In Rupees)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
	Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current	Current	Non- Current
Provision for employee benefits	10,622	1,14,479	7,402	71,237	5,788	56,073
Total	10,622	1,14,479	7,402	71,237	5,788	56,073

JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

Note No.12 - Trade Payables

(In Rupees)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Trade Payables	11,82,464	15,44,530	15,37,498
Total	11,82,464	15,44,530	15,37,498

JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

Note No.13 - Current Tax Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Provision for tax (Net of Advance tax)	3,745	-	-
Total	3,745	-	-

JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

Note No.14 - Other Liabilities

(In Rupees)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
a. Others			
(i) Employee Recoveries and Employer Contributions	1,495	1,495	-
(ii) Statutory Dues	40,274	39,889	40,140
Total	41,769	41,384	40,140

JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

Note No.15 - Other Income

(In Rupees)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2017	For the Year Ended March 31, 2016
(a) Interest on Bank deposits	57,360	16,632
(b) Interest on Income Tax Refund	2,290	-
Total	59,650	16,632

JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

Note No.16 - Other Expenses

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2017	For the year Ended March 31, 2016
(a) Auditors remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses		
(i) As Auditors	57,500	57,250
(ii) Auditors out-of-pocket expenses	12,721	-
	70,221	57,250
(b) Other expenses		
(i) Sitting Fees to Directors	5,03,800	6,37,004
(ii) Other General Expenses	2,86,788	34,383
	7,90,588	6,71,387
Total	8,60,809	7,28,637

17 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes under Section 3 above, the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future period, if the revision affects current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

The management has reviewed all the transactions and not found any material changes in preparation of financial statements in accordance with Ind ASs notified vis-a-vis previous GAAP.

Key sources of estimation uncertainties

Contingencies

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

Fair value measurements

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

Tax

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

18 Financial Instruments: Classifications and fair value measurements

This note provides information about how the Company determines fair values of various financial assets and financial liabilities.

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

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

As at March 31, 2017	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
Financial assets carried at amortised cost				
Security Deposits	1305,43,952			
Interest Receivable	377			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,43,535			
	1308,87,864			
Financial liabilities				
Financial Liabilities carried at amortised cost				
Trade Payables	11,82,464			
	11,82,464			

As at March 31, 2016	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
Financial assets carried at amortised cost				
Security Deposits	1305,43,952			
Loans and advances	12,710			
Interest Receivable	245			
Cash and cash equivalents	13,53,115			
	1319,10,022			
Financial liabilities				
Financial Liabilities carried at amortised cost				
Trade Payables	15,44,530			
	15,44,530			

As at April 1, 2015	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
Financial assets carried at amortised cost				
Security Deposits	1049,88,542			
Loans and advances	5,008			
Cash and cash equivalents	6,68,081			
	1056,61,631			
Financial liabilities				
Financial Liabilities carried at amortised cost				
Trade Payables	15,37,498			
	15,37,498			

19 Financial risk management

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 through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks.

Liquidity risk management

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

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
March 31, 2017				
Trade Payables	11,82,464	-	-	11,82,464
March 31, 2016				
Trade Payables	15,44,530	-	-	15,44,530
April 1, 2015				
Trade Payables	15,37,498	-	-	15,37,498

20 Earnings per share

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Loss attributable to equity holders of the Company	(13,99,025)	(7,12,005)
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic and diluted EPS	1136,57,779	1122,90,087
Earnings Per Share :		
- Basic	(0.012)	(0.006)
- Diluted	(0.012)	(0.006)

21 Commitments

Commitments	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Commitments to contribute funds for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-
	-	-	-

22 Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liability to be disclosed by the Company.

23 Related party disclosure

A)	List of Related Parties
I	Holding and Fellow Subsidiaries
1	JSW Energy Limited (Holding Company) JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited (Fellow Subsidiary)
II	Key Managerial Personnel
1	Mr. Sanjay Sagar – Director
2	Mr. Pramod Menon – Director (Upto 31st January, 2017)
3	Mr. JyotiKumar Agarwal - Director (w.e.f 01st February, 2017)
4	Mr. Sudarsan Maddi – Chief Financial Officer

B	Transactions during the year	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Equity Share Capital / Share application money JSW Energy Limited	40,00,000	380,00,000
2	Reimbursements paid JSW Energy Limited	1,07,225	92,475
3	Reimbursements received JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	42,709	-

C	Closing Balances	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 01, 2015
1	Equity Share Capital / Share application money JSW Energy Limited	11383,23,000	11343,23,000	10963,23,000

24 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:

SI No	Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 01, 2015
1	Principal amount outstanding	-	-	-
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	-	-	-

25 Disclosure as per Ind AS 101 First-time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards

The Company has prepared the opening consolidated balance sheet as per Ind AS as of April 1, 2015 (the transition date) by recognising all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by Ind AS, not recognising items of assets or liabilities which are not permitted by Ind AS, by reclassifying items from previous GAAP to Ind AS as required under Ind AS, and applying Ind AS in measurement of recognised assets and liabilities.

The change in the accounting standards doesnot have any material impact on the elements of Company's financial statements

26 Employee benefit plans:

Defined contribution plans:

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

Defined benefits plans:

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

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

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

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

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

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at March 31, 2017 by M/s K. A. Pandit Consultants & Actuaries. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

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

	Rs.
Defined benefit obligation at April 1, 2015	53,100
Interest cost	4,216
Current service cost	11,424
Benefits paid	-
Actuarial (Gains)/Loss	-
Defined benefit obligation at March 31, 2016	68,740
Interest cost	5,893
Current service cost	12,731
Benefits paid	-
Actuarial (Gains)/Loss	25,628
Defined benefit obligation at March 31, 2017	1,12,992

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at March 31, 2017:

		Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of Plan assets	Benefit Liability
Gratuity cost charged to profit or loss	Opening Balance as on April 1, 2016	68,740	1,46,179	(77,439)
	Service cost	12,731	-	12,731
	Net interest expense	5,893	11,883	(5,990)
	Sub-total	18,624	11,883	6,741
	Benefits paid	-	-	-
Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	(2,226)	2,226
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	12,354	-	12,354
	Experience adjustments	13,274	-	13,274
	Sub-total included in OCI	25,628	(2,226)	27,854
	Contributions by employer	-	-	-
	Closing Balance as on 31st March 2017	1,12,992	1,55,836	(42,844)

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at March 31, 2016:

		Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of Plan assets	Benefit Liability
Gratuity cost charged to profit or loss	Opening Balance as on April 1, 2015	53,100	1,35,426	(82,326)
	Service cost	11,424	-	11,424
	Net interest expense	4,216	10,753	(6,537)
	Sub-total	15,640	10,753	4,887
	Benefits paid	-	-	-
Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	-	-
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	-	-
	Experience adjustments	-	-	-
	Sub-total included in OCI	-	-	-
	Contributions by employer	-	-	-
	Closing Balance as on March 31, 2016	68,740	1,46,179	(77,439)

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

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Insurer Managed Funds	100%	100%	100%

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

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Discount rate:	7.34%	8.08%	7.94%
Future salary increases:	6%	6%	6%
Rate of Employee Turnover	2%	2%	2%
Mortality Rate During Employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)

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

Projected Benefit Obligation on Current Assumptions	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(15,242)	(9,819)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	18,457	11,936
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	18,522	12,068
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(15,550)	(10,079)
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	2,435	2,658
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(2,780)	(3,045)

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

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	2,979	2,156
Between 2 and 5 years	13,262	9,582
Between 5 and 10 years	20,333	14,631
Beyond 10 years	-	-
Total expected payments	36,574	26,369

JSW Energy(Raigarh) Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

27 Approval of financial statements:

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on April 27, 2017.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Akash Sharma
Whole-time Director
[DIN: 03135322]

Sanjay Sagar
Director
[DIN: 00019489]

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 27, 2017

Vrushali Karnik
Company Secretary

Sudarsan Maddi
Chief Financial Officer