

**JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED**  
**BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2017**

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars		Note No.	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 01st April 2015
<b>A</b>	<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>1</b>	<b>Non-current assets</b>				
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	4	177,227	215401	274415
	(b) Financial Assets				
	(i) Other Financial Assets	5	25,000	25,000	25,000
	<b>Total Non - Current Assets</b>		<b>202,227</b>	<b>240401</b>	<b>299415</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Current assets</b>				
	(a) Inventories	6	-	15,253,282	15,253,282
	(b) Financial Assets				
	(i) Cash and cash equivalents	7	14,935	2,272	5,260
	<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>14,935</b>	<b>15,255,554</b>	<b>15,258,542</b>
	<b>Total Assets (1+2)</b>		<b>217,162</b>	<b>15,495,955</b>	<b>15,557,957</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>1</b>	<b>Equity</b>				
	(a) Equity Share capital	8A	500,000	500,000	500,000
	(b) Other Equity	8B	(41,151,262)	(21,430,823)	(17,433,648)
	<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>(40,651,262)</b>	<b>(20,930,823)</b>	<b>(16,933,648)</b>
	<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>2</b>	<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
	(a) Financial Liabilities				
	(i) Borrowings	9	-	36,342,855	32,447,381
	(b) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)		-	-	4,198
	<b>Total Non - Current Liabilities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>36,342,855</b>	<b>32,451,579</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Current liabilities</b>				
	(a) Financial Liabilities				
	(i) Borrowings	9	40,756,000	-	-
	(ii) Trade payables	10	112,424	83,923	40,026
	<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>40,868,424</b>	<b>83,923</b>	<b>40,026</b>
	<b>Total Equity and Liabilities (1+2+3)</b>		<b>217,162</b>	<b>15,495,955</b>	<b>15,557,957</b>
	<b>See accompanying notes to the financial statements</b>				

As per our attached report of even date

**For Shah Gupta & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

FRN No.: 109574W

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

**Vipul K. Choksi**

Partner

Membership No.: 37606

**Vijay Paranjape**

Director

[DIN: 06550745]

**Girish Deshpande**

Director

[DIN: 02756000]

Place: Mumbai

Dated: 28th April, 2017

**JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017**

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March 2017	For the year ended 31st March 2016
I Other Income	11	-	11,937
II <b>Total Revenue</b>		-	11,937
<b>III EXPENSES</b>			
(a) Finance costs	12	4,366,607	3,895,492
(b) Depreciation		38,174	59,012
(c) Other expenses	13	15,315,658	58,806
<b>Total Expenses (III)</b>		<b>19,720,439</b>	<b>4,013,310</b>
IV <b>Profit/(loss) before tax (II - III)</b>		<b>(19,720,439)</b>	<b>(4,001,373)</b>
V <b>Tax Expense</b>	14		
(1) Current tax		-	-
(2) Deferred tax		-	(4,198)
<b>Total tax expense</b>		-	(4,198)
VI <b>Profit/(loss) after tax (IV - V)</b>		<b>(19,720,439)</b>	<b>(3,997,175)</b>
VII <b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
B (i) Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
VIII <b>Total comprehensive income for the year (VI + VII)</b>		<b>(19,720,439)</b>	<b>(3,997,175)</b>
XI <b>Earnings per equity share:</b>			
(1) Basic		(394.41)	(79.94)
(2) Diluted		(394.41)	(79.94)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

**For Shah Gupta & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

FRN No.: 109574W

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

**Vipul K. Choksi**

**Partner**

**Membership No.: 37606**

**Vijay Paranjape**

Director

[DIN: 06550745]

**Girish Deshpande**

Director

[DIN: 02756000]

Place: Mumbai

Dated: 28th April, 2017

**JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2017**

( Amount in ₹ )

	For the year ended 31st March, 2017	For the year ended 31st March, 2016
<b>A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net Loss before tax	(19,720,439)	(4,001,373)
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Finance Costs	4,363,145	3,895,474
Depreciation	38,174	59,012
	(15,319,120)	(46,887)
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Decrease in Inventory	15,253,282	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Liabilities	28,501	43,899
<b>NET CASH FLOW USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	(37,337)	(2,988)
<b>B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES</b>		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	-	-
<b>NET CASH USED IN INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES</b>	-	-
<b>C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Borrowings (Net)	50,000	-
<b>NET CASH GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	50,000	-
<b>NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)</b>	12,663	(2,988)
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - OPENING BALANCES</b>	2,272	5,260
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - CLOSING BALANCES</b>	14,935	2,272
See accompanying notes to the financial statements		

As per our attached report of even date

**For Shah Gupta & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

FRN No.: 109574W

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

**Vipul K. Choksi**

Partner

Membership No.: 37606

**Vijay Paranjape**

Director

[DIN: 06550745]

**Girish Deshpande**

Director

[DIN: 02756000]

Place: Mumbai

Dated: 28th April, 2017

**JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017**

**A] Equity Share Capital**

Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	Changes in equity share capital	Balance at the end of the reporting period
500,000	-	500,000

**B] Other Equity**

	(Amount In ₹)
<b>Balance at April 1, 2016</b>	<b>(21,430,823)</b>
Profit for the year	(19,720,439)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>(41,151,262)</b>
<b>Balance at March 31, 2017</b>	<b>(41,151,262)</b>

	(Amount In ₹)
Balance at April 1, 2015	(17,433,648)
Profit for the year	(3,997,175)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	
Total comprehensive income for the year	(21,430,823)
Balance at March 31, 2016	(21,430,823)

**See accompanying notes to the financial statements**

As per our attached report of even date

-  
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

**For Shah Gupta & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

FRN No.: 109574W

**Vipul K. Choksi**  
**Partner**  
**Membership No.: 37606**

**Vijay Paranjape**  
 Director  
 [DIN: 06550745]

**Girish Deshpande**  
 Director  
 [DIN: 02756000]

Place: Mumbai  
 Dated: 28th April, 2017

**JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017**

**Note Particulars**

**1 General information**

The financial statements of the company is prepared for the year ended March 31, 2017.

The Company is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. It forms part of JSW Energy group, and is a 100% subsidiary of JSW Energy Limited. The registered office of the Company is located at JSW Centre Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai - 400 051.

The Company has been engaged in manufacture, buying and selling of Solar Photo Voltaic panels, components and parts etc.

**2 Statement of compliance**

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

Upto the year ended March 31, 2016, the company prepared their 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. Refer Note 24 for the details of significant first-time adoption exemptions availed by the company and an explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the company's financial position, it's performance and cash flows.

**3 Significant accounting policies**

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

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 4 of the Companies (Indian Accounting standards) Rules, 2015. 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 in accordance with the Indian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) on the accrual basis of accounting and historical cost convention except for the certain material items that have been measured at fair value as required by the relevant Ind AS and explained in the ensuing policies below:

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR'), except otherwise indicated.

**3.2 Use of estimates & Judgements:**

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

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

The critical accounting judgements and key estimates followed by the company for preparation of financial statements is described in note 15.

**JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017**

**3.3 Property, plant and equipment**

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in 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 appropriated category of property, plant and equipment and depreciation commences. Where an obligation (legal or constructive) exists to dismantle or remove an asset or restore a site to its former condition at the end of its useful life, the present value of the estimate cost of dismantling, removing or restoring the site is capitalized along with the cost of acquisition or construction upon completion and a corresponding liability is recognized. Revenue generated from production during the trial period is capitalised .

**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.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

**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.

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.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

<b>Class of assets</b>	<b>Useful life in Years</b>
Furniture and fixtures	10
Office equipment	5

**3.6 Revenue recognition:**

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

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

# JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

### **Interest income:**

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

### **3.7 Taxation:**

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

#### **Current tax:**

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

#### **Minimum Alternate Tax:**

Minimum Alternate 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 Group reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT credit entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that Company will pay normal income-tax during the specified period.

#### **Deferred tax:**

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

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

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

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

#### **Current and deferred tax for the year**

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

### **3.8 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.

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.

**JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017**

**3.9 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 possible obligation or a present obligation that may probably not require an outflow of resources or an obligation for which the future outcome cannot be ascertained with reasonable certainty. When there is a possible or a present obligation where the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

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.

**3.10 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.



**JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017**

**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 and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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

**Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI**

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

A financial asset is held for trading if:

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

# JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably. Dividends recognised in profit or loss are included in the 'Other income' line item.

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

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

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

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

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

### **Impairment of financial assets**

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

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

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

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

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

# JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

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.

### **3.11 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.

# JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

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 and points 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 between 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.

**JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017**

**3.12 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:

<b>Original Classification</b>	<b>Revised Classification</b>	<b>Accounting treatment</b>
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.

**JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED**
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017**
**Note No. 4 - Tangible Assets**

Description of Assets	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Total
<b>I. Gross carrying value</b>			
Balance as at 1st April, 2016	27,791	246,624	274,415
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31st March, 2017</b>	<b>27,791</b>	<b>246,624</b>	<b>274,415</b>
<b>II. Accumulated depreciation</b>			
Balance as at 1st April, 2016	20,839	38,174	59,014
Depreciation for the year		38,174	38,174
<b>Balance as at 31st March, 2017</b>	<b>20,839</b>	<b>76,348</b>	<b>97,188</b>
<b>Net carrying value as on 31st March, 2017 (I-II)</b>	<b>6,952</b>	<b>170,276</b>	<b>177,227</b>

Description of Assets	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Total
<b>I. Deemed Cost</b>			
Balance as at 1st April, 2015	27,791	246,624	274,415
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2016	27,791	246,624	274,415
<b>II. Accumulated depreciation</b>			
Balance as at 1st April, 2015	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	20,839	38,174	59,014
Balance as at 31st March, 2016	20,839	38,174	59,014
<b>Net carrying value as as on 31st March, 2016 (I-II)</b>	<b>6,952</b>	<b>208,450</b>	<b>215,401</b>

Deemed Cost as on 1st April, 2015

Description of Assets	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Total
Gross block as on 1st April, 2015	139,029	355,480	494,509
Accumulated depreciation till 1st April, 2015	111,238	108,856	220,094
<b>Net block treated as deemed cost upon transition</b>	<b>27,791</b>	<b>246,624</b>	<b>274,415</b>

**JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017****Note No. 5 - Other Financial Assets**

Particulars	Amount in ₹		
	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
a) Security Deposits with Government / Semi-Government Authorities - Unsecured, considered good	25,000	25,000	25,000
<b>TOTAL (A)</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>

**JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017****Note - 6: Inventories**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount in ₹</b>		
	<b>As at 31st March 2017</b>	<b>As at 31st March 2016</b>	<b>As at 1st April 2015</b>
(a) Stock-in-trade of goods acquired for trading	-	15,253,282	15,253,282
<b>Total Inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value</b>	-	15,253,282	15,253,282

Note : Inventory of ₹ 1,52,53,282 was written off during the year on account of damage due to fire.



**JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017**

**Note - 7: Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Particulars	Amount in ₹		
	As at 31st March 2017	As at 31st March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
(a) Balances with banks			
(i) In Current Account	<b>14,935</b>	2,272	5,260
<b>Total Cash and cash equivalent</b>	<b>14,935</b>	2,272	5,260

**Disclosure on Specified Bank Notes (SBN's)**

During the year, the Company did not have any 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.

**JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017**

**Note - 8A: Equity Share Capital**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2017		As at 31st March, 2016		As at 1st April, 2015	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
<b>Authorised:</b> Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	50,000	500,000	50,000	500,000	50,000	500,000
<b>Issued, Subscribed and Fully paid up:</b> Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	50,000	500,000	50,000	500,000	50,000	500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>

1) The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding is set out below:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016
<b>Balance as at the beginning and end of the year</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>

2) Details of shareholding

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016
	No of Shares	No of Shares
<b>a) Details of aggregate shareholding by Holding Company , Subsidiary of Holding Company or Associate of Holding Company</b>		
JSW Energy Limited, Holding company	50,000	50,000
<b>b) Details of shareholding more than 5%</b>		
JSW Energy Limited, Holding company	50,000	50,000

3) Terms & Rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the company the share holder of equity share will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company after distribution of all the preferential amount. The distribution will be in proportion to number of equity share held by each share holder. No such preferential amount as at end of the year.

**Note - 8B: Other Equity**

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Balance at April 1, 2015	(17,433,648)
Profit for the year	(3,997,175)
Balance at March 31, 2016	(21,430,823)
<b>Balance at April 1, 2016</b>	<b>(21,430,823)</b>
Profit for the year	(19,720,439)
<b>Balance at March 31, 2017</b>	<b>(41,151,262)</b>

**JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017****Note - 9: Borrowings**

Particulars	Amount in ₹					
	As at 31st March 2017		As at 31st March 2016		As at 1st April 2015	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
<b>A. Unsecured Borrowings</b>						
Loans from related parties						
(1) Other Loans	40,756,000	-	-	36,342,855	-	32,447,381
<b>Total Borrowings</b>	<b>40,756,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36,342,855</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32,447,381</b>

**JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017****Note - 10: Trade Payables**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount in ₹</b>		
	<b>As at 31st March 2017</b>	<b>As at 31st March 2016</b>	<b>As at 1st April 2015</b>
Creditors for supplies / services	112,424	83,923	40,026
<b>Total trade payables</b>	<b>112,424</b>	<b>83,923</b>	<b>40,026</b>

**JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017**

**Note - 11: Other Income**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount in ₹</b>	
	<b>For the year ended 31st March 2017</b>	<b>For the year ended 31st March 2016</b>
Provisions no longer required written back	-	11,937
<b>Total Other Income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,937</b>

**JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017**

**Note - 12: Finance Cost**

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	For the year ended 31st March 2017	For the year ended 31st March 2016
(a) Interest expense	4,363,145	3,895,474
(b) Other borrowing cost	3,462	18
<b>Total finance costs</b>	<b>4,366,607</b>	<b>3,895,492</b>

**JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017**

**Note - 13: Other Expenses**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount in ₹</b>	
	<b>For the year ended 31st March 2017</b>	<b>For the year ended 31st March 2016</b>
(a) Rates and taxes	3,150	11,000
(b) Auditors remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses		
(1) As Auditors	28,750	28,625
(c) Other expenses		
(1) Legal and other professional costs	25,574	15,102
(2) Other General Expenses	4,902	4,079
(3) Inventory written off	15,253,282	-
<b>Total Other Expenses</b>	<b>15,315,658</b>	<b>58,806</b>

**JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017**

**Note - 14: Current Tax and Deferred Tax**

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	For the year ended 31st March 2017	For the year ended 31st March 2016
<b>Current Tax:</b>		
Current Income Tax Charge	-	-
<b>Deferred Tax</b>		
In respect of current year origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	(4,198)
<b>Total Tax Expense</b>	-	(4,198)



**JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017**

**15 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 has not found any material changes while preparing financial statements in accordance with Ind AS.

**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.

JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED  
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

16 Financial Instruments: Classifications and fair value measurements

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

Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)
Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active market.
Level 2	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.
Level 3	Discounted cash flow at a discount rate that reflects the issuer's current borrowing rate at the end of the reporting period.

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

Except as detailed in the following table, the management consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

₹

As at 31/03/17	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets</b>				
<b>Financial assets carried at amortised cost</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	14,935			
Other Financial asset	25,000			
	<b>39,935</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
<b>Financial Liabilities carried at amortised cost</b>				
Borrowings	40,756,000			
Trade Payables	112,424			
	<b>40,868,424</b>			-

As at 31/03/16	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets</b>				
<b>Financial assets carried at amortised cost</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,272			
Other Financial asset	25,000			
	<b>27,272</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
<b>Financial Liabilities carried at amortised cost</b>				
Borrowings	36,342,855			
Trade Payables	83,923			
	<b>36,426,778</b>			-

As at 1/04/15	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets</b>				
<b>Financial assets carried at amortised cost</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	5,260			
Other Financial asset	25,000			
	<b>30,260</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
<b>Financial Liabilities carried at amortised cost</b>				
Borrowings	32,447,381			37,067,743
Trade Payables	40,026			
	<b>32,487,407</b>			<b>37,067,743</b>

JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

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

The corporate treasury function reports quarterly to the company's risk management committee, an independent body that monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

**Liquidity risk management**

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

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

₹

<b>31.03.2017</b>	<b>&lt; 1 year</b>	<b>1-5 years</b>	<b>&gt; 5 years</b>	<b>Total</b>
<u>Current liabilities</u>				
Short term borrowings	40,756,000			40,756,000
Trade payables	112,424			112,424
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>40,868,424</b>	-	-	<b>40,868,424</b>
<u>Non-current assets</u>				
Other Financial asset			25,000	25,000
<u>Current assets</u>				
Cash and cash equivalents	14,935			14,935
<b>Total Financial assets</b>	<b>14,935</b>	-	<b>25,000</b>	<b>39,935</b>
<b>31.03.2016</b>	<b>&lt; 1 year</b>	<b>1-5 years</b>	<b>&gt; 5 years</b>	<b>Total</b>
<u>Non-current liabilities</u>				
Long term borrowings		36,342,855		36,342,855
<u>Current liabilities</u>				
Trade payables	83,923			83,923
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>83,923</b>	<b>36,342,855</b>	-	<b>36,426,778</b>
<u>Non-current assets</u>				
Other Financial asset			25,000	25,000
<u>Current assets</u>				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,272			2,272
<b>Total Financial assets</b>	<b>2,272</b>	-	<b>25,000</b>	<b>27,272</b>
<b>01.04.2015</b>	<b>&lt; 1 year</b>	<b>1-5 years</b>	<b>&gt; 5 years</b>	<b>Total</b>
<u>Non-current liabilities</u>				
Long term borrowings		32,447,381		32,447,381
<u>Current liabilities</u>				
Trade payables	40,026			40,026
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>40,026</b>	<b>32,447,381</b>	-	<b>32,487,407</b>
<u>Non-current assets</u>				
Other Financial asset			25,000	25,000
<u>Current assets</u>				
Cash and cash equivalents	5,260			5,260
<b>Total Financial assets</b>	<b>5,260</b>	-	<b>25,000</b>	<b>30,260</b>

**JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017**

**17 Earnings per share:**

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the company (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	<b>31-Mar-17</b>	<b>31-Mar-16</b>
Profit attributable to equity holders of the company [₹] [A]	(19,720,439)	(3,997,175)
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic & diluted EPS [B]	50,000	50,000
Earnings Per Share - Basic & Diluted [₹] - [A/B]	(394.41)	(79.94)
Nominal value of an equity share [₹]	10	10

**18 Commitments**

The company has no outstanding commitments at the reporting date.

**19 Contingent liabilities / assets**

The company has no contingent liability or asset as on the reporting date.

JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

20 Related party disclosure

A) List of Related Parties

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

<b>I</b>	<b>Enterprises over which key management personnel and relatives of such personnel exercise significant influence</b>
1	JSW Energy Limited
<b>II</b>	<b>Key Managerial Personnel</b>
1	Mr. Sanjay Sagar – Director
2	Mr. Sampath Madhavan - Director (Upto 30th July, 2016)
3	Mr. Vijay Paranjape - Director (w.e.f. 2nd September, 2015)
4	Mr. Girish Deshpande – Director (w.e.f. 14th September, 2015)

₹

B	Transaction during the year	Current Year	Previous Year
1	<b>Unsecured Loan received</b> JSW Energy Limited	50,000	-
2	<b>Reimbursement paid</b> JSW Energy Limited	2,650	24,309

₹

C	Closing Balances	As at 31/03/2017	As at 31/03/2016	As at 1/04/2015
1	<b>Equity Share Capital</b> JSW Energy Limited	500,000	500,000	500,000
2	<b>Unsecured Borrowings</b> JSW Energy Limited	40,756,000	40,706,000	40,706,000
3	<b>Other Payables</b> JSW Energy Limited	26,959	24,309	-

21 Events after the reporting period:

The scheme of arrangement under Section 391 to 394 of the Companies Act, 1956 has been entered in to between the Company, Parent Company JSW Energy Limited (JSWEL) and a fellow subsidiary JSW Power Trading Company Limited (JSWPTC). The scheme provides for:

- Demerger of the Power Trading business of JSWPTC into the company
- Merger of the remaining assets of JSWPTC into the parent Company
- Appointed date – Closing hours of 31st March, 2015
- The Scheme is subject to requisite consent, approval or permission of any statutory or other regulatory authorities.

The Scheme of arrangement has been sanctioned by the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) on 9th March, 2017 (Signed copy of the Order is yet to be received from NCLT). Pursuant to the sanction of scheme by NCLT, JSWPTC has filed a petition with Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) for transfer of trading license from JSWPTC to JSWGEL.

On receipt of requisite approvals from CERC and after receipt of signed copy of order from NCLT, the company would be filing the scheme with Registrar of Companies to make the scheme effective.

22 Approval of financial statements:

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 28<sup>th</sup> April 2017.

23 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

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Sl No	Particulars	As 31/03/2017	at As at 31/03/2016	As at 1/04/2015
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	-	-	-

JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

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

**Overall principle**

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. However, this principle is subject to the certain exception and certain optional exemptions availed by the company as

**Mandatory exceptions and optional exemptions**

**Deemed cost for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:**

The company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its plant and equipment and intangible assets recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

**Classification and measurement of financial assets:**

The Company has classified the financial assets in accordance with Ind AS 109 on the basis of facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

**Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities:**

The company has applied the derecognition requirements of financial assets and financial liabilities prospectively for transactions occurring on or after 1 April, 2015 (the transition date).

**Impairment of financial assets:**

The Company has applied the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 retrospectively; however, as permitted by Ind AS 101, it has used reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort to determine the credit risk at the date that financial instruments were initially recognised in order to compare it with the credit risk at the transition date. Further, the Company has not undertaken an exhaustive search for information when determining, at the date of transition to Ind ASs, whether there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition, as permitted by Ind AS 101.

**First-time Ind AS adoption reconciliations:**

Effect of Ind AS adoption on the consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2016 and April 1, 2015:

**Reconciliation of equity as at 1 April 2015 (date of transition to Ind AS)**

	Footnotes	IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
<b>Assets</b>				
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Property, plant and equipment		274,415		274,415
Other Financial assets		25,000		25,000
		<b>299,415</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>299,415</b>
<b>Current assets</b>				
Inventories		15,253,282		15,253,282
Cash and cash equivalents		5,260		5,260
		<b>15,258,542</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,258,542</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>15,557,957</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,557,957</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>				
<b>Equity</b>				
Equity share capital		500,000	-	500,000
<b>Other equity</b>				
Retained earnings	1	(25,692,267)	8,258,619	(17,433,648)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>(25,192,267)</b>	<b>8,258,619</b>	<b>(16,933,648)</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	1	40,706,000	(8,258,619)	32,447,381
Deferred tax liabilities		4,198		4,198
		<b>40,710,198</b>	<b>(8,258,619)</b>	<b>32,451,579</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables		40,026		40,026
		<b>40,026</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,026</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>40,750,224</b>	<b>(8,258,619)</b>	<b>32,491,605</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>15,557,957</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,557,957</b>

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JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

Reconciliation of equity as at 31 March 2016 (contd...)

	Footnotes	IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
₹				
<b>Assets</b>				
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Property, plant and equipment		215,401		215,401
Other Financial assets		25,000		25,000
		<b>240,401</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>240,401</b>
<b>Current assets</b>				
Inventories		15,253,282		15,253,282
Cash and cash equivalents		2,272		2,272
		<b>15,255,554</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,255,554</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>15,495,955</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,495,955</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>				
<b>Equity</b>				
Equity share capital		500,000	-	500,000
<b>Other equity</b>				
Retained earnings	1	(25,793,968)	4,363,145	(21,430,823)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>(25,293,968)</b>	<b>4,363,145</b>	<b>(20,930,823)</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	1	40,706,000	(4,363,145)	36,342,855
		<b>40,706,000</b>	<b>(4,363,145)</b>	<b>36,342,855</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables		83,923	-	83,923
		<b>83,923</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>83,923</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>40,789,923</b>	<b>(4,363,145)</b>	<b>36,426,778</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>15,495,955</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,495,955</b>

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year ended 31 March 2016

	IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
₹			
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
Other income	11,937	-	11,937
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>11,937</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,937</b>
Depreciation and amortization expense	59,012	-	59,012
Finance costs	18	3,895,474	3,895,492
Other expenses	58,806	-	58,806
<b>Total expense</b>	<b>117,836</b>	<b>3,895,474</b>	<b>4,013,310</b>
<b>Profit before tax from continuing operations</b>	<b>(105,899)</b>	<b>(3,895,474)</b>	<b>(4,001,373)</b>
(1) Current tax	-	-	-
(2) Deferred tax	(4,198)	-	(4,198)
Income tax expense	(4,198)	-	(4,198)
<b>Profit /(loss) for the year</b>	<b>(101,701)</b>	<b>(3,895,474)</b>	<b>(3,997,175)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax</b>	<b>(101,701)</b>	<b>(3,895,474)</b>	<b>(3,997,175)</b>

JSW GREEN ENERGY LIMITED  
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

Reconciliation of equity for year ended 31 March 2016 and 1 April 2015

Particulars	31/03/2016	1/04/2015
Equity under Previous GAAP	(25,293,968)	(25,192,267)
Others	4,363,145	8,258,619
Equity under IND AS	(20,930,823)	(16,933,648)

Reconciliation of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2016

	IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Net cashflow from operating activities	(2,988)	-	(2,988)
Net cashflow from investing activities	-	-	-
Net cashflow from financing activities	-	-	-
<b>Net cash inflow / (Outflow)</b>	<b>(2,988)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,988)</b>

Footnotes to the above reconciliations

**1. Financial liabilities and related transaction cost at amortised cost:**

Borrowings and other financial liabilities which were recognised at historical cost under previous GAAP have been recognised at amortised cost under IND AS with the difference adjusted to opening retained earnings. Under Previous GAAP, transaction costs incurred in connection with borrowings are amortised upfront and charged to statement of profit or loss or capitalised. Under IND AS, transaction costs are deducted from the initial recognition amount of the financial liability and charged to statement of profit and loss over the tenure of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method.

**2. Statement of cash flows**

The transition from Previous GAAP to Ind AS has not had a material impact on the statement of cash flows.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vijay Paranjape  
 Director  
 [DIN: 06550745]

Girish Deshpande  
 Director  
 [DIN: 02756000]

Place : Mumbai  
 Date : 28<sup>th</sup> April, 2017