

JSW Power Trading Company Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2017

₹ Crore

Particulars		Note No.	As at 31st March,'17	As at 31st March,'16	As at 1st April,'15
A	ASSETS				
1	Non-current assets				
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	5	0.10	0.14	0.24
	(b) Financial Assets				
	(i) Investments	6	1,318.12	898.77	634.93
	(ii) Others Financial Assets	7	0.47	0.49	0.91
	(c) Income Tax Assets(net)	12	3.35	2.09	2.00
	Total Non - Current Assets		1,322.03	901.50	638.08
2	Current assets				
	(a) Financial Assets				
	(i) Investments		-	6.02	6.11
	(ii) Trade receivables	8	140.34	1,097.29	404.62
	(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	13.30	3.64	27.55
	(iv) Bank Balances other than (iii) above	10	0.01	0.01	0.01
	(v) Others Financial Assets	7	11.47	57.69	13.36
	(b) Other current assets	11	377.69	0.06	0.00
	Total Current Assets		542.81	1,164.71	451.65
	Total Assets (1+2)		1,864.84	2,066.21	1,089.73
B	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
1	Equity				
	(a) Equity Share capital	13	70.00	70.00	70.00
	(b) Other Equity		1,305.17	888.74	615.99
	Total Equity		1,375.17	958.74	685.99
	LIABILITIES				
2	Non-current liabilities				
	(a) Financial Liabilities				
	(i) Borrowings	14	73.37	62.72	56.45
	(b) Provisions	15	0.15	0.13	0.13
	(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)		18.71	22.67	25.43
	Total Non - Current Liabilities		92.23	85.51	82.01
3	Current liabilities				
	(a) Financial Liabilities				
	(i) Trade payables	16	382.99	1,020.40	317.81
	(b) Other current liabilities	17	14.04	1.19	3.42
	(c) Provisions	15	0.41	0.36	0.51
	Total Current Liabilities		397.44	1,021.95	321.74
	Total Equity and Liabilities (1+2+3)		1,864.84	2,066.21	1,089.73

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached.
For I. Qureshi & Associates
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

I. Qureshi
Proprietor

Satish Jindal
Whole Time Director & CEO
[DIN: 00489760]

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Director
[DIN: 00019442]

Amit Das
Company Secretary

Jayaprakash Nair
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date : 28.04.2017

Place: Mumbai
Date : 28.04.2017

JSW Power Trading Company Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2017

₹ Crore

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March, '17	For the year ended 31st March, '16
I Revenue from operations	18	1,430.35	4,235.42
II Other Income	19	6.00	12.97
III Total Revenue (I + II)		1,436.35	4,248.40
IV EXPENSES			
(a) Purchases		1,367.57	4,080.89
(b) Employee benefit expense	20	2.75	2.57
(c) Finance costs	21	11.02	10.78
(d) Depreciation and amortisation expense		0.04	0.05
(e) Other expenses	22	61.87	145.49
Total Expenses (IV)		1,443.25	4,239.78
V Profit/(loss) before tax (III-IV)		(6.90)	8.61
VI Tax Expense			
(1) Current tax (MAT)		0.35	2.51
Less: MAT Credit entitlement		(0.35)	-
Net Current Tax		-	2.51
(2) Deferred tax	26	(3.95)	(2.76)
Total tax expense (VI)		(3.95)	(0.25)
VII Profit/(loss) after tax (V-VI)		(2.94)	8.86
VIII Other comprehensive income		419.34	263.88
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (assets)		(0.01)	0.05
(b) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		419.35	263.83
(ii) Income tax on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.00	-
Less: MAT credit adjusted		(0.00)	-
IX Total comprehensive income for the year (VII + VIII)		416.40	272.75
X Earnings per equity share :			
(1) Basic (in ₹)	28	(0.42)	1.27
(2) Diluted (in ₹)		(0.42)	1.27

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JSW Power Trading Company Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March, 2017

A Equity Share Capital

₹ Crore

Balance as at 1st April 2015	70.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March 2016	70.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March 2017	70.00

b. Other Equity

₹ Crore

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Items of other comprehensive Income		Total
	General reserve	Share Options Outstanding Account	Retained earnings	Equity instrument through other comprehensive income	Actuarial Gain / (Loss)	
Balance at April 1, 2016	0.03	0.06	141.54	747.06	0.05	888.74
Profit for the year	-	-	(2.94)	-	-	(2.94)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	419.35	(0.01)	419.34
Share based payments	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.03
Balance at March 31, 2017	0.03	0.09	138.59	1,166.42	0.04	1,305.17

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March, 2016

₹ Crore

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Items of other comprehensive Income		Total
	General reserve	Share Options Outstanding Account	Retained earnings	Equity instrument through other comprehensive income	Actuarial Gain / (Loss)	
Balance at April 1, 2015	0.03	0.05	132.67	483.23	-	615.99
Profit for the year	-	-	8.86	-	-	8.86
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	263.83	0.05	263.88
Share based payments	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.01
Balance at March 31, 2016	0.03	0.06	141.54	747.06	0.05	888.74

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Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date : 28.04.2017

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JSW Power Trading Company Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2017

₹ Crore

Particulars		For the year ended 31st March, '17	For the year ended 31st March, '16
A)	Cash flows from operating activities		
	Profit before tax for the year	(6.90)	8.61
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation	0.04	0.05
	Interest Expenditure	11.02	10.78
	Provision for Leave Encashment	(0.01)	0.05
	Dividend Income	(5.25)	(7.70)
	Profit on sale of Mutual Fund	(0.61)	(1.56)
	Loss on sale of Plant, property & equipment	0.04	-
	Expense recognised in respect of equity-settled share-based payments	0.03	0.01
	Movements in working capital:		
	Increase in trade and other receivables	625.57	(736.65)
	(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(0.06)	-
	Decrease in trade and other payables	(624.56)	700.22
	Increase/(decrease) in provisions	0.08	0.01
	Cash generated from operations	(0.63)	(26.18)
	Income taxes paid	(1.20)	(2.60)
	Net cash (used in)/generated by operating activities	(1.83)	(28.78)
B)	Cash flows from investing activities		
	Proceeds on sale of investments(Mutual Fund)	6.63	1.61
	Other dividends received	5.25	7.70
	Payments for property, plant and equipment	(0.04)	(0.02)
	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	0.00	0.09
	Net cash (used in)/generated by investing activities	11.85	9.38
C)	Cash flows from financing activities		
	Interest paid	(0.37)	(4.51)
	Net cash (used in)/generated by financing activities	(0.37)	(4.51)
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	9.66	(23.91)
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3.64	27.55
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	13.30	3.64

Notes:

1. The above cash flow statement has been prepared by using the Indirect Method as per Ind AS 7- Statement of Cash Flows

In terms of our report attached.

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Note

1 General information

The Company is the power trading arm of the JSW Energy Company, and is a 100% subsidiary of JSW Energy Limited. The Company is primarily engaged in the trading of power.

2 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS's 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. Refer Note 37 for an explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, its 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 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016. 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') and all values are rounded to the nearest crore, 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 standalone financial statements is described in note 4.

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.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method, as per the provisions of Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

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.

3.4 Other Intangible assets :-

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible Assets consisting of Membership fee for Power Trading Exchanges and Exchange Trading Software is amortised over the estimated useful life of 3 years.

Lease Improvement Costs is amortised over the period of the lease.

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 less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method, as per the provisions of Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

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.

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.

3.6 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill:

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

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

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3.7 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.

3.8 Cash and cash equivalents:

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

3.9 Revenue recognition:

Sale of Power:

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

Revenue from sale of power is recognised when substantial risks and rewards of ownership is transferred to the buyer under the terms of the contract. Power supplied under banking arrangements is accounted as per terms of agreements. Quantity of power banked is recorded as a loan transaction valued at cost or net realizable value whichever is lower and recognised as revenue when the same is returned and sold to an ultimate customer.

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/surcharge on late payment/overdue trade receivables is recognized when no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists

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.

3.10 Foreign currency transactions:

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

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.

3.11 Employee benefits:

The Company has following post-employment plans:

- (a) Defined benefit plans such as gratuity
- (b) Defined contribution plans such as Provident fund

a) Defined-benefit plan:

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan is the present value of defined benefit obligations at the end of the reporting period less fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligations is calculated annually by actuaries through actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- (a) Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailment and non-routine settlements; and
- (b) Net interest expense or income

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

Re-measurement comprising of actuarial gains and losses arising from

- (a) Re-measurement of Actuarial(gains)/losses
- (b) Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognized in effect of asset ceiling
- (c) Re-measurement arising because of change in effect of asset ceiling are recognised in the period in which they occur directly in Other comprehensive income. Re-measurement 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.

3.12 *Share-based payment arrangements:*

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

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

The holding company has created an Employee Benefit Trust for providing share-based payment to the employees of parent and its subsidiaries. The company uses the Trust as a vehicle for distributing shares to employees under the employee remuneration schemes.

3.13 *Taxation:*

Income tax expenses comprise current tax and deferred tax charges or credit (reflecting the tax effects of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income of the year)

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 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 the 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 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.

3.14 Earnings per share:

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

3.15 Provisions, Contingencies and commitments:

Provisions are recognized for liabilities that can be measured only by using a substantial degree of estimation, if;

- a) The Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event
- b) A probable outflow of resources is expected to settle the obligation and
- c) The amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated

Where some or all the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, such reimbursement is recognized to the extent of provision or contingent liability as the case may be, only when it is virtually certain that the reimbursement will be received.

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of

- a) a present obligation arising from a past event, when it is not probable that a outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation.
- b) A possible obligation, arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the enterprise.

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

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

3.16 **Financial instruments:**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when 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

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value through profit and loss, on the basis of both:

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

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.

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.

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.

3.17 *Financial liabilities and equity instruments*

Classification as debt or equity

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

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 not-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.

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.

3.18 *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 how they are accounted for:

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.
FVTOCI	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.

3.19 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.

Accounting for arrangements that contains lease:

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

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

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

Company as lessee

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

4 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 directors of the Company are 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

Lease arrangements:

Significant judgement is required to apply lease accounting rules under Appendix C to Ind AS 17: 'Determining whether an arrangement contains a Lease'. In assessing the applicability to arrangements entered into by the Company, management has exercised judgement to evaluate the right to use the underlying assets, substance of the transaction including legally enforced arrangements and other significant terms and conditions of the arrangement to conclude whether the arrangement meets the criterion under Appendix C to Ind AS 17. Based on detailed evaluation, the directors have determined that there is no arrangement that meets the criterion for recognition as finance lease arrangements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainties

Useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment

Management reviews the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment at least once a year. Such lives are dependent upon an assessment of both the technical lives of the assets and also their likely economic lives based on various internal and external factors including relative efficiency and operating costs. Accordingly depreciable lives are reviewed annually using the best information available to the Management.

Impairment of property plant and equipment

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is usually determined on the basis of discounted estimated future cash flows. This involves management estimates on anticipated commodity prices, market demand and supply, economic and regulatory environment, discount rates and other factors. Any subsequent changes to cash flow due to changes in the above mentioned factors could impact the carrying value of assets.

Contingencies

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

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. All assets and liabilities for which fair value measured or disclosed in financial statements are categorized with in the fair value hierarchy described as Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 as below:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
 - Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
 - Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.
- for the purpose of fair value disclosure, the company determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities and the level of fair value hierarchy as explained above.

Defined benefit plans

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

Share based payments

Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. This requires a reassessment of the estimates used at the end of each reporting period.

Tax

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

JSW Power Trading Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

Note 5 - Property, Plant and Equipment

Description of Assets	₹ Crore			
	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
I. Gross Carrying Value				
Balance as at 1st April, 2016	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.17
Additions	0.01	0.03	-	0.04
Disposals	-	(0.13)	-	(0.13)
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	0.07	(0.04)	0.04	0.07
II. Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 1 April, 2016	0.02	0.02	(0.02)	0.02
Depreciation expense for the year	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.04
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	(0.09)	-	(0.09)
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	0.04	(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.03)
Net Carrying Value (I-II)				
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.10

Description of Assets	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles - Freehold	Total
I. Gross Carrying Value				
Deemed cost as at 1st April, 2015	0.04	0.07	0.13	0.24
Additions	0.01	0.00	-	0.02
Disposals	-	-	(0.09)	(0.09)
Balance as at 31st March, 2016	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.17
II. Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 1st April, 2015	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense for the year	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.05
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	(0.03)	(0.03)
Balance as at 31st March, 2016	0.02	0.02	(0.02)	0.02
Net Carrying Value (I-II)				
Balance as at 31st March, 2016	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.14

The Company has availed the deemed cost exemption in relation to the property, plant and equipment on the date of transition and hence the net block carrying amount has been considered as the gross block carrying amount on that date. Refer note below for the gross block value and the accumulated depreciation on April 1, 2015 under the previous GAAP.

Deemed Cost as on 1st April, 2015

Particulars	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Gross block as on 1st April, 2015	0.36	0.17	0.17	0.70
Accumulated depreciation till 1st April, 2015	0.31	0.11	0.04	0.46
Net block treated as deemed cost upon transition	0.04	0.07	0.13	0.24

JSW Power Trading Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

Other Intangible Assets

Description of Assets	₹ Crore		
	Computer Software	Membership-Power Trading Exchanges	Total
Intangible Assets			
I. Gross Carrying Value			
Balance as at 1st April, 2016	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	-	-	-
	-	-	-
II. Accumulated Amortisation			
Balance as at 1st April, 2016	-	-	-
Amortisation expense for the year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	-	-	-
Net Carrying Value (I-II)			
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	-	-	-

Description of Assets	Computer Software	Membership-Power Trading Exchanges	Total
Intangible Assets			
I. Gross Carrying Value			
Deemed cost as at 1st April, 2015	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2016	-	-	-
II. Accumulated Amortisation			
Balance as at 1st April, 2015	-	-	-
Amortisation expense for the year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2016	-	-	-
Net Carrying Value (I-II)			
Balance as at 31st March, 2016	-	-	-

Deemed Cost as on 1st April, 2015

Particulars	Computer Software	Membership-Power Trading Exchanges	Total
Gross block as on 1st April, 2015	0.16	0.33	0.49
Accumulated amortisation till 1st April, 2015	0.16	0.33	0.49
Net block treated as deemed cost upon transition	-	-	-

JSW Power Trading Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

Note 6 - Investment

Particulars	₹ Crore					
	As at 31st March,'17		As at 31st March,'16		As at 1st April,'15	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Investments Carried at:						
A. Designated as FVTPL						
I. Unquoted Investments (fully-paid)						
(a) Investments in Mutual Funds- Reliance Mutual Fund	-	-	6.02	-	6.11	-
INVESTMENTS CARRIED AT FVTPL [A]	-	-	6.02	-	6.11	-
B. Fair Value Through OCI						
Quoted investments						
I. Quoted Investments (fully-paid)						
7,00,38,350 (Previous Year 7,003,835) Equity Shares of ₹ 1 (Previous Year ₹ 10 each) each fully paid up of JSW Steel Limited - Related Party	-	1,318.12	-	898.77	-	634.93
INVESTMENTS CARRIED AT FVTOCI [B]	-	1,318.12	-	898.77	-	634.93
TOTAL INVESTMENTS CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE [A + B]		1,318.12	6.02	898.77	6.11	634.93
AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF QUOTED INVESTMENTS	-	1,318.12	-	898.77	-	634.93
MARKET VALUE OF QUOTED INVESTMENTS	-	1,318.12	-	898.77	-	634.93
AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF UNQUOTED INVESTMENTS	-	-	6.02	-	6.11	-

Note 7 - Other Financial Assets

Particulars	₹ Crore					
	As at 31st March,'17		As at 31st March,'16		As at 1st April,'15	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
a) Security Deposits with others						
- Unsecured, considered good	-	0.47	6.97	0.49	7.32	0.91
	-	0.47	6.97	0.49	7.32	0.91
b) Other Loans and Advances						
- Unsecured, considered good	11.47	-	50.72	-	6.03	-
	11.47	-	50.72	-	6.03	-
TOTAL	11.47	0.47	57.69	0.49	13.36	0.91

Note 8 - Trade receivables

Particulars	₹ Crore		
	As at 31st March,'17	As at 31st March,'16	As at 1st April,'15
(a) Unsecured, considered good	140.34	1,097.29	404.62
TOTAL	140.34	1,097.29	404.62

Refer Note No.24

JSW Power Trading Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

Note - 9: Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	₹ Crore		
	As at 31st March,'17	As at 31st March,'16	As at 01st April,'15
Current Cash and bank balances			
(a) <i>Unrestricted Balances with banks</i>			
# With scheduled banks			
(i) In Current Account	13.30	3.64	27.55
TOTAL	13.30	3.64	27.55
(Refer Note No. 34)			

Note - 10: Other Bank Balances

Particulars	₹ Crore		
	As at 31st March,'17	As at 31st March,'16	As at 01st April,'15
Current Cash and bank balances			
(a) <i>Earmarked balances with banks</i>			
(i) Margin Money Accounts	0.01	0.01	0.01
TOTAL	0.01	0.01	0.01

Note 11 - Other Current assets

Particulars	₹ Crore		
	As at 31st March,'17	As at 31st March,'16	As at 01st April,'15
(a) Advance for purchase of Power (Related Parties)	375.37	-	-
(b) Advances to Other Vendors	2.25	-	-
(c) Prepayments/Other Receivables	0.07	0.06	0.00
TOTAL	377.69	0.06	0.00

Note 12 - Income Tax Assets(net)

Particulars	₹ Crore		
	As at 31st March,'17	As at 31st March,'16	As at 01st April,'15
a) Advance income tax (net of provisions ₹ 0.35 Cr, as at 31 March, 2016 ₹ 2.51 Cr)	3.01	2.09	2.00
b) Minimum Alternate Tax Credit Entitlement	0.35	-	-
TOTAL	3.35	2.09	2.00

JSW Power Trading Company Limited

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

Note - 13: Equity Share Capital

Particulars	₹ Crore					
	As at 31st March,'17		As at 31st March,'16		As at 01st April,'15	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Authorised: Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	1000,00,000	100.00	1000,00,000	100.00	10000,00,000	100.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid: Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	700,00,000	70.00	7000,00,000	70.00	7000,00,000	70.00

Particulars	As at 31st March,'17	As at 31st March,'16	As at 01st April,'15
	No. of shares	No. of shares	No. of shares
a) Details of aggregate shareholding by Holding Company, Subsidiary of Holding Company or Associate of Holding Company Equity Shares : JSW ENERGY LIMITED, the holding company	700,00,000	700,00,000	700,00,000
b) Details of shareholding more than 5% Equity Shares : JSW ENERGY LIMITED, the holding company	700,00,000 100%	700,00,000 100%	700,00,000 100%

Terms & Rights attached to equity shares

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

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

The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital is set out below:

Particulars	As at 31st March,'17	As at 31st March,'16	As at 01st April,'15
	No. of shares	No. of shares	No. of shares
Balance as at the beginning of the Year	700,00,000	700,00,000	700,00,000
Issued during the Year	-	-	-
Balance as at end of the year	700,00,000	700,00,000	700,00,000

JSW Power Trading Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

Note - 14: Non Current Borrowings

Particulars	₹ Crore		
	As at 31st March,'17	As at 31st March,'16	As at 01st April,'15
Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss			
A. Unsecured Borrowings:			
10% Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each	73.37	62.72	56.45
TOTAL	73.37	62.72	56.45

Terms & Rights attached to Preference Shares

i) The fully paid 10% Redeemable Non Cumulative Preference shares shall interse, rank pari passu without any preference of one over the other(s).
ii) The 10% Redeemable Non Cumulative Preference shares are redeemable at par in 10 annual instalments starting from the expiry of 10th year from the date of allotment i.e., 30th March, 2009, out of the profits of the Company which would otherwise be available for dividend or out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares made for the purpose of the redemption as provided under Section 55 of the Companies Act, 2013.
iii) The 10% Redeemable Non Cumulative Preference shareholders are entitled to Non-cumulative Preferential Dividend of 10%, if any, declared by the Company in any year during the tenure.
iv) No premium is payable on redemption of 10% Redeemable Non Cumulative Preference shares.
v) The 10% Redeemable Non Cumulative Preference shares are entitled for voting rights in accordance with Section 47 of Companies Act, 2013

JSW Power Trading Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

Note - 15: Provisions

Particulars	₹ Crore					
	As at 31st March, '17		As at 31st March, '16		As at 01st April, '15	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
(a) Provision for employee benefits	0.41	0.15	0.36	0.13	0.51	0.13
TOTAL	0.41	0.15	0.36	0.13	0.51	0.13

Note - 16: Trade Payables

Particulars	₹ Crore		
	As at 31st March, '17	As at 31st March, '16	As at 01st April, '15
(i) Creditors for supplies / services	382.99	1,020.40	317.81
TOTAL	382.99	1,020.40	317.81

Note - 17: Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	₹ Crore		
	As at 31st March, '17	As at 31st March, '16	As at 01st April, '15
a. Advances received from customers	13.85	0.56	2.96
b. Others			
(i) Employee Recoveries and Employer Contributions	0.01	0.01	-
(ii) Statutory Dues	0.18	0.62	0.45
TOTAL	14.04	1.19	3.42

JSW Power Trading Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31st March, 2017

Note -18 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	₹ Crore	
	For the year ended 31st March'17	For the year ended 31st March'16
(a) Revenue from sale of goods	1,430.23	4,235.01
(b) Other operating income	0.11	0.41
Total	1,430.35	4,235.42

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March'17	For the year ended 31st March'16
1 <u>Revenue from sale of goods</u>		
(a) Power Traded	1,420.17	4,194.42
(b) Renewable Energy Certificate	10.06	40.59
Total	1,430.23	4,235.01
2 <u>Other operating income</u>		
(a) Incentive of REC Sale	0.11	0.41
Total	0.11	0.41

JSW Power Trading Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31st March, 2017

Note no -19 Other Income

Particulars	₹ Crore	
	For the year ended 31st March'17	For the year ended 31st March'16
I Interest Income		
- Bank deposits (at amortised cost)	0.04	0.09
- Other financial assets	0.10	3.65
II Other Income		
(a) Dividend Income	5.25	7.70
(b) On sale of other current investments	0.61	1.56
(c) Net gain/(loss) arising on financial assets designated as at FVTPL	-	(0.03)
Total	6.00	12.97

Note no -20 Employee Benefits Expense

Particulars	₹ Crore	
	For the year ended 31st March'17	For the year ended 31st March'16
(a) Salaries and wages, including bonus	2.52	2.33
(b) Contribution to provident and other funds	0.08	0.08
(c) <i>Equity-settled share-based payments</i>	0.03	0.01
(d) Staff welfare expenses	0.12	0.14
Total	2.75	2.57

Note no -21 Finance Cost

Particulars	₹ Crore	
	For the year ended 31st March'17	For the year ended 31st March'16
(a) Interest expense	10.75	9.94
(b) Other borrowing cost	0.27	0.84
Total	11.02	10.78

JSW Power Trading Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31st March, 2017

Note no -22 Other Expenses

Particulars	₹ Crore	
	For the year ended 31st March'17	For the year ended 31st March'16
(a) Rent including lease rentals	1.47	1.04
(b) Repairs and maintenance - Machinery	0.07	0.06
(c) Repairs and maintenance - Others	0.14	0.12
(d) Rates and taxes	0.08	0.03
(e) Insurance charges	0.00	-
(f) Auditors remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses	0.06	0.06
(i) As Auditors	-	0.01
(ii) For Other services	-	0.00
(iii) Auditors out-of-pocket expenses	0.72	0.12
(g) Legal and other professional costs	-	0.01
(h) Advertisement, Promotion & Selling Expenses	0.42	0.40
(i) Travelling Expenses	0.04	0.01
(j) Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets	-	0.10
(k) Donation	0.18	0.26
(l) CSR Expenses	0.09	0.08
(m) Safety & Security Expenses	28.04	131.59
(n) Open Access Charges	29.57	10.34
(o) Exchange Commission	0.01	0.03
(p) Branding Expenses	0.97	1.23
(q) Other General Expenses		
Total	61.87	145.49

23 Financial Instruments: Classifications and fair value measurements

The Fair Values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instruments could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

Fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

As at 31/03/17	Carrying amount (in ₹ Cr)	Fair value (in ₹ Cr)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets					
Financial assets carried at amortised cost					
Loans & advances	11.47	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	0.47	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	140.34	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	13.30	-	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	0.01	-	-	-	-
	165.58	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets measured at FVTOCI					
Investment in equity instruments of JSW Steel Limited	1,318.12	1,318.12	1,318.12	-	-
	1,318.12	1,318.12	1,318.12	-	-
Total Financial assets	1,483.70	1,318.12	1,318.12	-	-
Financial liabilities					
Financial Liabilities carried at amortised cost					
Borrowings	73.37	-	-	-	73.37
Trade Payables	382.99	-	-	-	-
Total Financial liabilities	456.35	-	-	-	73.37

As at 31/03/16	Carrying amount (in ₹ Cr)	Fair value (in ₹ Cr)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets					
Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)					
Investment in mutual fund units	6.02	6.02	-	6.02	-
	6.02	6.02	-	6.02	-
Financial assets carried at amortised cost					
Loans & advances	50.72	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	7.47	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	1,097.29	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	3.64	-	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	0.01	-	-	-	-
	1,159.13	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets measured at FVTOCI					
Investment in equity instruments of JSW Steel Limited	898.77	898.77	898.77	-	-
	898.77	898.77	898.77	-	-
Total Financial assets	2,063.91	904.79	898.77	6.02	-
Financial Liabilities carried at amortised cost					
Borrowings	62.72	62.72	-	-	62.72
Trade Payables	1,020.40	-	-	-	-
	1,083.12	62.72	-	-	62.72
Total Financial liabilities	1,083.12	62.72	-	-	62.72

As at 01/04/15	Carrying amount (in ₹ Cr)	Fair value (in ₹ Cr)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets					
Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)					
Investment in mutual fund units	6.11	6.11	-	6.11	-
	6.11	6.11	-	6.11	-
Financial assets carried at amortised cost					
Loans & advances	6.03	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	8.23	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	404.62	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	27.55	-	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	0.01	-	-	-	-
	446.45	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets measured at FVTOCI					
Investment in equity instruments of JSW Steel Limited	634.93	634.93	634.93	-	-
	634.93	634.93	634.93	-	-
Total Financial assets	1,087.49	641.04	634.93	6.11	-
Financial liabilities					
Financial Liabilities carried at amortised cost					
Borrowings	56.45	56.45	-	-	56.45
Trade Payables	317.81	-	-	-	-
Total Financial liabilities	374.26	56.45	-	-	56.45

24 Financial Risk Management Objectives & Policies

Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows:

	crore		
	As at 31/03/17	As at 31/03/16	As at 1/4/2015
Debt (i)	73.37	62.72	56.45
Cash and bank balances	13.31	3.65	27.56
Net debt	60.06	59.07	28.89
Total equity	1,375.17	958.74	685.99
Net debt to equity ratio	0.04	0.06	0.04

(i) Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings (excluding derivative and contingent consideration).

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. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cashflows that may result from a change in the price of financial instrument as a result of change in interest rates, exchange rates and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments.

Supply outpacing demand in the medium term merchant tariffs have been under constant pressure posing a severe challenge to the off take of merchant power. With the DISCOMS adhering to strict fiscal discipline leading to deferment of power procurement has resulted in reduced demand for power.

Most of the states have joined UDAY scheme, this will improve the liquidity position of DISCOMS and they will be able to procure the power from the market. Also the Government's aim to provide 24X7 supply of power also lead to increase in demand of power. Moreover, the Company is primarily engaged in trading of power, the market risk of power off take.

Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have any exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates.

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

crore

Particulars	As at 31/03/2017	As at 31/03/2016	As at 1/04/2015
Fixed rate borrowings	73.37	62.72	56.45
Floating rate borrowings	-	-	-
Total borrowings	73.37	62.72	56.45

Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. Credit risk is minimal due to the fact that the customer base largely consists of Distribution companies.

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

Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected ash flows.

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

crore

Particulars	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Non-current liabilities				
Long term borrowings			132.00	132.00
Total Non-Current Liabilities			132.00	132.00
Current Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	397.03			397.03
Total Financial Liabilities	397.03		264.00	661.03

24 Trade Receivables

The average credit period on sales of power is 30 days. No interest is charged on trade receivables for the first 30 days from the date of the invoice. Thereafter, overdue interest is chargeable on the outstanding balance depending upon the contract with the customer involved.

Major customers of the Company are government bodies. Concentration of credit risk is minimal due to the fact that the customer base largely consists of Government bodies.

Trade receivables include amounts (see below for aged analysis) that are past due at the end of the reporting period for which the Company has not recognised an allowance for doubtful debts because there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the amounts (which include interest accrued after the receivable is more than 180 days outstanding) are still considered recoverable. The Company does not generally hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over these balances nor does it have a legal right of offset against any amounts owed by the Company to the counterparty.

Age of receivables:

	₹ crore		
	As at 31/03/17	As at 31/03/16	As at 1/04/15
Within the credit period	5.01	571.21	397.07
1-30 days past due	-	333.13	7.55
31-60 days past due	-	-	-
61-90 days past due	-	192.94	-
91-180 days past due	-	-	-
181-365 days past due	135.33	-	-
Total	140.34	1,097.29	404.62

Claims have been raised against the Company by PCKL & its subsidiaries (Discoms) in respect of the sale of power by the Company to Discoms during the period from 16th Sep'2015 to 31st May'2016 towards:

a) Reduction in tariff from the original contracted rate of ₹ 5.08 per Kwh as fixed by the Government of Karnataka under section 11(a) of the Electricity Act, 2003 (Act) to ₹ 4.67 per Kwh determined by KERC under section 11(b) of the Act, the said rate differential aggregating a sum of ₹ 43.13 Cr.

b) Payment of compensation of amount of ₹ 90.19 Cr being claimed by Discoms as receivable by company from Telangana & Andhra Pradesh Discoms for lesser take off contracted quantum of power by the said Telangana & Andhra Pradesh Discoms for aforesaid period.

The above claims have been adjusted by the Discoms against the amount owed by them to the company towards sale of power by the company.

Company has disputed said order of KERC reducing the tariff & has filed an appeal before the Appellate Tribunal (APTEL) in this behalf. APTEL has since stayed the order of tariff reduction by KERC & the matter is presently pending adjudication. The Discoms claim of ₹ 90.19 Cr also has been disputed by the company, the same being untenable under law. The company is confident of the pending appeal before APTEL being decided in its favour & that no compensation as claimed is at all payable. Accordingly, no provision in the accounts for the aforesaid claims of Discoms has been considered necessary and the amount of ₹ 133.32 Cr due from Discoms is included in Trade receivables and considered as good and recoverable.

25 *Other equity:*

Description of the nature and purpose of each reserve within equity

(i) General reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. There is no policy of regular transfer. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) As per Ind AS 109 – Financial instruments, the Company has designated investments in JSW Steel Limited at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(iii) As per Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits Gain / Loss on account of remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (assets) have been realised through other comprehensive income.

26 *Deferred tax balances:*

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) presented in the balance sheet:

Particulars	crore		
	As at 31/03/17	As at 31/03/16	As at 01/04/15
Deferred tax Assets	0.67	0.24	0.25
Deferred tax Liabilities	(19.38)	(22.90)	(25.68)
	(18.71)	(22.67)	(25.43)

The Company has not provided for DTL on the Fair valuation gain (net) on JSW Steel shares which is reflected in Other Comprehensive Income as there is no normal tax liability on the aforesaid gain and Current Tax liability under MAT will be provided at the time of actual realization of the gain.

Unrecognised deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses recognised are attributable to the following:

Particulars	crore		
	As at 31/03/17	As at 31/03/16	As at 01/04/15
--Plant Property & Equipment	0.67	0.24	0.25
--Preference shares	(19.38)	(22.90)	(25.68)
Deferred tax	(18.71)	(22.67)	(25.43)

27 Income tax:

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended 31/03/17	Year ended 31/03/16
Profit before tax	(6.90)	8.61
Enacted tax rate (%)	33.06%	33.99%
Computed expected tax expense	(2.28)	2.93
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	(1.74)	(2.61)
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	(0.07)	0.14
Others [describe]	0.14	(0.71)
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	(3.95)	(0.25)

28 Earnings per share:

Particulars	Year ended 31/03/17	Year ended 31/03/16
Profit attributable to equity holders of the company (₹ crore)	(2.94)	8.86
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic & diluted EPS (Nos.)	700,00,000	700,00,000
Earning per share - Basic & Diluted (₹)	(0.42)	1.27
Nominal value of share (₹)	10	10

29 Employee benefit plans:

Defined contribution plans - Provident Fund:

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

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

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

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 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:

Particulars	₹ crore
Defined benefit obligation at 1 April 2015	0.11
Interest cost	0.01
Current service cost	0.03
Benefits paid	-
Actuarial (Gains)/Loss	(0.05)
Defined benefit obligation at 31 March 2016	0.09
Interest cost	0.01
Current service cost	0.02
Benefits paid	(0.03)
Actuarial (Gains)/Loss	0.01
Defined benefit obligation at 31 March 2017	0.10

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

		₹ crore		
		Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of Plan assets	Benefit Liability
Gratuity cost charged to profit or loss	Opening Balance as on 01st April 2016	0.09	(0.02)	0.08
	Service cost	0.02	-	0.02
	Net interest expense	0.01	(0.00)	0.01
	Sub-total included in profit or loss	0.13	(0.02)	0.11
	Benefits paid	(0.03)	0.03	-
Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	0.00	0.00
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.01	-	0.01
	Experience adjustments	0.01	-	0.01
	Sub-total included in OCI	0.01	0.00	0.01
	Contributions by employer	-	0.02	0.02
	Closing Balance as on 31st March 2017	0.14	(0.04)	0.10

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

		₹ crore		
		Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of Plan assets	Benefit Liability
Gratuity cost charged to profit or loss	Opening Balance as on 01st April 2015	0.11	(0.02)	0.09
	Service cost	0.03	-	0.03
	Net interest expense	0.01	-	0.01
	Sub-total included in profit or loss	0.00	(0.00)	0.00
	Benefits paid	-	-	-
Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	(0.00)	(0.00)
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	-	-
	Experience adjustments	(0.05)	(0.00)	(0.05)
	Sub-total included in OCI	(0.05)	(0.00)	(0.05)
	Contributions by employer	-	-	-
	Closing Balance as on 31st March 2016	(0.05)	(0.00)	(0.05)

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

Particulars	₹ crore		
	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	01-Apr-15
Insurance Fund	0.01	0.02	-

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

Particulars	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	01-Apr-15
	%	%	%
Discount rate	7.57	7.96	7.96
Future salary increase	6.00	6.00	6.00
Rate of employee turnover	2.00	2.00	2.00
Mortality rate during employment	India Asured Lives Mortality (2006- 08)	India Asured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	India Asured Lives Mortality (2006-08)

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

Particulars	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
Sensitivity Level	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligation	(0.01)	0.02	0.02	(0.01)

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

Particulars	₹ crore	
	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period),	0.00	0.00
Between 2 and 5 years	0.01	0.01
Between 5 and 10 years	0.02	0.02
Beyond 10 years	-	-
Total expected payments	0.03	0.03

30 Share-based payments

The Company has the stock option plan schemes for identified grades of employees for respective plans / schemes including any director except promoter or independent directors, nominee directors and non-executive directors or a director who either himself or through relatives or through anybody directly or indirectly holds more than 10% of the outstanding equity shares of the holding company.

- A) For Normal Options - 'JSWEL EMPLOYEES STOCK OWNERSHIP PLAN – 2010' (ESOP Plan)
- B) For Mega Options - 'JSWEL EMPLOYEES MEGA STOCK OWNERSHIP SCHEME – 2012' (ESOS Plan)
- C) For Normal Options - 'JSWEL EMPLOYEES STOCK OWNERSHIP PLAN - 2016' (ESOP Plan)

The award value shall be determined as percentage of total fixed pay. The grant shall be at such price as may be determined by the ESOP Committee and shall be specified in the Grant letter. The option shall not be transferable and can be exercised only by the employees of the Group.

The number of options to be granted to each eligible employees is determined by dividing the Award Value (amount equivalent to percentage of Annual Fix Pay) by the Fair Value of option provided. The Fair Value of option on the date of each grant is determined by using Black Scholes model.

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

Normal Option (ESOP Plan) (Grant Date : 8th November 2011)	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Outstanding as at 1 April	1,965	1,965
Granted during the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-
Outstanding as at 31 March	1,965	1,965
Exercisable as at 31 March	1,965	1,965

Normal Option (ESOP Plan) (Grant Date : 31st October, 2012)	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Outstanding as at 1 April	23,707	26,487
Granted during the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	13,686	2,780
Expired during the year	-	-
Outstanding as at 31 March	10,021	23,707
Exercisable as at 31 March	10,021	23,707

Normal Option (ESOP Plan) (Grant Date : 3rd May, 2016)	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Outstanding as at 1 April	-	-
Granted during the year	46,084	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-
Outstanding as at 31 March	46,084	-
Exercisable as at 31 March	46,084	-

The method of settlement for above grants are as below:

Particulars	Grant Date		
	8 th November, 2011	31 st October, 2012	3 rd May, 2016
Vesting Period	3 years	3 Years	3/4 Years
Method of Settlement	Equity	Equity	Equity
Exercise Price (₹)	52.35	60.90	53.68
Fair Value (₹)	20.39	24.17	30.78
Dividend yield (%)	10.00%	5.00%	20.00%
Expected volatility (%)	34.85%	39.65%	46.32%/44.03%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	8.86%	8.09%	7.40%/7.47%
Expected life of share options (years)	5	3	5/6 years
Weighted average share price (INR)	52.35	60.90	53.68
Pricing formula	Exercise Price determined based on closing market price on the day prior to the Compensation Committee meeting on that exchange where higher shares are traded		Exercise Price determined at ₹ 53.68 per share, was at a discount of 20% to the closing market price of Parent Company's share i.e. ₹ 67.10/- at the close of 2nd May, 2016 at Exchange having highest trading volume.

Expected option Life	The expected option life is assumed to be mid-way between the option vesting period and contractual term of the option	The expected option life is assumed to be mid-way between the option vesting and expiry. Since the vesting period and contractual term of each tranche is different, the expected life for each tranche will be different. The Expected option life is calculated as (Year to Vesting + Contractual Option term) /2.
Expected volatility	Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price.	Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price. The historical period considered for volatility match the expected life of the option.
How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility; and Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair value, such as a market condition:	The following factors have been considered: (a) Share price (b) Exercise prices (c) Historical volatility (d) Expected option life (e) Dividend Yield	
Model used	Black-Scholes Method	

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

31 Operating Lease:

The Company, as a lessee, has entered into operating leases for right to use office premises

The Company has paid ₹ 1.47 Crore (31 March 2016: ₹ 1.04 Crore) during the year towards minimum lease payment.

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as

	₹ crore		
Particulars	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	01-Apr-15
Within one year	-	0.26	0.90
After one year but not more than five years	-	-	0.81
More than five years	-	-	-
Total	-	0.26	1.71

32 *Contingent liabilities*

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31/03/17	As at 31/03/16	As at 1/04/15
(a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt	-	-	-
(b) Disputed Income Tax Matters	2.70	0.24	1.24
(c) Other money for which the company is contingently liable	-	-	-
	2.70	0.24	1.24

33 Related party disclosure

A) List of Related Parties

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

I	Parent Company JSW Energy Limited
II	Fellow Subsidiaries
1	Raj West Power Limited
2	Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited
II	Enterprises over which key management personnel and relatives of such personnel exercise significant influence
1	JSW Steel Limited
2	JSW Cement Limited
3	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited
4	Amba River Coke Limited
5	Jindal Saw Limited
6	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited
7	JSW Foundation

A	Transaction during the year	For the year ended 31st March, 2017 (₹ Crore)	For the year ended 31st March, 2016 (₹ Crore)
1	Sale of power /Material (net)		
	JSW Steel Limited	14.88	0.40
	JSW Cement Limited	13.33	-
	JSW Energy Limited (JSWEL)	28.04	-
	Raj West Power Limited	0.07	-
	Jindal Saw Limited	-	55.77
2	Sale of Renewable Energy Certificate		
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	1.83	4.69
	Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited	0.06	-
	Amba River Coke Limited	3.04	-
	JSW Cement Limited	0.74	-
	Jindal Saw Limited	-	3.36
3	Dividend Received		
	JSW Steel Limited	5.25	7.70
4	Purchase of Power		
	Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited	463.38	139.55
	JSW Energy Limited (JSWEL)	770.09	3,416.12
	JSW Steel Limited	0.33	59.45
5	Rebate on purchase of Power		
	JSW Energy Limited (JSWEL)	6.88	17.93
	Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited	2.52	-
	JSW Steel Limited	-	0.84
6	Rent Paid/(received)		
	JSW Steel Limited	0.88	0.96

JSW POWER TRADING COMPANY LIMITED - Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

7	Branding expense		
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	0.01	0.03
8	Reimbursement received from / (paid to)		
	JSW Steel Limited	(0.74)	(0.05)
	Raj West Power Limited	0.01	-
	JSW Energy Limited (JSWEL)	3.31	(1.01)
	Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited	9.78	(3.94)
9	Donations/CSR Expenses		
	JSW Foundation	0.18	-
10	Surcharge Given		
	JSW Energy Limited (JSWEL)	0.10	3.53
	Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited	-	0.12
11	Compensation Given		
	JSW Energy Limited (JSWEL)	3.97	18.92
12	Advances Given For Power Purchase		
	JSW Energy Limited (JSWEL)	375.37	-

B	Closing Balances	As at 31/03/2017	As at 31/03/2016	As at 01/04/2015
1	Trade (Payables) / Receivables			
	JSW Steel Limited	(2.85)	(48.93)	(1.65)
	Raj West Power Limited	(0.01)	-	-
	JSW Cement Limited	(1.07)	-	-
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	-	(0.02)	-
	Jindal Saw Limited	0.39	2.51	0.82
	JSW Steel Coated Product Limited	(4.42)	(0.04)	(0.05)
	JSW Energy Limited (JSWEL)	375.37	(731.78)	(314.58)
	Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited	(361.84)	(154.18)	-
2	Deposit With			
	JSW Steel Limited	-	0.45	0.45
3	Investment in Equity Shares			
	JSW Steel Limited	1,318	899	635

34 Disclosure On Specified Bank Notes (SBN's) :

During the year, the company had specified bank notes or other denomination notes as defined in the MCA notification G.S.R. 308 (E) dated March 30, 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:

Particulars	SBNs	Other Denomination Notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on November 08th 2016	-	-	-
(+) Permitted receipts	-	-	-
(-) Permitted payments	-	-	-
(-) Amount deposited in Banks	-	-	-
Closing cash in hand as on December 30th 2016	-	-	-

35 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 Green Energy Limited (JSWGEL). The scheme provides for:

- Demerger of the Power Trading business of the Company into JSWGEL
- Merger of the remaining Company 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, the Company 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.

36 Disclosure under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act:

The Company has not received any intimation from suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 and hence, disclosures, if any relating to amounts unpaid together with interest paid / payable as required under the said Act has not been given.

37 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 1st April, 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
- and applying Ind AS in measurement of recognised assets and liabilities.

However, this principle is subject to the certain mandatory and optional exemptions availed by the Company as detailed below:

Mandatory exceptions and optional exemptions

Classification of debt instruments

The company has determined the classification of debt instruments in terms of whether they meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria based on the facts and circumstances that existed as of the transition date.

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.

Equity investments at FVTOCI:

The Company has designated investment in equity shares of JSW Steel Limited as at FVTOCI on the basis of facts and circumstances that existed at 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.

Shared based payments:

Ind AS 102 Share-based Payment has not been applied to equity instruments in share-based payment transactions that vested before 1 April 2015.

First-time Ind AS adoption reconciliations:

Effect of Ind AS adoption on the 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)

₹ crore

Particulars	Footnotes	IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	5	0.24	-	0.24
Investments	1	151.70	483.23	634.93
Other Financial assets		0.91	-	0.91
Income Tax assets (net)		2.00	-	2.00
		154.85	483.23	638.08
Current assets				
Investments	2	6.06	0.05	6.11
Trade receivables		404.62	-	404.62
Cash and cash equivalents		27.55	-	27.55
Bank Balances other than (iii) above		0.01	-	0.01
Other Current Assets		13.36	-	13.36
		451.60	0.05	451.65
Total assets		606.45	483.28	1,089.73
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital		70.00	-	70.00
Other equity	1,2,4,6,7	82.90	533.09	615.99
Total equity		152.90	533.09	685.99
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	6	132.00	(75.55)	56.45
Long term provisions		0.13	-	0.13
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	7	(0.31)	25.74	25.43
		131.82	(49.81)	82.01
Current Liabilities				
Trade payables		317.81	-	317.81
Provisions		0.51	-	0.51
Other current liabilities		3.42	-	3.42
		321.74	-	321.74
Total liabilities		453.55	(49.81)	403.74
Total equity and liabilities		606.45	483.28	1,089.73

Reconciliation of equity as at 31 March 2016

₹ crore

Particulars	Footnotes	IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	5	0.14	-	0.14
Investments	1	151.70	747.06	898.77
Other Financial assets		0.49	-	0.49
Income Tax Assets (Net)		2.09	-	2.09
		154.43	747.06	901.50
Current assets				
Investments	2	6.00	0.02	6.02
Trade receivables		1,097.29	-	1,097.29
Cash and cash equivalents		3.64	-	3.64
Bank Balances other than (iii) above		0.01	-	0.01
Other Financial assets		57.75	-	57.75
		1,164.69	0.02	1,164.71
Total assets		1,319.12	747.08	2,066.21
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital		70.00	-	70.00
Other equity	1,2,4,6,7	95.37	793.38	888.74
Total equity		165.37	793.38	958.74
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	6	132.00	(69.28)	62.72
Long term provisions		0.13	-	0.13
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	7	(0.32)	22.99	22.67
		131.80	(46.29)	85.51
Current Liabilities				
Trade payables		1,020.40	-	1,020.40
Provisions		0.36	-	0.36
Other current liabilities		1.19	-	1.19
		1,021.95	-	1,021.95
Total liabilities		1,153.76	(46.29)	1,107.46
Total equity and liabilities		1,319.12	747.08	2,066.21

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

₹ crore

Particulars	Footnotes	IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Revenue from operations	8	4,282.85	(47.42)	4,235.42
Other income	2	13.00	(0.03)	12.97
Total Income		4,295.85	(47.45)	4,248.40
Expenses				
Purchase of traded goods	8	4,105.03	(24.14)	4,080.89
Employee benefits expense	3,4	2.51	0.06	2.57
Depreciation and amortization expense		0.05	-	0.05
Finance costs	6	4.51	6.27	10.78
Other expenses	8	168.77	(23.28)	145.49
Total expenses		4,280.88	(41.10)	4,239.78
Profit before tax		14.97	(6.36)	8.61
(1) Current tax		2.51	-	2.51
(2) Deferred tax	7	(0.01)	(2.75)	(2.76)
Profit for the year		12.47	(3.61)	8.86
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	9			
(a) Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	3		0.05	0.05
(b) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	1		263.83	263.83
			263.88	263.88
Total comprehensive income for the year		12.47	260.27	272.75

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

₹ crore

Particulars	Footnotes	31/03/2016	01/04/2015
Equity under Previous GAAP		297.37	284.90
Net gain / (loss) on financial assets / liabilities fair valued through statement of profit and loss	2	0.02	0.05
Employee benefits – Actuarial (Gain) / Loss recognized in OCI	3	0.05	-
Preference Shares Capital reclassified as Non Current Financial Liabilities	6	(132.00)	(132.00)
Fair valuation of investment in preference shares	6	69.28	75.55
Deferred taxes	7	(22.99)	(25.74)
Net gain on financial assets fair value through other comprehensive Income	1,9	747.06	483.23
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	3,9	(0.05)	-
Equity under IND AS		958.74	685.99

Reconciliation of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2016

₹ crore

Particulars	IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Net cashflow from operating activities	(32.49)	(3.71)	(28.78)
Net cashflow from investing activities	13.08	3.69	9.38
Net cashflow from financing activities	(4.51)	-	(4.51)
Net cash inflow / (Outflow)	(23.93)	(0.01)	(23.91)

Footnotes to the above reconciliations

1. FVTOCI financial assets

Under Previous GAAP, the Company accounted for long term investments in unquoted and quoted equity shares as investment measured at cost less provision for other than temporary diminution in the value of investments. Under Ind AS, the Company has designated such investments as FVTOCI investments. Ind AS requires FVTOCI investments to be measured at fair value. At the date of transition to Ind AS, difference between the instruments fair value and Previous GAAP carrying amount has been recognised as a separate component of equity, in the FVTOCI reserve, net of related deferred taxes.

2. Investments

Under Previous GAAP, the Company accounted for short investments in mutual funds as investment measured at cost or market value whichever is lower. Under Ind AS, the Company has designated such investments as FVTPL investments. Ind AS requires FVTPL investments to be measured at fair value. At the date of transition to Ind AS, difference between the instruments fair value and previous GAAP carrying amount has been recognised in Profit and Loss a/c as Other Income

3. Defined benefit liabilities

Both under Previous GAAP and Ind AS, the Company recognised costs related to its post-employment defined benefit plan on an actuarial basis. Under Previous GAAP, the entire cost, including actuarial gains and losses, are charged to profit or loss. Under Ind AS, remeasurements [comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability] are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI. Thus the employee benefit cost is increased by INR 4.85 Lacs and Remeasurement gains/ losses on defined benefit plans has been recognized in the OCI net of tax.

4. Share-based payments

Under Previous GAAP, the Company recognised only the intrinsic value for the long-term incentive plan as an expense. Ind AS requires the fair value of the share options to be determined using an appropriate pricing model recognised over the vesting period. An additional expense of ₹ 1.25 lacs has been recognised in profit or loss for the year ended 31 March 2016. Share options totalling ₹ 5.15 lacs which were granted before and still vesting at 1 April 2015, have been recognised as a separate component of equity in SBP reserve against retained earnings at 1 April 2015.

5. Property, plant and equipment

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.

6. Classification of preference share capital as financial liability

The Company has issued preference shares. The preference shares carry fixed dividend which is non-discretionary. Under Previous GAAP, the preference shares were classified as equity and dividend payable thereon was treated as distribution of profit.

Under Ind AS, preference shares is classified as liability . Interest on liability component is recognised using the effective interest method.

7. Deferred tax

Previous GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Ind AS 12 requires entities to account for deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. The application of Ind AS 12 approach has resulted in recognition of deferred tax on new temporary differences which was not required under Previous GAAP.

In addition, the various transitional adjustments lead to temporary differences. According to the accounting policies, the Company has to account for such differences. Deferred tax adjustments are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in retained earnings or a separate component of equity.

8. Sale / Purchase of Power

Under Previous GAAP, sale / purchase of power were presented gross of rebates and discounts. However, under Ind AS, sale / purchase of power is net of all rebates, discounts and commission on sales / purchases. Thus sale / purchase of power under Ind AS has decreased with a corresponding decrease in other expense / income.

9. Other comprehensive income

Under Previous GAAP, the Company has not presented other comprehensive income (OCI) separately. Hence, it has reconciled Previous GAAP profit or loss to profit or loss as per Ind AS. Further, Previous GAAP profit or loss is reconciled to total comprehensive income as per Ind AS.

10. Statement of cash flows

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

38 The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 28th April 2017.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Satish Jindal
Whole Time Director & CEO
[DIN: 00489760]

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Director
[DIN: 00019442]

Place : Mumbai
Date : 28th April, 2017

Amit Das
Company Secretary

Jayaprakash Nair
Chief Financial Officer