JSW Energy

Integrated Annual Report 2019-20

BETTER EVERYDAY

A true visionary,
A legendary industrialist,
A great philanthropist,
A legacy that will always be cherished!

Shri O.P. Jindal | 7th August 1930 - 31st March 2005
Founder and Visionary, O. P. Jindal Group

His life was an inspirational journey leading millions to follow the enlightened path.
We will always carry on his values, an epitome of indomitable courage, endurance and integrity, his legacy will always remain with us. As we take leaps towards the future, we are fully committed to honour his vision and keep his legacy alive & carrying it forward to greater heights.

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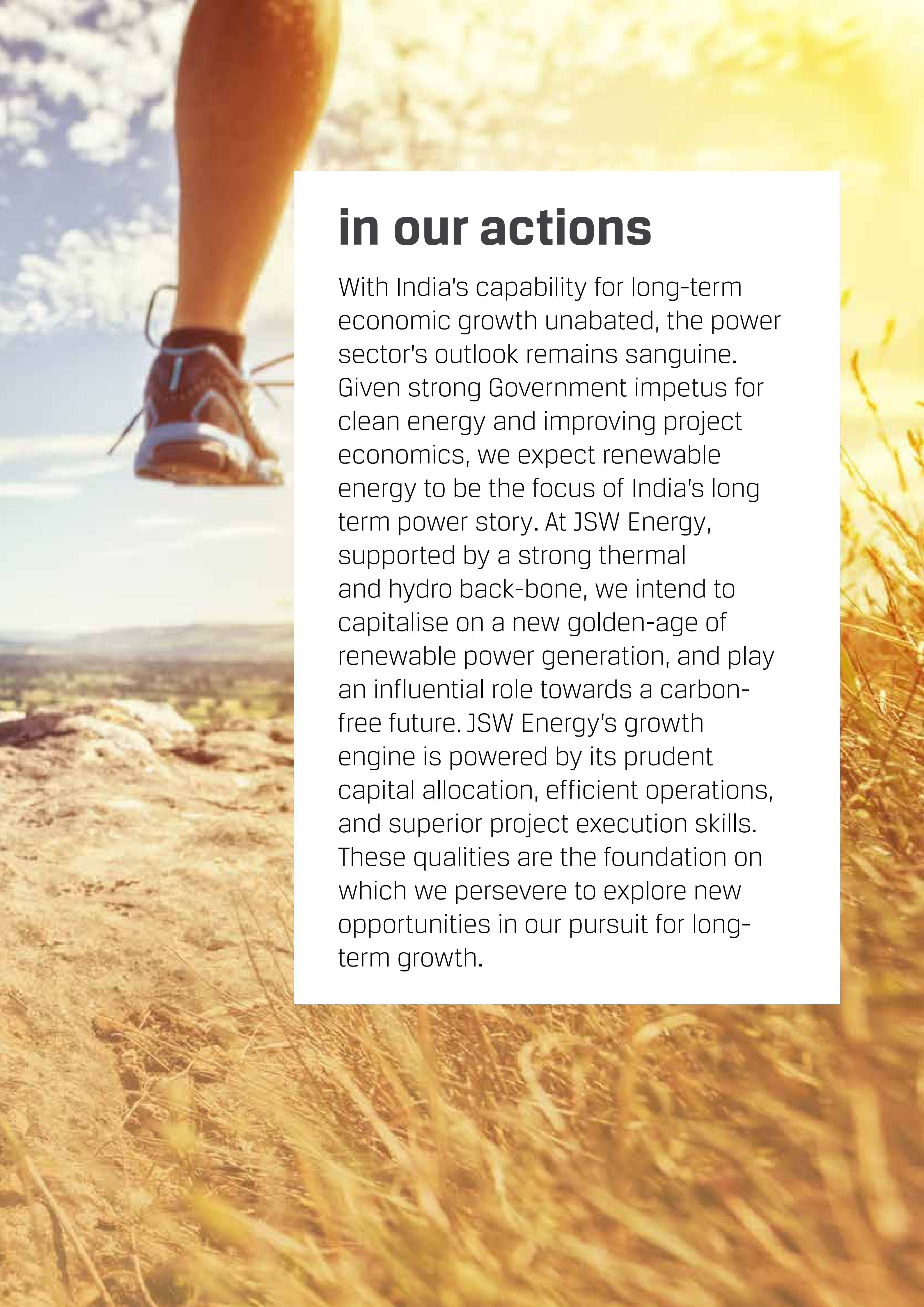
Forward-looking Statements

Certain statements in this document constitute 'forward-looking statements', which involve known and unknown risks and opportunities, other uncertainties, and important factors that could turn out to be materially different following the publication of actual results. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this document. The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly, or release any revisions, to these forward-looking statements, to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document, or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated events. We have tried, wherever possible, to identify such statements by using words such as 'estimates', 'expects', 'projects', 'intends', 'plans', 'believes', and words of similar substance in connection with any discussion of future performance. We cannot guarantee that these forward- looking statements will be realised, although we believe we have been prudent in our assumptions.


PERSEVERANCE.
RESILIENCE.
ENDURANCE.

PERSEVERANCE

The ongoing transition towards clean energy, driven by climate change concerns as well as technological shifts, brings significant opportunities for JSW Energy to expand its footprint in the renewable space.

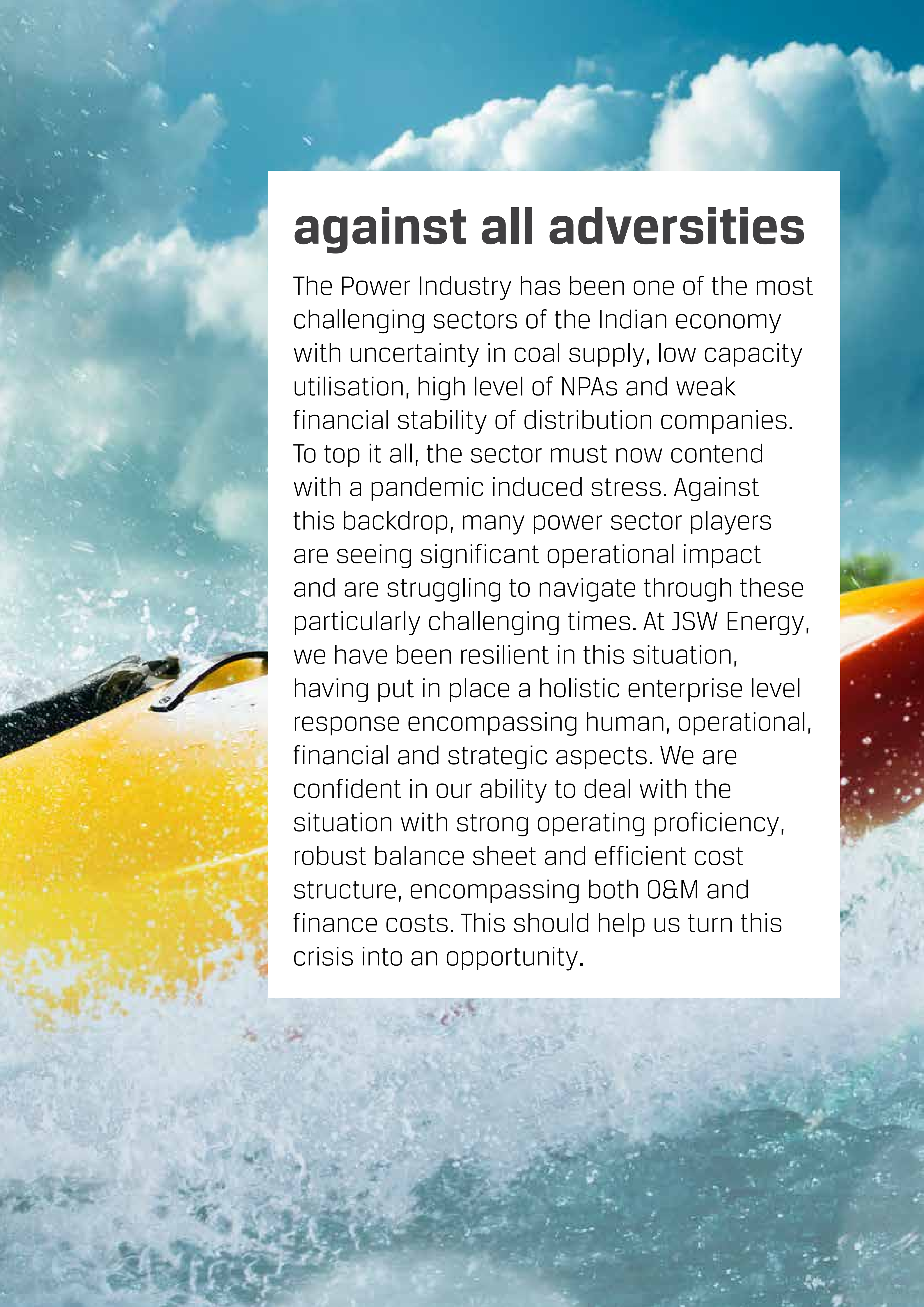


in our actions

With India's capability for long-term economic growth unabated, the power sector's outlook remains sanguine. Given strong Government impetus for clean energy and improving project economics, we expect renewable energy to be the focus of India's long term power story. At JSW Energy, supported by a strong thermal and hydro back-bone, we intend to capitalise on a new golden-age of renewable power generation, and play an influential role towards a carbon-free future. JSW Energy's growth engine is powered by its prudent capital allocation, efficient operations, and superior project execution skills. These qualities are the foundation on which we persevere to explore new opportunities in our pursuit for long-term growth.

RESILIENCE

Our robust business model and balance-sheet strength help us to navigate through any unforeseen disruptions and execute our growth plans for our transition towards becoming a renewables powerhouse.

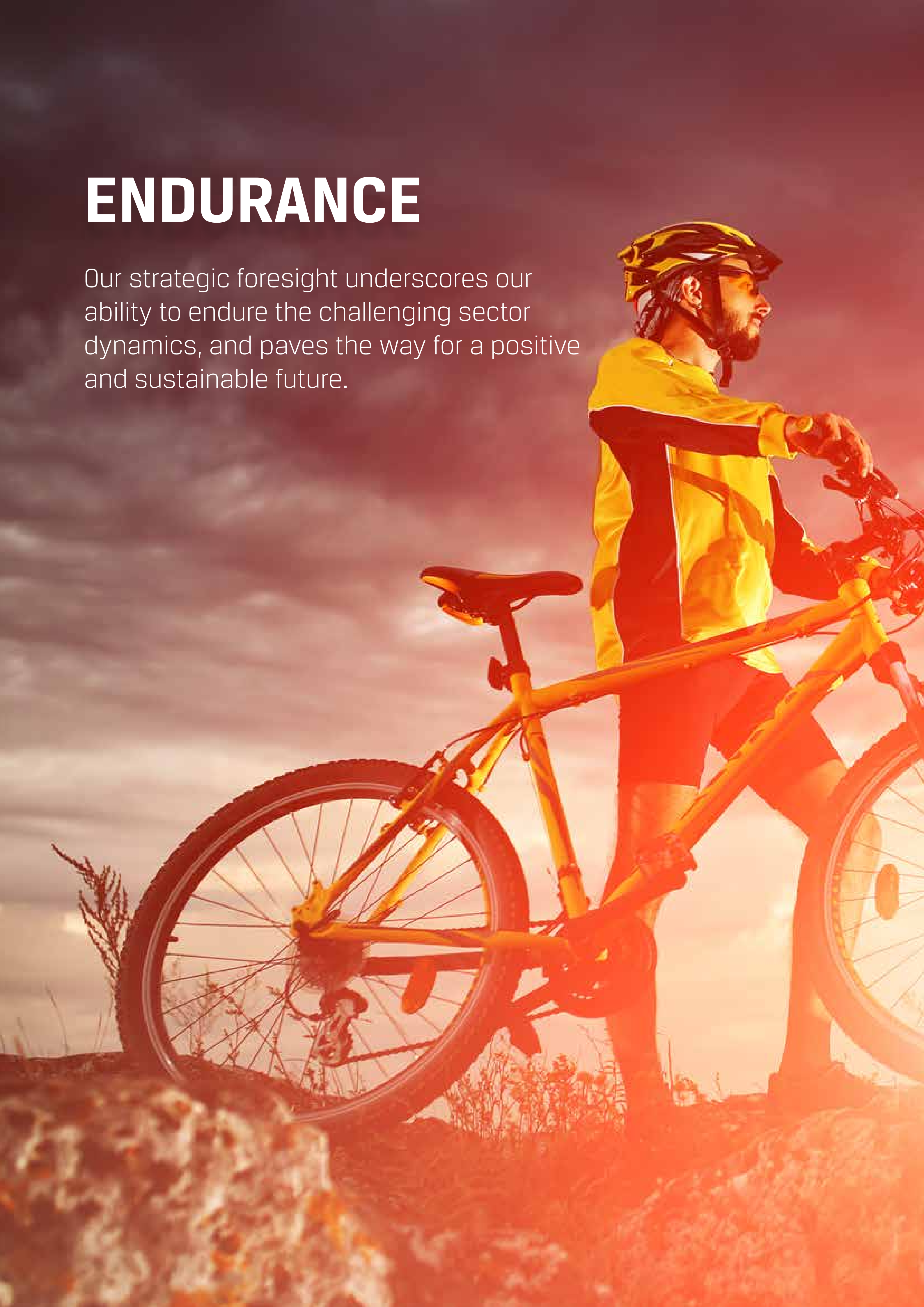


against all adversities

The Power Industry has been one of the most challenging sectors of the Indian economy with uncertainty in coal supply, low capacity utilisation, high level of NPAs and weak financial stability of distribution companies. To top it all, the sector must now contend with a pandemic induced stress. Against this backdrop, many power sector players are seeing significant operational impact and are struggling to navigate through these particularly challenging times. At JSW Energy, we have been resilient in this situation, having put in place a holistic enterprise level response encompassing human, operational, financial and strategic aspects. We are confident in our ability to deal with the situation with strong operating proficiency, robust balance sheet and efficient cost structure, encompassing both O&M and finance costs. This should help us turn this crisis into an opportunity.

ENDURANCE

Our strategic foresight underscores our ability to endure the challenging sector dynamics, and paves the way for a positive and sustainable future.



for long term value creation

At JSW Energy, our operating expertise and financial prudence, together with strong free cash flow generation, reinforces our confidence to endure the most challenging times. We look ahead to becoming a 10 GW company over the medium term, with incremental capacity predominantly coming from renewable sources. We have already sown the seeds by initiating the process of acquiring topographically productive land banks for commissioning new solar and wind capacities, and have been gradually building organisational capability. Over the years, we have meticulously designed our strategies with a long-term vision of being a leading energy company. In our journey of business excellence over the last 25 years, we have seen several challenging moments, only to emerge stronger at the other end. Going forward, we intend to play a pivotal role in establishing India's energy security, while continuing to deliver sustainable value to all our stakeholders.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

JSW Energy recognises that transparent reporting of our performance, strategy and challenges is a critical part of our responsibility towards all our stakeholders. We believe that full and transparent reporting lifts our performance. By adopting the best global frameworks, we strive to set a high business standard at JSW Energy. Through this Report, we provide an extensive outline of the Company's holistic approach towards the development of the economy. The Report further gives an understanding of how it is creating value through its strategy, governance, performance, and opportunities.

Integrated Reporting & Scope

This is the second Integrated Annual Report of JSW Energy Limited. We have prepared the ‹IR› with reference to the International Integrated Reporting Council's (IIRC) International Integrated Reporting Framework. We understand that the ‹IR› framework provides a useful basis for disclosing how we create sustainable value for our stakeholders.

This Report is our value creation story. We aim to present a holistic review of how we performed in fiscal 2020 and our roadmap for the future. We place emphasis on what matters most to our stakeholders and our business, and explain how we identify and address material issues through our Materiality Report. To provide business context, we outline our strategic pillars and explain how they influence our business presence and business segments. With a well-defined business model, we illustrate how we create long-term value for our stakeholders while recording consistent organisational growth.

Reporting Structure

The financial and statutory data presented in the Report is in accordance with the leading and international frameworks. These include reporting requirements under the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder, Indian Accounting Standards (IndAS), the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards, the National Voluntary Guidelines (NVGs) for Business Responsibility Reporting (BRR) and UN Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs), among others. The non-financial data in the Report is guided by the IIRC framework.

Reporting Period

The JSW Energy Integrated Annual Report is produced and published annually. This Report provides information for the financial year April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020.

Reporting Boundary

The information presented in the Report is material to our stakeholders and presents an overview of our businesses and associated activities that help in creating value in the short, medium, and long term. We have also presented information on our subsidiaries both within India and overseas. The Report also covers our Joint Venture and Associate Company.

Board Responsibility Statement

The contents of this Report have been read and reviewed by the Company's Senior Management, under the guidance of the Board. This ensured the integrity, accuracy and completeness of the information disclosed in the Report.

How to use this Report

The following icons have been used throughout the report to link relevant issues and illustrate how we create value.

Our Business Value Drivers

- Financial Capital
- Manufactured Capital
- Human Capital
- Intellectual Capital
- Social and Relationship Capital
- Natural Capital

Our Strategic Pillars

1. Embracing a green future
2. Time tested business model
3. Drawing on our strong balance sheet
4. Measuring our ecological impact
5. Leveraging a healthy mix of thermal & renewables
6. Improving the quality of life

Relevant Material Issues

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Relevant UN SDGs

1 No Poverty; 2 Zero Hunger; 3 Good Health and Well-Being; 4 Quality Education; 5 Gender Equality; 6 Clean Water and Sanitation; 7 Affordable and Clean Energy; 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; 10 Reduced Inequalities; 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities; 12 Responsible Consumption and Production; 13 Climate Action; 15 Life on Land

OUR 6 STRATEGIC PILLARS

Our Aspirations

At JSW Energy, we aspire to become a leading power company with the lowest carbon footprint. While doing so, we strive to deliver value to our stakeholders consistently. With climate change as a challenge, we intend to transition towards becoming a predominantly renewables based company and reduce our carbon footprint. We endeavour to fulfil our purpose through our values; sustainable business practices; and our six strategic pillars that are instrumental for our sustainable growth. Page 24

Our Values

Our strategic objectives and business activities are founded on the core values of our organisation. These values motivate us to spearhead our strategies towards realising our business goals.

- Confidence
- Courage
- Commitment
- Compassion
- Collaboration

Our Purpose

We aim to be the leading power generation company in India driven by efficient operations and low carbon foot print. Our purpose is to consistently deliver superior value to our shareholders while also being ecologically sensitive through our robust Environmental, Social and Governance practices and inclusive growth strategy. We aim to meet the growing demand for power in the future sustainably, keeping in mind our next generation. Our vision and purpose are built on six strategic pillars.

Our Business Value Drivers

Our six capitals are the driving force behind our consistent growth and are the enablers that help us in delivering long-term sustainable value for our stakeholders.

Financial Capital

Management of financial capital to support execution of business strategies and investment in growth opportunities.

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Manufactured Capital

Effective and efficient use of assets and plants throughout the value chain to enable the delivery of energy to the market.

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Human Capital

The skills, competencies, development, engagement, safety, and wellbeing of our employees.

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Intellectual Capital

Availability and development of processes, systems, and analytics to support and enhance our business activities.

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Social and Relationship Capital

Effective and trusted relationships with key stakeholders.

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Natural Capital

Access and use of natural resources and the impact of JSW Energy's operations on the environment.

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Our Competitive Advantage

We are continuously developing and sustaining our competitive advantage. We differentiate ourselves from our peers through constant focus on enhancing our operational efficiencies and ensuring that our stakeholders receive maximum benefits when they are associated with us.

- **Efficient Capital Allocation** has enabled us to balance the risk-return dynamics and stay resilient amidst the macro-economic challenges.

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- **Reliable Balance Sheet Strength** has enabled us to confidently explore value accretive growth opportunities.

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- **Efficient Operating Assets** has enabled us to achieve operational excellence by optimising our time and O&M costs.

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- **Robust ESG Culture** has enabled us to grow sustainably while serving the best interests of the communities in which we operate.

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Our Strong Board Oversight

JSW Energy is committed to ensuring that the corporate governance framework, policies and practices are of a high standard and is also attuned to emerging governance trends and shifting stakeholder expectations.

- **Anti-Corruption**
  We ensure that we work towards eliminating all forms of bribery and corruption within our business operations.

- **Corporate Governance**
  The Company in keeping with its motto 'Better Everyday' strives to do better in all aspects of its functioning, highlighting its focus on better governance by ensuring long term value creation for all its stakeholders.

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- **Health and Safety**
  Safety is reviewed by the Board as an important part of the Operations review every quarter. The organisation's whole-time Director & COO has been designated as the "Safety Champion" who reviews the safety performance with all locations on a monthly basis through the Safety Steering Committee meeting.

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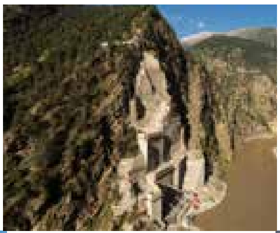
Highlights for FY2020

We are amongst India's leading private sector power companies and have grown steadily through the years by managing operations efficiently, enhancing social and economic benefits, minimising environmental impact and employing cutting-edge innovation.

FINANCIAL PRUDENCE

8.92%* Return on Equity



0.77 Net Debt to Equity Ratio

58% Increase in Profit (YoY) (Consolidated)

RENEWABLE ENERGY

10 MW Solar Power Plants

1,391 MW Hydro Power Plants

OUR PEOPLE

1,677 Total Permanent Employees

15.67% Increase in Manhours on Training (YoY)

TOWARDS OUR COMMUNITY

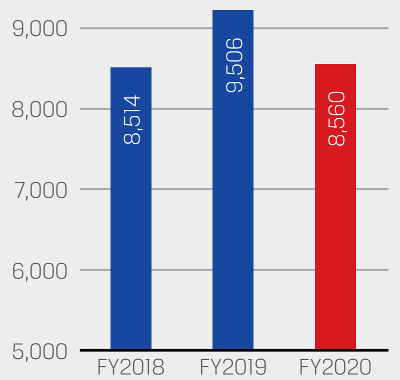
67,381 Direct Beneficiaries of our CSR Service

₹16.75 Crore CSR Contribution - FY2020

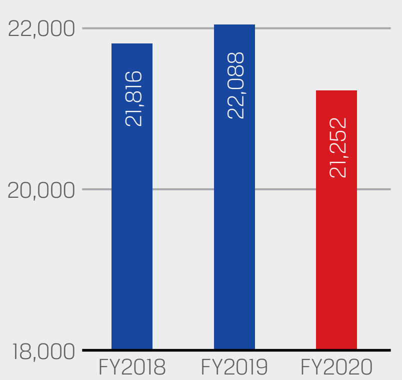
*Before exceptional item

Key Performance Indicators

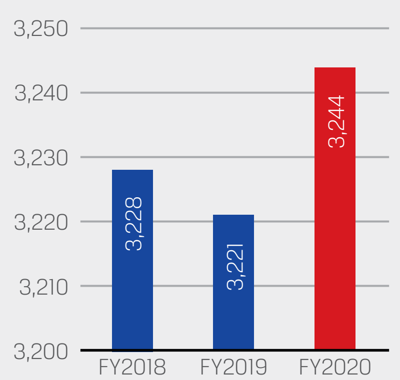
Turnover (₹ in Crore)



Net Generation (Million Units)



EBITDA (₹ in Crore)



Our Presence

JSW Energy has established its presence across the value chain of the power sector with diversified assets in power generation, transmission and trading.

Barmer - Rajasthan

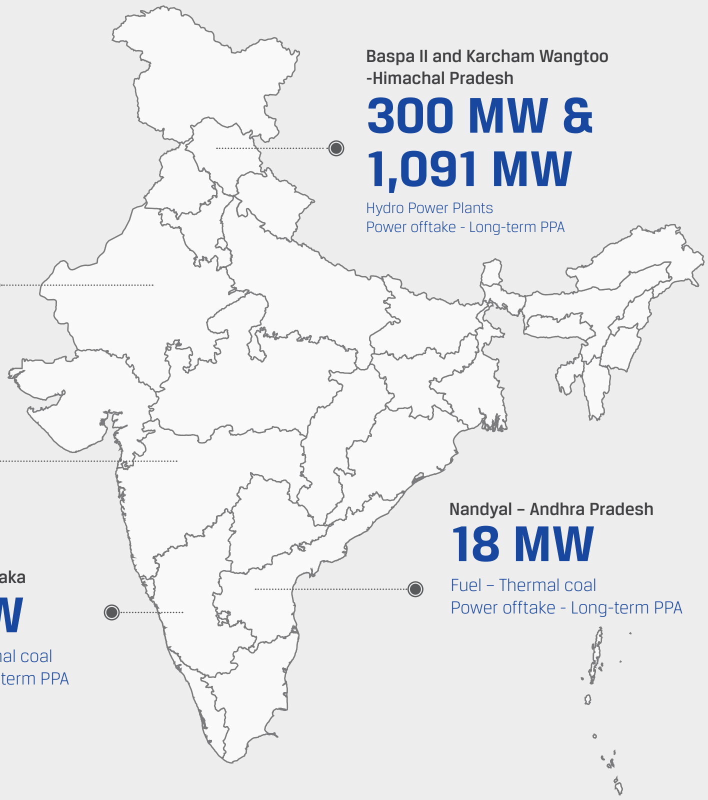
1,080 MW

Fuel - Lignite
Sourced from captive lignite mines of Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited (BLMCL)
Power offtake - Long-term PPA

Baspa II and Karcham Wangtoo -Himachal Pradesh

300 MW & 1,091 MW

Hydro Power Plants
Power offtake - Long-term PPA



Ratnagiri - Maharashtra

1,200 MW

Fuel - Thermal coal
Power offtake - Long-term PPA and merchant

Nandyal – Andhra Pradesh

18 MW

Fuel – Thermal coal
Power offtake - Long-term PPA

Vijayanagar - Karnataka

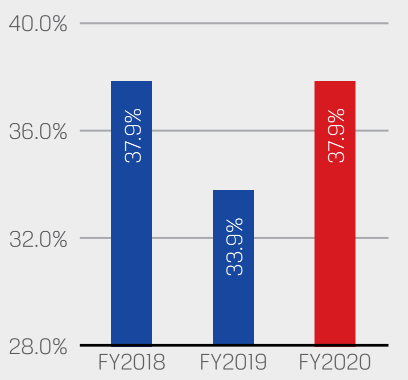
860 MW

Fuel - Gas and Thermal coal
Power offtake -Long-term PPA and merchant

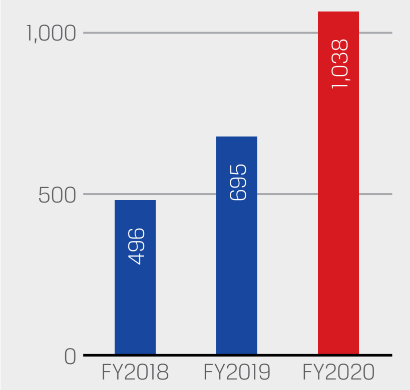
10 MW

Solar Power Capacities across Various Locations

EBITDA Margin (%)

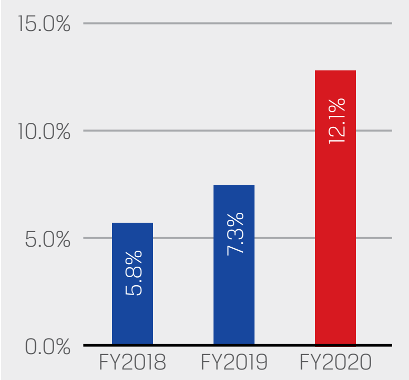


PAT * (₹ in Crore)



* Before exceptional Item

PAT * Margin (%)



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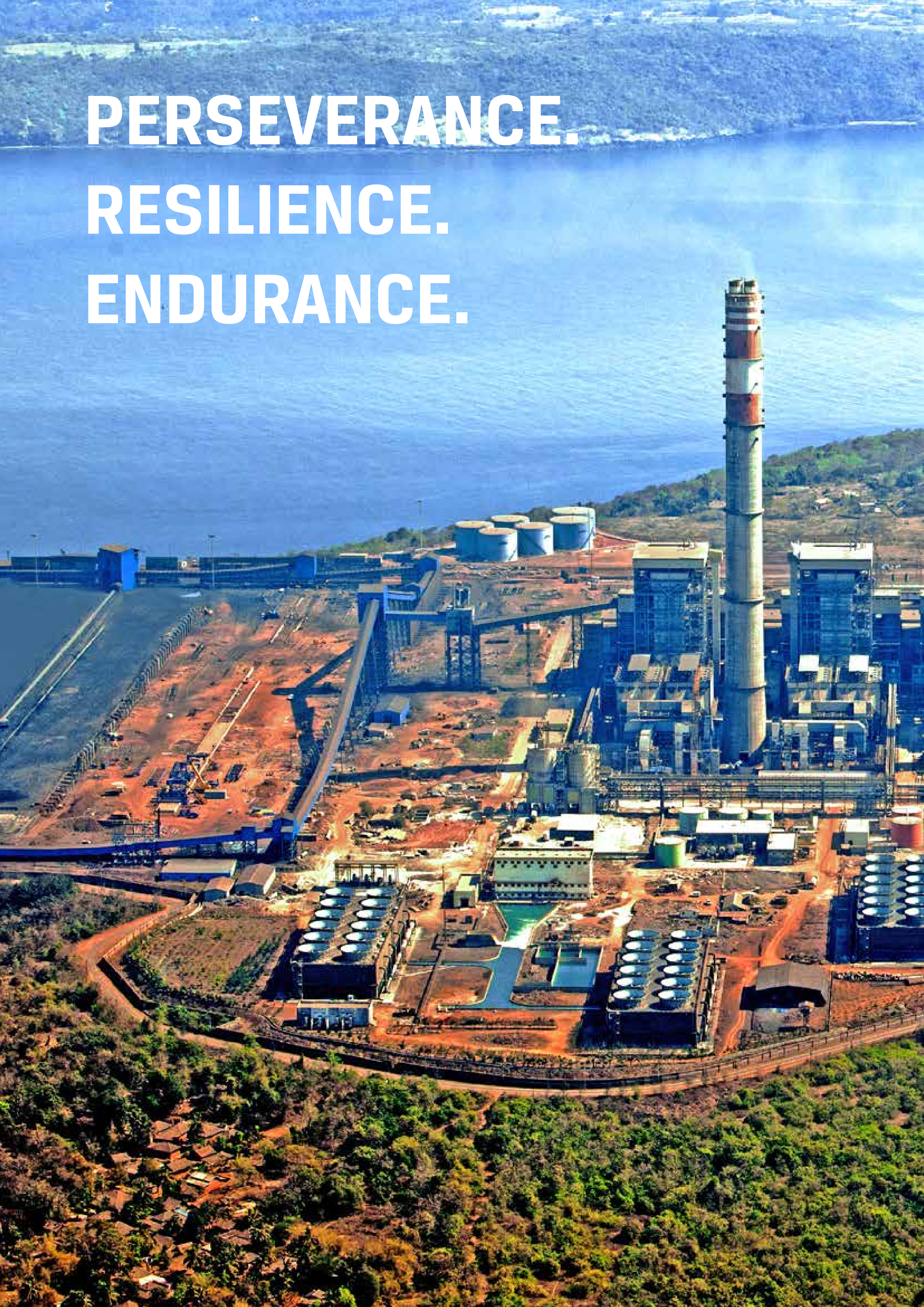

PERSEVERANCE.
RESILIENCE.
ENDURANCE.

Section 1:
How we achieve our aspiration

This section looks at how we have organised ourselves and our business strategies to achieve our organisational aspirations.

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING DIRECTOR

A resilient business with a growth agenda

We aim to become a 10 GW company over the foreseeable future, with Renewable Energy as the central theme of our growth plans.

Dear Shareholders,

FY2020 was a challenging year for the Indian power sector marked by subdued economic growth and weak industrial production. The fag end of the year evidenced the outbreak of Coronavirus, leading to hugely dislocated economic conditions and significantly disrupted way of life at a global level.

At JSW Energy, we have been largely resilient to the overall economic weakness during the year, as well as to the disruptions caused by Covid-19. This has come about through significant de-risking of our business over the past few years with more than 80% of our capacity tied-up under long-term contracts and a very efficient cost structure encompassing both O&M and finance costs. We have also put in place an agile and proactive response mechanism encompassing human, operational, financial and strategic aspects for tackling the unprecedented situation caused by Covid-19.

FY2020 in Perspective

FY2020 witnessed subdued power demand growth of 1.3% led by twin headwinds of overall weakness in economic activity and Covid-19 related impact towards the end of the year. Thermal PLF in India declined to 56.0% during the year, its lowest level in almost three decades. Growth in domestic coal production was flat at 729 million tonnes during FY2020, whereas coal imports grew by 3.3% to 243 million tonnes.

In FY2020, we commissioned our 18 MW Thermal power plant at Nandyal with long-term PPA tied-up under Group Captive scheme. During the year, while our total net generation was marginally lower by 3.8%, generation at our Hydro plants was higher by 14.4% due to better water availability in the Sutlej basin. However, generation from our Thermal plants declined by 9.5% primarily due to lower offtake by long-term customers across plant locations. Nevertheless, our profitability was largely insulated as majority of our capacity is tied under long-term PPA with two-part tariff, wherein we receive fixed capacity charges based on our plant availability, which was above normative across all the plants, with fuel costs fully pass through at actuals. We also continued to improve our operational efficiencies by following global best practices, and further reduced O&M expenses during the year, thereby cementing our position as one of the lowest O&M cost power generators in the industry.

JSW Energy has been constantly evaluating multiple opportunities for organic and inorganic growth and to this effect announced two acquisitions during the year – 1050 MW GMR Kamalanga Energy Ltd and 700 MW Ind-Barath Energy (Utkal) Ltd. While the GMR Kamalanga transaction has been put on hold given the ongoing Covid-19 related uncertainties, the Ind-Barath acquisition is awaiting necessary approvals from the National Company Law Tribunal. On the organic growth front, we commenced preparatory construction work for our 240 MW Kutehr Hydropower plant in Himachal Pradesh, pursuant to the strong impetus provided by the Government to boost Hydropower generation in the country through measures such as Renewable status for large Hydropower projects and introduction of Hydropower Purchase Obligation.

We have one of the strongest balance sheets in the Power sector in India and continued to strengthen the same during the year with consolidated Net Debt to Equity ratio further declining from 0.85x to 0.77x thereby creating sufficient headroom for pursuing attractive growth opportunities.

Given the healthy business performance in FY2020 amidst a challenging economic environment, the Board has recommended a dividend of ₹ 1 per equity share for the year.

Decisive measures to tide through Covid-19 crisis

Despite the Covid-19 situation, the Company's plant operations continue to run smoothly, while ensuring adherence to necessary safety measures. To deal with the pandemic, we have adopted best-in-class safety and hygiene practices, realigned mobility, and enhanced digital working capabilities for our employees. Further, we continue to efficiently monitor our operations, ensure supply chain continuity, implement stringent cost control and revamp risk mitigation to suit the new normal. With power identified as an essential service, we have endeavored to support the nation under such critical circumstances by ensuring the required plant availability across all our locations. Overall, we aim to turn the pandemic led crisis into an opportunity, thus creating value for all our shareholders.

Responsible Growth Strategy

JSW Group and JSW Energy have always embarked on new business opportunities keeping a balance between growth aspirations and prudent financial management. We believe that our business decisions should be aligned with the well-being of all our stakeholders and society at large. In line with this vision, we aim to become a 10 GW company over the foreseeable future, with Renewable Energy being the locus of our growth plans. Given the strong Government impetus, large inflow of investments from a wide array of global investors and improving project economics, we believe that Renewable Energy will be the centerpiece of India's long-term power story.

Outlook

As per the Reserve Bank of India, global economic activity has come to a near standstill attributable to the Covid-19 pandemic. The overall economic recovery is now contingent upon the intensity, spread and duration of the pandemic. Nevertheless, I firmly believe that there is light at the end of the tunnel, and together we will emerge stronger from this crisis.

Over the short-term, power demand should see a moderation due to Covid-19 induced conditions. However, over the medium-term, Power sector outlook is sanguine, as rapid urbanisation and stabilisation of various schemes undertaken by the Central Government such as "Power for All" and "24 x 7 Power" is expected to spur power demand.

The Government has announced a set of holistic reforms including mandatory enforcement of payment security mechanism under PPAs, privatisation of Discoms in Union Territories, establishment of proposed Electricity Contract Enforcement Authority, implementation of smart-metering/prepaid meter, direct benefit transfers of subsidies, separation of carriage and content, etc. These measures, together with the ₹ 90,000 crore liquidity infusion package announced under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan to enable Discoms clear their outstanding dues should help in power demand revival and improvement in the overall health of the sector going forward.

On the supply side, incremental capacity additions have been driven largely by the Renewable Energy segment over the last few years. Technological advances and reducing capital costs have progressively made Renewable Energy commercially attractive and more affordable than Thermal power. Henceforth, power capacity addition in India is expected to be primarily driven by the Renewable Energy segment.

Going forward, our strategic intent is to continue de-risking the business model by steadily increasing our long-term PPA proportion and further lowering our overhead and finance costs. As a growth oriented company, we are enthusiastic and remain focused on achieving our medium-term vision of becoming a 10 GW player through a mix of organic and inorganic opportunities primarily in the Renewable Energy space.

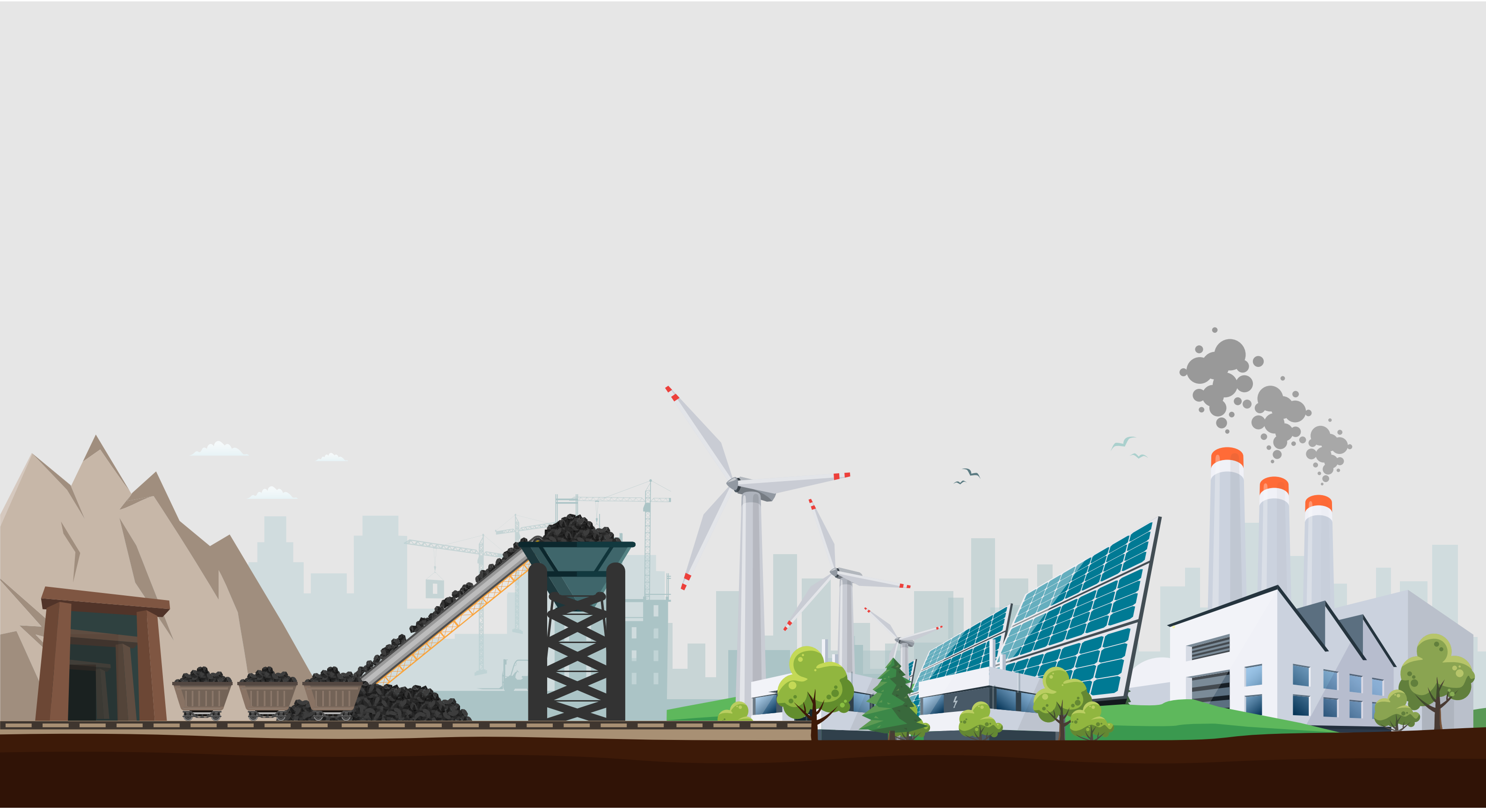
At JSW Energy, we have adopted robust Environmental, Social and Governance practices and remain fully committed to the environment and society. We continue to foster the creation of an ecologically sensitive, value based and empowered society through our purposeful CSR engagements and initiatives.

Finally, I would like to convey my sincere gratitude to all our stakeholders including the Central and State Governments, investors, regulators, bankers, rating agencies, customers, suppliers, advisors, and employees for their consistent support and trust. I also take this opportunity to wholeheartedly thank all our frontline warriors such as doctors, healthcare workers, municipal officials, army, police and all other people in the essential services for their undaunted spirit in tackling the Covid-19 crisis.

Best wishes,

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman and Managing Director

REFLECTING ON OUR BUSINESS SEGMENTS



Mining

JSW Energy's Barmer plant sources lignite from the Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited (BLMCL). The mining company has rights to develop lignite mines in two adjacent blocks – Kapurdi and Jalipa. The plant has assured availability of fuel (lignite) which is sourced from pit-head captive lignite mines under a Fuel Supply Agreement.

Also, the Company has a majority holding in South African Coal Mining Holdings Limited (SACMH), which has coal mines in South Africa.

In FY2020, BLMCL has supplied 5.30 million tons of lignite to JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited as against 5.92 million tons of lignite in FY2018-19.

Power Generation

JSW Energy Limited is amongst India's leading private sector power-producing companies.

Today, the Company's presence extends across several Indian states and includes stakes in natural resource companies in India and South Africa. Over the years, JSW Energy Limited has enhanced its power generation capacity from 260 MW to 4,559 MW.

Net generation in FY2020 stood at 21,252 MUs vis-à-vis 22,088 MUs in the previous year.

We currently have installed generating capacity of 4,559 MW, out of which 3,158 MW is thermal power, 1,391 MW is hydropower and 10 MW solar power.

Power Transmission

We have an efficient transmission and distribution (T&D) system, which is essential for a stable supply of electricity.

Jaigad PowerTransco Limited (JPTL) is a 74:26 joint venture between the Company and Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Company Limited. We have two operational 400 kV transmission lines under JPTL.

In FY2020, JPTL maintained a high availability of the transmission system at 99.58% (previous year 99.67%).

Power Trading

As part of our vision to become a full-spectrum power company, JSW Energy launched JSW Power Trading Company Limited (JSWPTC) in 2006.

JSWPTC has obtained a license to trade in power across India, which is issued by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission. Today, it is one of the leading power trading companies in India.

It is a member of Indian Energy Exchange (IEX) and Power Exchange of India Limited (PXIL).

In FY2020, JSWPTC achieved a total trading volume of 718 million units (previous year 2,054 million units).

OVERVIEW OF THE OPERATING CONTEXT

Growing Demand	Renewable Energy	Covid-19 Pandemic
As per data of Central Electricity Authority, India's power demand is expected to grow to 1,566 TWh by FY2022.	India has made substantial progress in the renewable energy sector on the back of conducive policy environment, government support, a steady inflow of capital, introduction of latest technologies and several fiscal policy incentives.	The spread of Covid-19 across the world has impacted businesses globally. The pandemic has posed risks to human life, resulted in low power demand due to national lockdown and disrupted supply chain.
To keep pace with the growing power demand, we have enhanced our installed power generation capacity from 260 MW to 4,559 MW since inception.	Supported by a strong thermal and hydro back-bone, we intend to capitalise on the opportunities of renewable power generation and play a leading role in a carbon free future.	We have adequate stock of coal and oil for plant start-up, critical spares and water. This has helped in ensuring the smooth functioning of the plant during the lockdown. Moreover, alternate supply chain sources are being explored to mitigate the impact of prolonged disruption.

Karcham Dam

Raw material availability & cost	Regulatory changes	Off-take Risk
Availability and cost of the required grade of raw material (coal) might be impacted due to various macro factors. The imported coal prices are moving downwards since February 2020 due to lower demand owing to Covid-19 pandemic.	Revised norms for SOx/NOx/SPM emissions leading to higher CAPEX for Environmental compliance.	At present, less than 20% of power is untied and being sold on a day-ahead/short term basis. The tariff rates are impacted by demand-supply dynamics, economic growth, and sudden shifts in weather.
We are diversifying our sources (countries/vendors) and employing prudent hedging strategies to mitigate foreign exchange and coal price risks. We are moving towards blending domestic coal by participating in coal e-auctions for Independent Power Producers (IPPs).	Technical evaluations of vendors have been conducted for necessary modifications in different types of equipment. Due to Covid, there has been a poor response of vendors for Flue Gas Desulfurisation equipment to be purchased, and there are substantial supply chain disruptions. In light of the above, a reasonable time extension is being sought from the concerned authorities.	We focus on enhancing power sales through long-term PPAs, including captive route and ensuring an optimum mix of short/medium term PPAs for the open capacity.

STRATEGIC PILLARS

The course to reach our aspirations

Pillar 1
Embracing a green future

...by capitalising on renewable opportunities for future growth and transition towards clean energy

Pillar 2
Time tested business model

...by generating sustainable value for stakeholders amidst multiple sectoral headwinds

Pillar 3
Drawing on our strong Balance Sheet

... by leveraging our robust financial foundation to become a 10GW company

Pillar 4
Measuring our ecological impact

...by understanding our responsibility to operate in the best interests of the community and the environment that surrounds us

Pillar 5
Leveraging a healthy mix of thermal & renewables

...by efficiently using our existing assets to deliver continuous and quality power to our customers, even while transitioning to renewables

Pillar 6
Improving the quality of life

...by nurturing our workforce and uplifting society through purposeful engagements and continuous developments

Business strategy

1 PERSEVERANCE

Embracing a green future

Strategy

Our business and macro environment is continuously evolving at a rapid pace, requiring companies to persevere with an innovative, proactive, adaptive and futuristic approach in order to remain competitive. Perseverance is at the core of JSW Energy's strategy and values, forming an important pillar for all our activities.

Renewable energy will be the focus of JSW Energy's strategic objectives going forward. As the energy sector is expected to undergo a significant transformation, JSW Energy will persevere in driving this transition towards clean energy, supported by its robust Balance Sheet and project execution expertise, thereby enhancing stakeholder value and creating a sustainable future for the generations to follow.

FY2020 Highlights

- 13 MUs Net Power Generation (Solar)
- 5,953 MUs Net Power Generation (Hydro)

Progress

We have installed 10 MW solar power plants at our different manufacturing plants spread across Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and West Bengal.

To develop our renewable portfolio, we have initiated the process of acquiring topographically productive land banks for commissioning new solar and wind capacities and have been gradually building organisational capability.

2 ENDURANCE

Time tested business model

Strategy

Our enduring business model reflects multiple advantages – strategic plant locations, diversified fuel sources, efficient raw material sourcing and blended off-take arrangements, thereby enabling us to operate without any constraints and to keep pace with rapid change, uncertainty, and complexity.

Moreover, our strategic foresight and structured process orientation help in early identification of headwinds, thereby enabling us to devise appropriate response strategies that bodes well in weathering through a turbulent external environment.

FY2020 Highlights

- 66.01% Deemed PLF
- 58.23% Increase in PAT YoY

Progress

During the year, our prudent governance and O&M practices have resulted in consistent deemed PLFs of 66.01%, an increase of 83 bps YoY. We have also reduced our O&M expenses by ~4% YoY to ₹ 17.9 Lakh/MW.

At JSW Energy, we constantly aim to improve our operational efficiency, aided by digitisation and technology, which helps in reducing susceptibility to outages and potential downtime.

3 RESILIENCE

Drawing on our strong Balance Sheet

Strategy

JSW Energy continues to be one of the strongest power generating companies in India with a resilient balance sheet. This provides us with the confidence and financial flexibility to embark upon a robust growth path through a mix of organic as well as inorganic opportunities.

Our Balance Sheet strength is the result of prudent capital allocation, strong free cash flow generation, proactive deleveraging and sound working capital management. This has enabled us to steer through market adversities relatively unscathed.

FY2020 Highlights

- **2.76x Net Debt to EBITDA**
- **0.77x Net Debt to Equity Ratio**

Progress

During the year, we reduced our Net Debt to ₹8,945 crore, a reduction of 11% YoY. With this, our Net Debt to Equity ratio has reduced to 0.77x and Net Debt to EBITDA to 2.76x.

This gives us ample Balance Sheet headroom and ability to raise capital at favourable terms and conditions and strategically pursue value-accretive growth opportunities.

4 RESPONSIBILITY

Measuring our ecological impact

Strategy

We work towards inclusive growth and aim to foster the creation of an ecologically sensitive, value-based and empowered society. As a leading energy company, we also have a responsibility to address global challenges such as climate change and depleting natural resources.

We strive relentlessly to lower the impact of our actions on the environment and regularly measure our environmental performance as we strongly believe that our growth will not be sustainable without achieving ecological balance.

FY2020 Highlights

- **59.92 MUs Energy Savings**
- **1.5 NTU Turbidity achieved - output water quality of Pre-treatment plant**

Progress

All our power plants maintain emissions and waste within the permissible limits.

We have taken several initiatives to monitor and control the impact of our business activities on the environment. We have improved our emission standards and reduced the auxiliary power consumption by ~1.3% with the help of various in-house operations and process improvements.

5 QUALITY

Leveraging a healthy mix of thermal & renewables

Strategy

At JSW Energy, we believe in responsible power generation and are accordingly working with concerted efforts to minimise our carbon footprint, to utilise our resources efficiently and to improve the share of renewables in our asset mix going forward. However, we also recognise that this transformation towards clean energy will be gradual, necessitating the supply of uninterrupted and quality power to our customers during this paradigm shift.

While the transition towards lower carbon emission is inevitable, we aim to adopt a holistic approach, keeping in mind the best interests of our customers, environment and society at large. During this transition, we strive to provide efficient solutions to our customers by effectively leveraging our best-in-class existing asset portfolio and deeply entrenched expertise across the energy value chain.

FY2020 Highlights

- **21,252 MUs Net Generation**
- **4,559 MW Installed Generation Capacity**

Progress

During the year, our net generation stood at 21,252 MUs as against 22,088 MUs in FY2019.

At JSW Energy, we are determined to capitalise on a new golden age of renewable power generation, endeavouring towards a sustainable and carbon-free world, supported by a strong and efficient thermal and hydro back-bone.

6 SUPPORT

Improving the quality of life

Strategy

Our people are our most important assets and the driving force behind our long-term success. Therefore, our efforts are always directed towards investing in their development and ensuring that they work in a progressive environment that encourages productivity, innovation and transparency.

The philosophy behind our people management is to empower our employees through a broad range of initiatives directed towards their holistic growth. We believe in continuous learning and keeping abreast of the latest technologies and processes. Therefore, our human resource management continuously works on designing and offering new and exciting learning opportunities for all our employees.

FY2020 Highlights

- **1,677 Total employees**
- **2.99% Attrition rate**
- **49,272 Hrs of training**

Progress

During the year, we completed 303 unique training interventions and selected 15 employees for the diploma degree in solar, 8 employees for Future Fit Leadership program and 2 for Springboard.

Several initiatives were taken by our HR team to enhance productivity levels of our workforce. Additionally, under the CARE model, we have carried out multiple employee engagement activities.

OUR BUSINESS MODEL

JSW Energy Limited is the energy vertical of the US$12 billion JSW Group. The Company along with its subsidiaries operates in the entire value chain of power business such as generation, transmission, mining and power trading. We believe in staying at the forefront of new market trends and satisfying customer needs by supplying reliable, affordable and quality power.

Our business model is focused on owning and operating a diversified portfolio of assets in thermal, hydro and renewable segments. We ensure maximum efficiency in our operations by adopting best global industry practices and also strive to reduce the environmental impact of our operations. Our future strategy is to grow in the renewable energy segment and ensure sustainable value creation for all our stakeholders.

We have one of the strongest balance sheet in the Indian Power sector and generate healthy free cash flows, providing us with ample headroom for pursuing our renewable energy growth plans. We have been gradually building organisational capabilities in the renewable space and have already initiated the process of acquiring topographically productive land banks for commissioning new renewable capacities. We are also evaluating various inorganic growth opportunities, which can lead to significant value creation for our stakeholders in the long-term.

Transitioning towards a Green Future

Our strategy of growing in the renewable energy space is well aligned to the rapidly evolving sector dynamics and overall macro environment. With strong Government impetus towards green energy, large inflow of investments from a wide array of global investors and improving project economics led by technological innovation, we believe that renewable energy will be at the centerpiece of India's long-term power story. Henceforth, power capacity addition in India is expected to be primarily driven by the renewable energy segment. Therefore, we see immense potential for business growth and stakeholder value creation in the renewable space.

Further, we believe in sustainable value creation and remain fully committed to the environment and society and strive to reduce our carbon footprint.

At JSW Energy, supported by an existing portfolio of efficient thermal and hydro assets, we intend to capitalise on a new golden-era of renewable power generation, and play an influential role towards a carbon-free future. We look ahead to become a 10 GW company over the medium term with incremental capacity predominantly coming from renewable sources.

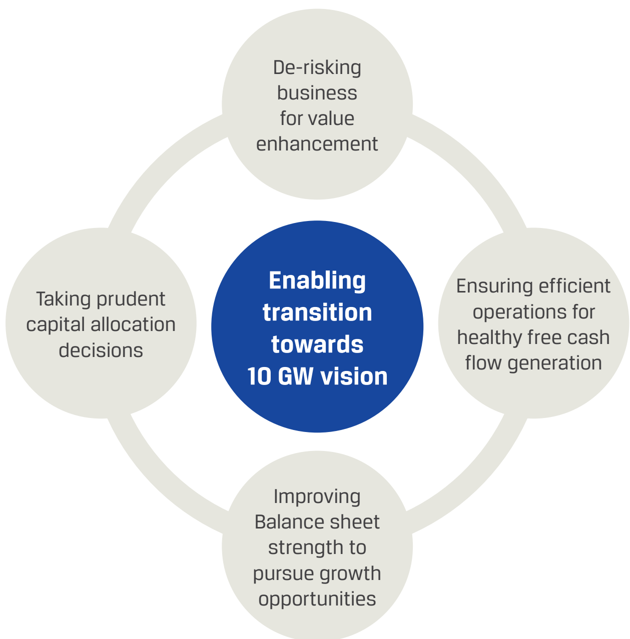
We see immense potential for business growth and stakeholder value creation in the renewable space.

Business Positioning

At JSW Energy, we embark on new business opportunities striking a balance between growth aspirations and prudent risk management. This has been the key factor that has helped us to become the leading power producer in India. We have one of the strongest balance sheets in the Indian Power sector, well positioned to pursue attractive growth opportunities.

We design our growth strategy as follows:

- We ensure prudent capital allocation decisions with stringent due diligence practices. We further stress test the business case at various levels to ensure the economic viability of the proposed projects.
- We endeavour to invest in power assets, which have the capability to generate low cost power that helps to reduce offtake and receivable risks. We also prefer to enter into long-term PPAs, which render visibility to stable long-term cash flows.
- We blend our superior project execution skills and operational expertise to generate healthy free cash flows.
- We utilise the free cash flows to further invest in growth capex and de-leverage our balance sheet, thereby generating enough headroom to pursue value -accretive growth.



Our process for creating value

1

Transitioning to Renewables

Expanding our Wind, Solar and Hydro Assets portfolio to become a predominantly renewables energy company

2

Inclusive Approach

Taking business decisions keeping all stakeholders in consideration

3

Energy Partner

Becoming an 'Energy Partner' rather than an 'Energy Supplier', with strong PPAs & supply side linkages

4

Technologically Agile

Staying on top of the technological curve and imbibing global best practices

5

Regulatory Environment

Aligning with regulations to achieve our business goals and investment objectives

6

Being Responsible

Helping in combating global warming and climate change

7

Operational Excellence

Optimising operations and performance to get the best return on assets

8

Financial Discipline

Maintaining strong balance sheet headroom for growth and sustained value creation

9

Corporate Social Responsibility

Contributing towards improvement of our nation and social communities

Read more about the following from Page 54 to 70

VALUE CREATION MODEL

How We Create Value?

At JSW Energy, we create long term value for all our stakeholders while also placing 'zero-carbon' at the centre of our business objectives.

Resources Used

Financial Capital

Balance sheet strength, steady returns, Credibility

- ₹11,646 crore shareholders' equity
- ₹896 crore in net cash
- ₹8,945 crore in net debt

Manufactured Capital

Production, development, improved plant infrastructure

- 4,559 MW Net generation capacity
- 66.01% Plant Load Factor

Intellectual Capital

Technologies, learnings, innovations

- ₹12.63 crore allocated to process improvements

Human Capital

Reliable skillsets, productivity, occupational health & safety

- 1,677 employees
- 49,272 Manhours of training
- 303 Unique training interventions

Social Capital

Stakeholder dialogue, ethics, performance

- 44 projects pursued by JSW Foundation
- ₹16.75 crore Spent on CSR activities

Natural Capital

Conservation of resources, sustainable value

- 100% Fly Ash Utilisation
- 1,396 m3/MUs Total water consumption
- 0.59 Kg/KwH Combined coal consumption of all plants

Towards a Zero-Carbon transformation that is

Sustainable

Our business activities ensures that we achieve a sustainable growth

- 59.92 MUs Energy Savings
- 12,002 Trees planted
- 100% Non-hazardous waste recovered

Competitively Ahead

Our business strategies and strength that demonstrates our market leadership

- ₹ 8,560 Crore in Total Revenues
- 38% EBITDA margin
- 8.92% ROE
- ISO Certified Plants

Future Oriented

Gearing up towards a brighter and promising future

- 10 MW Solar plant
- ₹ 48 lakh invested in digital interventions

Bringing People Together

Recording growth in productivity and improved stakeholder engagement

- 2.99% Employee Attrition Rate
- 23,23,883 ESOPs issued
- Over 2,000 suppliers and vendors

Community Centric

Sharing our success with the communities that surround us

- 67,381 Total direct beneficiaries impacted
- ₹72.85 lakh invested in rural development

Our Activities

Sustainable Initiatives

Development of exceptional solutions and initiatives directed towards zero-carbon transformation.

Read more about our sustainable business initiatives on **Page 40**

Networks

Our presence is in power generation (thermal, hydro and solar), power transmission, and power trading.

Read more about our business on **Page 22**

Read our Corporate Governance Report on **Page 143**

Know more about our Market on **Page 24**

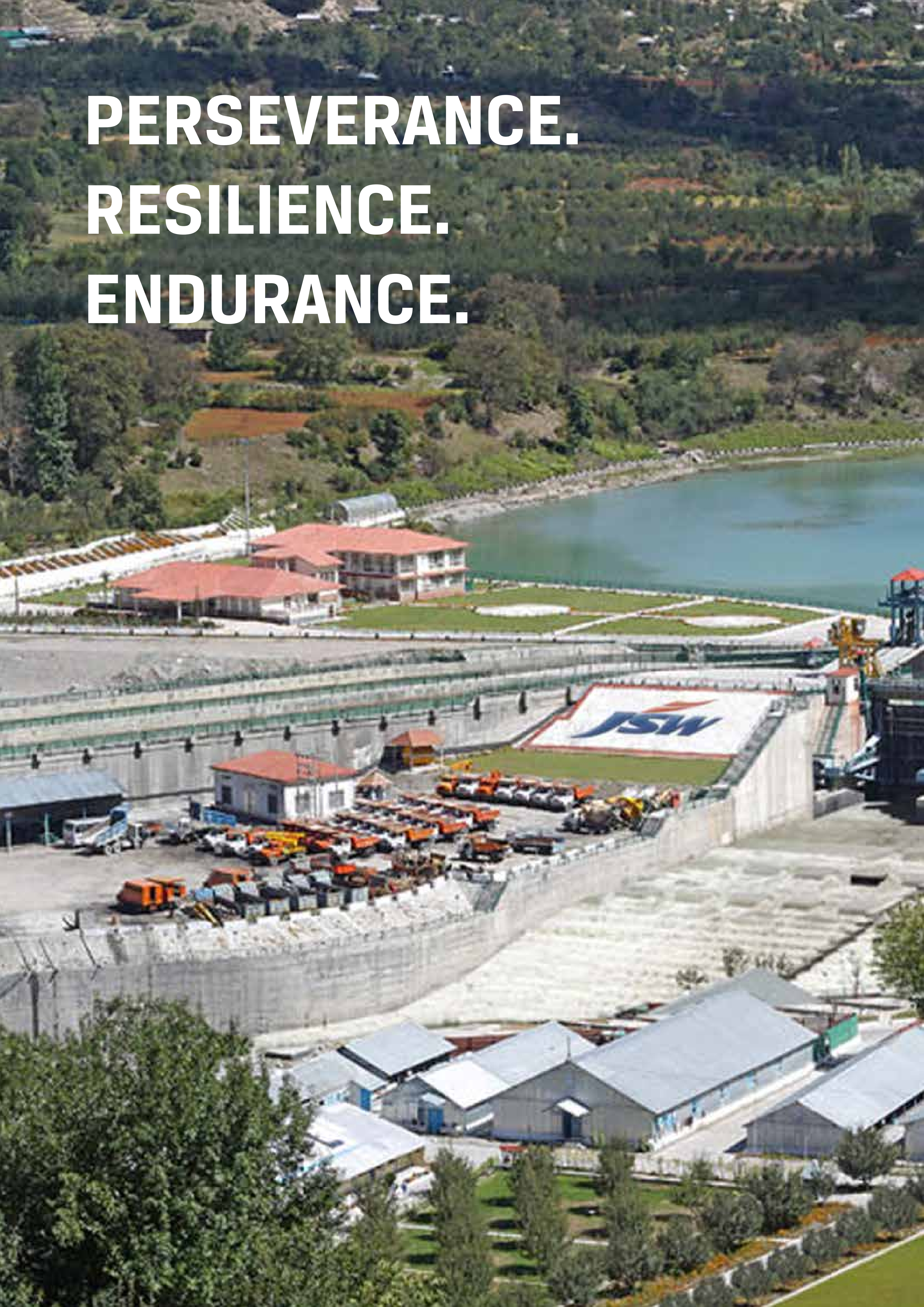
Internal Environment

- Result Oriented
- Service Excellence
- Reliable Supply Chain
- Employee Health & Safety
- Commitment to Society & Environment
- Integrity, Transparency & Business Ethics
- People Development

External Environment

- Economic Environment
- Movements in Industry
- Regulations
- Environment Policies
- Technological Developments
- Evolving Business Models
- Human & Labour Rights

PERSEVERANCE.
RESILIENCE.
ENDURANCE.



Section 2:
Delivering our promise

This section provides a review on how we have delivered on our promise and commitments. The section also encompass an overview of the operating context that indicates the factors against which we have achieved these results.

An assessment of value delivered

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

WORKING TOGETHER WITH OUR STAKEHOLDERS

Our strategy is to develop effective engagements with our stakeholders to create long-term sustainable value. We engage and interact with our stakeholders to keep them informed of our activities and create mutually supportive opportunities and results.

Stakeholder Centric Strategies

In the energy sector and across all other industries, developing an effective stakeholder engagement mechanism that encompass high-quality stakeholder relationships is a growing priority amongst the business community. At JSW Energy, we give significant importance to this trend that lays emphasis on stakeholder inputs to ensure lasting sustainability of our business strategies.

Our effort towards building strategic and proactive dialogue with our key stakeholders facilitates us to deepen our insights into our business drivers and the needs of society. It further helps us in being competitively ahead in adapting to the changing demands.

The Sustainability Quotient

Today, business sustainability is critical to the long-term success and growth of any organisation. The principles of sustainability serve to expand growth opportunities for our business and address any adverse impact of our operations on the environment and communities that surround us.

Today's customers prefer to engage with companies that have environment and society driven values. Employees seek to be the part of a company that have strong values and principles so that they too can have a positive impact on society. And investors are proactively integrating the sustainability factor while making their investment decisions. In a world that is increasingly moving towards a sustainable future, we intend to be an organisation that places sustainability at the forefront of our decision making process to meet stakeholder expectations and explore better growth opportunities.

At JSW Energy, stakeholder engagement is a fundamental aspect to ensure that the decisions we take are balanced and responsible. We strive to identify the material issues of our stakeholders and strategically address them. We do this by providing an engagement platform that encourages feedback, and carefully use it to shape the direction of our business.

CUSTOMERS

We supply energy and related services to several business customers. As an energy company, we interact and engage with B2B customers such as transmission and distribution companies. Engagement provides a better understanding of customer requirements and how continuous improvement in service can be delivered.

1 5

Relevant Material Issues
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 25

EMPLOYEES

We depend on the shared skills and values of our employees. We have established a mechanism for a two-way feedback and an active engagement platform at all levels to address the key issues that affect them. We aim to be a supportive employer that makes us a preferred company to work with.

6

Relevant Material Issues
10, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 34

SHAREHOLDERS

Our shareholders are critical for our growth. Their continued trust and support in our business keeps our performance steady. We are committed to keeping a strong dialogue with our shareholders and we regularly engage with them to understand their perspective and ensure that we consider their opinions in the decision making process.

1 2 3

Relevant Material Issues
1, 2, 8, 24, 25, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 39

GOVERNMENT & REGULATORS

The Government of India plays a crucial role in shaping the energy sector in the country. We closely work with the Government and Regulators to protect the long-term interests of the energy customers and consumers while keeping pace with the growing market demand. Our business strategies are in sync with the larger Government objective of promoting use of green energy.

1 6

Relevant Material Issues
1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 29, 31, 32

SUPPLIERS & VENDORS

We recognise the importance of our supply chain and we rely on our partner suppliers & vendors to ensure that our supply chain is functioning smoothly. We maintain strong relationships with our vendors & suppliers by ensuring timely payments and enhanced capabilities. We encourage maintaining an ethical and transparent working relationship with them.

2

Relevant Material Issues
24, 26, 27, 29

SOCIETY, COMMUNITIES & NGOs

Addressing the needs of our surrounding communities is critical to us. We regularly engage with groups that focus on social, environment and other energy and business related issues on behalf of energy customers and the society at large. We maintain an active engagement platform with them to identify issues and address them to develop our communities.

1 4 6

Relevant Material Issues
1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 16, 35

INSTITUTIONS & INDUSTRY BODIES

We understand the importance of communicating with the institutions and industry bodies to encourage exchange of knowledge, collaboration in Research and Development, and strengthening our network, amongst others.

4 6 1 5

Relevant Material Issues
1, 2, 8, 10, 13, 17, 18, 20, 29, 39

Read more about our stakeholders, material issues and how we address them in our Materiality Report. See page 36.

MATERIALITY REPORT

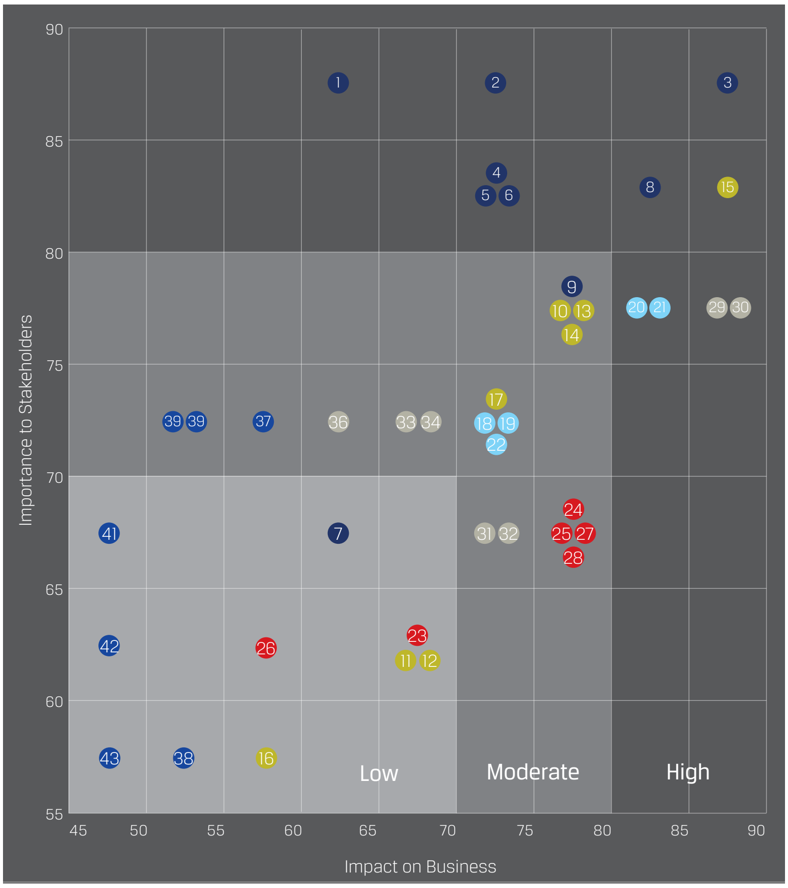
UNDERSTANDING WHAT MATTERS MOST TO STAKEHOLDERS OF JSW ENERGY

To manage risk effectively and to operate with the support of our stakeholders, we need to understand the issues that matter. During the year, we undertook a materiality survey and analysis to understand the issues that are most significant and relevant to our stakeholders and the company.

In determining these issues, we considered how important they were to stakeholders and how significant they were in terms of JSW Energy's economic, environmental and social impacts. This assessment considers a series of relevant issues determined from international reporting requirements including GRI and SASB; and comparing our approach with that of peer companies. We then classified these issues (as 'low; 'moderate'; and 'high') to indicate their importance to JSW Energy and both our internal and external stakeholders. The survey participants were invited to be canvassed for their knowledge of our business; the industry we participate in; and their understanding of the interplay between our industry and socio-environmental factors at large. On the internal side within our business, the respondents included central procurement, finance and human resource functions, as well as senior employees and management leaders within the company and the JSW Group. On the external side, the respondents included institutional investors, sector analysts, industry associations and NGOs.

The issues we have identified as material to both stakeholders (External) and JSW Energy (Internal) are shown in the materiality matrix below. This matrix represents the positioning of the issues in terms of 'importance to stakeholders', in line with feedback gathered.

Materiality Matrix



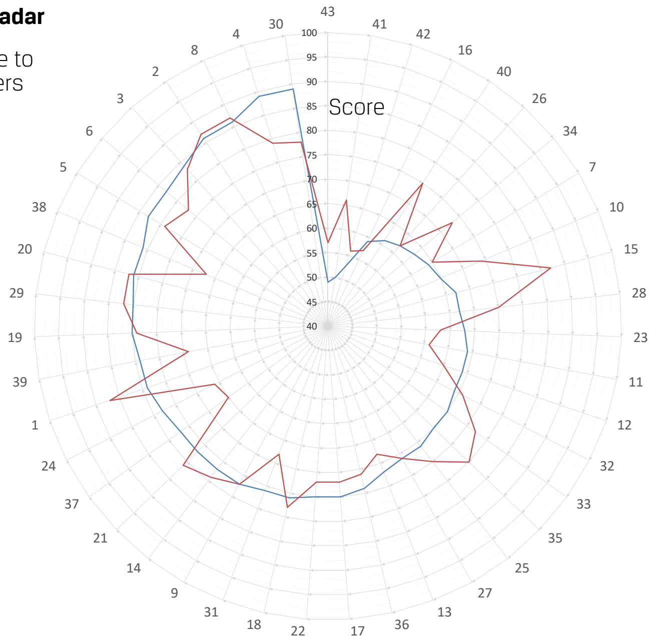
Issue	Material Issue	Read More
ENVIRONMENT		
1	Climate Change Mitigation & Adoption	66
2	Air Pollution Control & Toxic Emission Management	40, 66
3	Energy Management & Renewable Energy Usage	40, 68
4	Water Management	40, 56
5	Effluent/Waste Water Management	56, 66
6	Fuel Waste Management	56
7	Biodiversity Management	40
8	Environment Compliance	BRR*
9	Natural Resources Conservation (soil, air and water)	BRR*
SOCIAL CAPITAL		
10	Human Rights	BRR*
11	Customer Privacy	BRR*
12	Data Security	68
13	Access & Affordability	23, 35, 73
14	Product Quality & Safety	90
15	Customer Welfare	98
16	Charitable Giving	40, 62
17	Social Development & Community Involvement	40, 62
HUMAN CAPITAL		
18	Labour Practice & Employment	40, 58
19	Training and Skill Development	58
20	Employee Health & Safety	90
21	Staff Succession Planning	60, 88
22	Employee Engagement, Diversity & Inclusion	58, BRR*
BUSINESS MODEL & INNOVATION		
23	Product Design & Lifecycle Management	BRR*
24	Business Model Resilience	95
25	Access to Capital (customers & business)	98
26	Supply Chain Management	86
27	Material Sourcing Efficiency	BRR*
28	Long Term management of Assets	68, 95, 96
LEADERSHIP & GOVERNANCE		
29	Business Ethics, Integrity, Transparency & Corruption	143
30	Renewable Energy Generation	94
31	Competitive Behaviour	BRR*
32	Management of the Legal Regulatory Environment	BRR*
33	Risk Management	85, 106
34	Grievance Redressal of Stakeholders	143, BRR*
35	Responsible investment	BRR*
36	Reputation, Communications and Awareness	62, 34, BRR*
ECONOMY		
37	Commodity price volatility	72
38	Economic/financial crises	72
39	Economic/Pandemic crisis	86
40	Capital Values	54, 81
41	Employment trends/ diversification	BRR*
42	Revenue Account surplus	66
43	Political change and uncertainty	72

*BRR - Please refer to the Business Responsibility Report in the Investors section of the Company's website.

Materiality Radar

- Importance to Stakeholders
- Impact on Business

Issues



The Materiality Radar, also commonly known as a 'spider diagram', presents the results of our materiality process in an alternative way. The red and blue lines show the external stakeholder and the business view respectively and demonstrate the synergy for most of issues surveyed, where views of our stakeholders broadly align with our own business view. Areas where there is some divergence required to be studied further by the management, in particular where they appear to be more important to external stakeholders than they are to the business. We intend to refine our materiality assessment process each year as it becomes more mature and welcome continuous quantitative and qualitative feedback from our stakeholders.

How we are Responding

Top material issues	Why this matters to our stakeholders	How we are responding
ENVIRONMENT: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8		
Climate Change Mitigation & Adoption	1. Climate change is one of the world's most pressing challenges. Human emissions of greenhouse gases – carbon dioxide (CO2), nitrous oxide, methane, and others – have increased global temperatures by around 1°C since pre-industrial times	During the year, all our plants maintained the generation of emissions and waste within the permissible levels. We monitor our carbon footprints on an annual basis and undertake their assessment across all our sites. See Pages 66 BRR*
Air Pollution Control & Toxic Emission Management	2. Good outdoor air quality is fundamental to our well-being. On average, a person inhales about 14,000 litres of air every day, and the presence of contaminants in this air can adversely affect people's health. Electricity producing power plants burning coal or oil generally release toxic chemicals. Such toxic releases especially from coal fired power plants include compounds of several listed metals, organics, inorganic chemicals and other materials. Excess emissions of such toxic chemicals and hazardous materials, in conjunction with inadequate disposal systems can cause long-term damage to the environment and the quality of air that all living creatures breathe.	We prevent and minimise the creation of air emissions proactively through improved efficiency, use of new technologies and process improvements. We also explore opportunities to prevent creation of polluting air emissions at our sites. See Pages 40, 66
Energy Management & Renewable Energy Usage	3. Energy management is the means for controlling and reducing an organisation's energy consumption so that one can reduce costs – this is becoming increasingly important as energy costs rise. Energy efficiency also brings a variety of other environmental benefits: reducing greenhouse gas emissions, reducing demand for energy imports, and lowering costs on a household and economy-wide level.	During the year, we focused on improving our processes for conservation of energy through the reduction in auxiliary power consumption, start-up oil consumption, and coal consumption. We are committed to generating electricity in a manner that ensures energy efficiency and legal compliance. See Pages 40, 68
Water Management	Water conservation and management encompasses the policies, strategies and activities made to manage water as a sustainable resource, to protect the water environment, and to meet current and future human demand. Reducing our use of water reduces the energy required to process and deliver it to homes, business, farms, and communities, which in turn helps to reduce pollution and conserve fuel resources.	We continuously explore various alternative sources of water, which will reduce the negative impact of our water demands on the wider community. We regularly monitor the volumes of water we are consuming to see how we are progressing. Moreover, we aim to minimise water demand by maximising the efficiency of water use within processes. See Pages 40, 56

UNDERSTANDING WHAT MATTERS MOST TO STAKEHOLDERS OF JSW ENERGY

Top material issues	Why this matters to our stakeholders	How we are responding
Effluent/Waste Water Management	5. Coal-based power plants generate over a third of the planet's electricity. The combustion of coal in these facilities produces a flue gas that is emitted to the atmosphere. Many power plants are required to remove SOx emissions from the flue gas using FGD systems. The leading FGD technology used globally is wet scrubbing. With the treatment of flue gas desulphurisation, waste-waters are normally produced at coal-fired power plants. Low cost and environmentally favourable reuse of this wastewater stream has become an important topic with the respective national and local regulatory bodies stipulating minimum treatment levels and standards.	We take maximum efforts by selecting the type of coal based on its least negative impact post combustion. We comply with prescribed permissible limits as per Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) for air emissions, effluent quality and discharge, solid and hazardous waste generation and disposal. All our plants strive to achieve zero discharge of effluent water. See Pages 56, 66
Fuel Waste Management	6. Coal power generation results in millions tonnes of solid waste residue called fly ash being produced annually. Fly ash is a problem anywhere in the world where coal is burnt, and is particularly so in India because its low-grade coal has up to 40% inorganic residue that turns into ash on combustion. Fly ash is made of very fine particles that are corrosive and abrasive, containing many toxic metals and soluble salts, which leach into the environment, polluting surface and ground water. Research has shown that the huge dumps of waste fly ash at power stations can be turned into value-added products. This has the twin benefits of creating new and useful products while also reducing its harmful environmental effects.	We ensure 100% fly ash utilisation by undertaking assessment of the solid waste produced across all our sites to determine where the different wastes are coming from. See Page 56
Biodiversity Management	8. Biodiversity is the variety and variability of life on Earth. It is typically a measure of variation at the genetic, species, and ecosystem level. An Ecosystem is a biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment. Rapid environmental changes can cause mass extinctions to an ecosystem's biodiversity. Biosecurity consists of procedures or measures designed to protect the population against such threats that are harmful biological or biochemical substances.	We monitor, on a regular basis, the nature and scale of both the positive and negative impacts of our activities on biodiversity. We have defined and shared a Code of Practice, which lists the expectations we have from our suppliers and business partners in relation to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity. See Page 47
SOCIAL CAPITAL: 14, 15		
Product Quality & Safety	14. Good power quality saves money and energy. Direct savings to consumers come from lower energy cost. Indirect savings are gained by avoiding circumstances such as damage and premature ageing of equipment, loss of production or loss of data and work. The basis for prioritising possible future harm to workers are framed in light of a number of common issues prevalent within the electricity supply industry, notably: Plant – ageing assets, new technology uptake; Processes – proliferation of different working procedures and interfaces within the workforce; and People – skills management, workforce experience, and competence for absorbing new technologies.	We focus on energy efficient technologies that are economically viable, use of recyclable materials and also promote sustainable practices in the value chain. We have set Health and Safety metrics as indicators of safety excellence journey, and we continuously monitor progress and performance improvements. See Page 90
Customer Welfare	15. Consumer welfare refers to the individual benefits derived from the consumption of goods and services. In theory, individual welfare is defined by an individual's own assessment of his/her satisfaction, given prices and income. Power generators typically interface with B2B customers, such as transmission and distribution companies. Their interaction with end consumers tends to be limited. They do however have to cater to the welfare of their B2B clients.	We focus on developing exceptional solutions directed towards customer service and initiatives that support zero-carbon transformation. We are determined to maintain the quality and continuity of our power supply. Our ability to provide flexible thermal generation through our existing core business is essential to implementing the low-carbon transition. See Page 98

Top material issues	Why this matters to our stakeholders	How we are responding
HUMAN CAPITAL: 20, 21		
Employee Health & Safety	20. Maintaining employee health and safety in power producing utilities is an essential obligation of the management. The areas of concern may include issues as having formal asbestos management policies; preventing allergic occupational asthma from materials being burnt; educating workers on the dangers of alcohol and drug abuse; prevention of electrical burns from electrically induced accidents; minimising exposure to power frequency Electric and Magnetic Fields; undertaking formal fitness tests for work health assessments; maintaining medical record confidentiality; and prevention of noise induced hearing damage caused by proximity to turbines for example.	Striving for Safety Excellence is now an important part of the work culture across all the JSW Energy plants. We ensure safety as the condition of employment for all employees including associates and contractors. We have a proper safety organisation structure, well defined safety systems supported by an efficient safety training protocol and most importantly a willing team of employees who have imbibed all the safety systems as part of their work systems. See Page 90
Staff Succession Planning	21. Succession planning focuses on identifying and growing talent to fill leadership and business-critical positions in the future. In the face of skills shortages, succession planning has gained popularity, and is now carried out in both large and smaller organisations. The management of companies need to understand the relationship between succession planning and talent management programmes, investigating the balance needed when recruiting 'insiders' and 'outsiders', and the process of nurturing internal talent. Companies need to also look at ways of identifying successors, activities used in succession planning, and the role of people professionals in the process.	We have several initiatives directed towards the skill enhancement and overall development of our employees. Through our employee training programs and workshops, we prepare our workforce to be ready for the challenging responsibilities of our new business interventions. See Pages 60, 88
LEADERSHIP & GOVERNANCE: 29, 30		
Business Ethics, Integrity, Transparency & Corruption	29. A sizeable and growing body of evidence has provided clear indication that, at the aggregate level, corruption is bad for business. There is a symbiotic relationship between market and firm performance: aggregate growth and firm performance is lower in highly corrupt settings, while markets perform poorly when corporate corruption becomes commonplace compared to markets in which firms typically refrain from corrupt behaviour. Companies with anti-corruption programmes and strong ethical guidelines are found to suffer up to 50% fewer incidents of corruption than those without such programmes, indicating integrity programmes are an effective means of minimising losses, which can be incurred as a result of corruption, especially where it is detected.	Our Board provides us with mentorship and oversight, an effective leadership team setting the tone at the top, competent professionals across the organisation to implement and execute the governance goals. We adhere to the highest standard of business ethics, compliance with statutory and legal requirements and commitment to transparency in all our business dealings. No corruption case was reported against the company in FY2020. See Page 143
Renewable Energy Generation	30. Renewable electricity generation is on the rise and expected to continue to grow—buoyed by government policies, a growing investment pool, consumer preferences, and lowered costs. Resources such as wind and solar now account for the majority of new electricity generation capacity being built. Policy is playing a role: India is committed to cutting greenhouse gas emissions and utilities are required to have a significant percent of electricity from renewables by 2030. On the investment front, globally a growing pool of capital is backing "clean" or "green" electricity options. Finally, the price of renewable electricity continues to fall: in several geographies, wind and solar are already competitive and are expected to be the cheapest source of electricity within the next decade.	Sustainability is at the core of our strategy and our values, and forms the foundation for all our activities. We are committed to continually accelerate our transition towards renewable energy, for both our shareholders and our planet. Our strategy is to provide sustainable and purposeful energy solutions that meet the growing power demand of India. See Page 94

The Sustainability Vision of JSW Group

"It is our vision here at JSW that we are able, both now and in the future, to demonstrably contribute in a socially, ethically and environmentally-responsible way to the development of a society where the needs of all are met, and to do so in a manner that does not compromise the ability of those that come after us to meet the needs of their own, future generations."

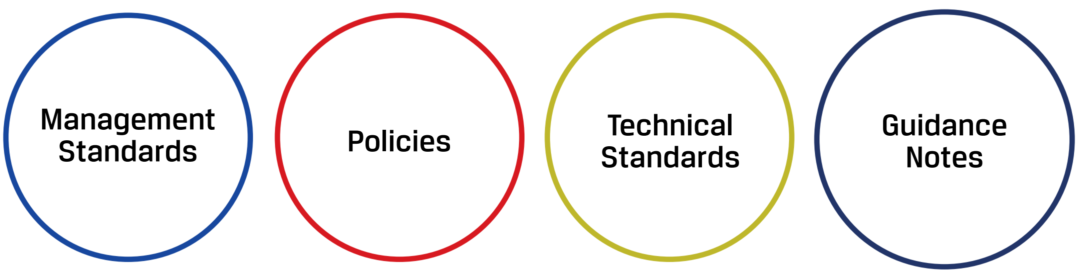
Our sustainable business strategy encompasses three major aspects – Environment Protection, Social Development, and People & Governance. These three categories encompass our 17 focus areas with relevant policies. JSW Energy's commitment towards a sustainable future is demonstrated by our policies and framework that have been carefully formulated keeping the best interests of our stakeholders in mind.

Our Commitment towards Sustainability

At JSW Energy, we are committed to transforming our sustainability vision into reality. The commitment can, and will, be cascaded down throughout all levels of the JSW Group and across our supply chains as part of our Sustainability Strategy, providing the impetus to create, implement and then maintain the systems and structures that will be needed, not only to deliver on our Sustainability Strategy in the short-term, but to deeply embed it into our long-term operations.

Our Sustainability Framework

At JSW, our well-established sustainability framework implied across the Group is the driving force behind the long-term viability of our sustainable strategy. This approach continuously enables us to ensure that the important elements of our strategy along with the key sustainability issues faced by our sites and companies are managed consistently with the utmost efficiency.



Read more about our Sustainability Framework in the Sustainability section of Company's Website

Our sustainable business strategies are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals aligned by the UN. The UN SDG is a blueprint for achieving a sustainable world. We have adopted the UN SDG framework to enhance the long-term value that we create for our stakeholders.

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

PEOPLE & GOVERNANCE

OUR 17 FOCUS AREAS OF SUSTAINABILITY

Environment Protection
- Climate Change
- Energy
- Resources
- Water Resources
- Waste
- Wastewater
- Air Emissions
- Biodiversity
- Sustainable Mining
- Local Considerations

Social Development
- Indigenous People
- Cultural heritage
- Social Sustainability
- Supply Chain Sustainability

People & Governance
- Employee Wellbeing
- Human Rights
- Business Ethics

Recognition

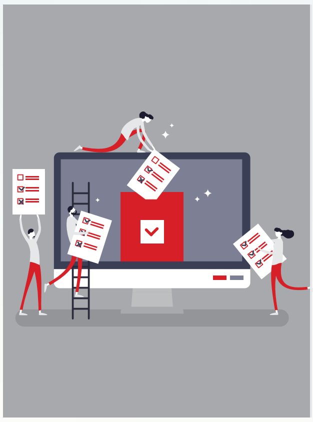
JSW Energy is a constituent in the 'FTSE4Good Index Series' of FTSE Russell, which is designed to measure the performance of companies demonstrating strong Environmental, Social and Governance practices.

Our Sustainability Strategy

LEADERSHIP

Throughout our organisation, we provide our leaders with the skills and knowledge that will systematically enable them to oversee the implementation of our sustainability strategy and then ensure that it remains operational and effective.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT



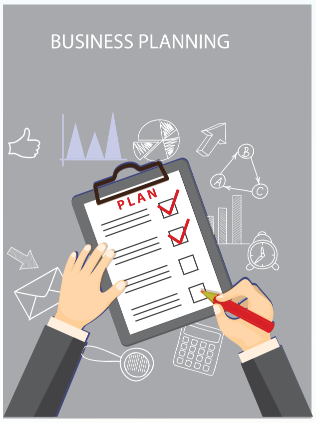
We readily recognise that while we have within our business a wealth of knowledge regarding sustainability, we do not know everything. Hence, each part of our business will be required to regularly identify and then engage with a wide range of people and organisations who have an interest in our activities – our stakeholders. The aim is to gain an understanding of the varied needs and expectations that our stakeholders may have from us and then accordingly build our strategy that successfully fulfils them.

COMMUNICATION

Frequent and effective communication, both within our business and to our stakeholders, is seen as critical to ensure that everyone understands our Vision, our Strategy, and their role in making these things happen. Within our strategy, we will define how communication is to be managed from site level up to Group level.

Additionally, we will also establish an informative and accessible platform on the internet through which all elements of our Strategy, our Policies in relation to various sustainability issues, our performance, and our ongoing commitment to our Vision can be accessed.

PLANNING



The broad range of issues covered by our sustainability strategy may not apply to every one of our sites; besides, the importance of a subject to one site may be different for another based on the nature of the business, where it is located, and the specific concerns of local stakeholders, amongst others.

In any case, each of our sites will be required to gain a thorough understanding of which and to what extent a particular sustainability issue affects them. This will guide each site to develop an approach to managing those relevant issues.

Once each site understands the issues that affect them, they will be required to plan their activities in such a way as to deliver the specific aims of our business in relation to those issues.

IMPROVEMENT

In addition to identifying the key issues for each site and deciding how best to manage them, our strategy will also require our sites to explore all the potential opportunities to improve. That improvement may come in a variety of forms such as improving efficiencies or reducing wastes; it may also be improvements in how we operate, in our processes; it could be improvements in our products, or in how we work with our suppliers. We will make sure that our mechanisms for improvement link back to either the 'needs of all', one of our three pillars of responsibility: Social, Ethical or Environmental, or to our commitments to future generations.

MONITORING

We, at JSW, have recognised that none of our efforts with regards to planning and improving what we do will count for anything if we are not able to demonstrate them. That is why, our Strategy also places immense emphasis on identifying, from site to Group, the key performance measures through which we, and our stakeholders, can monitor our progress.

REPORTING

Sharing information on our performance, either at a local site level or using international standards such as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), is seen as key in fulfilling our commitment to 'demonstrably contribute'. Openness to all our stakeholders is regarded critical to us, for only through such openness are we able to establish a real trust that what we are doing with regards to our Sustainability Strategy can, and will, deliver the Vision we have.

Environment Protection

At JSW Energy, we recognise our responsibility towards climate change and environment conservation. As a company in energy business, we understand the impact of our operations on the environment and climate, and we consistently focus on improving the quality of ecology by minimising any adverse environmental impact of our operations.

Our activities result in thermal power generation of greenhouse gases that are emitted into the atmosphere. While we endeavour to minimise these emissions and work within the relevant regulatory frameworks relating to carbon management and climate change, we also recognise that we have a moral, social, and economic need to do much more. We aim to gain a comprehensive understanding of the size and nature of our carbon footprint. We do this by undertaking assessment of the carbon footprints across all our plant locations. The assessment is also carried on an annual basis to understand how we are progressing. All our plants are committed to function in a manner that ensures utmost energy efficiency and compliance with applicable legal and statutory requirements on energy management. Our efforts at enhancing the reliability and efficiency of plant operations are guided by energy conservation, optimal resource utilisation, and reduced environmental impacts. Many of our sites operate in a region that are classified under the 'water-stressed' areas. Our goal is to minimise the use of water. We do this by monitoring the volumes of water we are consuming on regular basis to see how we are progressing. We also constantly explore alternate sources of water, which can meet the water demand at our sites. Furthermore, our endeavours are also directed towards preserving and restoring the biodiversity that is impacted due to our operations. We take concerted efforts towards ecological development through many of our environment centric activities.

At JSWEL, we recognise that the intensity of climate change amounts to the classic definition of risk. The erosion of economic value already caused by 100-year floods, droughts, and storms in just the last few years tops hundreds of billions of dollars, and the toll is rising as food security, health and livelihoods are affected. Stakeholders are no longer waiting on national governments to take concerted action. Instead, companies, investors, policymakers, and other concerned institutions are grouping together to determine meaningful ways to address climate change risk. As a long term power producer, we perceive climate change risk a central focus of our engagement with our clients, companies in our investment portfolios, policymakers, employees, and our broader communities.

Given the fact that nearly half of all the carbon now collected in our atmosphere was generated over just the last 30 years, it is our generation's responsibility to solve the problem now, and not leave it to our children and grandchildren to face the consequences. We are therefore committed to working with all of our stakeholders to create better ways of measuring and managing climate change risk. The most fundamental way we are contributing is by undergoing a transformation to usher in all new energy supply only based on renewables. Eventually, our renewables base should dwarf our thermal sources, so much that they become dispensable.

We also realise that renewable energy is the crux of power sector's future. The demand of power and energy in India is rapidly increasing. While we are seeking options to meet the increasing demand, at the same time we are carefully exploring opportunities in low cost and environmentally friendly sources. Therefore, we envision green energy future through our efforts to reduce our carbon footprint by scaling up in the renewable energy sector.

During FY2020, no environment related fines or penalties were paid.

Performance Summary

	Unit	FY2020	FY2019
Total Carbon			
Emissions	tCo2/MWh	0.76*	0.78
Total Renewable Generation Output	MU	5,966	5,208
Total generation Output	MU	21,252	22,088
Total Water Consumed	Million KL	23.36	31.88

** Solar power generation not considered in calculation*

** Reduction in tCO2/MWh achieved mainly due to higher generation at Hydro power plants as compared to FY18-19*

Key Initiatives

During FY2020, we have taken several notable initiatives across our plants to achieve the objectives of a sustainable business.

Relevant JSW Energy's Policies

- Policy on Climate Change
- Policy on Energy
- Policy on Raw Material Consumption
- Policy on Water Resource Management
- Policy on Waste Water
- Policy on Waste Management
- Policy on Air Emissions Management
- Policy on Biodiversity
- Policy on Local Considerations

For details on each policy, visit our website: https://www.jsw.in/investors/sustainability policies

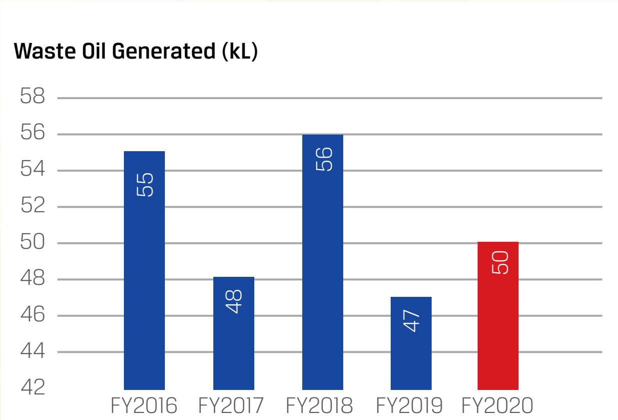
Water Conservation

Key Efforts	Result and Progress
Introduction of specialised polymer at cooling tower side stream filter (SSF) inlet	Improved NTU levels and reduction in the cooling water blow down
Replacement of existing membranes with Anti-foulant type	Improved RO production
Introduction of oxidising biocide and high soluble liquid-based chemical in pre-treatment stage	Reduced low solid waste generation, material handling cost and RO water Generation cost
Construction and restoration of traditional water harvesting structures	Helps to save water

Waste Management

Key Efforts	Result and Progress
Allocation of proper area for various scrap items	Reconditioned scrap yard enables easy access of materials and enhances workplace quality

Energy Conservation



Key Efforts	Result and Progress
Development of new 02 trim curve	Avoids high excess air admission in continuous load variation units and regulates air flow
Installation of VFD (Variable feed drive)	Reduced power consumption of CEP-1 from an average of 345kwh to an average of 285Kwh for an 80% of unit full load capacity
Installation of air fan suction chamber with openings provided below suction chamber	Reduction in power consumption by 270 kW, which has saved ₹33.6 lakh per annum per unit
Construction and restoration of traditional water harvesting structures	Helps to save water

Environment & Emissions Management

Key Efforts	Result and Progress
4,000 saplings of various species like Devdaar, Chilgoza, Khnor, Silver Oak, Wild Apricot, and Weeping willow, amongst other were planted in Kinnaur	Facilitates and enables afforestation and encourages biodiversity
Drinking water scheme initiated in the Jani village	Benefiting a population of 750 people

JSW Energy - Emissions in tCO2

	FY 2019-20	FY 2018-19
Scope - 1*	17200521	18529349
Scope - 2	36117	37428
Scope - 3	6115.1	5029
Inbound Logistics (Rail)	5403	4215
Employee Commute (Road)	712.1	814

Internal Carbon Pricing

We have initiated the process to set our Internal Carbon Pricing (ICP). We shall review and compile the existing carbon pricing based on available regulations and trends, sectoral movements (low carbon transition vision, sectoral roadmaps, and decarbonisation, amongst others), anticipated future regulation, and future projections for carbon pricing. In this process, we shall also review our peers. To start with, we are studying both the options to set an implicit carbon pricing and shadow pricing approach. However, we would be able to decide and conclude a mechanism during the next fiscal (FY2021) for the use of all our investment decisions. We plan to evaluate both the scenarios, that is, i) India National Targets, and ii) Paris Agreements (both 1.5 and 2 degree scenarios) while setting the ICP with an objective that JSW Energy makes a shift towards low carbon investments.

Rainwater Harvesting

At our Ratnagiri plant, we have constructed two check dams, which allow us to store run-off water during every monsoon season. This water, through storage and pumping, is effectively used in the township and at the plant for suitable purposes. The system results in a lower consumption of the municipal water, every year. At our Barmer plant, which is a water deficit location, the rain run-off water is collected through surface drains into ponds built for this purpose and diverted to CT basin as make-up water. At times, this water is used for horticulture purposes.

Biodiversity Conservation

JSW Energy aims to achieve "no net loss" biodiversity target by year 2030.

At our Ratnagiri plant, we take considerable effort for biodiversity conservation. Following efforts have been made for this over the last few years:

- Transformation of rocky barren land into mathematical models of high density of mango , casuarina, and indigenous species(2,500 Nos/Hec)
- Generation of aesthetic evergreen localise hardy species with the characteristic of absorbing pollutants with the help of broad thick leaves with strong ventilation, and borne on short and strong petioles.
- Three-storey plantation with the upper storey comprising of large shade-providing trees. While middle storey encompass small trees and lower storey comprise of ground cover.
- Production of commercial export quality mangoes.
- Conservation of 60 acres of biodiversity park in and around plant against fire and physical damage by people.
- Maintenance of plantation with more than 90% survival rate under the supervision of qualified and experience supervisors.
- Scientific management of solid and liquid waste for nutritional use in tree plantation.
- Installation of drip system , diffusor system and mulching practices for entire plantation.
- Construction of Contour designs, dry masonry, and lawn plantation for preventing soil erosion and detoxification of contaminated soils.
- Plantation for creation of physical and visual barriers between the vehicular highway and the residential zone.

At our Barmer plant, we have undertaken ecological conservation initiatives in the Thar desert with an aim to address the natural resources conservation to create a congenial rural-wildlife habitat and prepare for likely climate change impact in future.

- Soil conservation by reducing wind and water erosion
- Revival of traditional RWH common assets like Nadi (rivulet) and Beri (tributary)
- Conservation of indigenous fodder grass and tree species
- On farm support for water harvesting
- Goat breed improvement
- Support for wildlife protection by way of waterhole development, rescue helpline for wildlife in distress, and monitoring support and awareness

Social Development

We place social development and community involvement at the centre of our business objectives. We recognise social development as the improvement in the quality of life of a population. We believe that through contribution towards social development and enhanced community involvement, we can help to create employment, introduce, and expand education and skills development programmes, provide, and promote community health services and initiatives, and preserve local culture and arts. Such contributions create the broad community benefits on which long-term sustainable development depends.

At JSW Energy, we fully understand and embrace our obligations to enhance the value of our communities through the provision of support, knowledge, resources, and expertise. In addition to maintaining our social development and community involvement activities, we endeavour to gain a holistic understanding of the communities of which we are part. We aim to understand the impacts of our business activities on them and identify ways to mitigate any adverse impact in the best possible way. To do this, we extensively engage and interact with local stakeholders to enhance our understanding of key community needs, matters and concerns. We especially focus on issues relating to women, the socially deprived, vulnerable and the marginalised. Furthermore, we curate social investment and development programmes for all our plant locations that target the priority areas, which require attention. Also, we monitor our community involvement activities and their impacts on social development on a regular basis to see how we are progressing.

We are committed to protecting and supporting Indigenous Peoples, also known as First Peoples, and managing sympathetically any resettlement activities that we are unable to avoid. We undertake assessment at all our plant sites to identify any historical or current instances where our activities directly or indirectly impact upon Indigenous Peoples. We aim to minimise any disruption to livelihoods, ensuring that we fully understand and respect the rights, interests, and perspectives of First Peoples. Our commitment also extends towards the protection and enhancement of our cultural heritage. To this end, we have adopted several initiatives that helps us preserve the national heritage.

Our goal is to end poverty and hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture. We aim to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Performance Summary

	Unit	FY2020
Total CSR Expenditure	₹Crore	16.75
Investment in Communities	₹Lakh	26.00
Investment in Education	₹Lakh	197.50
Investment in Rural Development	₹Lakh	72.85

Relevant JSW Energy's Policies

- Policy on Social Development and Community Involvement
- Indigenous Peoples and Resettlement Policy
- Cultural Heritage Policy
- Policy to Make Our World a Better Place

For details on each policy, visit our website:

https://www.jsw.in/investors/sustainability policies

Key Initiatives

During FY2020, we have taken several notable initiatives across our plants to achieve the objectives of social development.

Health, Nutrition and Sanitation

- Several employees and their families volunteered and helped in sewing of nearly 1,000 face masks. The face masks were distributed among the plant associates for their health and safety against the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Health check-up and awareness programs were conducted for SHGs of our handloom training centres.

Education, Awareness and Skill Development

- Created awareness of Central and State Government Schemes in the community. This was achieved in partnership with M/S Haqdarshak Empowerment Solution Private Limited. We collected 5,171 applications from eight Gram Panchayats linking to various schemes by the Central and State Government. The awareness program benefitted 3,094 people recording an amount of ₹1.39 Crore
- Established digital learning programs in 20 schools. The program encompasses necessary requirements such as hardware material like projector, white board, computer, UPS, cabinet, speaker, and software material in Hindi and English medium covering the topics of Himachal Pradesh Board and CBSE board. The program is expected to 2,426 students at these schools. Proper training was given to the teachers by experts.

Agricultural Development

- Trained farmers for various cost-effective new techniques to promote multi cropping systems. We also provided drip irrigation facilities to all eight shade net houses and fencing wire and created awareness among the farmers through exposure visits at KKV Baramati and Satara districts and demonstrations plots.

Women Empowerment

- To enhance the economic conditions of women and empower them, we have promoted home-based work models such as coconut shell craft, stitching bags, silk thread jewellery. We have engaged nearly 67 women in this activity.
- Ten handloom training centres at various locations were opened under our theme CHARKHA in which a total of 100 women were provided training on handloom. These women prepare handloom products and have generated income to the tune of ₹1.64 lakh.

Preserving National Heritage

- Our flagship program, CHARKHA intends to empower women through making them self-reliant and conserving traditional cultural heritage of handloom of the Kinnaur District.

Sports Development

- Organised inter-village kabaddi tournament at Kodalu Village.
- With the initiative of JSW Sports Academy, we organised Maharashtra State Level Shitoryu Karate – DO Championship at Alibag Raigad in which 16 students of Jaigad High school participated.
- Organised Konkan Kinara Cross Country at our Ratnagiri location with 10 Km, 5 Km, 3 Km for specific participants and a 4 Km "DREAM RUN" open for participants above 25 years of age. More than 1500 runners took part in the competition.
- Two boxing rings have been installed where regular training sessions are conducted for the trainees.
- Under our Flagship Program SHIKHAR, total 106 boxers were trained through 7 training centres by professional coaches. Protein rich diets were also distributed to trainees during training.

Rural Development

- Installation of 68 handpumps covering around ten Gram Panchayats in Barmer
- Provision of water supply pipeline for safe drinking water purposes; construction of overhead tank with a capacity of 3.5 lakh litre to supply water to 497 households across four villages - Bhadresh Gandhav, Bhadresh Punasia, Kamoipura, and Ishwarpura.
- Water pipeline and water facility for Girl's Toilet at a Government School, Rajapura Village, Sandur Taluk. The initiative benefited around 150 Girl students at the school.

Disaster Management

- With two National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) teams deployed to the area, team members of JSW Energy were amongst the first responders to join the rescue efforts for a flood-like situation in Tiware Dam in Chiplun, spending close to two days at the site to ensure rehabilitation of the area and assist in delivering critical assistance to the community that was directly affected by the disaster.

People & Governance

We are an employee driven company. Our goal is to create a congenial workplace with a culture that motivates our human capital to perform with precision and productivity. Through their shared values, skills and competencies, our employees enable JSW Energy to create long-term value for our shareholders. Our aim is to become the employer of choice. We, therefore, consider it fundamentally important to create an engaging and supportive environment where people want to work and are willing to contribute towards the organisational objectives.

As a leading company, we have a moral obligation to do all that we can to both actively involve itself in the protection and enhancement of human rights in areas that are within our direct control, and to work with others to protect each and every individual's rights and freedom. We understand that every individual brings a different and unique set of perspectives and capabilities to our team and JSW Energy is fully committed to employing people solely on the basis of their ability to do the job, prohibiting any discrimination based on race, colour, age, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, ethnicity, religion, disability, family status, and social origin.

We have always recognised it as our moral obligation to do all that we can to operate our business with the highest standards of personal and professional integrity, honesty, and transparency, recognising the intrinsic benefits that good business ethics and governance provide. We continue to assess and review of our current labour practices with regard to how well we are safeguarding employment rights. We ensure that our employees conduct themselves in accordance with the highest standards of honesty, integrity and fairness, exercising utmost good faith, judgement and due care in the performance of their duties.

We also place a lot of emphasis on ensuring that our workplace is safe and healthy for our employees. Striving for Safety Excellence is a critical part of the work culture across all the JSW Energy plants. We give paramount importance to occupational health and safety of our workforce. Today, we have a safety organisation structure that is supported by well-defined safety systems and efficient safety training protocols.

We take concerted efforts in ensuring the well-being of our employees. We continuously develop and deploy strategic training programs along with other initiatives that are directed towards enhancing their productivity levels while keeping them motivated through various engagement activities.

Performance Summary

	Unit	FY2020	FY2019
Total Employee Strength	No.	1,677	1,807
Total Training Manhours	Hours	49,272	42,600
Women Employees	No.	75	38
Attrition Rate	%	2.99	2.43

Relevant JSW Energy's Policies

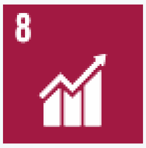
- Policy on Human Rights
- Policy on Labour Practices and Employment Rights
- Policy on Business Conduct

For details on each policy, visit our website:

https://www.jsw.in/investors/sustainability policies

Key Initiatives

During FY2020, we have taken several notable initiatives across our plants to achieve the objectives of being the employer of choice.



Employee Engagement

- Organised employee engagement and team building activity 'Shramdaan' to bring all the employees on a common platform towards a significant cause where lemon and neem plantation was carried out by the employees.
- Organised sports tournament 'Jaivinayak Trophy' for our employees with their families. This help us to create social harmony and sportsmanship spirit among the employees.

Training and Development

- Provided training on different types of Safety PPEs and Emergency Handling Equipment. After every induction training, the employee need to visit the Gadget Centre for physical understandings of PPEs.

Reward & Recognition

- The deserving paramedical staffs of the plant were rewarded and appreciated for their dedication and selfless act of service during the Covid-19 pandemic. The paramedical staff is working around the clock, not only against Covid-19, but are also ensuring that other healthcare operations of the OHC are running smoothly.

Pandemic Measures for Workplace Safety

- Face Mask and Temperature Monitoring of all the employees at the plant entrances on daily basis is made compulsory.
- Disinfecting the surfaces that are prone to contact such as door handle and floor using silver nitrate and hydrogen peroxide.
- Employees Biometric attendance was disabled and updated with the Facial recognition to avoid surface contacts.
- Social distancing and sanitisation were maintained across all our work plants.
- As per the government guidelines, quarantining of employees and their family was ensured at designated places.
- Awareness sessions are conducted to all the employees on Pandemic by using posters and online class.
- Telephonic consultations and counselling were done to help people to overcome anxiety due to their illness (common respiratory infections) during the lock down period.

OUR 6 STRATEGIC PILLARS

An assessment of value delivered

FINANCIAL CAPITAL

To create value for all our stakeholders, we actively focus on maintaining a prudent financial management system.

JSW Energy Limited has always focused on improving shareholder returns by maintaining an optimal capital structure. We have significantly enhanced our operational performance by establishing prudent risk management framework. Moreover, the secure and reliable management of our cash flows ensures access to adequate funding opportunities to meet our operating needs and strategic objectives.

Financial Overview

Over the years, we have demonstrated significant prudence in our capital allocation decisions while balancing our growth aspirations. We continue to be one of the few power generating companies in India with a strong balance sheet, and this provides us with financial strength and flexibility to be on course and focus on the future, even in adverse macroeconomic scenarios.

Despite the Covid-19 pandemic crisis, our plant operations continue to run smoothly, while ensuring adherence to necessary safety measures. Our balance sheet and liquidity margins remain robust, well-positioned to navigate challenging circumstances. Our Net Debt to Equity ratio improved to 0.77x from 0.85x a year ago and Net/Debt to EBTIDA stood at 2.76x vis-à-vis 3.12x at the end of previous fiscal.

During the year, the total revenue declined by ~10% on a YoY basis to ₹8,560 Crore from ₹9,506 Crore in the corresponding previous year primarily due to lower sales and decline in fuel cost. However, we maintained steady EBITDA of ₹3,244 Crore as compared to ₹3,221 Crore in the previous year.

Creating Value

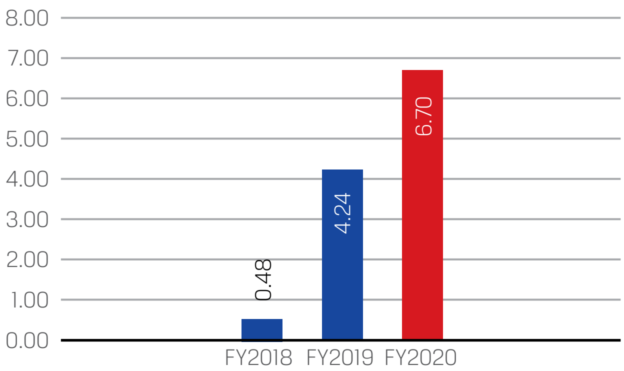
(₹in Crore)

Delivering Shareholder Value	KPI	Trend	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Profit after tax (before exceptional items) was ₹1,038.46 Crore, up by 49%. This reflects strong operational performance.	Profit after Tax (before exceptional items)	●	495.91	695.13	1038.46
Return on Equity improved to 8.92% (before exceptional items), reflecting an enhanced value to shareholders.	Return on Equity (%)	●	4.46%	5.88%	8.92%
Our Net Debt to Equity Ratio was at 0.77, making us well-positioned to pursue future growth opportunities	Net Debt to Equity Ratio (x)	●	1.02	0.85	0.77

Legend
- ● Increasing Trend
- ● Decreasing Trend
- ● No Trend

We use the following financial measures to track progress against our strategy to create value from our business.

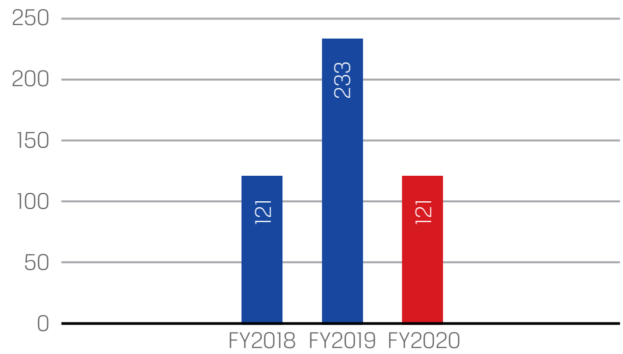
Earnings Per Share (₹)



Strategic Relevance: Earnings per share is an important barometer to gauge a company's profitability per unit of shareholder ownership.

Performance: In FY2019-20, the Earnings Per Share of the Company increased by 58% due to improvement in margins, lower operating cost, reduction in finance cost and one time reversal of deferred tax liability

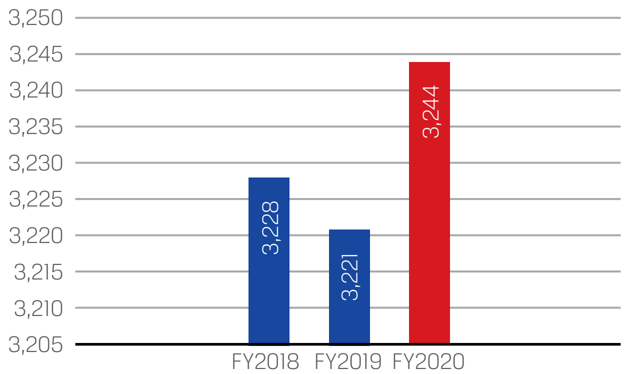
CAPEX (₹in Crore)



Strategic Relevance: Capital expenditures are used to purchase, improvement, or maintenance of long-term assets to improve the efficiency or capacity of the Company.

Performance: There was higher cash outflow for the capital expenditure (Capex) in FY 2019 on account of 18 MW Thermal Power project each at Nandyal and Salboni and 10MW of Solar projects.

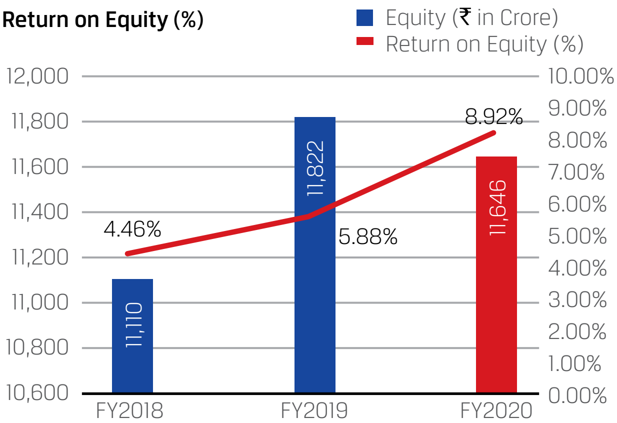
EBITDA (₹in Crore)



Strategic Relevance: Our strategic objective is to earn a sustainable level of operating profit over the long term.

Performance: We have maintained stable growth in our operating profit with our prudent expense management.

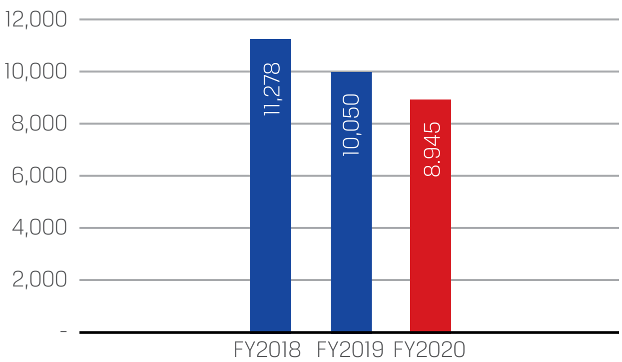
Return on Equity (%)



Strategic Relevance: Return on Equity indicates the value created on the shareholder's capital.

Performance: Our increasing return on equity signifies the profits that we have generated with the money invested by shareholders.

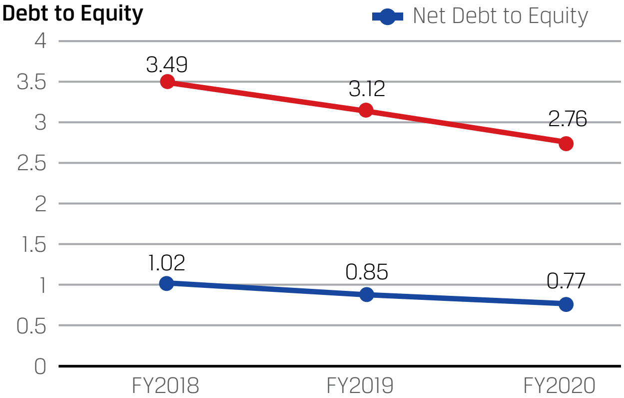
Net Debt (₹in Crore)



Strategic Relevance: Our focus is on actively striking a balance between growth aspirations and risk management.

Performance: By proactively reducing our net debt levels, we have significantly improved balance sheet strength.

Net Debt to EBITDA and Net Debt to Equity



Strategic Relevance: These leverage metrics are important parameters of the credit profile strength of the Company.

Performance: By following sound capital allocation principles and robust balance sheet management, we have managed through downturns while at the same time enabled sufficient headroom to meet our long-term growth objectives.

MANUFACTURED CAPITAL

Our plant infrastructure acts as a key strength of our organisation that we use efficiently and utilise our resources throughout our value chain to ensure quality power supply to our customers.

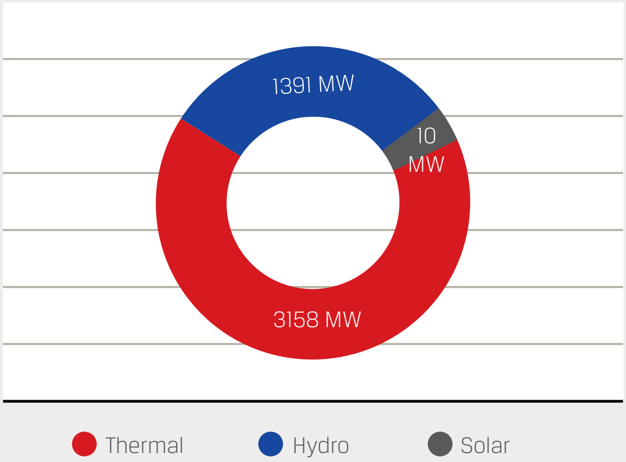
At JSW Energy, we consistently focus on improving the efficiency of our plants to create a sustainable value for our stakeholders. Our activities encompass power generation, transmission and trading, lignite/coal mining. Our philosophy relies heavily on the optimum utilisation of resources, which makes us competitive and resilient as we operate in dynamic economic conditions. It also enables us to act as a responsible corporate citizen towards our society and environment.

Operational Review

We have one of the best run thermal and hydro plants across India. Our plants have been consistently recognised for their efficient operational capabilities. We are also exploring opportunities in the renewable energy. During FY2020, our Karcham Wangtoo Hydro Electric Power plant achieved its highest ever PLF in FY2020 since commissioning.

In FY2020, our net generation stood at 21,252 MUs as against 22,088 MUs in the previous year. The deemed Plant Load Factor was at 66.01% as against 65.18% in the previous year.

Generation By Source



4,559 MW

Total Generation Capacity

Creating Value

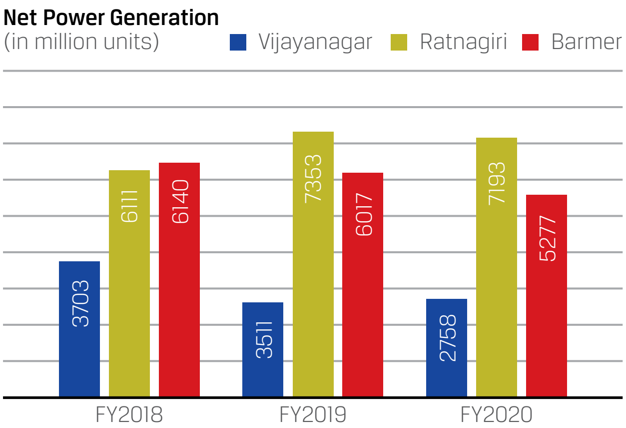
Optimum Utilisation of Resources	KPI	Trend	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
The Total Net Generation stood at 21,252 MUs recording a decrease of 3.78%	Total Net Generation (MUs)	●	21,816	22,088	21,252
The Plant Load Factor for the year was 66.01%, which has recorded an increase of 83 bps YoY	Deemed Plant Load Factor (%)	●	64.53%	65.18%	66.01%
The current installed capacity is 4,559 MW, which has increased by 18 MW from the previous year	Installed Capacity (MW)	●	4,531	4,541	4,559

Legend
- ● Increasing Trend
- ● Decreasing Trend
- ● No Trend

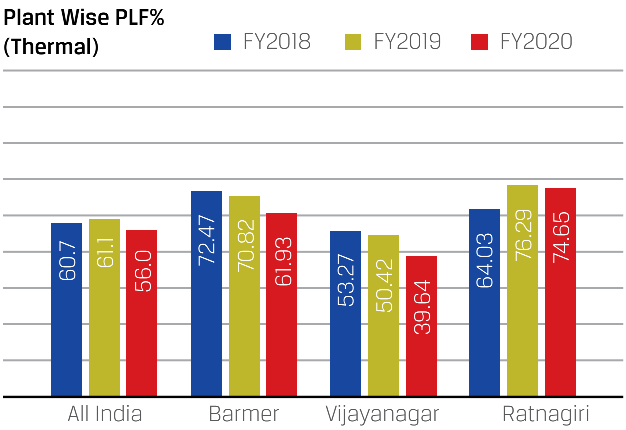
Our Plants

Thermal Power Plants

We procure primary fuels such as coal and lignite, and secondary fuels such as heavy fuel oil and Light diesel oil. We identify the risks and opportunities at the time of coal selection. Therefore, we focus on selecting coal, which has low impact on the environment, post combustion. We ensure regular maintenance and refurbishment of our plant equipment to maximise production efficiency. Furthermore, we ensure strict implementation of the standard operating procedures.



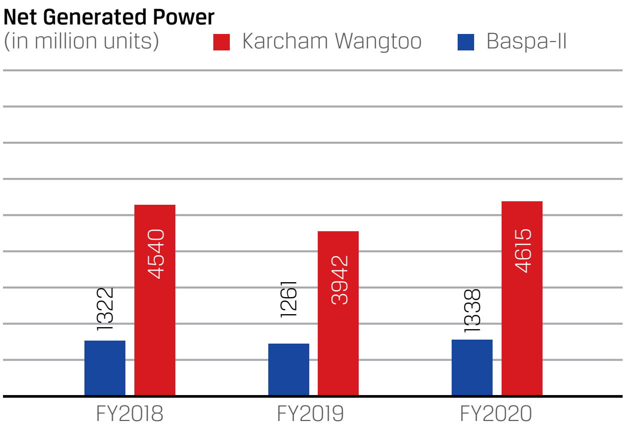
In addition to above the net generation from Nandyal Thermal Plant in FY 2020 - 58 million units

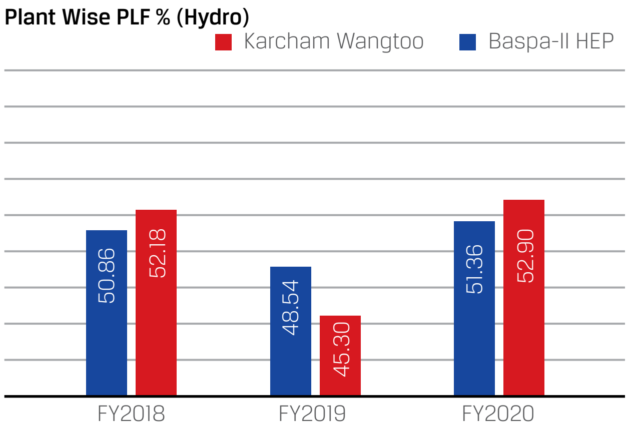


Source: CEA

Hydro Power Plants

Hydro power a renewable source of power generation, forms about 31% of our total generation capacity. With state of the art infrastructure, our Karcham Wangtoo plant, with 1091 MW installed capacity is the country's largest private sector hydro power plant.





Solar Power Plants

We have 10 MW of solar power plants, which is spread across different locations in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Maharastra and West Bengal. Going forward, our vision to achieve 10 GW capacity over the medium term will be primarily driven by renewable energy.

13 million units

Net Solar Power Generation in FY2019-20
Net Solar Power Generation in FY 2018-19 - 4 million units

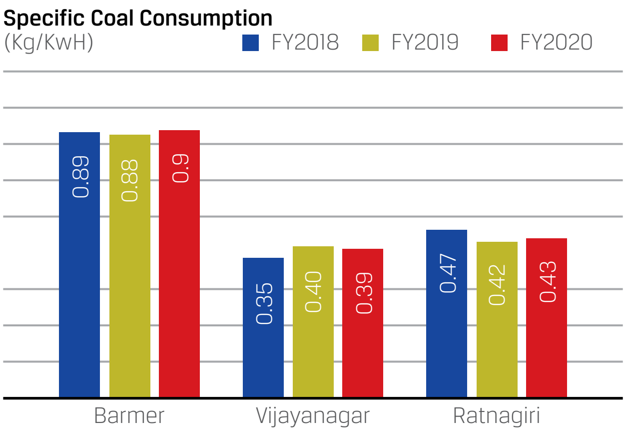
Other Operational Assets

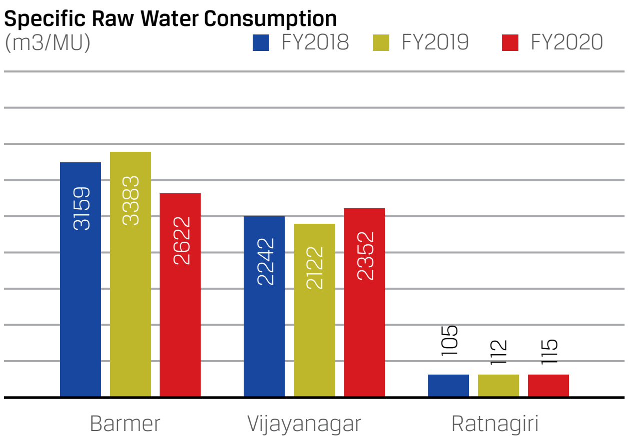
We have two 400 kV transmission lines in Maharashtra in Joint Venture with Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Company Limited (MSETCL).

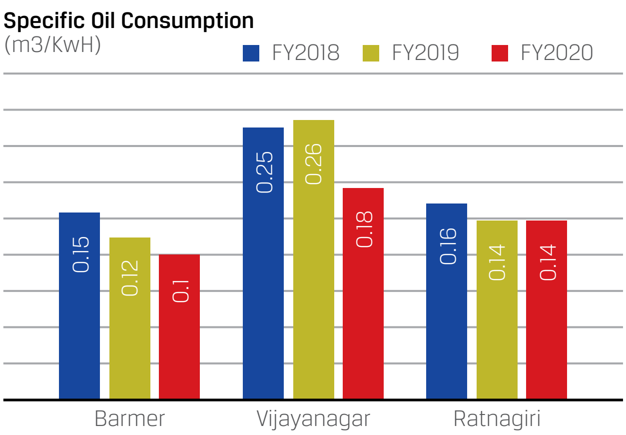
We have a 9 MTPA combined capacity of lignite mines in Rajasthan in a Joint Venture with Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited (RSMML).

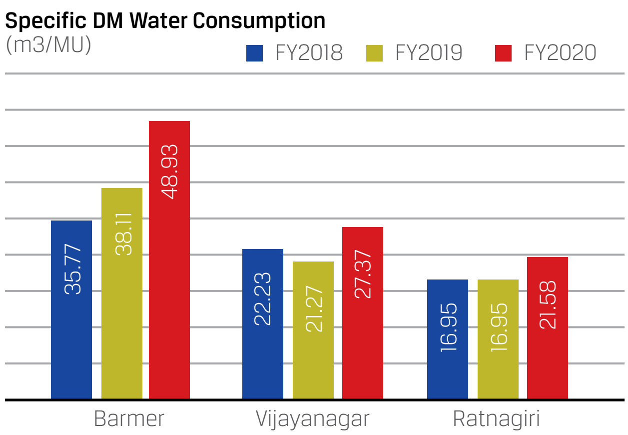
We are engaged in Power Trading since 2006.

Key Performance and Highlights



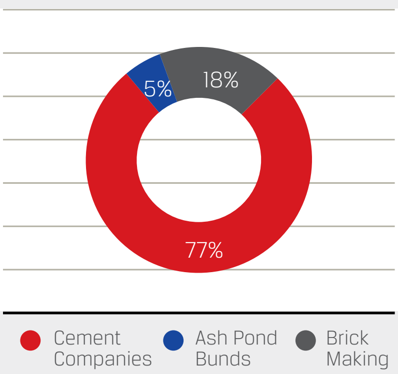




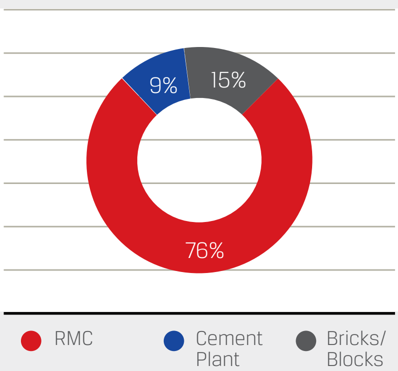


Fly Ash Utilisation Streams

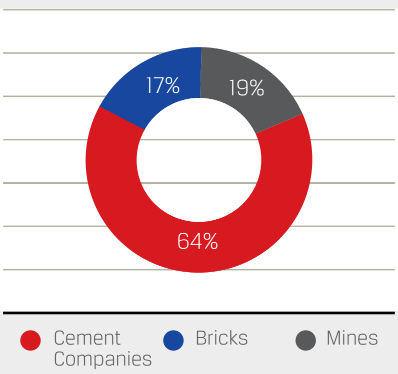
Vijayanagar



Ratnagiri



Barmer



Compliance Audits

Following audits are conducted across all our plants as part of compliance requirements as well as leveraging the ideal of 'continual improvement'

- Environmental Audits – Internal & External
- Integrated Management System Audit & Re-certification – External
- Health and Safety – Internal & External

Quality Certifications

For us, quality, occupational health, safety, and environmental factors play a very critical role in our production process. Therefore, we strive to maintain the best quality while also emphasising on the importance of health and safety of our workers who contribute towards the successful operations of our plants. Furthermore, we identify the impact of our production activities on the environment and address them for sustainable growth and development.

Our plants are certified to the following management systems:

- JSW Energy Limited-Vijayanagar (860 MW): ISO 9001-2015, ISO 14001-2015, BS OHSAS 18001-2007, and ISO 50001-2011
- JSW Energy Limited-Ratnagiri (1,200 MW): ISO 9001-2015, ISO 14001-2004, OHSAS 18001-2007, and ISO 50001-2011
- JSW Energy Limited-Barmer (1,080 MW): ISO 9001-2015, ISO 14001-2015, OHSAS 18001-2007, and ISO 50001-2011
- JSW Hydro Energy Limited (1,391 MW): ISO 9001-2015, ISO 14001-2015, and OHSAS 18001-2007

Recognition

Our constant efforts towards making the optimum utilisation of our resources, efficient operations, ensuring occupational safety, and minimising environmental impacts are reflected in the recognitions that we receive year after year. In FY2020, our plants were recognised with several awards.

JSW Energy Limited, Vijayanagar

During the year, the Company received the following awards:

- **'Shining Glory Award-2019'** by Green Maple Foundation, Chandigarh- Awarded on 26 May-2019- Trophy and Certificate (Won under Environment Management- Achiever Category)- for Excellent Performance in Environmental Management
- **'Global Environment Award 2019'** by Energy and Environment Foundation, Delhi – Awarded on 23 August-2019 at Convention Centre, NDCC- New Delhi- Trophy and Certificate(under Platinum Category)- for Achievement in Latest Environmental practices and Management
- **CII National Award for Excellence in Energy Management -2019** by Confederation of Indian Industry(CII)- Awarded on 18 September-2019 at HICC(Hyderabad International Convention Centre) Hyderabad- Awarded as Energy Efficient Unit(Trophy & Certificate)- For the Energy conservation measures and Best practices adopted for conservation of Energy
- **'SEEM National Energy Management Award 2019'** by Society of Energy Engineers and Managers,- Awarded on 26 September-2019 in the Award Ceremony at Islamic Cultural Centre, New Delhi - Won Silver Award (Trophy & Certificate)- For the Energy conservation measures and Best practices adopted for conservation of Energy
- **State Level Safety Award – Best Power Boiler'** by Director of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety & Health, Bangalore, Govt of Karnataka for Captive Power Plant # 1 boiler - Awarded on 04 March-2020- Got "First Prize" (Trophy & Certificate) For the best safe practices adopted
- **Certificate on Excellence in Safety** to the Captive Power Plant # 2 by JSW Steel Limited during the National Safety day celebrations on 04 March 2020- For maintaining commendable safety performance during the calendar year 2019.

JSW Energy Limited, Barmer

- **"Shining Glory Award - 2019" under "Business Excellence" category** from Green Maple Foundation.
- **"Shining Glory Award - 2019" under "Women Empowerment" category** from Green Maple Foundation.
- **"Rajasthan CSR Leadership Award 2019" under "Poverty Alleviation" category.**
- **"National NGO & CSR Excellence Award-2019", for "Water & Sanitation-2019"** presented at the 6th National NGO and CSR summit-2019.
- Received **"Certificate of Appreciation for Good Practices in Safety Systems"** at 8th FICCI Safety Systems Excellence Awards for Industry 2019, New Delhi.
- **IPPAI "20th Regulators & Policymakers Retreat-2019" award,** certificate of excellence and trophy received for the Best Innovation.

JSW Energy Limited, Ratnagiri

- **CII National Award for Excellence in Energy Management -2019** by Confederation of Indian Industry(CII)- Awarded on 18 September-2019 at HICC(Hyderabad International Convention Centre) Hyderabad- Awarded as Excellent Energy Efficient Unit (Trophy & Certificate)- For the Energy conservation measures and Best practices adopted for conservation of Energy
- **The Best Operating Thermal Power Plant National award by IPPAI Power Awards – 2019** awarded on 7th December 2019 (Trophy). The award was announced at 20th Regulators & Policymakers Retreat-2019, a platform for thought-provoking discussions and creation of recommendations for the future of the Indian power sector. The objective of award is to recognise the contributions made towards energy efficiency.
- **Certificate of Appreciation from Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)** for good work in area of sustainability during CII ITC Sustainability Awards 2019. The certificate was received in January-2020
- **Declared 1st Winner Award at the 14th State level Energy Conservation Award** by Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA) for excellence in energy conservation and management.
- **Golden Bird Excellence Award-2020-** Declared winner in Gold Category on 29th November 2019 for the outstanding project on energy efficiency.

HUMAN CAPITAL

We want to be the 'Employer of Choice'. The blueprint of our employee development is co-related to our larger organisational objective that supports our strategy to sustain JSW Energy's position as one of the leading energy companies, competitively-ahead, and performance-driven with a strong foreseeable future.

At JSW Energy, we cultivate employee skills and capabilities to drive shared organisational objectives. Our five strong facets – Confidence, Courage, Commitment, Compassion, and Collaboration define the way JSW Energy works. We are committed to providing a progressive workplace that is focused on the overall development of our employees. Therefore, our human resource management team plays a crucial role of a strategic business partner by driving the organisational goals of growth, agility, and enhanced productivity. Our people development practices help generate and strengthen the competencies of our human capital to deliver notable results on the trajectories of operational efficiencies and productivity. To enhance the employee experience in our organisation, we have developed and deployed a model called CARE, which attempts to encompass the aspects of an engaging and interactive workplace.

JSW Energy's CARE Model

We constantly aim to create a best workplace experience for our employees that motivates them to contribute more towards the organisational goal. To ensure an engaging and interactive workplace, the human resource management team at JSW Energy formulated and deployed a model called CARE. The model is devised on four strategic elements – Communication, Agility, Responsibility, and Elevation. The model aims to achieve comprehensive development of employees and bring out their best capabilities. It intends to provide them a platform to communicate and interact with their teammates. Through the various aspects of this model, we endeavour to encourage our people so that they are always motivated to work with us.

Strategic Elements of CARE

Through our CARE Model, we try to address and achieve the key objectives of the four critical aspects that bind our human capital together while enhancing their competencies and productivity.

Communication

To bring alignment among employees towards the broader organisational objectives by creating transparency in communication. Our initiatives under this pillar are focused towards building solid employee networks and interactions. To this end, we offer a platform where the employees can communicate with each other and the Management. This is done by several employee engagement programs such as Samwaad that is a two-way communication between employees and the management; Townhall, which is a platform to encourage interactions between associate employees; Skip Level Meetings; and Family Get-Togethers, amongst other programs. We also publish our in-house magazine, BOLT, every quarter. During FY2020, C-Live, which is our quarterly forum where the CxOs share industry updates, company scenario, future roadmap along with addressing questions from the employees through a web-telecast went live.

Agility

Building organisation and employee capabilities by developing future leaders and enhancing analytical competences to address business-related challenges.

Our initiatives under Agility pillar are focussed on employee development and building collaboration. Key initiatives to drive Agility are:

Training and Development

JSW Energy strongly believes in consistent development and improvement of its human capital and recognises it as a key to a successful organisation. During the year, we continued our flagship leadership development program, Future Fit Leaders (FFL). Eight of our employees were shortlisted for the FFL program at Tier I institutes such as Cornell University, IIM Bangalore, Indian School of Business Hyderabad and IIM Ahmedabad. As our effort to promote diversity in the organisation, two of our women employees were also selected for development program at IIM Bangalore under the Springboard program. Additionally, we organised multiple strategic training programs in functional, behavioural, technical, safety and Total Quality Management categories. As our business is headed towards a strong growth, we started Diploma in Solar to develop internal talent for upcoming growth opportunities in new business verticals.

UMANG

UMANG has been an integral part of our human resource development initiatives since nine years. It provides a platform to connect our employees with each other. Under this program, we conduct team based interactive games and contests where teams are formed across cross section of hierarchy, department, gender, and age, thereby building strong bonds among the employees. This helps them in building networks and trust, sharing and instilling spelling agility in the system. During FY2020, our initiative 'Lose For the Gain' was launched with an aim to increase cross functional interaction among the diverse teams to build agility in the system. Through this, we have also promoted the importance of physical well-being by incentivising the teams to achieve the desired BMI range.

Responsibility

Involving employees in the execution of business strategies through problem solving initiatives.

Our Leadership and Innovation practices play a pivotal role to drive this pillar. During FY2020, we have launched IGNITE, which is a digital platform for logging Ideas, Projects and Sujhaav. We launched Mission 10 Gigawatt and conducted a leadership workshop to define the company goals for the medium term. Various HR initiatives were implemented to enhance the employee engagement scores. In a planned approach, dipsticks were conducted in-line with the engagement survey scores. Based on the inputs from the dipstick, we organised 'Connect workshops' to promote collaboration at the workplace and 'Lead with Conversations' workshops for managers to nurture trust-based relationships between the managers and their subordinates.

Elevation

Recognising the valuable contribution of our employees to further enhance their morale and encourage an ownership culture. We believe in Recognising and Rewarding (R&R) the contribution of our employees in the organisational growth and success. We see this as a significant part of our work culture. To keep them encouraged, we have devised multiple rewards and recognition programmes such as:

Kaizen and J2-J3 Projects: Employees participate to resolve business and operational problems through problem solving tools and techniques. The employee contribution in addressing business and operational problems is rewarded through Kaizen awards.

Spotlight: In FY2020, an online platform to instantly reward our colleagues and team members was implemented to promote individual contribution to the organisation in day to day working. The R&R program enables Managers and Leaders to recognise employees who rise above and beyond the call of duty. Individuals and Teams demonstrating JSW Group values and tangible drivers are appreciated.

LAMHE: To appreciate long and meritorious association of employees with the organisation, employees are awarded LAMHE awards.

Best Employee of the month Award: Across the plant locations, best employee of the month award is given to the employees based on the nominations from various departments.

Our Progress Under CARE

19 sessions
Organised Under Samwaad

15 employees
Selected for Diploma in Solar

18 employees
NEBOSH Trained

11 workshops
Conducted under Mission 10GW

How far we've come

At JSW Energy, we have recognised the importance of having a motivated and talented workforce. Therefore, through CARE, we have set forth various strategies in our business plan to build a strong and much evolved human capital that shares with us a mutual goal of organisational success.

Process Improvement

We have embarked on the journey to implement Total Quality Management (TQM) in the organisation and have adopted TQM approach of Daily Management in all our HR systems and processes. Employee safety is also an integral KPI for our business performance and we are working on implementing DuPont safety standards. Our HR team also plays a crucial role in building capability by facilitating training and certifications of reputed course such as NEBOSH, which is a safety certification.

Employee Engagement

In 2018, we conducted 'Great Place to Work' survey to achieve our purpose of emerging as one of the most preferred companies to work with. With this objective, we have introduced several interventions to enhance collaboration among the employees.

Manpower Optimisation

Another focus area for the next 5 years is to optimise our manpower requirements through digitalisation and automation. A central digitalisation team is formed to drive automation and expand digital footprint across all our plants.

Reskilling and Redeployment

To support business expansion into renewable business, we focus on reskilling and redeployment. The existing manpower is being trained and developed for upcoming solar and wind projects. We have also offered Diploma in Solar Certification to the employees who have completed the relevant training. In FY2020, we have successfully offered the certificates to one batch of 15 employees.

Our Achievements

Our efforts to build a solid workplace with an efficient workforce have been time and again recognised and awarded with outstanding titles.

Golden Peacock award for HR Excellence – 2019

JSW Energy was awarded the coveted "Golden Peacock award for HR Excellence" in power sector for the year 2019

Award for "Organization with Innovative HR Practices" by World HRD Congress

JSW Energy received the coveted Award by World HRD Congress (9th Edition) in the event of "Dream Companies to Work for" under the category of "Organization with Innovative HR Practices"

5.17 training mandays
Of Executive employees

146 employees
Rotated to different roles/ departments

684 Kgs
Weight lost by 1414 employees

25 sports
Done under Umang

Key Performance Highlights

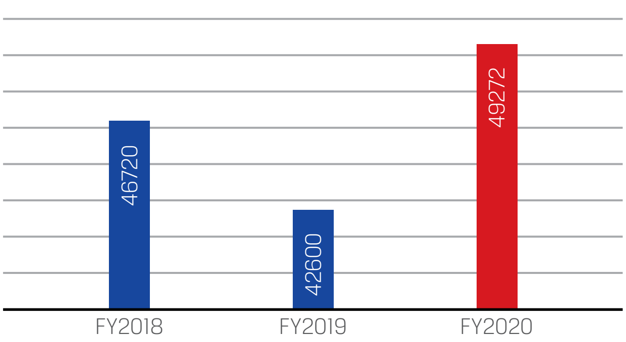
1,677
Total Employees

49,272
Man Hours invested in various trainings

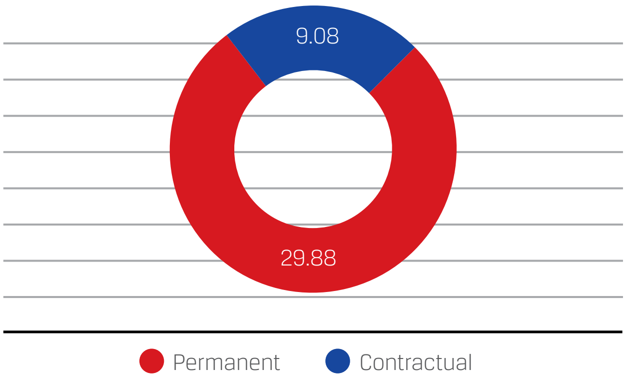
303
Unique Employee Training Conducted

41.86%
of our Management Council represented by women
FY2019: 36.5%

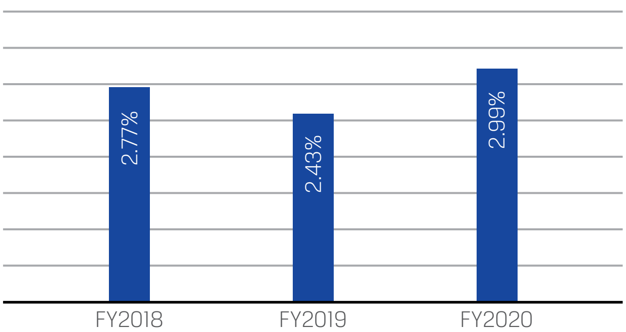
Manhours on Training



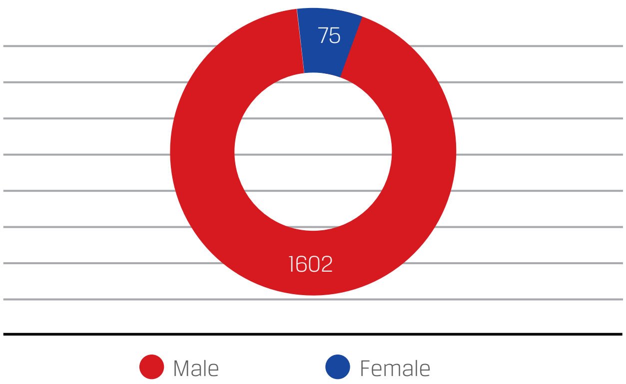
Employee - Wise Training Hours



Attrition Rate



Gender Diversity



Diversity and Inclusion

75 women employees and 06 differently-abled employees are a part of our permanent workforce.

Engagements and Interactions

To strengthen interactions among employees, we encourage candid conversations through regular town-hall meetings and SAMVAD by senior leadership with cross-section of employees in all the locations.

Workplace Ethics

We have designed and circulated a policy on Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace (POSH), and Whistle-blower Policy, amongst others. To record and address grievances, we have formed a communication channel where employees can send their grievances.

100% of employees in managerial cadre were provided awareness on POSH in FY2020.

During FY2020, we received no complaint related to sexual harassment. We regularly monitor and ensure that all the rules and regulations related to human rights, which are applicable in our area of operations, are strictly adhered to.

Grievance Communication Channel: energycares@jsw.in

Employee Association

At JSW Energy, the Management identifies 01 employee association, which is represented by 25% of our permanent employees.

SOCIAL AND RELATIONSHIP CAPITAL

Engaging effectively with stakeholders enables us to understand and respond to their interests and expectations. It is an important driver for building long-term relations, which facilitates us in delivering on our strategy.

JSW Energy's success has always stemmed from our ability to build trusted relationships with all our stakeholders, in accordance with our values and a high standard of ethics and performance. Moreover, it also depends on our ability to work constructively with our stakeholders and to improve their sustainable performance. Through continuous dialogue and seeking constant feedback, we hope to deepen our engagement with our stakeholders and fulfil our role as a responsible leader.

Engaging with our Stakeholders

At JSW Energy, we believe that as a responsible corporate, we must create shared economic and social value for our stakeholders. As we prepare to step up our business for next-level growth, value creation for key stakeholders remains our priority.

Our relationships with our stakeholders are imperative to our business success. We work hard throughout the year to understand the needs and requirements of our customers, suppliers and partners to ensure that the decisions we take are in both their interests and the interests of JSW Energy's future success. Only through regular communication and the pursuit of continuous improvement in our engagement and service can we ensure that we have supportive stakeholders and partners for the long term.

Acknowledging the importance of engagement with stakeholders, we have defined a set of processes for interacting and engaging with various stakeholders at various levels. A Committee of the Board deals with the grievances and engages with the Investors and shareholders. Likewise, departments have been set up at Project locations for interacting and engaging with other stakeholders at various levels. The specialised teams ensure communication with various stakeholders internally and externally, which helps the Company in understanding their concerns and respond to them appropriately.

Community Engagement

JSW Foundation has been working alongside the communities and other stakeholders to create shared vision and values that rally around not only to create a synergy among the individuals but also serve to multiply the benefits of its CSR initiatives. Through its various CSR interventions, the Foundation has benefited 60,268, 54,000 and 67,381 beneficiaries directly in 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, respectively.

Working relentlessly, JSW's initiatives have been able to nurture substantial social capital. While over 1,100 likeminded farmers and 200 women have been facilitated to converge as common interest groups, more than 260 women have been trained and facilitated for employment at BPO centres and close to 115 women have been trained on tailoring to help them earn their living with dignity. Furthermore, over 1,300 youths have been trained to enhance their vocational skills and in turn, their employability. Needless to reiterate that these networks would strengthen the development of shared purpose and thus motivate the members to take charge and evolve further.

While facilitating the community entities, extensive efforts have gone in fostering strategic linkages with various entities such as marketers, facilitators and trainers, which has immensely helped to take the initiatives to their logical conclusion while channelising the energies in the right direction. A few examples of such synergies are connecting the women's group involved in the production of handloom products at Himachal Pradesh to the market; linking women's group in the mango pulp production at Ratnagiri to the urban consumers, and; organising the farmers at Bellary for training on an improved package of practices. JSW has also facilitated over 20,000 community members to avail their entitlements for various government welfare schemes. This, in turn, shall build long term resilience through a connection with various public institutions for longer-term sustenance and better governance while at the same time it will work to reduce the dependence on the company thereby leading to freeing of precious resources for more strategic interventions.

Working in close collaboration has resulted in the emergence of a deep, trust-based relationship with the stakeholders, which further underlines the significant social capital nurtured through the journey thus far. This is manifested through the willingness of the communities to assume upkeep of the common property resources created by JSW as well as their openness to commit resources, not only monetary but also the assets and in-kind assistance, which together make JSW's CSR initiatives the joint ventures in true sense.

For more details on our CSR initiatives, please refer Page 48.

Creating Value, Impacting Lives

Delivering Stakeholder Value	KPI	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Our CSR contribution enables inclusive growth for our local communities.	CSR Investment (₹ in Crore) (JSWEL Consolidated)	32.53	25.17	16.75
JSW Energy strives to make a net-positive social, economic and environmental contribution to the communities in which we operate. A wide variety of people and groups are affected by the decisions that we make.	Number of Direct Beneficiaries Impacted	60,268	54,000	67,381

Overview of our interventions under various categories

Sr No.	Category as per Companies Act, 2013	JSWEL Consolidated (₹ in Crore)
1	Improving Living Conditions	2.67
2	Promoting Social Development	3.31
3	Addressing Social Inequalities	5.32
4	Addressing Environmental Issues	1.37
5	Preserving National Heritage	0.34
6	Promotion of Sports	1.92
7	Rural Development	0.72
8	Swachh Bharat Abhiyan	0.26
9	Project Management Cost	0.84
	TOTAL	**16.75**

Being a leading energy company, we realise the responsibility that an organisation like ours has towards environment. To create a sustainable value, we focus on efficient utilisation of natural resources.

At JSW Energy, we achieve environmental excellence by ensuring that our plants operate at maximum efficiency levels. We also strive to optimally utilise the limited resources available in nature. It is our strong belief that development and sustainability should co-exist. To ensure that we are following this belief, we regularly take into account the ecological impact of our business activities. Furthermore, we have shaped our efforts accordingly to maintain the sensitive natural balance of our country's geology and reduce the chemical emissions into the atmosphere.

Our Environmental Performance

The scope of our Integrated Management Policy is to conserve and protect the environment and our entire value chain. All our plants are cautious, and they maintain the generation of emissions and waste within the permissible levels.

We have taken on the responsibility to address and combat long-term global challenges such as demographic change, climate change, and diminishing resources, in a socially, ecologically, and economically responsible manner. Coal is a primary raw material to our thermal plants. Hence, we put a lot of effort in the selection process of coal so that we are able to minimise its environmental effects.

How we manage our environmental impact

During FY2020, we have undertaken several efforts at our plant sites to ensure we minimise the environmental effects of our production activities.

JSW Energy Limited, Vijayanagar

- Replacement of the ESP field spike-type electrodes with spiral-type electrodes, which has increased the availability of ESP fields
- Reduction in fossil fuel consumption by decreasing the auxiliary power consumption by 62,749 KWh through various in-house and process improvements

JSW Energy Limited, Ratnagiri

- Replacement of basket for APH-A (Air Preheater) of Unit-1, which resulted in saving nearly 150 kW in ID Fan power consumption as well as improvement in boiler efficiency by 0.35%
- Installation of trim sets in four BFP recirculation control valves, which has resulted in saving 853 kW
- Replacement of Cooling Tower fans with high efficiency fans, which has resulted in saving 4kCal/kWh in the heat rate through vacuum improvement

JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited,

- Reduction in fossil fuel consumption due to 0.69% decrease in the heat rate through various in-house process improvements
- Environment emissions are maintained within the norms and limestone is being treated to maintain SOX emissions to minimum
- Helium leak detection test is executed to assess air ingress and improve condenser vacuum
- Rainwater harvesting has been implemented as Barmer is a desert location

Pre-Treatment Plant - Output Water Quality

1.5 NTU

Turbidity Achieved

During FY2020, we have implemented various initiatives to improve the water quality. We have also installed a system with auto logic to ensure proper drainage of sludge, which is a form of waste. Our several efforts have resulted in an improved water quality and we have achieved 1.5 NTU i.e. Nephelometric Turbidity Units out of a 5 NTU design

JSW Hydro Energy Limited

- Regular plantation drives have been initiated and 4,269 plantations were completed in FY2020
- Prohibition on single use of plastic in the premises
- Implementation of solid waste management

Emissions and Waste Management

Thermal Power Plants:

JSW Energy Thermal Power Plants are in compliance with prescribed permissible limits as per Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) for air emissions, effluent quality and discharge, solid and hazardous waste generation and disposal.

Hydro Power Plants:

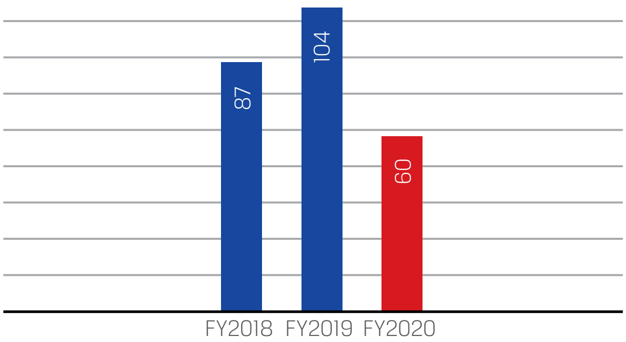
The river quality is analysed by the State Pollution Control Board as a part of monitoring the environmental impact of the operations. No adverse effect of the plant or its operations on the water quality has been reported.

Zero Effluent Discharge

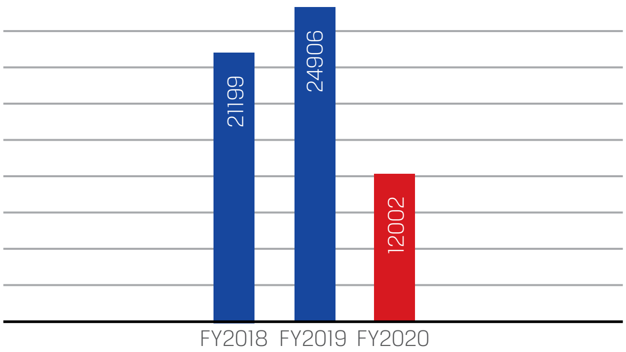
At Vijayanagar plant, the CW blowdown water (9,98,199 m3) is recycled in Reverse Osmosis (RO) Plant. The entire wastewater is treated in the effluent treatment plant based on Reverse Osmosis (RO) technology, and the recycled product, that is, water, is used in cooling towers as make-up water, while the RO reject stream is used for plantation. Thus, this helps us in achieving zero discharge of effluent water. Similarly, at our Barmer plant, the wastewater is treated in the Reverse Osmosis (RO) based effluent treatment plant and recycled water is combined with raw water as part of the feed to the demineralised water plant or as part of the make-up water to the cooling towers. The RO rejected water is used for plantations and ash/lignite spray, amongst others. Thus, zero effluent discharge is achieved here as well. We follow a similar practice in our Ratnagiri plant.

Key Performance Highlights

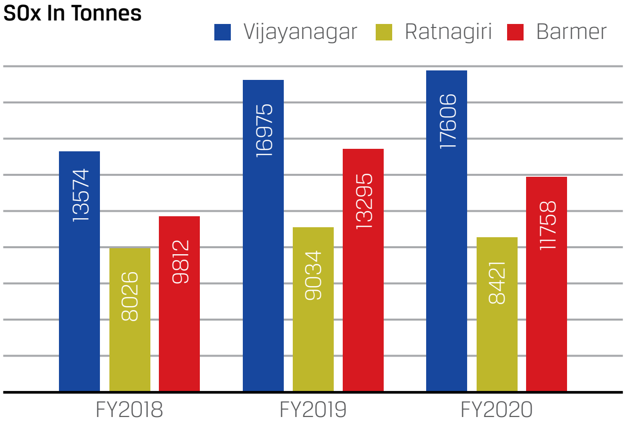
Energy Savings (MUs)



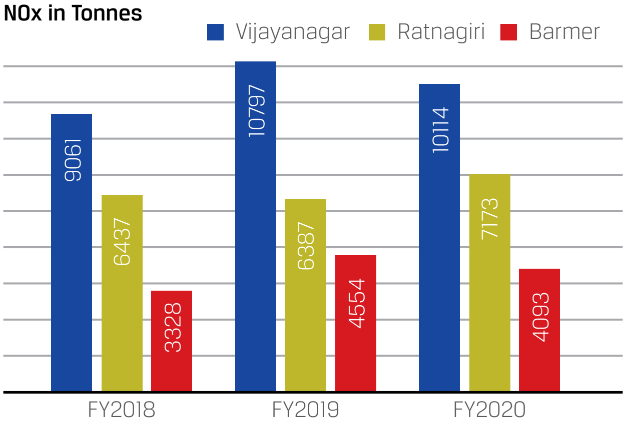
Tree Plantation



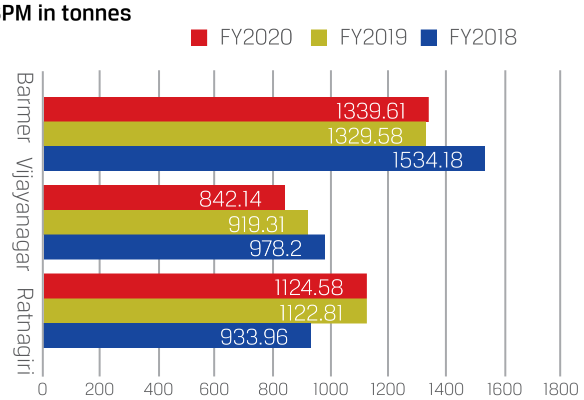
SOx In Tonnes



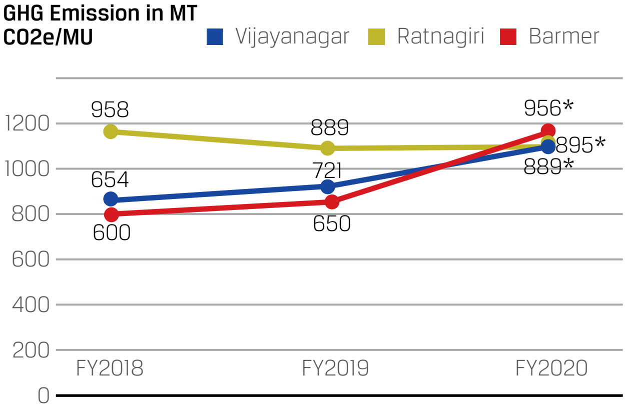
NOx in Tonnes



SPM in tonnes



GHG Emission in MT CO2e/MU



*FY2019-20 onwards IPCC method using emission factor has been adopted for calculation of GHG emissions at all plants instead of fixed carbon method. Hence, there is a steep variation at Barmer and Vijayanagar plant from the previous years.

INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL

We focus on improving organisational processes by implementing relevant technologies, embedding learnings into the business and supporting a culture of innovation, which will reinforce our drive for operational efficiency and resource optimisation.

An organisation's ability to enhance its knowledge base and innovate in its business goes a long way. In our industry, in particular, intellectual capital plays a significant role. As we operate in a highly competitive environment and we differentiate ourselves by employing our systems, data capabilities and insights to manage risk, deliver quality power, manage costs and build our business for the future. We always try to strengthen our knowledge-based capitals so that we can enhance the performance of our machinery and equipment.

Strategic Focus

Innovation is driven and leveraged by the technology organisation, new materials business, and services and solutions business. The process also focusses on building new competencies and capabilities to enable our organisation to be future-ready.

Moreover, technology and a culture of continuous improvement are key enablers towards achieving the strategic objectives of industry leadership and cost leadership. We will continue to enhance our production processes, cost competitiveness, and environmental performance through capability building and collaboration with technology and research partners. Amidst changing customer needs, with renewables gaining pace and increasing regulatory risks, we strive to innovate and adapt to change continuously.

During FY2019-20, we focused on leveraging our R&D and innovation capabilities through Process Improvements, System Updations and IT System & Infrastructure Upgradations.

Process Improvement and Governance

Delivering Stakeholder Value	KPI	Trend	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Energy conservation initiatives led to reduced cost, enhancing profitability	Energy Conservation (MUs)	●	86.79	104.00	59.92
	Monetary Savings due to Energy Conservation (₹ in Crore)	●	15.03	47.95	12.70
Cost incurred towards Intellectual Capital to increase operational margin by optimising process, systems, IT and Infrastructure	Cost Incurred towards Intellectual Capital (₹ in Crore)	●	7.64	6.12	12.63

Legend
- ● Increasing Trend
- ● Decreasing Trend
- ● No Trend

IT System & Infrastructure Upgradations

Towards Infrastructure Upgradation

As the world is progressing towards high-end technology and infrastructure upgradations, we are also progressing towards having an IT support system and infrastructure. During the year, to improve fault isolation, we installed support routing between different VLAN, which enabled Support high-speed scalability and accountability. Moreover, we enhanced security management control and monitoring of network traffic routing. We have ensured that all shop floor applications are always available for live and historical monitoring at all level.

Cyber Security Enhancements

Cybersecurity is an important firewall with the upgradations in technology. Towards this end, we have standardised the smart protection suite at the end-user level by the deployment of Trend Micro AV with primary and secondary servers to facilitate the periodical auto refreshment of patches. Moreover, we have re-architected perimeter firewalls across all energy plants by hardening of services and allowing a need to have basis principles.

Additionally, we deployed the Vulnerability Management system to proactively identify errors and get it remediated before it is exploited by external/internal intrusion or malware. Further enabled periodic risk assessment for public-facing systems. For all public facing applications for plant-related data monitoring on handheld devices, we have enabled secure mode access.

Implementation of Dashboard on Qlik Sense Platform.

MIS reporting tool which facilitates for viewing/monitoring of plant performance, maintenance, procurement, consumption and finance related data on a single platform. Deploying the Web-based common application with a single screen covering the multiple plants with major five modules, namely Finance and Summary, Plant performance, Consumables, Procurement and Market intelligence.

With the augmented graphics and data discovery features, Qlik Sense helps in spreading data literacy which means that users regardless of their skill set and capabilities can learn to intuitively draw meaningful insights from data and hence, learn to comprehend data. The capability of data scaling is also very beneficial to users who need to use a large amount of data from big data sources. Also, such efficient scalability allows many users to work on the same application at a single time.

Implementation of Digital Enabled Platform to Facilitate the Concept of Work from Home

Due to Covid-19 pandemic impact in India, the working professionals had to undergo the dynamic changes to understand and cope up with the demand of working from the home concept wherein the multi-sites, multi peoples, multi-task are to be brought on a single platform to meet the current need of business requirement. This situation has made us bring in the concept of the virtual world connect on a single platform to collaborate the working culture to achieve a common goal.

Process Improvements

During the year, the process improvement initiatives focused on conservation of energy through the reduction in auxiliary power consumption, start-up oil consumption, and coal consumption.

VIJAYANAGAR PLANT	BARMER PLANT	RATNAGIRI PLANT
Reduction in Auxiliary Power Consumption **30Kwh** Reduced power consumption of instrument air compressor by running in suction throttle mode over base mode during reserve shutdown of the unit. Reduced auxiliary power consumption for every cold startup by optimising the equipment's in service during the minimum export schedule, optimisation of total airflow, replacement of APH baskets during opportunity shutdown. Reduction of Oil Consumption Reduced oil consumption by adopting best operation practices such as deaerator preheating/pegging and use of BF gas during unit startup. Reduction in Coal Consumption **2,74,352 MT** Coal saved by using waste gases from blast furnace as fuel.	**29,952 Kwh** Energy Saved by stopping CT Fans in Winter season. Energy Saving through APH Tube replacement **2,381 kW** in Unit 2 **588 kW** in Unit 4 **1,041 kW** in Unit 6 Approximately 1KPa Condenser Vacuum improvement by Helium leak detection device. **48 T/day** Reduction in DM Water consumption by rerouting condensate from VAM to Condensate Storage Tank.	Reduction in Auxiliary Power Consumption Optimised discharge head pressure of PA Fans and CEPs, and running hours of CT Fans and SWIPs. The number of running mills was optimised so as to keep the optimum number of coal mills running at higher coal flow Reduction in Coal Consumption **0.38%** increase In efficiency of boiler by replacement of baskets in APH-A of Unit-1, along with the saving in ID Fan power consumption.

System Upgradation

Following initiatives were taken towards system upgradations for the betterment of processes, product development, cost reduction and import substitution:

VIJAYANAGAR PLANT	BARMER PLANT	RATNAGIRI PLANT
Replaced switchyard pneumatic generator circuit breakers with spring charge breakers, 6.6 kV breakers with improvised rack in/out facility type, 400kv bus CVTs with new version, and plant type battery banks with tubular battery banks for UPS. Implementation of DSM (Deviation settlement mechanism) in ABT as per 5th amended CERC regulations. Upgraded DCS Control room LVS (Large Video Screen) to Laser-based for better life enhancement. Replaced SBU1 CT Fans vibration mechanical switch with two-wire advance transmitter and signals extended to DCS for improved protection interlock, reliability improvement.	Boiler Second pass water washing is done with an ultra-high pressure water jet to remove deposits and improve heat transfer at SH and RH tubes in Unit 5. The anti-abrasive coating on Boiler tubes started to improve the life of boiler tubes and MTBF. In Boiler PLSH area, refractory material and application procedure changed to reduce outages due to refractory damage.	CT Fans (Cooling Tower Fans) in Unit 2 were replaced with high-efficiency fans having better airfoil design. The MS pipeline of ACW system was replaced by SS316L material to minimise the leakages in the system due to seawater. Shifting of ESP control station to the main plant control room to optimise auxiliary power. Implementation of Layer-3 switch with VLAN configuration that enabled network loop protection and Ring Configuration for failover. Setup of Security Command Control Room for centralised surveillance and upgradation of CCTV storage from 15 days to 45 days. Upgradation of the plant to township intercom communication using E1 gateways to improve reliability.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

JSW Energy is amongst India's leading private sector power companies and has grown steadily and strongly throughout the years.

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Global Economy

Since the beginning of CY2020, global economic activity has been losing momentum characterised by elevated US-China trade tensions and moderation of demand in key markets. Further, crude oil prices have remained volatile, reflecting evolving demand-supply conditions and geopolitical concerns.

In October 2019, IMF described that the global economy was entering into a phase of 'synchronised slowdown', with escalating downside risks that could further derail growth.[1] However, in its January 2020 update, global growth was projected to increase modestly from 2.9% in 2019 to 3.3% in 2020 and 3.4% in 2021.

Overall, the risks to the global economy remain elevated, despite positive news on trade and diminishing concerns of a no-deal Brexit. The pickup in global growth for CY2020 continue to be highly uncertain, as it depends upon improving growth projections for stressed economies such as Argentina, Iran, and Turkey; and underperforming emerging and developing economies such as Brazil, India, and Mexico. Further, by the latter part of January 2020, the world started to witness the beginnings of Covid-19 related disruption on an unprecedented global scale, throwing all earlier projections completely off.

The arrival of Covid-19 and its impact

Initially contained within China, the Covid-19 outbreak started to take root at the beginning of December 2019. Gradually, through late December 2019 and January 2020, the outbreak spread more widely across the globe, shifting its status from an epidemic to pandemic. Over the next few months, despite several efforts by the World Health Organisation and multiple governments, the virus has brought considerable human sickness and mortality. The various isolating measures to control the spread of the pandemic has resulted in significant economic disruptions across the world from quarantines, lockdowns, restrictions on all forms of travel, factory closures and a sharp decline in most economic activities.

Global growth, already cooling over the past two years to a subdued level, has been dealt with a nasty blow by the Covid-19 pandemic. By trying to keep the sharp rise in new infections in check, economic impairment is mounting to unprecedented levels across most countries. This has pushed the world economy into a recession, with damaging consequences much worse than what was witnessed during the 2008 Global Financial crisis.

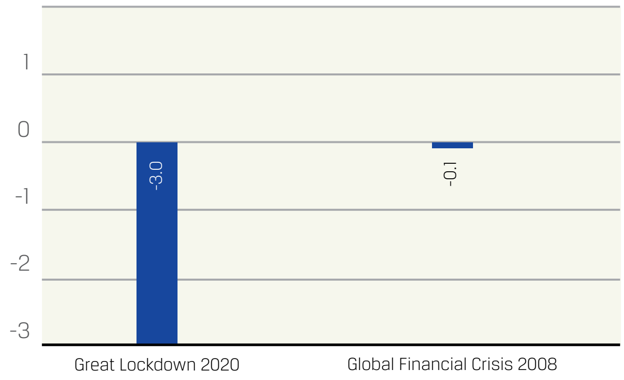
The economic recovery from this pandemic will largely depend on the actions and policies undertaken to deal with this crisis. If policies ensure that workers do not lose their jobs, renters and homeowners are not evicted, companies avoid bankruptcy, and business and trade networks are preserved, the economic recovery is likely to occur sooner.

[1] IMF – WEO – October 2019

Under the assumption that the pandemic and required containment peaks in the June quarter for most countries in the World, and recedes in the second half of 2020, it is projected by the IMF[2] that the global growth in 2020 will fall to negative 3%. This massive revision of -6.3% over a very short period marks Covid-19 pandemic as the cause of the worst recession seen since the Great Depression, and far worse than the Global Financial Crisis.[2]

The World Economy will experience the worst recession since the Great Depression

Real GDP Growth, YoY percent change



Source: IMF, World Economic outlook - April 2020

As different governments collectively pool in more than $8 trillion[2] to fight the coronavirus pandemic, a further widening in the gap between rich and poor countries threatens to exacerbate the global economy's pain. Thus while wealthy nations have delved into their deep pockets to cushion the blow, like in the case of Germany and Italy, each having allocated more than 30% of GDP to deal with the crisis, infusions by emerging and developing economies pale in comparison. Nevertheless, if all these policy actions around the world are eventually effective in preventing widespread business bankruptcies, extended job losses, and system-wide financial strains, it is projected that the global growth in 2021 could potentially rebound once again.

Indian Economy

India has been amongst the fastest-growing economies in the world over the past few years, lifting millions out of poverty in the process. As per OECD Economic Outlook - 2019, India was set for a modest recovery after a loss of momentum, as reforms to simplify taxation, lighten business regulations and upgrade infrastructure started to bear fruit. Further, reforms to modernise the economy were needed to drive the creation of high-quality jobs, as well as measures to improve public services and welfare. The OECD outlook had projected that India's GDP growth would recover to 6.2% in 2020 and 6.4% in 2021 after dipping to 5.8% in 2019, following several years of robust growth.[3]

Pandemic Impact

The economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on India has been extremely disruptive. The World Bank and credit rating agencies have downgraded India's growth for the fiscal year 2021 to the lowest level India has seen in three decades since India's economic liberalisation in the 1990s. During the lockdown imposed to deal with the pandemic, an estimated 140 million people in India have lost employment with unemployment levels rising from 7.2% in January 2020 to 23.5% in May 2020.[4]

However, the IMF projects that post Covid-19, India's GDP growth could recover to 1.9% for CY2020 and 7.4% for CY2021, the highest among G-20 nations.[5] The rebound in CY2020 and CY2021 depends critically on the pandemic fading in the second half of 2020, allowing containment efforts to scale back and restoring consumer and investor confidence gradually.

In May 2020, the Indian Government announced a ₹20 trillion stimulus package to help the Indian economy recover from the stagnant economic conditions caused by the lockdown. At as much as 10% of Indian GDP, this package focuses on land, labour, liquidity and legal reforms to stimulate cottage industries, MSMEs, the working class, middle class and industries. This package is also focused on empowering the poor, labourers, and migrant workers, both in the organised and unorganised sectors. This is a bold step taken by the Government to make India more self-reliant, and increase the economy's ability to tackle any unforeseen crisis more efficiently in the future.[6]

Although markets worldwide were in for a rude shock in March 2020, after global crude oil prices fell almost 30% amidst Covid-19 uncertainty. India is expected to be a significant gainer from the oil prices slump. As India imports 85% of its oil requirement, these low oil prices would translate into a lower oil import bill, thereby easing the current account deficit and lowering inflation. According to ICRA, while the Indian Rupee is expected to come under pressure, the overall oil import bill should fall as well, thereby softening the currency impact.

Furthermore, global manufacturers have initiated talks with Indian firms to explore the possibility of shifting a part of their supply chains from China, as they seek to reduce their concentration of supplies from China following the Covid-19 outbreak. Many multinationals suffered widespread disruptions to their businesses when the Chinese authorities enforced strict lockdown measures in Wuhan and other parts of China to contain the pandemic. The selection of India as a production hub and as a strategic replacement to China could further help stimulate the Indian economy, thereby leading to a quicker than anticipated recovery.

The IMF in its World Economic Outlook of April 2020 projects that post Covid-19, India's GDP growth could recover to 1.9% for CY2020 and 7.4% for CY2021, the highest among G-20 nations.

[2,5] IMF - WEO - April 2020

[3] OECD Economic Outlook - 2019

[4] CMIE

[6] Economic Times

INDUSTRY REVIEW

Coal Consumption in India

The total coal consumption in India stood at ~972 million tonnes (MnT) in FY2019-20, with a growth rate of 0.3% on a Y-o-Y basis. Of the total coal consumption, ~729 MnT came through indigenous production, with the balance being imported. India's domestic coal consumption is largely met through Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), India's largest coal miners, and off-take from these two stood at ~644 MnT in FY2019-20, 5% lower than the previous year, with ~80% being consumed by the power sector. By FY2022-23, coal consumption is expected to reach 1,076 MnT with domestic production touching 931 MnT, driven largely by an increase in production by CIL, commissioning of captive coal blocks and rising power needs of India.[7]

Indian Power Sector

With a population of almost 1.4 billion, India is one of the world's fastest-growing major economies and is vital for the future growth of global energy and power markets. The Indian Power sector has witnessed an eventful decade with a significant ramp-up in the power generation capacity leading to near-universal household electrification in India. However, it has also faced multiple headwinds such as fuel availability, lack of PPAs, delays in policy implementation and poor financial health of DISCOMs.

With coal in abundant supply, coal continues to be the single largest source of power generation in India with coal-fired thermal power plants being the backbone of the Indian Power sector. While new coal-based power plants are more efficient, with higher flexibility and lower emissions, old coal-based power plants are highly inefficient, requiring expensive retrofits to comply with increasingly stringent environmental standards.

Over the years, India's electricity security has made significant progress by creating a single national power system, and considerable investments have been made in thermal and renewable capacity. Additionally, India has taken positive strides towards meeting the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals, especially Goal 7, of ensuring that everyone has access to affordable and clean energy. Towards this goal, the Government of India has taken significant steps in increasing access to electricity across the nation and has also successfully implemented a range of energy market reforms to support renewable electricity generation, both in solar and wind energy.

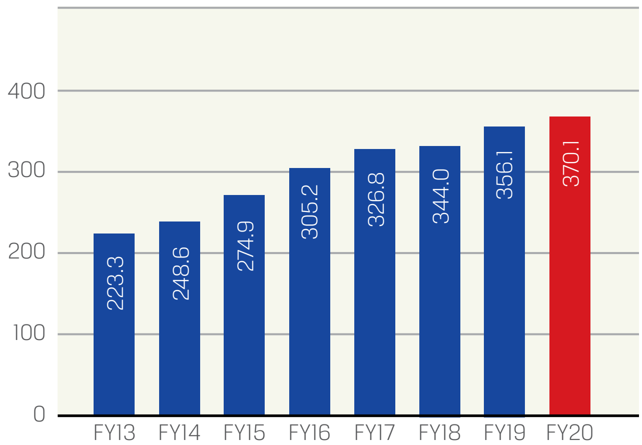
With a population of almost 1.4 billion, India is one of the world's fastest-growing major economies and is vital for the future growth of global energy and power markets.

According to the IEA report, demand for power has seen an upward trend in recent years. Moreover, it is expected that it will continue on the same trajectory due to economic development, rapid urbanisation, growing appliance ownership, and thrust towards rural electrification. The Government continues to focus on increasing the share from sustainable renewable energy sources to reduce the dependency on traditional fossil-fuel-based energy sources.

Power Capacity & Generation

The installed power generation capacity in India as on FY2019-20 stood at 370.1 GW, marking an increase of 14 GW YoY basis. Continuing the previous year's trend, the capacity addition was led by Renewable Energy Segment (RES), which added ~9.4 GW capacity. The net capacity addition in the Thermal segment witnessed a marginal pickup for FY2019-20 at 4.3 GW compared to 3.4 GW in FY2018-19.

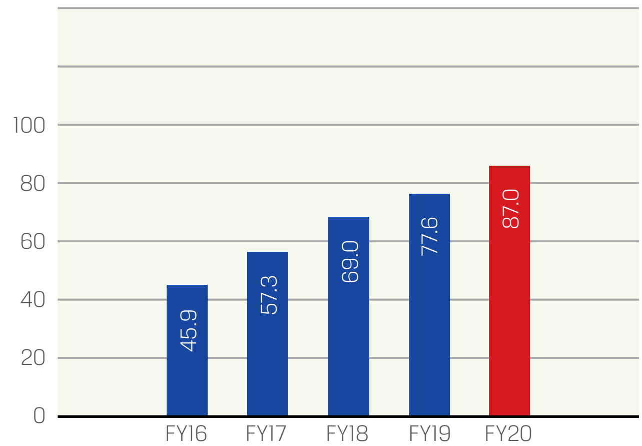
Total Installed Capacity (in GW)
CAGR 7.5% (FY 2012-13 to FY 2019-20)



Source: CEA

Within the RES segment, solar energy contributed ~6.5 GW of the capacity addition, wind contributed ~2.1 GW with others filling the rest. RES installed capacity has seen a big leap in the past few years, with a CAGR of ~17.3% from FY2015-16 to FY2019-20.

RES Installed Capacity (in GW)



Source: CEA

[7] CRISIL

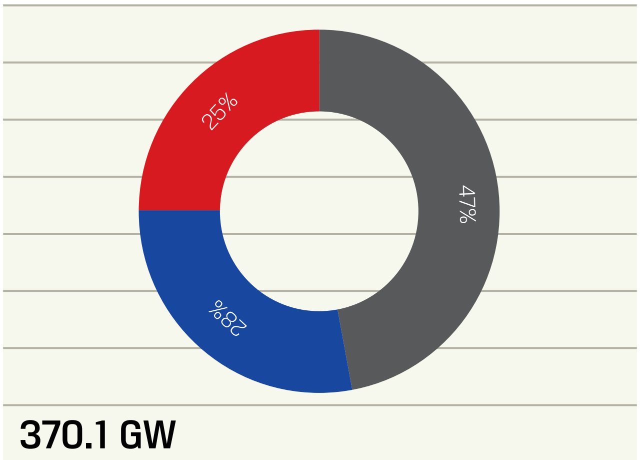
All-India Thermal plant load factor (PLF) for FY2019-20 stood at 56.0%, down from 61.1% in FY2018-19, primarily due to a decline in State and Central PLFs. Thermal PLF for the Central sector stood at 64.2% compared to 72.6% in FY2018-19. Thermal PLF for the State sector stood at 50.2% compared to 57.8% in FY2018-19. Thermal PLF for the Private sector declined marginally YoY to 54.3% from 55.0% a year ago.[8]

Installed Capacity (in GW) as on March 31, 2020

	Thermal	Nuclear	Hydro	RES	Total
State	74.0	0.0	27.0	2.4	103.3
Private	86.9	0.0	3.4	83.0	173.3
Central	69.7	6.8	15.3	1.6	93.5
Total	**230.6**	**6.8**	**45.7**	**87.0**	**370.1**

Source: CEA

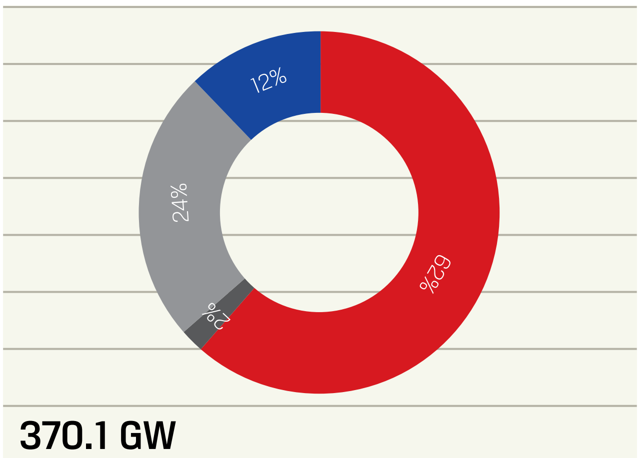
Sector-wise Installed Capacity (%)
(as on 31st March, 2020)



Source: CEA

Central PSUs State PSUs Private

Mode-wise Installed Capacity (%)
(as on 31st March 2020)

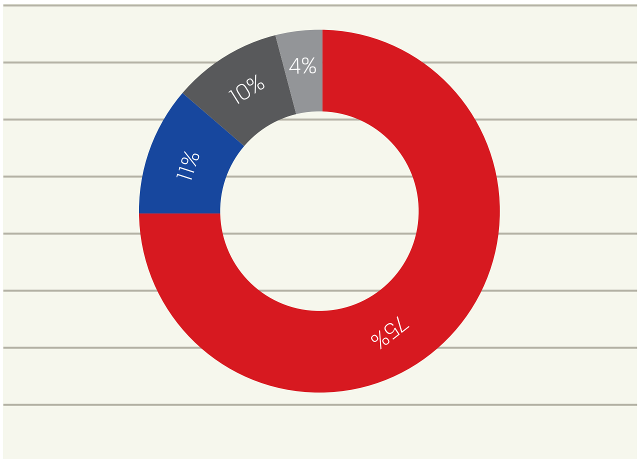


Source: CEA

Thermal Nuclear RES Hydro

All-India power generation for FY2019-20 stood at ~1,389 billion units (BUs), up 1.0% from ~1,376 BUs in FY2018-19. Thermal power generation stood lower by 2.8% YoY at ~1,043 BUs compared to ~1,072 BUs in FY2018-19. The share of power generation of the Thermal segment came down from ~78% in FY2018-19 to ~75% due to aggressive capacity addition in the RES segment. Hydropower generation increased significantly by 15.7% YoY to ~156 BUs from ~135 BUs in previous fiscal due to better water availability, especially in the Northern region. RES power generation increased 9.1% YoY to ~138 BUs from ~127 BUs in FY2018-19, led by robust capacity additions.[9]

Mode-wise Gross Generation
(FY2019-20)



Source: CEA

Thermal Hydro RES Others

Power Demand

In FY2019-20, the demand for power in India grew by 1.3% to 1,291 BUs compared to 1,275 BUs in FY2018-19. The subdued power demand growth was due to the twin headwinds of overall weakness in economic activity and Covid-19 related impact towards the end of the year. Peak power demand touched an all-time high of 184 GW in FY2019-20, an increase of 3.8% YoY. Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh were the main drivers for power demand while Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu witnessed fall in demand on a YoY basis. The Northern region saw the highest increase in demand by 3.2% YoY to ~395 BUs, followed by the Southern region where demand rose by 1.5% on a YoY to ~346 BUs. The Eastern region witnessed a modest growth of 0.3% on a YoY basis to ~146 BUs, while the North Eastern and Western regions saw a fall in demand by 0.4% to ~389 BUs and 0.6% to ~17 BUs, respectively.[10]

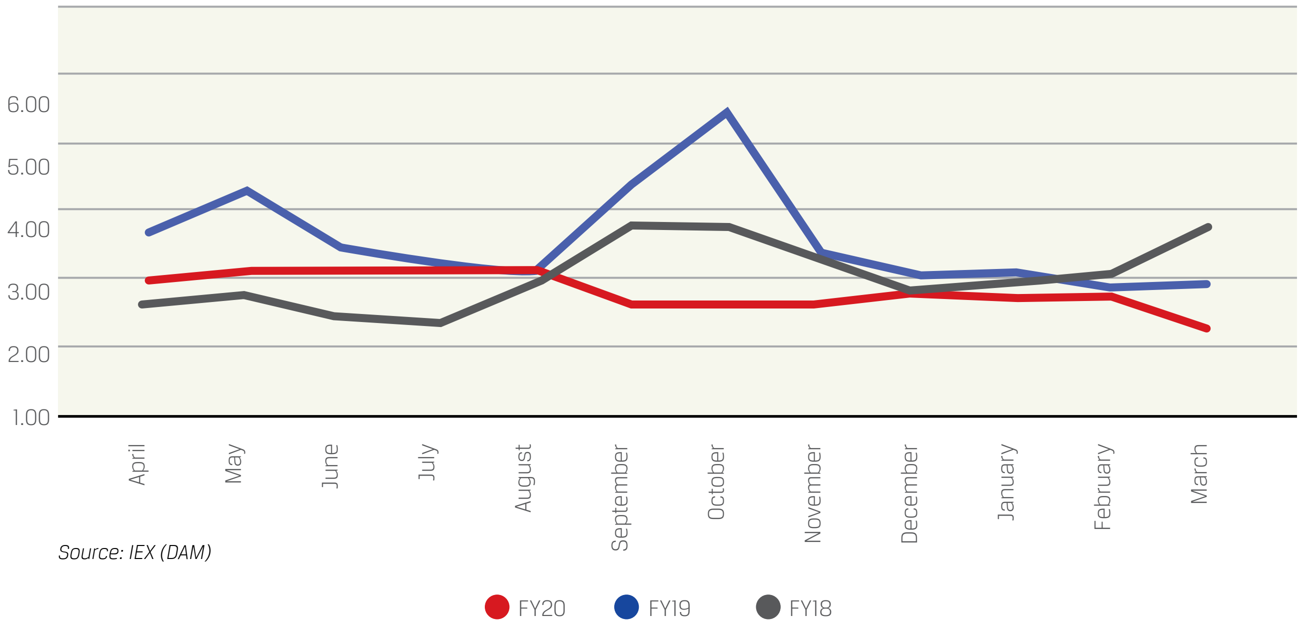
Indian Merchant Power Market

The volume of power traded at the Indian Energy Exchange (IEX) witnessed a flattish trend in FY2019-20. Volume on IEX for FY2019-20 stood at ~49 BUs compared to ~50 BUs in FY2018-19. The average merchant tariff fell ~22% YoY to ₹3.01 per kWh from ₹3.85 per kWh in previous fiscal. [11]

[8,9,10] CEA

[11] IEX - (DAM)

Average Monthly Tariff Trends (₹/kWh)



Source: IEX (DAM)

Renewable Energy

Over the past few years, India has made substantial progress in the renewable energy sector on the back of conducive policy environment, government support, steady inflow of capital, introduction of latest technologies and several fiscal policy incentives. In 2015, the Government outlined its intent to move to a lower-emissions based power sector by announcing an ambitious target of 175 GW of renewable capacity by 2022 and 450 GW of renewable capacity by 2030.[12] Also, the Government has been proactive to attract foreign investment in this sector and allows 100% FDI for renewable energy projects to facilitate easy transfer of capital and technology.[13] Consequently, there has been significant renewable capacity addition leading to a higher proportion of renewables in the overall energy mix in India.

While India has been rightly focusing on renewable energy to reduce the reliance on traditional fossil fuel sources, an efficient and robust transmission and gridline network are essential to support the scale-up in the renewable energy capacity from an accessibility and reliability point of view. Hence, a key prerequisite to India's renewable energy ambitions is the need to concurrently build-out and modernise India's national transmission grid. To expand the transmission grid infrastructure, various policies have been announced, and initiatives are undertaken, including the Green Energy Corridor where good progress has been made with the financial support of the Central Government.

To overcome land acquisition and connectivity issues, solar parks have been designed as a crucial tool for ensuring continued solar PV deployment. While these have experienced some delays compared to the original schedules, their smooth implementation will be critical for a ramp-up in solar power capacity in India.

450 GW

Target set by the Government for Renewable Energy Capacity by 2030

Further, renewable energy is intermittent and requires balancing from other sources like battery or pumped hydro storage as well as proactive demand response management. Further planning and support in these areas would be critical for better integration of renewable energy into the power eco-system.

Government Initiatives

Ujjwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY)

Ujjwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme was announced in November 2015. The scheme aimed to financially turnaround and revive electricity distribution companies (DISCOMs) of India with an intent to find a permanent solution to the financial stress that the power distribution sector was facing. While the scheme is optional for the states to join, 32 states and Union Territories have joined the scheme till date.

Major objectives of the UDAY scheme are as follows:

- Reduction of the average technical and commercial loss from around 22% to 15%, along with eliminating the gap between the average cost of supply (ACS) & average realisable revenue (ARR)
- Operational efficiency improvement through compulsory smart metering, up-gradation of transformers, and meters
- Adoption of energy efficiency program like the promotion of energy-efficient LEDs, agricultural pumps, fans and air-conditioners
- Reduction of the power cost, interest burden, and loss of power in the Distribution sector along with improvement of the operational efficiency of DISCOMs for the supply of adequate power at affordable rates
- Attracting the states for their active participation in the scheme by providing incentives to the performing states

[12] NITI Aayog

[13] Press Information Bureau - GOI

On a consolidated basis, 16 states have issued bonds worth ₹2,32,163 Crore, which covers approximately 86.3% of the total debt taken over by them, resulting in a significantly low cost of finance for those DISCOMs.

As a result, Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses reduced to ~19% in FY2019-20 as compared to 20.74% in FY2015-16. States like Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala & Tamil Nadu have AT&C losses below 15% target while states like UP (~30%), Jharkhand (~34%), Bihar (~34%), J&K (~48%) continue to exhibit high AT&C losses.

Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA)

Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – 'Saubhagya' was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 25th September 2017 with a total outlay of ₹16,320 Crore. The Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for the scheme was pegged at ₹12,320 Crore with primary emphasis on rural households.

Under Saubhagya, free electricity connections will be provided to all households (both APL and low-income families) in the rural areas, and to low-income families in the urban areas. DISCOMs will also organise camps in villages/clusters of villages to facilitate on-the-spot filling up of application forms, including the release of electricity connections to households. Moreover, the DISCOMs/Power Department will also adopt innovative mechanisms through dedicated web-portal/Mobile App for collection/consolidation of application forms in electronic mode, and also capture the process of release of electricity connections.

By January 2020, around 96% of identified rural Indian households have received access to electricity.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)

The Government of India launched the scheme "Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana" focusing on rural electrification in 2015. Under DDUGJY-RE, the Ministry of Power has sanctioned electrification of 1,21,225 un-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 5,92,979 partially electrified villages and provision of free electricity connections to 397.45 lakh BPL rural households. Since its launch in 2014-15, a total of ₹45,174 Crore has been spent by the Government under the scheme.

Smart Metering

In FY2019-20, the Government issued guidelines to all States to convert all existing consumer meters into Smart meters in prepaid mode, which would allow consumers to pay as per their own convenience and consumption requirements, at the same time can bring efficiency in power distribution by arresting high AT&C losses for DISCOMs.

EESL (a joint venture of central PSUs) is pioneering this Smart Meter National Programme to convert around 25 Crore conventional meters into smart meters. By January 2020, more than 9 lakh smart meters have been installed in Uttar Pradesh, Harayana, Bihar, NDMC-Delhi and Andhra Pradesh.

National Electricity Fund (NEF)

The Government of India has approved the NEF (Interest Subsidy) Scheme to promote capital investment in the distribution sector. The scheme aims to provide interest subsidy, linked with reform measures, on the loans taken by public and private power utilities for various capital works under Distribution projects. The scheme applies to the entire country and all the works, except the works covered under R-APDRP projects (to ensure non-duplication and non-overlapping of grant/subsidy towards investment). NEF Scheme has the provision to provide interest subsidy and other charges aggregating to ₹8,466 crore for a period of 14 years on loans availed by distribution utilities in both the public and private sectors.

SHAKTI (Scheme for Harnessing & Allocating Koyla Transparently in India)

The SHAKTI Scheme aims to centralise the process of allocating coal to thermal power plants. The Government has designed a coal linkage policy that allocates coal among different thermal power plants, with the active guidance of State Governments. The policy would provide coal linkages to power plants that lack fuel supply agreements (FSAs) through coal auctions. The new coal linkage policy for power plants will help producers ensure fuel supplies in an organised and efficient manner. According to the policy, power companies will have to get their Power Purchase Agreement (PPAs) amended within 45 days to factor in the lowered cost of coal attained after bids.

Benefits of the Policy:

- Coal available to all power plants transparently and objectively
- Auction is made based on linkage allocations to IPPs thus ensuring cheaper and affordable power for all
- Overcome the stress on account of non-availability of linkages to power projects thus benefiting the Infrastructure and Banking Sector
- PPA holders to reduce the tariff for linkage thus providing the direct benefit of reduced tariff to DISCOMs/consumers

Two rounds of the scheme have been successfully conducted with 40 MnT of coal allocated to over 10 GW of private sector capacities. In late 2019, the Government amended the scheme to allow power producers to sell power (produced from coal procured under fresh SHAKTI auctions) in the short term and merchant markets which is very positive for a large number of power producers especially the stressed ones.

India has made substantial progress in the renewable energy sector on the back of conducive policy environment, government support, steady inflow of capital, and latest technologies.

Renewable Energy Initiatives

Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM)

In order to promote solar-powered irrigation, PM-KUSUM was launched in 2019 to spur the installation of solar pumps and small-scale renewable (0.5-2 MW) plants in rural areas, thereby providing easy water access and financial security to farmers. Under PM-KUSUM, farmers can install solar panels to power water pumps and also sell the excess power generated to DISCOMs. The scheme entails setting-up of about 26 GW of solar capacity by 2022 with a total central financial support of ₹34,422 Crore.

Green Energy Corridor Project

Green Energy Corridor Project aims to facilitate the integration of large scale renewable energy capacity addition in the power grid. Under the Union Budget 2019-20, the Government of India has allocated ₹500 Crore to increase the capacity of the Green Energy Corridor Project along with ₹920 Crore for wind and ₹3,005 Crore for solar power projects. By December 2019, almost 65% of targeted ~9770 ckm lines (for the evacuation of renewable power via Intra-State Transmission System) have been constructed across eight renewable-rich states of Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh.

Other Initiatives

- Waiver of inter-state transmission charges and losses for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned up to March 2022
- Launch of Phase-II of Grid-connected rooftop solar programme in February 2019, with a target for achieving 40 GW from rooftop solar projects by 2022
- Launch of the Ultra-Mega Renewable Energy Power Parks (UMREPPs) with a plug and play model under the existing Solar Park Scheme, which aims to ease land possession, evacuation, and necessary clearances for establishing Renewable Energy based (solar/wind/hybrid and storage systems) UMPPs
- Renewable cum storage bids have been conducted by MNRE and SECI for "Round the Clock" (RTC) power supply in FY 2019-20, which discovered landmark levelised tariffs of ₹3.5 to 4 per kWh. Going forward this model of RTC renewable power supply is set to gain traction due to advancement in battery and other storage technologies and a steep decline in the cost curve.
- Renewable Purchase Obligation has been prescribed for FY21 and FY22, which will help spur the growth of renewable energy, at the same time decrease power purchase costs for customers

RPO (in %)	FY21	FY22
Solar	8.75	10.50
Non-solar (including Hydro)	10.25	10.50
Total	**19.00**	**21.00**

19%

Renewable Purchase Obligation for FY2020-21

Challenges

India has come a long way since Independence, and the Power sector is not an exception. Just from an annual generation capacity of 1.3 GW in 1947, the country now boasts of a single grid with a generation capacity of ~370 GW as of March 2020. However, even after making remarkable progress over the years, India still faces challenges to meet the growing demand for power as reliable supply remains low in the country.

For FY2019-20, according to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the energy deficit was 0.5%, and peak power deficit stood at 0.7%. Yet, the energy deficit is significant in union territories such as Jammu & Kashmir and the North-Eastern States. Also, states like Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and Uttar Pradesh continue to face peak deficit despite having significant energy generation capacity.

Although there has been a significant increase in the power generation capacity, the plant load factor (PLF) has declined significantly from ~78% in FY2009-10 to ~56% in FY2019-20. Private and State-owned power generators have the poorest PLF compared to Central power generators. Low PLF means the thermal plants have been lying idle, which could be due to non-availability of fuel, surplus capacity, or lower off-take.

Key Sector Challenges:

1. Sustainable fuel availability:

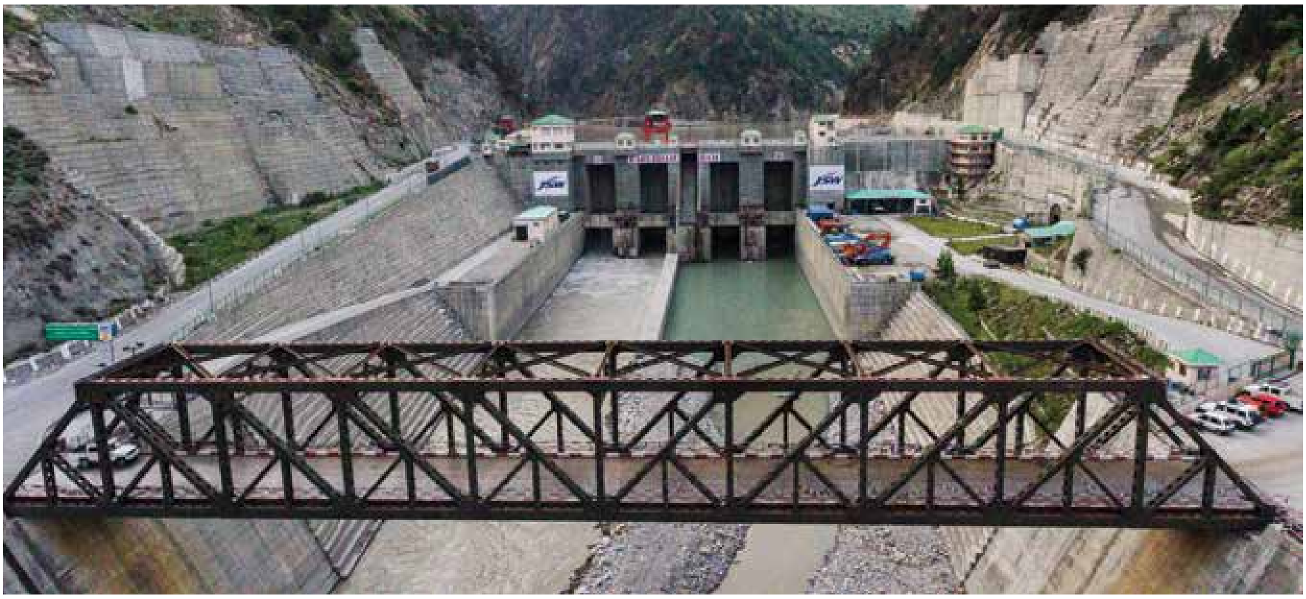
   The availability of coal has been a key reason for stress in the thermal segment. Similarly, many gas-based power plants are also idle due to non-availability. While domestic coal production has fulfilled around 80% of the coal requirement for coal-fired power plants, the remaining requirement has been met by the imports. This has led to an increase in the cost of power production besides causing avoidable foreign exchange resource drain.

2. Financial Health of DISCOMs:

   The distribution companies are the weakest link in the entire power sector value chain. Mounting AT&C losses and operational inefficiencies have affected the financial health of DISCOMs, which are currently plagued with massive outstanding debts. Many DISCOMs are waiting for regulators to liquidate "regulatory assets", as there is an increasing gap between projected and actual revenue recovery. Also, the untimely payments from the bulk users like state departments and local bodies have put additional burden on DISCOMs. While the recent announcement of ₹90,000 Crore liquidity relief package under Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan will help DISCOMs to meet the existing outstanding liabilities towards Generation and Transmission companies, a more defined policy that enables DISCOMs to focus on addressing operational inefficiencies is required for the sustainability of operations in the long term.

3. Last Mile Infrastructure:

   After setting up electricity infrastructure in all the villages, the households in the rural area are given a connection to use a single LED. Connected households must receive sufficient electricity because the size of the benefits of electrification depends on the reliability of the electricity supply. This has the potential to further unlock latent power demand in the country.



4. Transmission:

   Power transmission is critical because the place of power generation and the place of power consumption are invariably located far apart. As per a report by Power Grid Corporation, with an expectation of doubling the electricity demand over the next decade, India's transmission and distribution system will also require significant expansion. The CEA has estimated that ₹2.69 trillion investment is needed to revamp India's transmission infrastructure to set up additional 1.1 lakh (110,00) circuit kilometres by the financial year 2024 in order to manage the annual peak load demand of 225.7 GW and to absorb the increasing share of variable renewable energy in the total electricity mix. It would be imperative for policymakers to ensure that the growth of the power sector does not get compromised due to lack of necessary transmission infrastructure.

Outlook

As per the IMF forecast, India is expected to remain one of the fastest-growing major economies in the world in the near future. With overall socioeconomic development and ambitious plan of electrification of every household, demand for energy is expected to rise consequently. While India's population comprises of ~20% of the global population, the energy consumption is mere ~6% of the world's primary energy consumption. Even though the energy consumption in India has more than doubled since 2000, the potential for further growth in the consumption of energy is therefore significant.

Over the medium term, power sector outlook is sanguine, as rapid urbanisation and stabilisation of various schemes undertaken by the Central Government such as "Power for All" and "24 x 7 Power" is expected to spur the power demand. The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) expects India's electricity requirement (demand plus transmission and distribution losses) to reach 1,566 TWh (peak demand ~226 GW) by FY2021-22 and increase to more than 2,047 TWh in FY2026-27 (peak demand ~299 GW). This would require investment in capacity additions of more than US$ 304 billion.[14]

An efficient transmission and distribution (T&D) system is essential for a stable supply of electricity. To increase the efficiency of the T&D system, innovative products and solutions like smart grids and meters, energy-efficient transformers and switchgear and technology for mapping the network is necessary.

Progress on the resolution of the stressed assets remains slow, with ~10% of the 40 GW stressed coal-based capacity-achieving resolution. This is because of the long lead time to achieve a sustainable resolution, limited progress in signing of new long-term PPAs and low thermal PLF number. With a lack of visibility on long term PPA and Covid-19 related disruptions, resolution of stressed power assets is expected to take longer than earlier.

The lockdown announced by the Government of India to control the spread of Covid-19 has resulted in the standstill of most industrial and commercial enterprises resulting in a severe impact on the demand for electricity. These sectors also contribute to the bulk of revenue to DISCOMs. As per ICRA, the lockdown is likely to result in power demand de-growth by 20-25% on a YoY basis during the lockdown period. This fall in

With overall socioeconomic development and ambitious plan of electrification of every household, demand for energy is expected to rise consequently.

[14] CEA, 2018

electricity demand would, in turn, impact the revenue, cash collection efficiency and the profitability of the power distribution companies, affecting the liquidity profile of the DISCOMs. In this situation, the ₹90,000 Crore liquidity infusion package announced under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan would immensely help the DISCOMs, aiding power demand revival and improvement in the overall health of the sector going forward.

On the supply side, incremental capacity additions have been driven largely by the Renewable Energy segment over the last few years. Technological advances and reducing capital costs have progressively made Renewable Energy commercially attractive and more affordable than Thermal power. Henceforth, power capacity addition in India is expected to be primarily driven by the Renewable Energy segment.

COMPANY OVERVIEW

JSW Energy is the energy vertical of the $12 billion JSW Group. We are amongst India's leading private sector power companies and have grown steadily and strongly through the years by managing operations efficiently, enhancing social and economic benefits, minimising environmental impact and employing cutting-edge innovation.

JSW Energy has one of the strongest balance sheets in the Indian Power sector, which is the result of financial prudence and judicious business decisions.

The Company began its commercial operations in 2000, with the commissioning of its first 2x130 MW thermal power plant at Vijayanagar, Karnataka. Since then, we have steadily enhanced our power generation capacity from 260 MW to 4,559 MW, having a portfolio of 3,158 MW in thermal power, 1,391 MW in hydropower, and 10 MW in solar power. Moreover, we are now spread across several Indian states and have stakes in natural resource companies both in India and South Africa. With this, we have ensured diversity in geographic presence, fuel sources and power take-off arrangements, thereby de-risking our business.

JSW Energy has one of the strongest balance sheets in the Indian Power sector, which is the result of financial prudence and judicious business decisions taken when faced with challenges or cyclical bursts of opportunities. Thus, while many companies in the power sector are facing financial challenges, JSW Energy, with consolidated Net Debt to Equity ratio of 0.77x, has the financial headroom to continue in its growth journey, even in adverse macroeconomic conditions.

Our operating performance has time and again reiterated the strength of our business model as we have continuously improved our operational efficiencies by following global best practices to be one of the lowest O&M cost power generators in the industry.

During the year, we continued on our mission to energise India from the forefront, by adopting global best practices and further strengthening our operations, thereby leading to healthy financial performance. Going forward, we aim to march towards our mission of achieving 10 GW operational capacity by expanding our footprint primarily in the Renewable Energy space, in a deliberate yet calibrated manner through both organic and inorganic means.

Key Highlights during the year

1. Debt Restructuring Agreement with Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited (JPVL)

   During the year, the Company entered into a Debt Resolution agreement with JPVL to restructure the principal outstanding amount of ₹751.77 Crore owed by JPVL. In terms of the agreement, an amount of ₹351.77 Crore was converted into ~5% equity stake in JPVL. Out of the balance principal amount of ₹400 Crore, ₹280 Crore was written off while ₹120 Crore continues as debt to be paid by JPVL to the Company, out of the available cash flows after JPVL has paid 10% of the re-structured sustainable debt to its secured lenders. Further, both parties have agreed to forego their respective rights and obligations in relation to the Securities Purchase Agreement for transfer of Karcham and Baspa hydro assets.

2. Acquisition of GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited

   As part of the Company's strategy for expansion and consolidation, the Company has signed a Share Purchase Agreement with GMR Energy Limited for acquiring 100% shares of its subsidiary GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited (GKEL) which owns and operates a 1050 MW (3 X 350 MW) thermal power plant in Odisha. The transaction contemplates a payout of consideration of ₹5,321 Crore for acquisition of 100% stake of GKEL (subject to working capital and other adjustments). The transaction has been put on hold given the ongoing uncertainty of Covid - 19 and will be revisited once the situation normalises.

3. Acquisition of Ind-Barath Energy (Utkal) Limited

   During the year, the Company received a Letter of Intent pursuant to the approval of its Resolution Plan from Committee of Creditors of Ind-Barath Energy (Utkal) Limited, which owns a 700 MW (2x350 MW) power plant in Odisha. Subsequent approval by the National Company Law Tribunal for the same is under process.

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

The Company's net generation in FY2019-20 stood at 21,252 MUs vis-à-vis 22,088 MUs in the previous year. It generated a total income of ₹8,560 Crore in the current financial year compared to ₹9,506 Crore in the previous year. The deemed PLF was 66.01% for FY2019-20 as against 65.18% for FY2018-19.

Plant-wise PLF and Net Generation

Plant	FY2018-19		FY2019-20	
	PLF (%)	Net Generation (MUs)	PLF (%)	Net Generation (MUs)
Vijayanagar	50.42	3,511	39 .64	2,758
Ratnagiri	# 79.32	7,353	# 84.95	7,193
Barmer	# 84.28	6,017	#82.34	5,277
Sholtu	46.05	5,204	52.54	5,953
Nandyal	-	-	# 90.60	58
Nandyal-Solar	# 19.69	3	# 18.42	8
Salboni-Solar	# 19.21	1	#18.69	5
Total		**22,088**		**21,252**

 # Deemed PLF

21,252 MUs

Net Generation
FY2019-20

Operational Performance during FY2020

THERMAL POWER PLANTS

Vijayanagar

PLF: The plant comprises two Separate Business Units (SBUs) – SBU 1 and SBU 2. In FY2019-20, the plant achieved an average actual PLF of 39.64% as against 50.42% in the previous fiscal year

Total Gross Power Generated: 2,994 million units

Net Power Generated: 2,758 million units

Power Sales: Long-term sales to JSW Steel Limited, JSW Cement Limited, JSW Paints limited under power purchase agreements (PPA), and short-term/merchant sales to distribution companies and on power exchanges in India

Key Strengths of the Plant:

- It is located in the southern region of India, which has traditionally seen a higher demand for power
- It is an operationally strong plant leading to high fuel efficiency, lower O&M cost and higher PLF efficiency
- Provision to blend up to 50% of domestic coal with imported coal increases operational flexibility

Ratnagiri

PLF: In FY2019-20, the plant operated at an average deemed PLF of 84.95% as against 79.32% in the previous year

Total Gross Power Generated: 7,869 million units

Net Power Generated: 7,193 million units

Power Sales: Long-term sales to Group captive consumers, Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL) and other third-party industrial consumers under PPA. Short-term/merchant sales to distribution companies and on power exchanges in India

Key Strengths of the Plant

- It is located near the Jaigad port, which helps in coal transportation cost savings
- As nearly 52% of the capacity has been tied up with Group Captive consumers, the recovery of its fixed cost is ensured along with ROE to that extent
- Provision to blend up to 50% of domestic coal with imported coal increases operational flexibility

Barmer

PLF: In FY2019-20, the plant achieved an average deemed PLF of 82.34% as against 84.28% achieved in FY2018-19 respectively

Total Gross Power Generated: 5,875 million units

Net Power Generated: 5,277 million units

Power Sales: To Rajasthan DISCOMs

Key Strengths of the Plant:

- The plant has assured availability of fuel (lignite) which is sourced from pit-head captive lignite mines under a Fuel Supply Agreement
- It has a long-term PPA with DISCOMs for full capacity, ensuring full recovery of the fuel cost and fixed cost, including ROE

HYDRO POWER PLANTS

Baspa-II

PLF: The plant achieved an average PLF of 51.36% for FY2019-20 as against 48.54% in the previous year

Total net power generated after aux consumption: 1,338 million units

Power sales: To Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board (HPSEB)

Key Strengths of the Plant: The plant has 100% capacity tied up under long-term PPA with HPSEB, ensuring full recovery of fixed cost, including

Karcham Wangtoo

PLF: The plant achieved an average PLF of 52.90% for FY2019-20 as against 45.30% in the previous year

Total net power generated after aux consumption: 4,615 million units

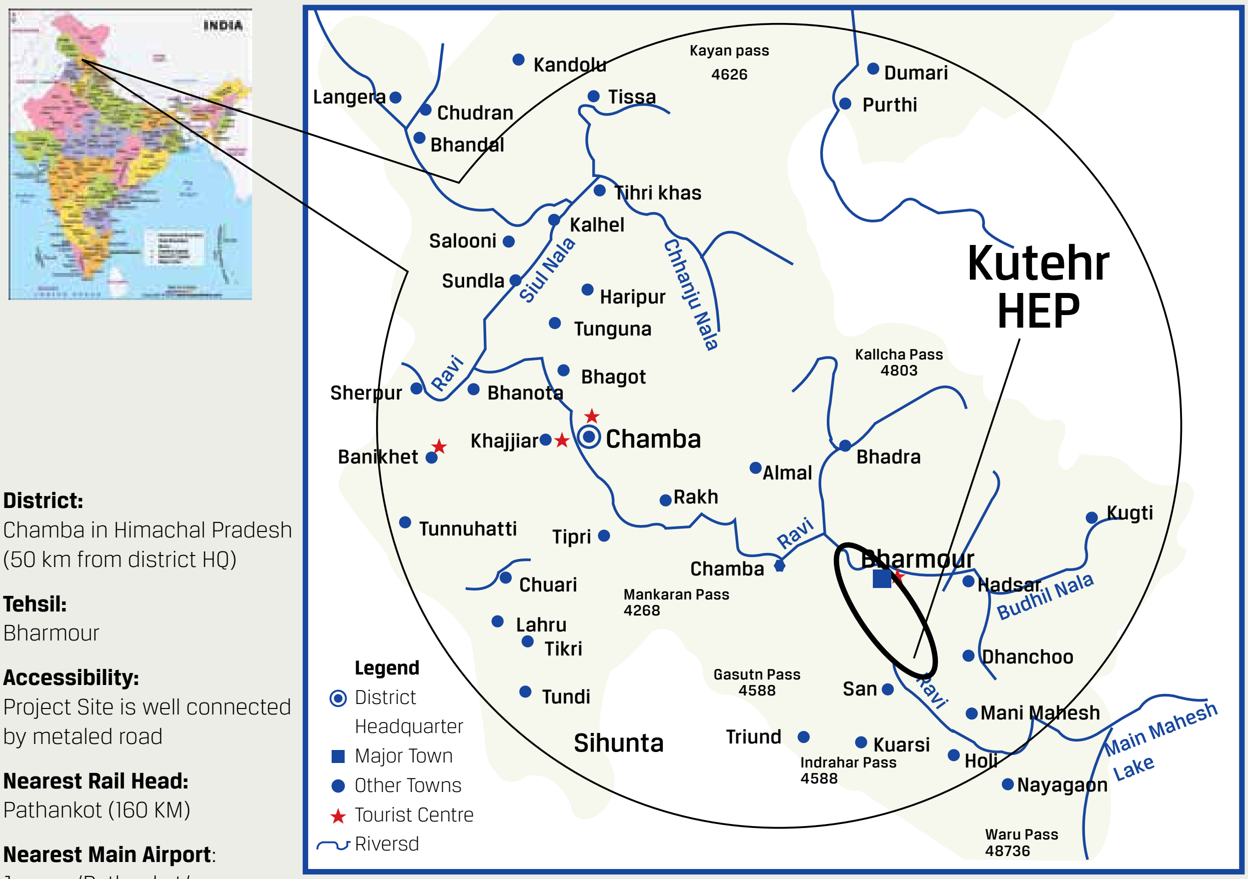
Power sales: Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, and Punjab DISCOMs through long-term PPA with PTC India Limited

Key strengths of the plant: The plant has 100% capacity tied up under long-term PPA with various DISCOMs through PTC India Limited ensuring full recovery of fixed cost, including ROE under the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) regulations

Kutehr Hydroelectric Project

JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited JSW Hydro Energy Limited (JSWHEL), is a wholly-owned subsidiary of JSWHEL, set up for the purpose of implementing the 240 MW Kutehr Hydro-electric Project (3x80 MW Kutehr HEP) located in the upper reaches of Ravi Basin in district Chamba of Himachal Pradesh. During the year, JSWEKL resumed preparatory construction / developmental activities for this 240 MW hydropower project in October 2019 with all the major works having been awarded.

Project Location - Kutehr HEP



District:
Chamba in Himachal Pradesh (50 km from district HQ)

Tehsil:
Bharmour

Accessibility:
Project Site is well connected by metaled road

Nearest Rail Head:
Pathankot (160 KM)

Nearest Main Airport:
Jammu/Pathankot/Dharamshala

SOLAR POWER PLANTS

JSW Energy has set a vision of becoming a 10 GW company over the foreseeable future with incremental capacity additions coming predominantly from the Renewable Energy space. As a stepping stone towards that and to get familiarity with vendor and technology eco-systems, JSW Energy has set up 10 MW solar power plants at different locations in the country spread across Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Standalone Financial Performance

Revenue from Operations

(₹Crore)

Parameters	FY 2019	FY 2020	% change
Sale of Power	4,884.38	4,044.00	(17)
Interest Income on assets under finance lease	61.32	68.73	12
Sale of Services	169.58	185.27	9
Other Operating Revenue	3.05	15.99	424
Total	**5,118.33**	**4,313.99**	**(16)**

In FY2020, the sale of power reduced to ₹4,044.00 Crore from ₹4884.38 Crore in the previous year, due to lower volumes and lower realisations. The finance lease income increased from ₹61.32 Crore to ₹68.73 Crore due to addition of 18MW Thermal Power Plant at Nandyal under a finance lease. Revenue from the sale of services increased from ₹169.58 Crore in FY2019 to ₹185.27 Crore in FY2020, due to higher operator fees realised from O&M services.

Other Income

(₹Crore)

Parameters	FY 2019	FY 2020	% change
Interest Income	274.21	143.04	(48)
Dividend Income from Long-term Investments	32.59	28.72	(12)
Net Gain on Sale of Current Investments	4.48	7.46	67
Other Non-operating Income	51.50	18.68	(64)
Total	**362.78**	**197.90**	**(45)**

Other income reduced in the current fiscal, primarily on account of lower interest, dividend income and other non-operating income.

₹ 4,313.99 Crore

Revenue from Operations (Standalone) FY2020

Cost of Fuel

(₹Crore)

Parameters	FY 2019	FY 2020	% change
Cost of Fuel	3,959.67	3,074.40	(22)

Fuel cost is reduced by 22% in comparison to the previous year due to lower international price of coal and lower generation.

Expenses

(₹Crore)

Parameters	FY 2019	FY 2020	% change
Employee Benefit Expense	130.84	118.71	(9)
Finance Costs	411.79	321.95	(22)
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	365.02	369.27	1
Other Expenses	209.44	226.71	8

Employee Benefit Expense is lower on a y-o-y basis due to a reduction in overall headcount. The Company has been able to reduce finance costs due to a net reduction in borrowings.

The EBITDA before exceptional items marginally declined to ₹1,092.07 Crore in FY2020 from ₹1167.09 Crore in the previous year. The Company's standalone PAT improved to ₹497.81 Crore in FY2020 vis-à-vis a PAT of ₹251.45 Crore in FY2019.

EBITDA and Profit after Tax (PAT)

(₹Crore)

Parameters	FY 2019	FY 2020	% change
EBITDA before Exceptional items	1,167.09	1,092.07	(6)
Profit after tax	251.45	497.81	98

We have ensured diversity in geographic presence, fuel sources and power take-off arrangements, thereby de-risking our business.

Ratios

	FY2018-19	FY2019-20	%Change	Variances due to
Debtors Turnover (no of days)	37	56	51	Increase was primarily on account of decrease in turnover and increase in debtors
Inventory Turnover (no of days)	28	37	32	Decrease in turnover and increase in inventory lead to increase in inventory turnover days
Interest Coverage Ratio	1.95	2.25	15	
Current Ratio	0.53	1.01	91	Increase was primarily on account of increase in current assets (mainly increase in inventory, debtors, current investments, loans and other financial assets) and decrease in Current liabilities (mainly decrease in trade payables).
Debt Equity Ratio	0.28	0.24	(14)	
Operating Profit Margin (%)	15.67	16.75	7	
Net Profit Margin (%)	4.91	11.54	135	Higher profit margin attributable to increase in gross contribution margin and benefits due to write-back of deferred tax liability in FY2020
Return on Equity (%)	2.47	5.30	114	Improvement due to higher PAT driven by increase in gross contribution margin and benefits due to write-back of deferred tax liability in FY2020

Consolidated Financial Performance

The Company's total Income from operations decreased by 9% and stood at ₹8272.71 Crore as against ₹9,137.59 Crore in the previous year. The Company earned an EBITDA (before exceptional items) of ₹3,243.84 Crore, up by ₹22.75 Crore over the previous year. The Company earned a Consolidated Profit of ₹1099.92 Crore during the year as against ₹695.13 Crore in the previous year. Its Total Comprehensive Income for the year stood at ₹11.74 Crore as against ₹707.15 Crore in the previous year. The Consolidated Net Worth and Consolidated Net Debt as on March 31, 2020, were ₹11,645.62 Crore and ₹8,944.55 Crore, respectively resulting in a Net Debt to Equity ratio of 0.77 times.

Income & Expense (Consolidated)

(₹Crore)

Parameters	FY 2019	FY 2020	% change
Revenue from Operations	9,137.59	8,272.71	(9)
Other Income	367.97	286.98	(22)
Fuel Cost	5,356.22	4,460.51	(17)
Purchase of Power	78.50	37.75	(52)
Employee Benefits Expense	243.58	242.96	Negligible
Finance Costs	1,192.40	1,051.07	(12)
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	1,163.69	1,168.05	Negligible
Other Expenses	606.17	574.63	(5)

EBITDA and Profit after Tax (PAT)

(₹Crore)

Parameters	FY 2019	FY 2020	% change
EBITDA before Exceptional items	3,221.09	3,243.84	1
Profit for the year	695.13	1,099.92	58
Other Comprehensive Income	12.02	(1,088.18)	NM
Total Comprehensive Income	707.15	11.74	(98)

FUTURE GROWTH STRATEGIES

With the significant impetus of the Government on the development of renewable energy, the Company firmly believes that the Renewable Energy segment would be the prime technological driver for India's future energy goals. To achieve its mission for becoming a sustainable and environmentally friendly enterprise, the Renewable Energy segment would be the locus of our growth plans.

The Company envisages the growth of its current capacity to 10,000 MW over the foreseeable future, with most of the new capacities targeted in the Renewable Energy space, comprising of solar, wind and hydro based power projects through a mix of organic and inorganic opportunities in the generation segment of the power industry. The Indian Power sector is going through a phase of consolidation with multiple opportunities available in the renewable energy space at attractive project economics. The Company, with its robust balance sheet and proven operating and project execution expertise, aims to leverage these opportunities for value-accretive growth.

RISK MANAGEMENT & MITIGATION

JSW Energy follows the globally recognised Committee of Sponsoring Organisations (COSO) framework of Enterprise Risk Management to identify, classify, communicate, respond to risks and opportunities based on probability, frequency, impact, exposure and resultant vulnerability.

The Company recognises that all emerging and identified risks need to be managed and mitigated to:

1. Protect its shareholders' and other stakeholders' interests
2. Achieve its business objective
3. Enable sustainable growth

Pursuant to the requirement of Regulation 21 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Companies Act, 2013, the Company has constituted a sub-committee of Directors called the Risk Management Committee to oversee the Enterprise Risk Management framework.

The Company envisages the growth of its current capacity to 10 GW over the foreseeable future, with most of the new capacities targeted in the Renewable Energy space.

Key Risks & Response Strategies

Type of Risk	Risk Movement	Impact	Response Strategies
Coronavirus pandemic	New risk	The spread of Covid-19 across the World and in India has impacted businesses globally. The pandemic has posed risks to • Human life • Low power demand due to national lockdown • Disruption of supply chain	The Company has taken proactive actions to reduce the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. • Human life - Apex committee at Group level to monitor the situation and issue guidelines; - Strict adherence to guidelines issues by various Government authorities; - Travel restrictions to affected countries; - Creating awareness amongst employees about hygiene; - Scaling down of staff at plants and providing work from home facility; - Body temperature screening of employees before entering offices/ plants; - No entry to Visitors; - Staggered and extended timings for canteens and public areas; - Closing down of facilities like garden, gyms in townships • Low power demand - The drop in power demand is a short term scenario. The demand is expected to normalise once the lockdown is over and normal course of business resumes • Disruption in supply chain - The Company has adequate stock of coal and oil for plant start-up, critical spares and water. This has helped in ensuring the smooth functioning of the plant during the lockdown - Alternate supply chain sources explored to mitigate the impact of prolonged disruption
Off-take risk	↔	At present, less than 20% of power is untied and being sold on a day-ahead/short term basis. Demand-supply dynamics, economic growth, and sudden shifts in weather impact tariff rates,	• Focus on enhancing power sales through long term PPAs, including under the captive route • Focus on ensuring an optimum mix of short/medium term power purchase arrangements for the open capacity
Raw material availability & cost	↓	Availability and cost of the required grade of raw material (coal/lignite) are impacted by: - 1. The global movement and parity of landed cost – considering the price, freight, tariff and exchange rates 2. Domestic demand, supply gap, constraints and vendor actions 3. Policies on mining, allocation and tariff The imported coal prices are moving downwards since February 2020 due to lower demand owing to Covid-19 pandemic	• Take benefit of the soft imported coal prices expected to continue till Quarter-3 of FY2020-21 amidst the global slowdown • Broaden the sources (countries/vendors) and employ prudent hedging strategies to mitigate foreign exchange and coal price risks, which can affect the cost of coal • Use various contract options like long term contracts and monthly/quarterly/spot contracts for cost-effectiveness • Blend domestic coal by participating in coal e-auctions for Independent Power Producers (IPPs) & Captive Power Producers (CPPs)

Type of Risk	Risk Movement	Impact	Response Strategies
Regulatory changes	⟷	Revised norms for SOx/ NOx/SPM emissions leading to higher CAPEX for Environmental compliance	• Technical evaluations of vendors have been conducted for necessary modifications in different types of equipment such as boilers, Electrostatic Precipitators (ESPs) • Meanwhile, an extension of compliance time post-Covid-19 is being sought through various forums due to poor response from equipment vendors • Ensure that for long term PPA customers, the CAPEX cost for meeting environmental norm is a pass-through
Cybersecurity	⟷	Cybersecurity risk could result in a substantial reputation and financial loss arising from: • Theft of corporate information • Theft of financial information (such as financial results, bank details) • Ransomware - cyber extortion • Unauthorised transactions • Loss of business or contract • Disruption to business (such as inability to carry out SAP transactions, online payments, etc.)	• Periodically assess the current state and prioritise the foundational components of cybersecurity • Conduct periodic audits of security systems and procedures • Develop new capabilities, technologies and processes to combat cyber-threats • Incorporating cybersecurity and privacy into everyday business decisions and processes (like Information Security Awareness Programme) • Assess readiness to adopt advanced technologies in the Information Security domain • Monitor threats and respond, investigate and remediate cybersecurity-related incidents and data breaches
Recovery of dues from DISCOMs	⟷	• Our Barmer, Ratnagiri & Himachal units have PPAs with DISCOMs • Due to poor financial health, payments from the DISCOMs against our power supply may get delayed thereby impacting working capital/cash flow • The Covid-19 crisis is likely to further impact the financial position of the DISCOMs further exacerbating the recovery of dues	• Regular and proactive follow-up with the DISCOMs • Seek indirect benefit under ₹90,000 Crore liquidity infusion package announced under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan to enable DISCOMs to clear their outstanding dues
Ageing of Plant & Machinery	⟷	As the plants get older, the risk of wear and tear impacts: • Plant availability • Likely higher maintenance Capital Expenditure and operational expenditure	• Regularly monitor and adopt preventive maintenance • Ensure strict adherence to maintenance schedule as recommended by OEM/ industry practice • Maintain adequate stock of critical spares

HUMAN RESOURCE (HR) MANAGEMENT

HR plays the role of strategic business partner by driving Organisational Objectives of growth, agility and increased productivity. FY2020 witnessed continued sustenance of the various HR initiatives taken in previous years as well as the introduction of new HR initiatives. In order to create superior employee experience, HR team developed and deployed a new model named CARE, covering, through its four elements of Communication, Agility, Responsibility and Elevation, all aspects of an engaging workplace to drive business objectives.

Under the CARE model, the following HR interventions were conducted in FY 2020:

1. Communication: To bring alignment among employees towards organisational goals and create transparency in communications, management connected with the employees at regular intervals through forums like Samwaad involving two-way communication with employees, townhalls, skip level meetings and family get-togethers. BOLT, our quarterly in-house magazine, was also published during the year. C - Live, a quarterly forum where the Chief Operating Officer shared Industry updates, Company scenario and future plans in an interactive session involving live questions from the employees through a web-telecast went live in FY2019-20.

We are progressing on the journey of sustainable growth to achieve our objectives and foster the culture of "Better Everyday".

2. Agility: To build organisation and employee capability, JSW Energy continued with Future Fit Leaders, our flagship leadership development program to develop talent within the organisation. Eight employees were selected for development journey through Future Fit Leaders program in FY2019-20 at top institutions like Cornell University (USA), IIM (Bangalore), Indian School of Business (Hyderabad) and IIM (Ahmedabad). To promote diversity and develop diverse talent, two female employees were selected for a development program at IIM Bangalore as part of the Springboard initiative. A number of training programs were organised in functional, behavioural, technical, safety and TQM related areas. Further, to develop internal talent for upcoming growth opportunities in new business verticals, a new program involving Diploma in Solar was started during the year.

   Under the Umang banner, team-based games and contests were conducted throughout the year across the locations to build networks at the workplace. "Lose For the Gain", an employee engagement initiative to increase cross-functional interaction among diverse teams to build agility in the system was conceived and launched for all JSW Energy employees. This initiative promotes focus on the importance of physical well-being by incentivising the teams to achieve the desired BMI range through team activities like running together, exercising together, eating healthy food together. A total of 170 teams participated in this initiative.

3. Responsibility: We believe in involving employees in the execution of business strategies through problem-solving initiatives. IGNITE, the digital platform for logging ideas, projects and Sujhaav was launched in FY2019-20. Training programs on "Problem Solving Techniques" were organised across the locations to build employee capability to provide innovative solutions by using problem-solving tools and techniques.

   HR team played a key role in facilitating strategy formulation whereby a Leadership Workshop was conducted to define organisational goals for the next five years resulting in Mission 10Gigawatt under which, to build a culture of agility and improve Employee Engagement score, various HR initiatives were launched. In a planned approach, dipsticks were conducted in-line with the engagement survey scores. Based on the inputs from the dipstick, "Connect workshops" were conducted to promote collaboration at the workplace and "Lead with conversations" workshops for managers were conducted to nurture trust-based relationships between the managers and their subordinates.

4. Elevation: To enhance employee morale and ownership, we recognised our employees for their constant contribution to the organisation. Employees were felicitated for their long association with the organisation through LAMHE awards. Similarly, to drive ownership among employees, Kaizen awards and employee of the month awards were given to the employees.

TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT (TQM)

JSW Energy is progressing on the journey of sustainable growth to achieve the objectives and live the culture of "Better Everyday". For this, we have marched on the path of Total Quality Management (TQM) and have imbibed it as business culture and a vehicle to improve business performance.

JSW teams underwent management diagnosis conducted by JUSE examiners in August 2019 and cleared the first milestone of the Deming challenge journey of TQM, showcasing the TQM management practices in generation plants and improvement in various projects. The Company is building a culture of continuous improvement and preparing the organisation for sustainable growth with "TQM for Business" while working on the inputs received during the TQM diagnosis.

The organisational capability is being strengthened by training, development and implementation of quality tools for business improvements, and the employees are participating in regional and national quality competitions. In FY2019-20, JSW QC teams participated in Chapter Convention on Quality Concepts (regional), and National Convention on Quality Concepts (national) organised by Quality Circle Forum of India and won 37 quality awards, special awards and rolling trophies for best propagation, models, quiz, poster and slogans categories of quality promotion.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

JSW Energy strongly believes in inclusive growth to facilitate equal social and economic opportunities to communities. The Company carries out social development activities through JSW Foundation, the social development arm of the JSW Group. Through the Foundation, the Company aims to provide the right opportunities to communities for holistic and inclusive development, striving towards creating a value-based and empowered society through continuous and purposeful engagement with the local communities. With the support from the Foundation, the Company works towards eradicating poverty and hunger, tackling malnutrition, promoting social development, addressing social inequalities by empowering the vulnerable sections of the society, addressing environmental issues, preserving national heritage and promoting sports training.

1,677

Total Permanent Employees

FY2019-20

On the CSR front, JSW Energy is committed to:

- Allocating at least 2% of its average net profit of the Company for the last three financial years' towards CSR interventions as per the categories specified in the Companies Act, 2013
- Identifying and addressing community needs and perceptions through stakeholders engagement
- Focusing on women empowerment through a process of social inclusion
- Creating a transparent and accountable system for social development
- Spreading the culture of volunteerism through the process of social engagement

CSR Framework

JSW Foundation supports, plans and executes JSW Energy's CSR interventions, which is administered by a committee appointed by the Board named CSR Committee. All the CSR initiatives are approved by the Committee and reviewed periodically at different levels in line with the Company's CSR Policy.

JSW Energy is cognizant of the importance of synergy and interdependence at various levels throughout the organisation. It has, therefore adopted a number of intervention strategies to optimise community and individual growth in a sustainable manner. The strategies adopted in this regard are as follows:

- Priority is given to the villages in the immediate vicinity of the plant location, defined as Direct Influence Zone (DIZ). The policy enables plants to define their own DIZ with the provision that this could be expanded as per the scale of operations. However, certain programmes might be expanded beyond this geographical purview (Indirect Influence Zone or IIZ).
- All programmes are designed based on the need assessment using different quantitative and qualitative methods leading to measurable impact. The programmes are implemented through the Foundation either directly/ through the Foundation or in partnership with the government and civil society groups at various levels.
- Social mobilisation, advocacy at various levels, and/or appropriate policy changes form part of the interventions in each sector.

Please refer to Annexure B to the Board's Report for the Annual Report on the CSR activities and for further details of the CSR initiatives undertaken by the Company during FY 2019-20.

INTERNAL CONTROLS

The Company has a robust system of Internal Controls, commensurate with the size and nature of its business and complexity of its processes. Internal Control systems are an integral part of JSW Energy's Corporate Governance structure. Some salient features of the Internal Control system are:

- Preparation of annual budgets and its regular monitoring
- Control over transaction processing and ensuring the integrity of the accounting system by the deployment of an integrated ERP system
- Adequate documentation of policies, guidelines, authority and approval procedures covering all the important functions of the Company
- Deployment of compliance tools to ensure compliance with laws, regulations and standards
- Ensuring reliability of financial information by testing of internal financial controls over-reporting by internal auditors and statutory auditors
- Adequate insurance of Company's assets/resources to protect against any loss
- A comprehensive Information Security Policy and continuous updation of IT systems

The Internal Control systems and procedures are designed to assist in the identification and management of risks, procedure-led verification of all compliances as well as an enhanced control consciousness. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, comprising Independent Directors, regularly reviews the adequacy of Internal Controls and compliance with Accounting Standards.

INTERNAL AUDIT

JSW Energy has an integral Internal Audit function that inculcates the best global standards and practices of international majors into its operations. The Company has a strong Internal Audit Department that reports to the Audit Committee comprising Independent Directors who are experts in their respective fields. The Company successfully integrated the COSO framework with its audit process to enhance the quality of its financial reporting compatible with business ethics, effective controls and governance. The Company extensively practices delegation of authority across its team, which creates effective checks and balances within the system to identify and correct all possible gaps. The Internal Audit team has access to all information in the organisation facilitated by the ERP implementation across the organisation.

The Internal Audit Department prepares risk-based audit plans whereby the frequency of audit is decided based on the risk ratings of the respective areas/functions. The audit plan is approved by the Audit Committee and executed by the Internal Audit team. It is reviewed periodically to include areas that have assumed significance in line with emerging industry trends and growth of the Company. In addition, the Audit Committee also places reliance on internal customer feedback and other external events for the inclusion of additional areas into the audit plan besides regularly reviewing significant Internal Audit findings.

100% closure

of reported unsafe situations at the site

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

As per Section 134(5)(e) of the Companies Act 2013, the Directors have overall responsibility for ensuring that the Company has implemented a robust system and framework of Internal Financial Controls. The Company had already developed and implemented a framework for ensuring Internal Controls over Financial Reporting. This framework includes entity-level policies, processes controls, IT General Controls and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

The entity-level policies include anti-fraud policies (such as code of conduct, conflict of interest, confidentiality and whistleblower policy) and other policies (such as organisation structure, insider trading policy, HR policy, IT security policy, treasury policy and business continuity and disaster recovery plan). The Company has also prepared a risk control matrix for each of its processes such as procure to pay, order to cash, hire to retire, treasury, fixed assets, inventory and manufacturing operations. These Internal Financial Controls are reviewed by the Internal and Statutory Auditors every year.

The Company regularly carries out an evaluation of the design and effectiveness of these controls and have not noted any significant material weaknesses or deficiencies, which can impact the financial reports.

EMPLOYEE SAFETY

The Safety Excellence Journey of JSW Energy is progressing at a good pace at all Energy locations. In the last year and a half Safety systems and procedures, as advised by DuPont Consultants have been established at all four energy locations. A systematic safety organisation structure is now in place having seven sub-committees and 3 or 4 DIC's (divisional implementation committees) to report, analyse and mitigate the unsafe situations at the site. For recording the unsafe acts & unsafe conditions, we have now introduced a new application developed by 'mySetu 'team - a software company specialising in customised safety applications. Safety observations for Unsafe acts and unsafe conditions are now well understood and being captured by all locations.

Safety is reviewed by the Board as an important part of the Operations and a review is done every quarter. The organisation's Director & COO has been designated as the "Safety Champion" who reviews the safety performance with all locations on a monthly basis through the Safety Steering Committee meeting.

Further, in the last few months, a lot of focus is given to the implementation of the following safety systems –

Contractor Safety Management – This safety effort aims to build the safety capability of the contractors working in JSW. The JSW team handholds to a contractor to make them aware of the JSW safety systems, policies & procedures and pushes them build the same capability through the adoption of safety policies, procedures and adequate training for all their employees. Once the safety systems are adopted & implemented, and all the workers trained, the contractor employees themselves become proactive towards their safety and safety of their colleagues as well, thus leading to a safe workplace.

Barrier Health Management – This is a very effective system to reduce the level of risk at the workplace. Here, through a brainstorming session, the top risks are identified, which may lead to multiple fatalities. These risks are then ranked through a ranking system based on the severity & probability of occurrence. Then top 5 risks scenarios are picked up and preventive systems (barriers) existing, and new are identified. The existing barriers are strengthened while the new barriers are installed at the site so that the probability of occurrence of the identified risk is brought down to minimal possible.

Having regular training, cross-location safety audits, monthly reviews of the safety performance of the safety committees and DIC's at the corporate level will be needed to sustain this momentum. Thus with the implementation of the audit feedback, training and continuous management focus JSW Energy shall aim to be a "Zero Incident" organisation.

Health & Safety – Compliance

Every plant at JSW Energy undergoes a strict internal Health & safety Audit lasting 2-3 days every year. The Internal safety Audit is done by Safety Heads + Safety Trained personnel of other locations. All aspects related to safety compliance as per legal requirements as well as the stringent safety systems established by the JSW management are thoroughly reviewed. All gaps, as per the safety closing report, are then closed by the plant teams.

Similarly, external safety audit by reputed and authorised agencies is conducted at all power plants as per the legal requirement. National Safety Council, British Safety Council etc. are few agencies that have conducted external safety audits at our plant locations.

Health & Safety - Interaction between management & workers

In the first week of every month, a mass toolbox talk is held with the workers of the plant by the plant management team. Often a senior official of Vice-President or above level, from the Corporate office, is present during this talk. Importance of safety at the workplace is discussed, and Safety rewards to Workers and Employees, based on monthly performance, are also handed out by the management. Safety oath is also taken by all present during this Toolbox talk.

Safety performance linked to monetary incentives

The Variable pay incentive for all the Senior Management Team and the middle management team has now been linked to individual safety performance. All management employees have to mandatory include at least two safety KRA's which are hooked to their variable pay. For the senior management, 20% of the variable pay and for the middle management, 15% of the variable pay disbursement is according to their individual safety KRA performance.

Worker training on Safety

All contractual employees have undergone a mandatory minimum one-day safety induction training every year. O&M Contractors categorised for high-risk work have to undergo an initial five-day safety training. Apart from this, special safety training equipment is utilised to provide training to relevant workers in areas like - Working at Height, Confined space entry, Fire safety at all our plant locations. These trainings happen every month for the benefit of workers and their safety skills enhancement.

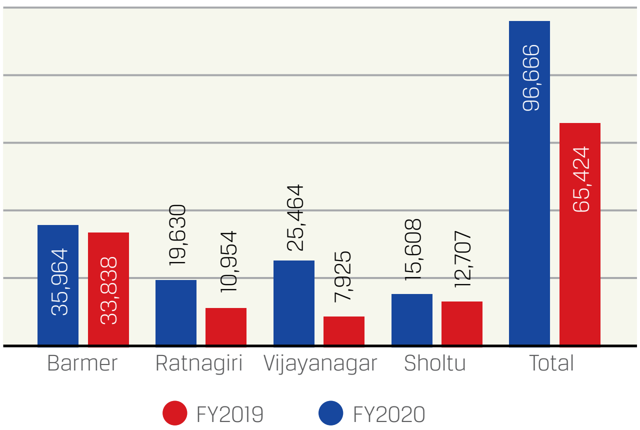
Safety Performance

JSW Energy Sites Total (JSW Employees + Associates+Contractors)	Lost time injury (LTI)	LTIFR	Fatal
	FY 19-20		
Vijayanagar	2	0.77	0
Barmer	1	0.33	0
Ratnagiri	0	0	0
Sholtu	0	0	0
Total - JSW Energy	**3**	**0.26**	**0**

The Covid-19 pandemic has affected the working of all our plants, but yet again, the resilience of the employees has kept all the plants running albeit to lower demands. During these unprecedented times, the employees and associates have shown great courage & restraint by adhering to the Safety guidelines issued by the management for the prevention of the pandemic in any of the JSW Energy plants. Few of the important actions followed at all plants are

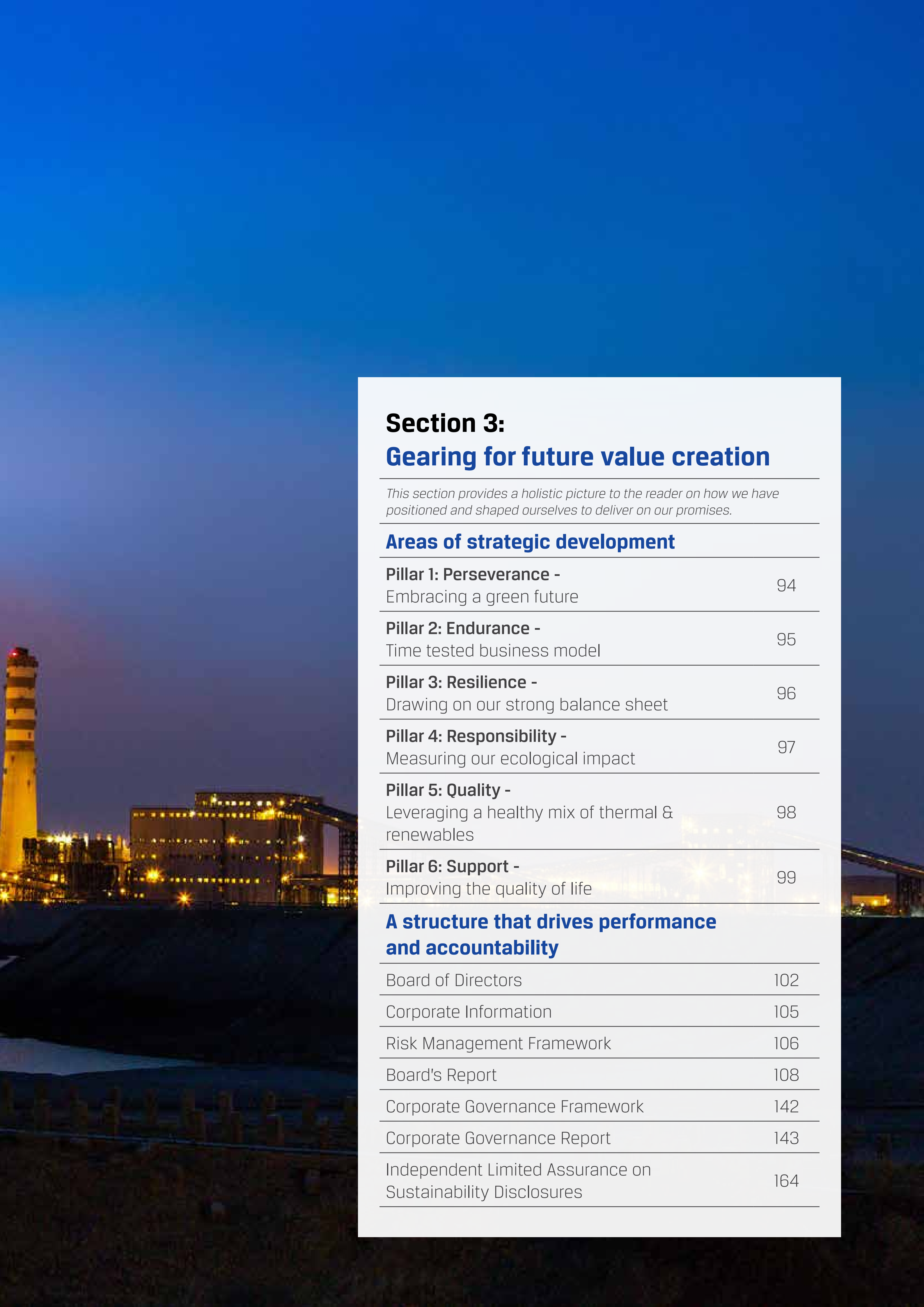
- Only Operation persons in the plant, others are allowed to work from home.
- Manual attendance system for employees and associated employees. Bio-metric stopped.
- 100% thermal scanning on entrance gate for every person entering.
- Provided Nose mask to all employees and associate employees.
- Social Distancing in plant and canteen.
- Tracking of all employees and associates for outstation duties.
- All official outstation duties are restricted/Stopped.
- Allowing only necessary transport to run the operational activities smoothly.
- Sanitisers made available at main entry locations and Dettol soaps are provided.

Number of Safety Observations Reported & Corrected FY2020 vs FY2019



The safety observations and the corrections of the unsafe situations & behaviours at the site have played a major role here. The definitive increase in the implementation of the Safety Observations at all our plants is depicted in the bar chart above. Overall there is a 47% increase in the reporting of the Safety observations and a 100% closure of these unsafe situations at the site provides for a safer work environment.


PERSEVERANCE.
RESILIENCE.
ENDURANCE.



Section 3:
Gearing for future value creation

This section provides a holistic picture to the reader on how we have positioned and shaped ourselves to deliver on our promises.

Areas of strategic development

A structure that drives performance and accountability

Pillar 1

PERSEVERANCE

Capitalising on renewable opportunities for future growth and transition towards clean energy.

1 Embracing a green future

Relevant Material Issues
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8

Our business and macro environment is continuously evolving at a rapid pace, requiring companies to persevere with innovative, proactive, adaptive and futuristic approach in order to remain competitive. Perseverance is at the core of JSW Energy's strategy and values, forming an important pillar for all our activities.

The ongoing transition towards clean energy, driven by climate change concerns as well as technological shifts brings significant opportunities for JSW Energy to expand its footprint in the renewable space.

JSW Energy is committed to reduce its carbon footprint by transitioning towards renewable energy, and is uniquely positioned to deliver on this strategic objective.

India's power demand has more than doubled over the last two decades and continues to increase with the country's economic growth and rising population. It is expected that overall power demand will increase to ~2,700TWh by 2030, up from 1,500TWh in 2020[1]. To meet the rising power demand in a sustainable manner, demand for carbon-free and commercially attractive renewable power will increase. This will also place additional demand on electricity networks, creating the need for further investments in expansion and modernisation of transmission infrastructure.

There are several factors that have made renewable energy segment the centrepiece of India's long-term power story. As the world comes to terms with the enormity of the threat posed by climate change, India has embarked on one of the world's largest clean-energy expansion programmes. New technologies have enabled an exponential growth in the renewable energy sector over the past five years further supported by a steady inflow of domestic and foreign capital, and improving project economics. Renewable energy sector has also received massive support from the Government in the form of policies and targeted programmes for its promotion including an ambitious goal of 450 GW of renewable capacity by 2030.

Renewable energy will be the focus of JSW Energy's strategic objectives going forward. As the energy sector is expected to undergo a significant transformation, JSW Energy will persevere to drive this transition towards clean energy, supported by its robust Balance Sheet and project execution expertise, thereby enhancing stake holder value and creating a sustainable future for the generations to follow.

5,953 MUs

Net Power Generation from our Hydro Plants in FY2020

Pillar 2

ENDURANCE

Generating sustainable value for stakeholders amidst multiple sectoral headwinds

Time tested business model

Relevant Material Issues
1, 15, 17, 20, 24, 27, 29, 30

Our business model's emerging theme is focused on meeting the growing demand for electricity through our gradual transition to a carbon-less and renewable energy future. We aim to become the leading provider of sustainable energy and all our core strategies are geared on realigning ourselves to the rapidly-shifting external environment.

Our strategic foresight underscores our ability to endure the challenging sector dynamics, and pave way for a positive and sustainable future.

We believe our enduring business model will enable us to navigate the era of rapid change and create sustained long-term value for stakeholders.

Our enduring business model reflects multiple advantages – strategic plant locations, diversified fuel sources, efficient raw material sourcing and blended off-take arrangements, thereby enabling us to operate without any constraints and to keep pace with rapid change, uncertainty, and complexity. Moreover, our strategic foresight and structured process orientation helps in early identification of headwinds thereby enabling us to devise appropriate response strategies that bodes well in weathering through a turbulent external environment.

At JSW Energy, we constantly aim to improve our operational efficiency, aided by digitisation and technology, which helps in reducing susceptibility to outages and potential downtime.

By successfully managing our operations, minimising environmental impact and employing cutting-edge innovation, JSW Energy has secured its position as one of the industry frontrunners. As the industry matures further, we remain committed to creating an organisation that generates long-term sustainable value for all stakeholders.

58.23%

Increase in PAT YoY

Pillar 3

RESILIENCE

Our robust financial foundation will propel us towards becoming a 10GW company.

Drawing on our strong Balance Sheet

Relevant Material Issues
21, 24, 25, 27, 28

JSW Energy continues to be one of the strongest power generating companies in India with a resilient balance sheet. This provides us with the confidence and financial flexibility to embark upon a robust growth path through a mix of organic as well as inorganic opportunities.

We have inculcated a conscious approach to grow our business through the lens of commercial, social & environmental sustainability.

Our Balance Sheet strength is the result of prudent capital allocation, strong free cash flow generation, proactive deleveraging and sound working capital management. This has enabled us to steer through market adversities relatively unscathed.

Over the last few years, we have successfully tied-up a significant part of our generation capacity under long term PPAs with various counter-parties, thereby ensuring diversified, stable and predictable revenue streams to further de-risk our business. Moreover, with prudent hedging strategies and efficient working capital management, we have ensured healthy free cash-flows and insulated ourselves from the external risks of currency and fuel price fluctuations.

During the year, we reduced our Net Debt to ₹8,945 crore, a reduction of 11% YoY. With this, our Net Debt to Equity ratio has reduced to 0.77x and Net Debt to EBITDA to 2.76x. This gives us ample Balance Sheet headroom and ability to raise capital at favourable terms and conditions and strategically pursue value-accretive growth opportunities.

2.76x
Net Debt to EBITDA Ratio

0.77x
Net Debt to Equity Ratio

Resilience is a quality built over time, and we have nurtured our business model in a way that allows us to remain stable despite multiple sectoral headwinds.

With a clear roadmap to grow sustainably in the energy sector, we are expanding our portfolio to reach 10GW over the medium term with incremental capacity predominantly coming from renewable sources. Our financial strength will allow us to tap into these opportunities to effect this transition seamlessly and continue being an efficient provider of continuous high quality power to our customers.

We continue to stay focused as we move forward and navigate through the challenging sector dynamics with resilience. Given our Balance Sheet strength and operating expertise, we are confident of generating long-term value for all our stakeholders in a sustainable manner.

Pillar 4

RESPONSIBILITY

As a leading energy company, we understand our responsibility to operate in the best interests of the community and the environment that surrounds us.

Measuring our ecological impact

Relevant Material Issues
1, 15, 17, 20, 29

We work towards inclusive growth and aim to foster the creation of an ecologically sensitive, value based and empowered society. As a leading energy company, we also have a responsibility to address global challenges such as climate change, and depleting natural resources.

59.92 MUs
Total Energy Saved in FY2020

We understand that it is our responsibility to ensure that we are using our power plants most responsibly and efficiently to ensure the minimal negative impact on the environment.

We regularly assess and initiate critical actions towards utilising clean technology, achieving energy efficiency, and enhancing renewable ways of energy production.

At JSW Energy, we focus on achieving growth by continuously improving our operating efficiencies by adopting the best global industry practices. While striving for robust growth, we also consistently deliver on our commitment to operate responsibly and contribute to our community and environment.

All our power plants maintain emissions and waste within the permissible limits by keeping a constant check on our waste production, and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) and Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) emissions. Furthermore, we have taken several initiatives to monitor and control the impact of our business activities on the environment. We have improved our emission standards and reduced the auxiliary power consumption with the help of various in-house operations and process improvements.

We have taken significant initiatives towards using clean technology, achieving energy efficiency, and promoting renewable ways of energy production. Our commitment towards the environment is embedded in all our processes and we fully understand our responsibility to ensure that we operate our power plants in a diligent manner that minimises our carbon footprint.

Our broader aim is not just to protect and preserve the environment but also to replenish it. While our power plants are compliant and operate within the permissible limits prescribed by national and local authorities, we also undertake significant efforts such as tree plantation, water recycling, and safe disposal of fly-ash, amongst others. to ensure that our business activities are in consonance with environmental sustainability.

We strive relentlessly to lower the impact of our actions on the environment and regular measure our environmental performance as we strongly believe that our growth will not be sustainable without achieving ecological balance.

Pillar 5

QUALITY

With an efficient thermal & hydro portfolio, we are well-positioned to deliver continuous and quality power to our customers, even while progressively transitioning towards renewables.

5 Leveraging a healthy mix of thermal & renewables

Relevant Material Issues
13, 14, 15, 25, 31

At JSW Energy, we believe in responsible power generation and are accordingly working with concerted efforts to minimise our carbon footprint, to utilise our resources efficiently and to improve the share of renewables in our asset mix going forward. However, we also recognise that this transformation towards clean energy will be gradual, necessitating the supply of uninterrupted and quality power to our customers during this paradigm shift.

We strive to unlock value from our efficient thermal and hydro asset base and use it as a springboard to fulfil our renewables vision

While the transition towards lower carbon emission is inevitable, we aim to adopt a holistic approach, keeping in mind the best interests of our customers, environment and the society at large. During this transition, we strive to provide efficient solutions to our customers by effectively leveraging our best-in class existing asset portfolio and deeply entrenched expertise across the energy value chain. At JSW Energy, we are determined to capitalise on a new golden-age of renewable power generation, endeavouring towards a sustainable and carbon-free world, supported by a strong and efficient thermal and hydro back-bone.

10 GW

Our Target Installed Capacity over the medium term

Pillar 6

SUPPORT

We aim to be a people-driven company by nurturing our workforce and uplifting society through purposeful engagements and continuous developments.

6 Improving quality of life

Relevant Material Issues
10, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 34

Our people are our most important assets and the driving force behind our long-term success. Therefore, our efforts are always directed towards investing in their development and ensuring that they work in a progressive environment that encourages productivity, innovation and transparency.

Our solid business performance over the years is the result of concerted efforts of our employees across the organisation. Our workforce comprises of people with strong skillsets and competence who can work seamlessly across our plants with the most advanced machinery and technology to ensure best operating efficiencies.

As a company that is defined by the efforts of its people, we leave no stone unturned when it comes to their development. The philosophy behind our people management is to empower our employees through a broad range of initiatives directed towards their holistic growth. We believe in continuous learning and keeping abreast of the latest technologies and processes. Therefore, our human resource management continuously works on designing and offering new and exciting learning opportunities for all our employees which ensures effective employee engagement.

At JSW Energy, we firmly believe in having a healthy and amicable workplace. Towards this, our utmost priority is to ensure that all our people work in a safe and secure environment that helps in maintaining high levels of motivation and productivity. We have designed and implemented several policies that safeguard the best interests of our employees. Being one of the industry leaders, we also consistently ensure that we foster a diversified and inclusive workplace.

During the year, we witnessed continued sustenance of various employee development initiatives in order to create superior employee experience, including the launch of a new model called CARE covering all aspects of an engaging workplace to drive business objectives.

The philosophy behind our people management is to empower our employees through various initiatives that are directed towards enhancing their productivity and growth.

For us, people encompasses both our internal and external stakeholders who constantly contribute towards the success of our organisation.

49,272
Total Number of Man-Hours spent on Training

Our employees are our most valuable assets and we have formulated strategic rewards and recognition programmes to identify and appreciate their contribution towards our success, in order to keep our people motivated and to stimulate a performance-driven culture.

Furthermore, we extend our efforts towards the communities in which we operate. Our Corporate Social Responsibility arm consistently works towards implementing initiatives for the betterment of the underprivileged sections of the society. Some of our focus areas have been promoting social equality, improving living conditions, generating employment opportunities, preserving National Heritage, supporting sports development, and contributing towards the Clean India Mission.

With the right strategic direction, positive corporate culture, as well as the commitment and hard work of our employees, we envision JSW Energy to continue on its path towards success in the years to come.

A structure that drives performance and accountability

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Sajjan Jindal
Chairman and Managing Director

An accomplished business leader and a second-generation entrepreneur, Mr. Jindal had the foresight to lead the steel industry and JSW Steel, in particular, on a transformational journey, contributing significantly to India's growth philosophy.

Mr. Jindal has led the JSW Group through some of its most exciting phases, including JSW Steel and JSW Energy going public in 1995 and 2009-10, respectively. Today, the Group takes pride in expanding the business landscape beyond Steel and Energy, across Infrastructure, Sports, Cement and Paints, with Group revenues of around $12 billion for the year ended March 31, 2020.

A firm believer in the 'Make in India' philosophy, Mr. Jindal has been awarded at many global platforms for his contribution and commendable work, including the 'CEO of the Year 2019' by Business Standard (India's leading business publication) and 'Best CEO Award 2019' by Business Today Magazine. He has also been recognised as 'Outstanding Business Leader of the Year 2018' by Indian Business Leader Awards (IBLA) presented by CNBC TV18 (India's leading business news channel). Earlier, he was also awarded the JRD Tata Award 2017 for 'Excellence in Corporate Leadership in Metallurgical industry' and the '2014 National Metallurgist Award: Industry' instituted by the Ministry of Steel, Government of India.

His keenness to give back to the society and a desire to improve the lives of individuals led to the formation of JSW Foundation, the CSR arm of the JSW Group. The Foundation is committed to empowering individuals to bridge the socioeconomic divide and contribute to the creation of equitable and sustainable communities. The Foundation is proud to have touched the lives of over 1 million people by providing them with opportunities for a bright and sustainable future. A renowned and respected practitioner of sustainable business practices, Mr. Jindal is a noted member of the Executive Committee of the World Steel Association (WSA), and former President of Indian Steel Association (ISA) and the Institute of Steel Development & Growth (INSDAG). He is also a Council member of the Indian Institute of Metals.

Mr. Prashant Jain
Joint Managing Director and CEO

M

Mr. Jain is a mechanical engineer with more than 28 years of rich experience in Operations, Project Execution and Management, Corporate Strategy, Joint Ventures, Mergers & Acquisitions, Corporate Affairs, Information Technology, Investor Relations and Policy Advocacy.

Mr. Jain is a persuasive professional with strong techno-commercial acumen and a proven proficiency for driving business initiatives and strategies.

His Mantra for management is to "Innovate & To Do Things Differently" to achieve desired goals.

Mr. Jain has been working with JSW Group for more than 25 years. Prior to being appointed in the current role in June, 2017, he was working with JSW Steel Limited.

Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal
Director-Finance

M

Mr. Agarwal holds a Bachelor's degree in Commerce and is a Chartered Accountant and also a Chartered Financial Analyst. He holds an MBA from IIM, Calcutta.

Mr. Agarwal has over 19 years of rich and varied professional experience across corporate finance, asset management, investment banking, treasury and foreign exchange management and management consulting, having worked with reputed Indian and multinational corporations. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Agarwal was Vice President (Finance) with JSW Steel Limited.

Mr. Chandan Bhattacharya
Independent Director

C

M

Mr. Bhattacharya is an Arts graduate from Calcutta University and also a Certified Associate of Indian Institute of Bankers (CAIIB).

Mr. Bhattacharya is the former Managing Director of State Bank of India. He was the Chairman of the Finance and Banking Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mumbai. He also served as a Member of Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT) for two years. Thereafter, he worked with international banking giants such as Societe Generale, the French banking group and Rabo Bank, the Dutch banking group, as an advisor for India and South Asia operations. Concurrently, he worked with McKinsey & Co. for seven years as advisor for financial sector practices in India and South Asia.

Mr. Bhattacharya has rich experience of five decades in the banking and financial sector in India. He is also on the Boards of other reputed companies.

Mr. Rakesh Nath
Independent Director

M

Mr. Nath has over four decades of varied experience in the power sector. He was the Technical Member of the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL), Chairperson of Central Electricity Authority and Ex-Officio Secretary to the Government of India, and Whole-time Director of the Power Trading Corporation. He has also been the Chairman, Bhakra Beas Management Board and Member Secretary of Northern and Western Regional Electricity Boards. He is also on the Boards of other reputed companies.

Mr. Sattiraju Seshagiri Rao
Independent Director

M

Mr. Rao holds a Bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering and a Master's degree in Business Administration. He has over 46 years of vast experience in professionally managed, state-owned joint venture with multi-national and private sector power companies in the areas of power generation, Extra High Voltage (EHV) transmission and power systems.

Mr. Rao was the first Joint Managing Director and CEO of the Company, having served for 15 years. He is also on the Boards of other reputed companies.

Ms. Rupa Devi Singh
Independent Director

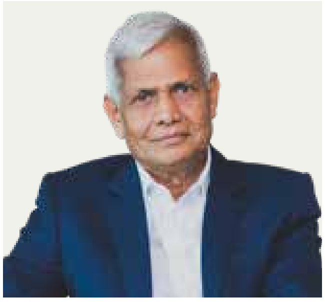
Ms. Singh was the founder MD & CEO of Power Exchange India Limited. Her repertoire of experience spanning 4 decades includes commercial & investment banking with SBI and strategic consulting & overseas marketing with CRISIL. She has strong credentials as an infrastructure and structured finance specialist, being involved in many new initiatives in the Indian infrastructure sector since 1999. She is also an Independent Director on the Boards of other reputed companies.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Sunil Goyal
Independent Director

Mr. Goyal, a Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, is the Founder and Managing Partner of Kreston SGCO Advisors LLP and the Founder and Mentor of SGCO & Co., a well-known accountancy firm based in Mumbai. Mr. Goyal leads a team of more than 300 professionals in his group and is a member of the Global Board of Kreston International Limited, UK, headquartered in London.

With 30 years of experience, Mr. Goyal specialises in the field of Financial and Business consultancy, with core strengths in fund raising through debt and equity, business restructuring, business valuations, M&A, strategic alliances and capital markets.



Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain
Non-Executive Director

C
M

Mr. Jain holds a Bachelor's degree in Commerce and is a Fellow Member of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and The Institute of Company Secretaries of India. He has over four decades of experience in diverse areas, including that of M&A, finance, legal, capital structuring, etc.

Mr. Jain joined the JSW Group in 1992 and has held positions of increasing responsibilities in the Group. He was the Executive Vice Chairman of JSW Energy Limited till his retirement in August, 2013, while continuing as a Director. He is also the Director/ Chairman of other JSW Group companies.

Mr. Jain has contributed tremendously in many areas, including leading the JSW Group in its new ventures in Energy, Infrastructure and Cement, apart from leading various successful assignments for the Steel business. His deep knowledge and astute eye for all aspects of the business have helped establish JSW as a still rapidly growing diversified conglomerate.

Mr. Jain is associated with several social and cultural organisations.

Mr. Sharad Mahendra
Whole-time Director & COO

Mr. Mahendra has completed his B. Tech in Mechanical Engineering from NIT, Allahabad and brings with him 31 years of rich experience in automobile, steel, chemical and power industries.

Mr. Mahendra has been a Director on the Board of APL Apollo Tubes Limited and was responsible for the overall sales and marketing functions as well as for organisation building. He has worked with Phillips Carbon Black Limited, JSW Steel Limited, Escorts Limited and Yamaha Motors Limited in various capacities. In his previous stint at JSW Steel Limited, he was responsible for both domestic and international sales as well as for the marketing functions for all flat products.

Mr. Mahendra has been a recipient of "Hall of Fames Award, London" for Best Marketing & Communication globally.

Legend

C **Chairman**
M **Member**

- Compensation and Nomination & Remuneration Committee
- Corporate Social Responsibility Committee
- Risk Management Committee
- Stakeholders Relationship Committee
- Audit Committee

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Board of Directors

Mr. Sajjan Jindal
Chairman & Managing Director
Executive Director

Mr. Prashant Jain
Joint Managing Director & CEO
Executive Director

Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal
Director - Finance
Executive Director

Mr. Chandan Bhattacharya
Independent Director

Mr. Rakesh Nath
Independent Director

Mr. Sattiraju Seshagiri Rao
Independent Director

Ms. Rupa Devi Singh
Independent Director

Mr. Sunil Goyal
Independent Director

Ms. Shailaja Chandra
Independent Director
(upto 17th June, 2019)

Ms. Sheila Sangwan
Independent Director
(upto 30th September, 2019)

Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain
Non-Executive,
Non Independent Director
(upto 20th May, 2020)

Mr. Sharad Mahendra
Whole-time Director & COO
Executive Director
(upto 9th June, 2020)

Company Secretary

Ms. Monica Chopra

Senior Management

Mr. Rakesh Mehta
Head - Human Resource

Mr. Gyan Bhadra Kumar
Head - Hydro & Renewable

Mr. Aditya Agarwal
Head - Thermal

Mr. Surya Prakash
Head of Plant - Vijayanagar

Mr. Yatish Chhabra
Head of Plant - Ratnagiri

Mr. Perveen Puri
Head of Plant - Sholtu

Mr. Veeresh Devaramani
Head of Plant - Barmer

Mr. C. R. Lakshman
Financial Controller

Auditors

Statutory Auditor
Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Cost Auditor
S. R. Bhargave & Co.
Cost Accountants

Secretarial Auditor
S. Srinivasan & Co.
Company Secretaries

Bankers

Axis Bank Limited
Bank of Baroda
Canara Bank
ICICI Bank Limited
IDBI Bank Limited
IDFC First Bank
IndusInd Bank Limited
Kotak Mahindra Bank
Mizohu Bank Limited
Punjab National Bank
State Bank of India
Yes Bank Limited

Registered Office

JSW Energy Limited
JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex
Bandra (East)
Mumbai - 400 051
CIN: L74999MH1994PLC077041
Tel. 022 - 4286 1000
Fax 022 - 4286 3000
Website: www.jsw.in
E-mail: jswel.investor@jsw.in

Key Plant Locations

Vijayanagar
Post Box No. 9
Toranagallu - 583 123
Bellary District, Karnataka
Tel. 08395 - 252 124
Fax 08395 - 250 757

Ratnagiri
Village Nandiwade, Post Jaigad
Taluka and District Ratnagiri - 415 614
Maharashtra
Tel. 02357 - 242 501
Fax 02357 - 242 508

Barmer
JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited
Village Bhadresh, P.O. Bhadresh
District Barmer - 344 001
Rajasthan
Tel. 02982 - 229100
Fax 02982 - 229222

Sholtu
JSW Hydro Energy Limited
Karcham Wangtoo, H.E. Project
Sholtu Colony, P.O. Tapri 172104
District Kinnaur
Himachal Pradesh
Tel. 9816507000 / 7807861253 / 55
Fax 01786 - 261258

Registrar & Share Transfer Agent

KFin Technologies Private Limited
Selenium Tower B
Plot 31-32, Gachibowli Financial
District, Nanakramguda
Hyderabad - 500032
Tel. 040 - 67161500
Fax 040 - 23001153
E-mail: einward.ris@kfintech.com
Website: www.kfintech.com

TIMELY AND COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF RISK

Embedding Strategic Risk Management Capabilities

Over the years, market conditions have become more volatile and complex, and are changing at an ever-accelerating pace. In such an environment, our long-term success depends on how early we are able to identify the risks and respond to them proactivity. To safeguard the Company against the rising risks, JSW Energy has set up a robust risk management structure that enables regular and active checking of business activities for identification, evaluation and mitigation of potential internal or external risks.

Through better risk management, we aim to continue creating value for all our stakeholders, while being resilient to the varied risks. We strongly believe that a major step towards strategic risk management is strict adherence to regulations and standards. We have also established processes and guidelines, along with a strong overview and monitoring system at the Board and senior management levels. We have laid down procedures to inform Board members about the risk assessment and risk minimisation measures.

As an organisation, we encourage strong ethical values and high levels of integrity in all our activities, which by itself, considerably mitigates risks. Different organisational bodies are vested with specific responsibilities to identify, assess and mitigate risks.

How We Oversee Risk

		Responsibility	Function	Key Activities
Board	Apex Body	Strategy, Performance and Risk Management	Business Units, Countries and Support Units	Oversee Risk Strategy
Senior Management	Centre	Policy and Monitoring	Corporate Oversight and Control Functions	Mitigation and Contingency Planning
↕	Risk Management Committee Facilitate Discussions and Conception of Solution Status Monitoring			↕
Departmental Heads	Risk Owners	Independent Assurance	Department Audit	Risk Identification

All these activities are coordinated by the Chief Risk Officer

Our robust risk management framework assists us in identifying risks proactively and managing them through:

- Timely identification, communication and assessment of risks and opportunities
- Risk ownership aimed at comprehensive coverage, impact assessment, proactive action and regular tracking
- Training of all risk owners with a view to embedding risk intelligence in:
    a. Decision making – To ensure prudence
    b. Performance – To ensure competence and accountability
- Timely escalation to the Directors' Committee for risk oversight to ensure prioritisation of initiatives and allocation of resources in line with enterprise objectives
- Independent review through risk-based audit

We recognise that the merging and identified risks need to be managed and mitigated to create sustainable value for all our stakeholders and achieve business objectives.

The key risks identified during the year by JSW Energy and the strategies adopted to mitigate them, along with the capitals being affected by them, are summarised below:

Key Risks	Material Issues	Mitigation Plan	Capital Linkage
Coronavirus pandemic	Threat to employees life	Strict adherence to guidelines issued by various Government authorities; Scaling down of staff at plants and providing work from home facility; Travel restrictions to affected countries; body temperature scanning of employees before entering plants; creating awareness amongst employees about hygiene.	
	Low power demand due to national lockdown	The Drop in power demand was a short term scenario. The demand is normalising with the relaxation in lockdown and resumption of economic activities.	
	Disruption of supply chain due to national lockdown	Ensuring adequate availability and storage of raw material like coal / lignite, oil and critical items with proper planning and co-ordination with suppliers.	
Market Fluctuations	Changes in fuel prices and availability	Offset the uncertainty via diversification of fuel and purchase/sale agreements	
	Demand Fluctuations	Higher or lower growth in annual demand has a moderate short-term impact on the Company's results, given the characteristics of the generation facilities and the structure of the long-term PPAs	
	Changes in price of electricity	We sell energy through secured long-term PPAs at: i) Regulated tariff ii) Fixed price	
Financial Risks	Foreign exchange fluctuations	Prudent hedging strategies to mitigate the risk of foreign exchange fluctuations	
	Changes in interest rate	Continuous change in financing mix, including by refinancing and appropriate fixed rate instruments such as Non-convertible Debentures (NCDs)	
	Changes in interest rate Recovery of dues from Distribution Companies	• Regular follow-up for the overdue payments. • Government of India recently announced a mechanism of PFC/REC funding to DISCOMs for payment of dues to Generating companies'/ Transmission companies'.	
Regulatory Changes	Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)	• Focus on Total Quality Management (TQM) • Regular safety trainings for both permanent and contractual employees • Medical facilities and health insurance benefits	
	Environmental norms	• Comply to Environmental, Occupational Health and Safety, Energy and Quality Management Systems • Adopt energy-efficient and cleaner technologies • Promote environmental stewardship	
Operational Risks	Multi-location manufacturing facilities	• Make necessary investments • Apply essential quality systems • Plan and monitor day-to-day functioning • Train staff • Obtain appropriate casualty and civil liability insurance	
Social Risks	Stakeholder grievances	• Regular stakeholder engagement • Engagement with local communities through Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives • Grievance redressal system	

To the Members,

Your Directors are pleased to present the 26th Annual Report and the audited Financial Statement of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2020.

1. Financial performance

The financial performance of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2020, is summarized as below:

(₹ crore)

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19
Total Income	4,511.89	5,481.11	8,559.69	9,505.56
Profit before Interest, Depreciation, Tax and Exceptional Items	1,092.07	1,167.09	3,243.84	3,221.09
Finance Cost	321.95	411.79	1,051.07	1,192.40
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	369.27	365.02	1,168.05	1,163.69
Share of Profit / (Loss) of an Associate / Joint Venture	-	-	28.04	31.93
Exceptional Items	(23.02)	-	(61.46)	-
Profit before Tax	423.87	390.28	1,114.22	896.93
Tax Expense	(73.94)	138.83	33.04	212.44
Profit for the year attributable to: Owners of the Company	497.81	251.45	1,099.92	695.13
Profit for the year attributable to: Non-controlling interest of the Company	-	-	(18.74)	(10.64)
Other Comprehensive Income (attributable to Owners of the Company)	(1,075.85)	31.47	(1,088.18)	12.02
Other Comprehensive Income (attributable to Non-controlling interest of the Company)	-	-	6.93	**
Total Comprehensive Income (attributable to Owners of the Company)	(578.04)	282.92	11.74	707.15
Total Comprehensive Income (attributable to Non-controlling interest of the Company)	-	-	(11.81)	(10.64)

*** Less than ₹50,000*

2. Result of operations and the state of affairs:

Standalone

- Total revenue of the Company for fiscal 2020 stood at ₹4,511.89 crore as against ₹5,481.11 crore for fiscal 2019, showing a decrease of 17.68%.
- EBIDTA for fiscal 2020 stood at ₹1,092.07 crore as against ₹1,167.09 crore for fiscal 2019, showing a decrease of 6.43%.
- Profit after tax for fiscal 2020 stood at ₹497.81 crore as against ₹251.45 crore for fiscal 2019 showing an increase of 97.98%.
- Net worth decreased to ₹9,400.20 crore at the end of fiscal 2020 from ₹10,167.48 crore at the end of fiscal 2019. The decrease is due to change in value of listed equity investments through other comprehensive income.
- Net debt gearing stood at 0.19 times as at the end of fiscal 2020 compared to 0.25 times as at the end of fiscal 2019.

Consolidated

- Revenue for fiscal 2020 stood at ₹8,559.69 crore as against ₹9,505.56 crore for fiscal 2019, showing a decrease of 9.95%.
- EBIDTA (before exceptional items) for fiscal 2020 stood at ₹3,243.84 crore as against ₹3,221.09 crore for fiscal 2019, showing an increase of 0.71%.
- Profit after tax for fiscal 2020 stood at ₹1,099.92 crore as against ₹695.13 crore for fiscal 2019 showing an increase of 58.23%.
- Net worth decreased to ₹11,645.62 crore in fiscal 2020 from ₹11,822.24 crore at the end of fiscal 2019. The decrease is due to change in value of listed equity investments through other comprehensive income.
- Net debt gearing stood at 0.77 times as at end of fiscal 2020 compared to 0.85 times in fiscal 2019.

Effects of COVID -19 on the business of the Company

The ongoing COVID-19 related issues and the consequent lock-down of all non-essential services have led to a significant disruption in the economic activity in the country. The disruption in the supply chain and logistics and the imposition of travel restrictions have impacted the supply of key inputs to the power sector, and have also led to disruptions in billing and collections at the discom level. However, being an essential service, the supply of power continues uninterrupted albeit at lower PLFs throughout the country.

Despite the Covid-19 situation, the Company's plant operations continue to run smoothly, while ensuring adherence to necessary safety measures. Further, as the majority of our capacity is tied-up under long-term PPA with two-part tariff, we will continue to receive fixed capacity charges based on availability which should largely insulate us against any major swings in profitability. There may be a temporary impact on our cash flows due to moderation in the collection levels at discoms, which we should be able to tide over through our prudent liquidity management framework.

Please refer to the Management Discussion and Analysis section which forms a part of this Annual Report for details of the performance and operations review and the Company's strategies for growth.

3. Transfer to Reserves

The Company does not propose to transfer any amount (previous year ₹10.84 crore) to the Debenture Redemption Reserve from Surplus. An amount of ₹4,109.26 crore (previous year ₹3,811.49 crore) is proposed to be held in the Retained Earnings.

4. Dividend

Your Directors have recommended a dividend of ₹1 (10%) per share for the Financial Year 2019-20 [₹1 (10%) per share in the previous year], for the approval of the Members at the ensuing 26th Annual General Meeting.

The dividend payout is in accordance with the Company's Dividend Distribution Policy.

5. Financial Statement

The audited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company, which form a part of this Annual Report, have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, Regulation 33 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and the Indian Accounting Standards.

6. Integrated Report

The Company is pleased to present the Integrated Report for the year ended 31st March, 2020, highlighting the Company's commitment to sustainable value creation while balancing utilisation of natural resources and social development in its business decisions.

7. Subsidiaries

The performance and financial position of each of the subsidiaries, associates and joint venture companies for the year ended 31st March, 2020 in the prescribed format AOC-1 is attached as Annexure A to the Consolidated Financial Statement of the Company and forms a part of this Annual Report.

In accordance with Section 136 of the Companies Act, 2013, the audited financial statements, including the consolidated financial statement and related information of the Company and audited accounts of each of its subsidiaries, are available on the website of the Company www.jsw.in/investors/energy.

No company has ceased to be a subsidiary, associate or joint venture of the Company during the year under review.

The details of the subsidiary companies as at 31st March, 2020, are as follows:

Domestic Subsidiaries

A. JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited (JSWEBL) (Formerly Raj WestPower Limited)

JSWEBL is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The power plant was commissioned in the Financial Year 2012-13 and comprises of 8 lignite based units of 135 MW each aggregating to 1,080 MW. The Company has invested ₹1,726.05 crore as equity in JSWEBL as at 31st March, 2020.

JSWEBL sources lignite from Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited, and sells the entire power to the Rajasthan Distribution Companies ('Discoms') under a 30-year Power Purchase Agreement.

During the year, JSWEBL achieved a Deemed Plant Load Factor of 82.34% (Previous Year 84.28%) and a Plant Load Factor (PLF) of 61.93% (Previous Year 70.82%) with a gross generation of 5,875 million units (Previous Year 6,700 million units). It's net generation (after auxiliary consumption) of 5,277 million units (Previous Year 6,017 million units) was sold to Discoms generating a total revenue of ₹2,658.93 crore (Previous Year ₹2,629.65 crore) and a profit after tax of ₹385.75 crore (Previous Year ₹282.26 crore) on a standalone basis and a profit after tax of ₹413.79 crore (Previous Year ₹314.19 crore) on consolidated basis during the Financial Year 2019-20.

The tariff charged by JSWEBL is governed by Section 62 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and determined as per the regulation laid down by Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission ('RERC'). RERC has granted Interim Tariff based on which JSWEBL has continued to raise bills and recognise revenue in its books.

Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited (BLMCL)

BLMCL is a 51:49 joint venture between Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited (RSMML), a Government of Rajasthan enterprise and JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited (formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited), set up to develop lignite mines in two contiguous blocks viz., Kapurdi and Jalipa in the District of Barmer in Rajasthan.

JSWEBL has invested equity of ₹9.80 crore in BLMCL besides providing unsecured subordinate debt of ₹567.64 crore, as on 31st March, 2020. BLMCL has incurred project cost of ₹2,276.06 crore as at 31st March, 2020, subject to audit.

BLMCL has achieved production of 4.50 million tonnes of lignite from Kapurdi Mines and 0.90 million tonnes of lignite from Jalipa Mines in the Financial Year 2019-20. BLMCL supplied its entire lignite production to meet the total fuel requirement of JSWEBL power plant.

The transfer price of lignite is determined by Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (RERC). While the final transfer price is yet to be approved, RERC has granted an Interim transfer price based on which BLMCL has continued to raise bills and recognise revenue in its books.

B. JSW Power Trading Company Limited (JSWPTC) (Formerly known as JSW Green Energy Limited)

JSWPTC is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The Company has invested ₹70.05 crore as equity as at 31st March, 2020.

JSWPTC has been facilitating the Group companies by supplying power from their plants directly to the utilities / industry under spot / term agreements. JSWPTC achieved a total trading volume of 718 million units (previous year 2,054 million units) generating a total revenue of ₹310.97 crore (previous year ₹1,064.72 crore) with loss after tax of ₹0.90 crore (previous year profit of ₹1.62 crore). The drop in performance during the year is on account of the Group selling power directly under bilateral agreements.

JSWPTC is a member of Power Exchange of India Limited as well as Indian Energy Exchange Limited.

C. Jaigad PowerTransco Limited (JPTL)

JPTL is a 74:26 joint venture between the Company and Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Company Limited, a Government of Maharashtra enterprise, set up under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model for development of the transmission system as an integral part of Intra-State transmission system aimed at evacuation of power generated from the Company's 1,200 MW Ratnagiri Power Plant and also from other proposed projects in the region. The Company has invested ₹101.75 crore as equity as at 31st March, 2020 in JPTL.

JPTL has been granted transmission license to establish, maintain and operate the transmission system for 25 years by Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission (MERC) and has complied with all regulatory requirements under the same during the Financial Year. During the year, MERC approved the Truing Up of Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for the Financial Years 2017-18 and 2018–19, Provisional Truing Up of ARR for Financial Year 2019-20 and ARR for the control period of Financial Years 2020-21 to 2024-25 in accordance with MERC Multi Year Tariff Regulations (MYT) 2015 & 2019.

JPTL maintained a high availability of the transmission system at 99.58% (previous year 99.67%) during the Financial Year 2019-20, generating total revenue of ₹81.95 crore (Previous Year ₹82.99 crore) and net profit after tax of ₹28.14 crore (Previous Year ₹24.10 crore).

D. JSW Hydro Energy Limited (JSWHEL) (formerly known as Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited)

JSWHEL became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company pursuant to acquisition from Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited in September, 2015 and owns the Karcham and Baspa hydro-electric power plants. The Company has invested ₹1,250.05 crore as equity as at 31st March, 2020 in JSWHEL.

Karcham Plant

The Karcham plant is a 1,000 MW (4X250 MW) run of the river hydro-electric power plant located on river Sutlej in District Kinnaur of Himachal Pradesh. It has an in-built capacity of 1,091 MW with 10% overload and design energy of 4,131 million units for 1,000 MW capacity.

JSWHEL has a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) through PTC India Limited for the entire 880 MW saleable capacity of the Karcham plant, net of 12% free power to Government of Himachal Pradesh (GoHP), with various distribution utilities like Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan on long term basis valid till 13th September, 2046.

During the year ended 31st March, 2020, the Karcham plant achieved a Plant Load Factor of 52.90% with gross generation of 4,646.52 million units and net generation of 4,061.10 million units after adjusting auxiliary consumption and 12% free power supply to GoHP. The plant generated a total revenue of ₹1,047.06 crore (previous year ₹1,071.69 crore) during the Financial Year 2019-20.

During the year, the annual maintenance of Karcham Plant was completed in a record time of 52 days as compared to 60 days during the previous year.

Baspa Plant

The Baspa plant is a 300 MW (3X100 MW) run of the river hydro-electric power plant located on the river Baspa, a tributary of river Sutlej in District Kinnaur, Himachal Pradesh with a design energy of 1,213 million units.

JSWHEL has a Power Purchase Agreement for the entire 264 MW saleable capacity of the Baspa plant, net of 12% free power to GoHP with Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Limited valid till 7th June, 2043.

During the year ended 31st March, 2020, the Baspa plant achieved a Plant Load Factor of 51.36% with gross generation of 1,353.34 million units and net generation of 1,177.59 million units after adjusting auxiliary consumption and 12% free power supply to GoHP. The plant generated a total revenue of ₹216.63 crore (previous year ₹173.73 crore) during the Financial Year 2019-20.

JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited (JSWEKL)

JSWEKL is a wholly owned subsidiary of JSWHEL, set up for the purpose of implementing a 240 MW Kutehr Hydro-electric Project (Kutehr HEP) located in the upper reaches of Ravi Basin in district Chamba of Himachal Pradesh. JSWEKL has resumed preparatory construction / developmental activities for this 240 MW hydro-power project in October, 2019 with all the major works having been awarded.

For optimal corporate holding structure and better operational control, the capital work-in-progress of Kutehr HEP together with the entire equity holding in JSWEKL were transferred from the Company to JSWHEL with effect from 23rd December, 2019.

Accordingly, JSWEKL is now a wholly owned subsidiary of JSWHEL and a step-down subsidiary of the Company.

E. JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited (JERL)

JERL, is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, incorporated for setting up a coal based 1,320 MW power plant in Raigarh District, Chhattisgarh. The estimated cost of the project is ₹6,500 crore and is proposed to be financed with a debt equity ratio of 75:25. A part of the land required for the project has already been acquired as also the environment clearance from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. JERL is yet to commence project construction activities.

The Company has invested ₹115.16 crore as equity contribution as at 31st March, 2020.

F. JSW Solar Limited (JSWSL)

JSWSL is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company incorporated on 1st January, 2018 to grow the Company's footprint in the renewable energy space as a measured step towards portfolio enhancement and diversification over the next few years. JSWSL has set up 12 MW Solar Power Plants as EPC contractor for JSW Group companies spread across Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra. The Company has invested ₹0.12 crore as equity as at 31st March, 2020 in JSWSL.

JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited (JSWREVL)

JSWREVL is a wholly owned subsidiary of JSWSL incorporated on 14th January, 2020 with the intent of setting up renewable energy projects for JSW Group companies under the group captive scheme. Accordingly, JSWREVL is a step down subsidiary of the Company.

JSW Renew Energy Limited (JSWREL)

JSWREL is a wholly owned subsidiary of JSWSL incorporated on 5th March, 2020 for the purpose of setting up projects in the renewable energy space. Accordingly, JSWREL is a step down subsidiary of the Company.

G. JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited (JSWEVL)

JSWEVL is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, incorporated for the purpose of developing the electric vehicle business. However, the Board in 2019, after careful evaluation, decided not to pursue the electric vehicles business and this company has since been dormant. The Company has invested ₹0.26 crore as equity as at 31st March, 2020.

Overseas Subsidiaries

A. JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited (JSWENRML)

JSWENRML is a wholly owned subsidiary of JSW Energy Mineral Mauritius Limited (JSWEMML) incorporated in April, 2010 in Mauritius for overseas acquisition of coal assets. On liquidation of JSWEMML, 100% shares held in JSWENRML by JSWEMML were transferred to the Company. Consequently, JSWENRML has become 100% subsidiary of the Company. It has downstream investment of ₹44.92 crore in 100% equity of JSW Energy Natural Resources South Africa (PTY) Limited and ₹372.45 crore as loan as on 31st March, 2020.

JSW Energy Natural Resources South Africa (PTY) Limited (JSWENRSAL)

JSWENRSAL is a wholly owned subsidiary of JSWENRML. As on 31st March, 2020, JSWENRSAL has invested ₹21.57 crore in acquiring 100% equity of Royal Bafokeng Capital (Proprietary) Limited and ₹6.60 crore in acquiring 100% equity of Mainsail Trading 55 Proprietary Limited.

Further, JSWENRSAL has invested an amount of ₹5.45 crore in 10.97% equity of South African Coal Mining Holdings Limited (SACMH) and advanced ₹340.38 crore as loan to SACMH and its subsidiaries as on 31st March, 2020.

B. South African Coal Mining Holdings Limited (SACMH)

The Company has an effective shareholding of 69.44% in SACMH as at 31st March, 2020. SACMH, together with its subsidiaries, owns a coal mine with more than 32 MT of resources, along with supporting infrastructure like coal washery, railway siding and equity investment based capacity allocation of 0.5 mtpa at Richards Bay Coal Terminal. While the mine is presently under care and maintenance pending receipt of requisite licences, SACMH uses its logistical and infrastructural assets to generate rental income to defray the costs incurred.

In accordance with Section 136 of the Companies Act, 2013, the audited Financial Statement, including the Consolidated Financial Statement and related information of the Company and accounts of each of its subsidiaries, are available on the website of the Company at the link: www.jsw.in/investors/energy.

8. Joint Ventures and Other Investments

Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited (Toshiba JSW)

Toshiba JSW, is a joint venture company with the Toshiba Group, Japan, formed for the purpose of designing, manufacturing, marketing and maintenance services of mid to large-size (500 MW to 1,000 MW) Supercritical Steam Turbines and Generators. As on 31st March, 2020, Toshiba Group, Japan holds 93.82% and JSW Group holds 6.18% in Toshiba JSW.

The Company has invested ₹100.23 crore in Toshiba JSW. The Company has been providing for its share of the losses of Toshiba JSW in its consolidated books of account. The cumulative share of losses of the Company has exceeded the value of its investment in Toshiba JSW.

Toshiba JSW plans to continue its business by expanding the service businesses and increasing collaboration jobs for various projects of Toshiba, Japan. The Company will also continue its efforts to take up new projects in thermal and nuclear business.

Power Exchange of India Limited (PXIL)

The Company has invested ₹1.25 crore in PXIL, a company promoted by National Stock Exchange of India Limited and National Commodities & Derivatives Exchange Limited. PXIL provides the platform for trading in electricity and Renewable Energy Certificates (REC). JSWPTC is also a member of PXIL.

GMR Kamlanaga Energy Limited (GKEL) – Share Purchase Agreement

The Company has signed a Share Purchase Agreement with GMR Energy Limited for acquiring 100% shares of its subsidiary GMR Kamlanaga Energy Limited (GKEL) which owns and operates a 1,050 MW (3 X 350 MW) thermal power plant in Odisha. The transaction contemplates a payout of consideration of ₹5,321 crore for acquisition of 100% stake of GKEL (subject to working capital and other adjustments). The transaction has been put on hold given the ongoing uncertainty of COVID 19 and will be revisited once the situation normalizes.

Ind Barath Energy (Utkal) Limited – Resolution Plan

The Company has received a Letter of Intent pursuant to the approval of its Resolution Plan from Committee of Creditors of Ind Barath Energy (Utkal) Limited and subsequent approval by the National Company Law Tribunal for the same is under process.

Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited (JPVL) – Debt Resolution

During the year, the Company entered into Debt Resolution agreement with JPVL on 2nd January, 2020 to restructure the principal outstanding amount of ₹751.77 crore owed by JPVL. In terms of the agreement, an amount of ₹351.77 crore was converted into equity shares of JPVL at par value of ₹10 each. Out of the balance principal amount of ₹400 crore, ₹280 crore was written off while ₹120 crore continues as debt to be paid by JPVL to the Company out of the available cash flows after JPVL has paid 10% of the re-structured sustainable debt to its secured lenders.

9. Share Capital

The paid up equity share capital of the Company as at 31st March, 2020 is ₹1,642.36 crore. During the year under review, the Company has not issued any:

a) shares with differential rights

b) sweat equity shares.

13,22,378 equity shares were issued under the JSW Employees Stock Ownership Plan - 2016 to the 'JSW Energy Employees ESOP Trust' in the Financial Year 2019-20 as follows:

Date of issue	Number of Shares	Price Per Share (₹)
18.4.2019	4,25,379	53.68
28.8.2019	1,43,529 3,14,930	53.68 51.80
29.10.2019	16,453 41,468 3,80,619	53.68 51.80 51.96

10. Deposits

The Company has not accepted or renewed any amount falling within the purview of provisions of Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2014 during the year under review. Hence, the requirement of providing details relating to deposits as also of deposits which are not in compliance with Chapter V of the Act, is not applicable.

11. Non-Convertible Debentures

During the year ended 31st March, 2020, the Company has redeemed / repaid Non-Convertible Debentures amounting to ₹200 crore. The redemption / repayment is in accordance with the terms of the respective issues. Further, during the year ended 31st March, 2020, the Company has issued 3,000 Secured, Redeemable, Rated, Listed, Taxable Non-Convertible Debentures ('NCDs') of ₹0.10 crore each by way of Private Placement aggregating to ₹300 crore carrying a coupon rate of 12M T-Bill rate + 3.30% p.a., presently 8.55% p.a. with redemption at the end of 2 years. The NCDs are listed on BSE Limited.

12. Particulars of Loans, Guarantees, Investments and Securities

Particulars of loans given, investments made, guarantees given and securities provided along with the purpose are provided in the Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement.

13. Internal Financial Controls over Financial Statement

The details in respect of internal controls and internal financial controls and their adequacy are included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, which forms a part of this Report.

14. Particulars of Contracts or Arrangements with Related Parties

During the year under review, the Company revised its Policy on Materiality of Related Party Transactions as also Dealing with Related Party Transactions, in accordance with the amendments to applicable provisions of law / Listing Regulations.

The Company's Policy on Materiality of Related Party Transactions as also Dealing with Related Party Transactions, as approved by the Board, is available on the website of the Company at the link: www.jsw.in/investors/energy.

All contracts / arrangements / transactions entered into during the Financial Year 2019-20 by the Company with Related Parties were in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis.

Related Party Transactions which are in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis, of repetitive nature and proposed to be entered during the Financial Year are placed before the Audit Committee for prior omnibus approval. A statement giving details of all Related Party Transactions, as approved, is placed before the Audit Committee for review on a quarterly basis.

The Company has developed a framework for the purpose of identification and monitoring of such Related Party Transactions. The details of transactions / contracts / arrangements entered by the Company with Related Parties during the Financial Year are set out in the Notes to the Financial Statement. The disclosure in Form AOC-2 is attached as Annexure A to this Report.

15. Disclosure under the Employee Stock Option Plan and Scheme

The Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on 20th January, 2016, formulated the JSWEL Employees Stock Ownership Plan – 2016 (Plan 2016), to be implemented through the JSW Energy Employees ESOP Trust (Trust).

A total of 60,00,000 (Sixty Lakh) options were available for grant to the eligible employees of the Company and its Indian Subsidiaries, including Whole-time Directors. The Compensation Committee at its meeting held on 3rd May, 2016 granted 24,47,355 options, being the first grant under Plan 2016, to the eligible employees of the Company and its Indian Subsidiaries, including Whole-time Directors. The grant of options to the then Whole-time Directors of the Company was approved by the Nomination & Remuneration Committee and the Board. 24,94,660 options, being the second grant under Plan 2016, were granted by the Compensation and Nomination & Remuneration Committee (CNRC) at its meeting held on 20th May, 2017 under Plan 2016 to the eligible employees of the Company and its Indian Subsidiaries, including Whole-time Directors. Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal, Director - Finance, was granted 87,252 options. The third and final grant of 23,23,883 options was approved by the CNRC at its meeting held on 1st November, 2018 under Plan 2016 to the eligible employees of the Company and its Indian Subsidiaries, including Whole-time Directors. Mr. Prashant Jain, Jt. Managing Director and CEO, Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal, Director - Finance and Mr. Sharad Mahendra, Whole-time Director and COO were granted 3,73,897 options, 76,864 options and 2,41,224 options respectively.

As per the Plan 2016, 50% of the granted options will vest at the end of the third year and the balance 50% at the end of the fourth year. Accordingly, 4,25,379 options, being 50% of the options granted on 3rd May, 2016 and subsisting, were vested on 3rd May, 2019.

The applicable disclosures as stipulated under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits), Regulations, 2014 ('SEBI (SBEB) Regulations') for the year ended 31st March, 2020, with regard to ESOP 2016 are provided on the website of the Company at the link: www.jsw.in/investors/energy and forms a part of this Report.

Voting rights on the shares, if any, as may be issued to employees under the aforesaid ESOP Plan are to be exercised by them directly or through their appointed proxy, hence, the disclosure stipulated under Section 67(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, is not applicable.

There is no material change in the aforesaid ESOP Plan and the same is in compliance with the SEBI (SBEB) Regulations.

The certificate from the Statutory Auditors of the Company, that the Scheme has been implemented in accordance with the SEBI (SBEB) Regulations alongwith the Resolution passed by the Members, would be available for electronic inspection by the Members at the forthcoming 26th Annual General Meeting.

16. Credit Rating

During fiscal 2019-20, CARE Ratings has placed its rating of 'CARE AA-' (Double A minus) for long-term bank facilities and Non-Convertible Debentures of the Company on 'Credit Watch with Negative Implications'. The rating of 'CARE A1+' (A One Plus) for short-term bank facilities and Commercial Papers of the Company has also been placed on 'Credit Watch with Negative Implications'.

Further, Brickwork Ratings has reaffirmed its rating of 'BWR A1+' for Commercial Papers of the Company.

17. Awards

During the year, the Company received the following awards:

Vijayanagar Plant

1. **Shining Glory Award-2019** by Green Maple Foundation, Chandigarh- Awarded on 26th May, 2019 Trophy and Certificate (Won under Environment Management-Achiever Category) - for Excellent Performance in Environmental Management
2. **Global Environment Award 2019** by Energy and Environment Foundation, Delhi – Awarded on 23rd August, 2019 at Convention Centre, NDCC- New Delhi - Trophy and Certificate (under Platinum Category) - for Achievement in Latest Environmental practices and Management
3. **CII National Award for Excellence in Energy Management - 2019** by Confederation of Indian Industry(CII) - Awarded on 18th September, 2019 at HICC(Hyderabad International Convention Centre) Hyderabad- Awarded as **Energy Efficient Unit** (Trophy & Certificate) - For the Energy conservation measures and Best practices adopted for conservation of Energy
4. **SEEM National Energy Management Award 2019** by Society of Energy Engineers and Managers,- Awarded on 26th September, 2019 in the Awarding Ceremony scheduled at Islamic Cultural Centre, New Delhi - Won Silver Award (Trophy & Certificate) - For the Energy

conservation measures and Best practices adopted for Conservation of Energy

5. **State Level Safety Award – Best Power Boiler'** by Director of Factories, Boilers, Industrial Safety & Health, Bangalore, Government of Karnataka for Captive Power Plant # 1 boiler - Awarded on 4th March, 2020 - Got "First Prize" (Trophy & Certificate) For the best safe practices adopted

6. **Certificate on Excellence in Safety** to the Captive Power Plant # 2 by JSW Steel Limited during the National Safety day celebrations on 4th March, 2020 - For maintaining commendable safety performance during the calendar year 2019.

Ratnagiri Plant

1. **CII National Award for Excellence in Energy Management - 2019** by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) - Awarded on 18th September, 2019 at HICC (Hyderabad International Convention Centre) Hyderabad - Awarded as **Excellent Energy Efficient Unit** (Trophy & Certificate) - For the Energy conservation measures and Best practices adopted for Conservation of Energy

2. **The Best Operating Thermal Power Plant** National award by **IPPAI Power Awards – 2019** awarded on 7th December, 2019 (Trophy). The award was announced at **20th Regulators & Policymakers Retreat-2019,** a platform for thought-provoking discussions and creation of recommendations for the future of the Indian power sector. The objective of award is to recognize the contributions made towards energy efficiency.

3. **Certificate of Appreciation from Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)** received in January, 2020 for good work in area of sustainability during CII ITC Sustainability Awards 2019.

4. In December, 2019 **1st Winner Award** was declared at the 14th State level Energy Conservation Award by Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA) for excellence in energy conservation & management. The award ceremony is put on hold due to ongoing COVID-19 situation.

5. **Golden Bird Excellence Award-2020-** Declared winner in **Gold Category** on 29th November, 2019 for the outstanding project on energy efficiency. The awards ceremony is put on hold due to ongoing COVID-19 situation.

The Company was awarded the coveted **"Golden Peacock award for HR Excellence"** in Power Sector Category, for the year 2019.

The Company has also received an award under the category of **"Organization with Innovative HR Practices"** during the **"Dream Companies to Work for"** event by World HRD Congress (9th Edition).

18. Disclosures related to Policies

A. Nomination Policy

The Company has adopted a Nomination Policy to identify persons who are qualified to become Directors on the Board of the Company and who may be appointed in senior management positions in accordance with the criteria laid down, and recommend their appointment and removal and also for the appointment of Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) of the Company, who have the capacity and ability to lead the Company towards achieving sustainable development.

In terms thereof, the size and composition of the Board should have:

- an optimum mix of qualifications, skills, gender and experience as identified by the Board from time to time;
- an optimum mix of Executive, Non-Executive and Independent Directors;
- minimum six number of Directors or such minimum number as may be required by Listing Regulations and / or by the Act or as per Articles;
- maximum number of Directors as may be permitted by the Listing Regulations and / or by the Act or as per Articles;
- at least one Woman Director.

While recommending a candidate for appointment, the Compensation and Nomination & Remuneration Committee shall assess the appointee against a range of criteria including qualifications, age, experience, positive attributes, independence, relationships, gender diversity, background, professional skills and personal qualities required to operate successfully in the position and has discretion to decide adequacy of such criteria for the concerned position. All candidates shall be assessed on the basis of merit, skills and competencies without any discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, creed or sex.

B. Remuneration Policy

The Company regards its employees as the most valuable and strategic resource and seeks to ensure a high performance work culture through a fair compensation structure, which is linked to Company and individual performance. The compensation is therefore based on the nature of job, as well as skill and knowledge required to perform the given job in order to achieve the Company's overall objectives.

The Company has devised a policy relating to the remuneration of Directors, KMPs and senior management employees with the following broad objectives.

i. Remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate Directors;

ii Remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to motivate senior management, KMPs and other employees and to stimulate excellence in their performance;

iii. Remuneration is linked to performance. Remuneration Policy balances Fixed & Variable Pay and short & long-term performance objectives.

The Remuneration Policy of the Company is available on the website of the Company at the link www.jsw.in/investors/energy.

C. Corporate Social Responsibility Policy

The Board of Directors of the Company has adopted a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy based on the recommendation of the CSR Committee. The Company undertakes CSR activities in accordance with the said Policy.

The Company has adopted a strategy for undertaking CSR activities either directly or through JSW Foundation, as deemed appropriate, and is committed to allocating at least 2% of average net profit of the last 3 years. The Company gives preference to the local areas in which it operates for the CSR spend.

In line with the Company's CSR Policy and strategy, the Company plans interventions, inter alia, in the field of health, education, livelihood, vocational education, women empowerment, environment sustainability and responsible citizenship.

The CSR Policy of the Company is available on the website of the Company at the link: www.jsw.in/investors/energy/jsw-energy-corporate-governance-policies.

During the year, the Company has spent the entire mandated amount of ₹6.57 crore on CSR activities.

The CSR Policy was reviewed and revised by the Board on 21st March, 2020, to ensure its continued relevance and to make any amendments consequent to changes in applicable law.

Please refer to the Management Discussion and Analysis section of this Report for further details. The Annual Report on CSR activities is annexed as Annexure B and forms a part of this Report.

D. Whistle Blower Policy and Vigil Mechanism

The Board has, pursuant to the provisions of Section 177(9) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 framed a 'Whistle Blower Policy and Vigil Mechanism'.

The Company believes in the conduct of the affairs of its constituents in a fair and transparent manner by adopting highest standards of professionalism, honesty, integrity and ethical behaviour.

The Policy has been framed with a view to provide a mechanism, inter alia, enabling stakeholders including Directors, individual employees of the Company and their representative bodies, to freely communicate their concerns about illegal or unethical practices and to report genuine concerns or grievances as also to report to the management concerns about unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Company's Code of Conduct.

The Whistle Blower Policy and Vigil Mechanism, was reviewed and revised by the Board on 21st March, 2020, to ensure its continued relevance and to align it with changes in applicable law and regulations.

The Whistle Blower Policy and Vigil Mechanism is available on the website of the Company at the link: www.jsw.in/investors/energy/jsw-energycorporate-governance-policies.

E. Risk Management Policy

The Company has adopted a Risk Management Policy aimed to ensure resilience for sustainable growth and sound corporate governance by having a process of risk identification and management in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company recognises that all emerging and identified risks need to be managed and mitigated to –

- Protect its shareholder's and other stakeholder's interests;
- Achieve its business objectives and;
- Enable sustainable growth.

The Company follows the Committee of Sponsoring Organisations (COSO) framework of Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) to identify, classify, communicate, respond to risks and opportunities based on probability, frequency, impact, exposure and resultant vulnerability.

Pursuant to the requirement of Regulation 21 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company has constituted a sub-committee of Directors called the Risk Management Committee to oversee the Enterprise Risk Management framework.

The Risk Management Committee periodically reviews the framework including cyber security, high risks items and opportunities which are emerging or where the impact is substantially changing.

The Risk Management Policy, was reviewed and revised by the Board on 21st March, 2020, to ensure its continued relevance and to align it with changes in applicable law and regulations.

There are no risks, which in the opinion of the Board threaten the existence of the Company. Key risks and response strategies are set out in the Management Discussion and Analysis Section which forms a part of this Annual Report.

F. Policy for Annual Performance Evaluation of Directors, Committees and Board

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company has framed a Policy for Performance Evaluation of Independent Directors, Board, Committees and other individual Directors which includes criteria for performance evaluation of the Non – Executive Directors and Executive Directors.

On the basis of the criteria specified in this Policy, Evaluation of performance of the Individual Directors during the Financial Year 2019-20 was carried out by the Compensation and Nomination & Remuneration Committee, while the Board carried out performance evaluation of Independent Directors, its own performance and that of the working of its Committees.

G. Material Subsidiary Policy

Pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 16(1)(c) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company has adopted a Policy for determining Material Subsidiaries laying down the criteria for identifying material subsidiaries of the Company.

Accordingly, JSW Hydro Energy Limited, JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited and JSW Power Trading Company Limited are the material subsidiaries of the Company during the Financial Year 2019-20.

The Policy may be accessed on the website of the Company at the link: www.jsw.in/investors/energy/jsw-energy-corporate-governance-policies.

H. Dividend Distribution Policy

Pursuant to Regulation 43A of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Board has approved and adopted a Dividend Distribution Policy which is annexed as Annexure C and forms a part of this Report. The same is also available on the website of the Company at the link: www.jsw.in/investors/energy/jsw-energy-corporategovernance-policies.

19. Corporate Governance Report

The Company has complied with the requirements of Corporate Governance as stipulated under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and accordingly, the Corporate Governance Report and the requisite Certificate from Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, the Statutory Auditors of the Company, regarding compliance with the conditions of Corporate Governance forms a part of this Report.

20. Business Responsibility Report

As mandated by Regulation 34(2)(f) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Business Responsibility Report of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2020 is available on the website of the Company at the link: www.jsw.in/investors/energy.

21. Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

The Company has received declarations from all the Independent Directors under Section 149(7) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 25(8) of the Listing Regulations confirming that they meet the criteria of independence as prescribed thereunder.

The Independent Directors have complied with the Code for Independent Directors prescribed under Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI Regulations. The Board is of the opinion that the Independent Directors of the Company possess requisite qualifications, experience and expertise and they hold highest standards of integrity. None of the managerial personnel i.e. Managing Director and Whole-time Directors of the Company are in receipt of remuneration / commission from the subsidiary companies. The Company familiarises the Independent Directors of the Company with their roles, rights, responsibilities in the Company, nature of the industry in which the Company operates, business model and related risks of the Company, etc. Monthly updates on performance/ developments are sent to the Directors. The brief details of the familiarisation programme are put up on the website of the Company at the link: www.jsw.in/investors/energy.

There were no changes in the Key Managerial Personnel of the Company during the Financial Year 2019-20.

Resignation

During the year under review, Ms. Shailaja Chandra, Independent Director, ceased to be a Director of the Company with effect from 18th June, 2019, consequent to the expiry of her term as an Independent Director and Ms. Sheila Sangwan, Independent Director, ceased to be a Director of the Company with effect from 1st October, 2019, consequent to the expiry of her term as an Independent Director.

Your Directors place on record their appreciation for the valuable contribution and support provided by Ms. Chandra and Ms. Sangwan.

None of the Independent Directors has resigned before the expiry of his / her tenure.

Re-appointment / Appointment

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal (DIN: 01911652) retires by rotation at the forthcoming 26th Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

Profile of Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal, as required by Regulations 26(4) and 36(3) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ('Listing Regulations') and Clause 1.2.5 of the Secretarial Standard - 2, is given in the Notice of the 26th Annual General Meeting.

Based on the recommendation of the Compensation and Nomination & Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors appointed Ms. Rupa Devi Singh (DIN: 02191943) and Mr. Sunil Goyal (DIN: 00503570) as Additional and Independent Directors of the Company for a term of 3 consecutive years from 17th June, 2019 to 16th June, 2022, subject to the approval of the Members of the Company. The Members approved the aforesaid appointments at the previous Annual General Meeting held on 13th August, 2019.

22. Directors' Responsibility Statement

Pursuant to the requirement under Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, it is hereby confirmed:

(a) that in preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;

(b) that the Directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the Financial Year and of the profit of the Company for the year under review;

(c) that the Directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

(d) that the Directors have prepared the annual accounts for the year under review, on a 'going concern' basis;

(e) that the Directors have laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively and

(f) that the Directors have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively:

23. Committees of the Board

The Company has constituted various Committees of the Board as required under the Companies Act, 2013 and Listing Regulations. For the details like composition, number of meetings held, attendance of members, etc. of such Committees, please refer to the Corporate Governance Report which forms a part of this Annual Report.

24. Meetings of the Board

During the year, the Board of Directors met 6 times. For details of the meetings of the Board, please refer to the Corporate Governance Report which forms a part of this Annual Report.

25. Auditors and Auditors' Reports

a. Statutory Auditor

In line with Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder, Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants, Mumbai, were appointed as the Statutory Auditor of the Company from the conclusion of the 23rd Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of the 28th Annual General Meeting.

The Statutory Auditor has issued Audit Reports with unmodified opinion on the Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statement of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2020. The Notes on Financial Statement referred to in the Audit Report are self-explanatory and therefore, do not call for any further explanation or comments from the Board under Section 134(3)(f) of the Companies Act, 2013.

b. Cost Auditor

The Company has made and maintained cost accounts and records as specified by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

For the Financial Year 2019-20, S. R. Bhargave & Co., Cost Accountants have conducted the audit of the cost records of the Company and as they have been the Cost Auditor since 2011-12, the Board decided it appropriate to consider a change in the Cost Auditor. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Notifications / Circulars issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs from time to time, the Board appointed Kishore Bhatia & Associates, Cost Accountants, to conduct the audit of the cost records of the Company for the Financial Year 2020-21. Kishore Bhatia & Associates have been specialising in Cost Records and Cost Audit for more than 2 decades covering diverse sectors. They are the Cost Auditor of other reputed companies.

The remuneration payable to the Cost Auditor is subject to ratification of the Members at the Annual General Meeting. Accordingly, the necessary Resolution for ratification of the remuneration payable to Kishore Bhatia & Associates, Cost Accountants, to conduct the audit of cost records of the Company for the Financial Year 2020-21 has been included in the Notice of the forthcoming 26th Annual General Meeting of the Company.

c. Secretarial Auditor

The Board had appointed S. Srinivasan and Co., Company Secretaries, to carry out Secretarial Audit for the Financial Year 2019-20.

The Secretarial Audit Report issued by S. Srinivasan and Co., Company Secretaries, for the Financial Year 2019-20 confirms that the Company has complied with the provisions of the applicable laws and does not contain any observation or qualification requiring explanation or comments from the Board under Section 134(3) of the Companies Act, 2013. The report in Form MR-3 is annexed as Annexure D and forms a part of this Report.

As per Regulation 24(A) of the Listing Regulations, the material subsidiaries of the Company are required to undertake secretarial audit. JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited (JSWEBL), JSW Hydro Energy Limited (JSWHEL) and JSW Power Trading Company Limited (JSWPTC) were the material subsidiaries of the Company for the Financial Year 2019-20 pursuant the applicable Listing Regulations. Accordingly, Shreyans Jain & Co., Company Secretaries, had carried out the secretarial audit for JSWEBL and JSWPTC for the Financial Year 2019-20 and S. Srinivasan and Co., Company Secretaries, had carried out the secretarial audit for JSWHEL. These Secretarial Audit Reports do not contain any observation or qualification.

26. Compliance with Secretarial Standards

During the year under review, the Company has complied with Secretarial Standards 1 and 2, issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

27. Material Changes and Commitments

In terms of Section 134(3)(l) of the Companies Act, 2013, except as disclosed elsewhere in this Report, no material changes and commitments which could affect the Company's financial position have occurred between the end of the Financial Year of the Company and date of this Report.

28. Significant and Material Orders passed by Regulators or Courts or Tribunal

No orders have been passed by any Regulator or Court or Tribunal which can have significant impact on the going concern status and the Company's operations in future.

29. Extract of Annual Return

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 134(3)(a) and 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, an extract of the Annual Return for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2020, is annexed as Annexure E and forms a part of this Report.

The Annual Return will be available on the website of the Company at the link: www.jsw.in/investors/energy.

30. Environmental Norms

As an ecologically responsible corporate and to maintain the best environmental operating standards, the Company has deployed state of the art technology to prevent / minimize pollution levels at all its power plants.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change had, in December 2015, revised environment emission norms prescribing more stringent emission limits for operating as well as under development power plants in the country with respect to particulate matter, sulphur dioxide (SO2), nitrogen dioxide (NO2), water consumption, mandatory environmental discharge, etc. Honouring its responsibility towards protecting the environment, the Company has already complied with these norms with in some of the plants and is in process of awarding contract for the balance so that the execution is well within the deadline.

31. Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo:

The particulars, as required under the provisions of Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, in respect of conservation of energy, technology absorption, foreign exchange earnings and outgo are as under:

(A) Conservation of Energy –

(i) The steps taken for energy conservation are as below:

Vijayanagar Plant

1. SBU-2 - Reduction of oil consumption during cold start-up by adopting best operation practices such as deaerator preheating / pegging, use of BF gas during unit start up (soaking, rolling parameter building) resulting of approximately 17kL / start up, total saving is 120kL of liquid fuel.
2. SBU-2 – Reduction of start-up Auxiliary power from 85MWh to 45MWh for every cold start-up by optimising running equipment, resulting in total saving of 240000kWh (Considering 6 reserve shutdown start-ups) resulted annual savings of 0.24MUs.
3. SBU-2 Unit-2 – Reduction of auxiliary power consumption of 730kWh in ID and PA fans by replacement of APH baskets during opportunity shutdown resulted annual savings of 0.876MUs.
4. SBU-2 Improvement in cooling tower effectiveness by 7% by replacing the existing cross flute PVC CT fills with anti-clogging trickle grid fills in 6 CT cells resulted in savings of 17kCal/kWh and improvement in Turbine Heat rate.

Ratnagiri Plant

1. Replacement of basket for APH-A (Air Pre Heater) of Unit-1 resulted in saving of approx. 150 kWh in ID Fan power consumption as well as improvement in boiler efficiency by 0.35%.
2. Installation of trim sets in four BFP recirculation control valves to attend passing thereby saving approx. 853 kWh which resulted into total saving of 2.23 MUs.
3. The replacement of all CT (Cooling Tower) fan blades in Unit-2 with high efficiency fans having an aerofoil design resulted in saving of 4 kCal/kWh in heat rate through vacuum improvement.
4. Optimisation of PA Fan power consumption by reducing discharge header pressure there by saving 510.51 kWh which resulted into total saving of 3.06 MUs.
5. Optimisation of CEP power consumption by reducing discharge pressure thereby saving 279.15 kWh which resulted into total saving of 1.68 MUs.
6. Optimisation of CT Fan power consumption by optimizing running hours as per condenser vacuum thereby saving 85.23 kWh which resulted into total saving of 0.56 MUs.
7. Optimisation of SWIP power consumption by optimizing running hours thereby saving 127.23 kWh which resulted into total saving of 0.48 MUs
8. Optimisation of Coal Mill power consumption by optimizing number of running mills thereby saving 563.04 kWh which resulted into total saving of 3.38 MUs.
9. Optimisation of CW Pump power consumption by running common pump for two units at partial load thereby saving 1,980 kWh which resulted into total saving of 0.95 MUs.

(ii) The steps taken by the Company for utilising alternate sources of energy:

Vijayanagar Plant: In both SBU-1 (2 X 130 MW) and SBU-2 (2 X 300 MW) units, waste gases from blast furnace are being utilized as fuel which has led to displacement of coal.

(iii) The capital investment on energy conservation equipment:

Vijayanagar Plant : ₹2.03 crore

Ratnagiri Plant: ₹1.86 crore

(B) Technology absorption –

(i) The efforts made towards technology absorption are provided below -

Vijayanagar Plant:

1. In the 220KV switchyard pneumatic generator circuit breakers replacement with spring charge breakers.
2. Replacement of the 6.6 kv breaker (5 Nos.) with improvised rack in/out facility
3. SBU-2 CEMS Analysers upgradation for online monitoring with state of art technology
4. Installation of Beck Electric actuators for Mill Cold Air Damper & BFP Hydraulic Coupling Scoop control
5. SBU-1 Instrument Air Dryer controls shifting from local sequence card (which were obsolete) to DCS.
6. Replacement of 400kv bus CVTs with shatterproof technology.
7. CPP-3 Ceramic blanket application inside the penthouse.

Ratnagiri Plant

1. Replacement of Unit-2 cooling tower fans with high efficiency fans having an aerofoil design
2. Replacement of Unit-1 ACW MS pipelines by SS316L pipelines

(ii) The benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution:

Vijayanagar Plant

1. Common spare availability across Ratnagiri and Vijayanagar to derive cost advantage.
2. Effective monitoring, minimising deviations and compliance with new DSM regulations
3. Successfully combating obsolescence by upgradation of existing systems
4. Improvement in metering system & increasing the reliability of energy management system (EMS)

Ratnagiri Plant

1. Improved unit heat rate and auxiliary power consumption and thereby reducing cost of production.
2. Improvement of reliability ACW systems which result in reduction in O&M cost.

(iii) In case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the Financial Year): Nil.

(iv) The expenditure incurred on Research and Development: The Company did not carry out any core R & D work during the Financial Year 2019-20.

(v) Future Plans:

Vijayanagar Plant

1. Replacement of cooling tower fills with new technology (Anti clog, hybrid trickle fills) to avoid silt deposition and having improved efficiency
2. Boiler Retrofit / additional boiler installation to accommodate additional gas firing
3. Replacement of APH baskets in SBU-2 Units for Boiler efficiency improvement
4. Installation of PA fan spacer coupling in SBU-1 Units
5. Installation of online alkaliser in stator water system of the 300MW units

Ratnagiri Plant

1. Replacement of cooling tower fans in Unit-3
2. Replacement of baskets in Unit-3
3. Installation of auto coal sampler

(C) Foreign exchange earnings and outgo -

The Foreign Exchange earnings of the Company for year under review amounted to Nil. The foreign exchange outflow of the Company for year under review amounted to ₹2,086.68 crore.

32. Particulars of Employees and Related Disclosures

Disclosure pertaining to remuneration and other details as required under Section 197(12) of the Act read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 is annexed as Annexure F and forms a part of this Report.

Disclosure pertaining to remuneration and other details as required under Section 197(12) of the Act read with Rule 5(2) and 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 is annexed as Annexure G and forms a part of this Report.

33. Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace

Pursuant to the requirements under the Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, the Company has enacted a Policy and duly constituted Internal Complaints Committees across locations. To build awareness in this area, the Company has been conducting induction / refresher programmes in the organisation on a continuous basis. Your Directors state that during the year under review, no complaint was filed.

34. Acknowledgements

Your Directors would like to express their appreciation for the co-operation and assistance received from the Government authorities, banks and other financial institutions, vendors, suppliers, customers, debenture holders, shareholders and all other stakeholders during the year under review. Your Directors also wish to place on record their deep sense of appreciation for the committed services of all the employees.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman & Managing Director

ANNEXURE - A

FORM NO. AOC – 2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub – section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8 (2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts / arrangements entered into by the Company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis: Not Applicable
2. Details of material contracts or arrangements or transactions at arm's length basis:

Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	Nature of contracts/ arrangements/ transactions	Duration of the contracts/ arrangements/ transactions	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the values, if any	Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any	Amount paid as advances, if any
JSW International Tradecorp Pte. Limited (Promoter Group Company)	Purchase of Quality Thermal Coal	Umbrella Agreement Dated: 7.3.2014 and its addendums dated 1.11.2017 and 21.8.2019 Period: 3 years from the date of agreement which will be automatically extended for additional 2 years.	Purchase of quality thermal coal originating inter alia from Indonesia, South Africa, Australia and Mozambique (For details of transactions during the year Refer Note 39 of Standalone Financial Statement)	-	Nil
JSW Steel Limited (Promoter Group Company)	Sale of Power & other materials, O&M services Purchase of fuel & other materials etc.,	Power Purchase Agreement dated: 30.3.2019 Period 1.10.2018 to 30.9.2021. Power Purchase Agreement dated: 2.5.2015 Period 1.4.2015 to 31.3.2040 O&M Agreement dated: 17.8.2006 Valid up to 31.3.2024. O&M Agreement dated: 15.5.2012 Valid up to 31.3.2024. Fuel and Water Supply Agreement dated: 12.12.2001 Period: 1.8.2001 to 31.7.2031	Sale of Power and other materials, O&M services, etc to JSW Steel Limited (JSWSL) and also purchase from JSWSL fuel and other materials, steel, receive / avail services, etc, besides reimbursement of expenses paid on each other's behalf, allocating common corporate expenditure. (For details of transactions during the year Refer Note 39 Standalone Financial Statement)	-	Nil

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman & Managing Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

ANNEXURE - B

FORMAT FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT ON CSR ACTIVITIES TO BE INCLUDED IN THE BOARD'S REPORT
Company Name : JSW Energy Limited

1 A brief outline of the Company's CSR policy, including overview of projects or programs proposed to be undertaken and a reference to the web-link to the CSR policy and projects or programs. Refer CSR section of Board's Report

2 The composition of the CSR Committee - Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain, Mr. Prashant Jain and Mr. Chandan Bhattacharya

3 Average net profit of the Company for last three financial years. ₹328.45 crore

4 Prescribed CSR Expenditure (two per cent of the amount as in item 3 above). ₹6.57 crore

5 Details of CSR spent during the financial year: FY 2019-20

(a) Total amount to be spent for the financial year ₹6.57 crore

(b) Amount unspent, if any; Nil

(c) Manner in which the amount spent during the financial year is detailed below:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Sr. No	**Projects/ Programs**	**Projects or activities Description**	**Sector in which the Initiatives were covered**	**Geographical Area where Projects are implemented (2) the State and the district where projects or Programs was undertaken**	**Amount outlay (budget) project or programs wise ₹ In crore**	**Expenditure on projects or programs (2) Overheads: ₹ in crore**	**Cumulative expenditure up to the reporting period ₹ In crore**	**Amount spent Direct or through implementing agency**
1	Improving Living Condition	Promotion of agriculture and off farm livelihoods to enhance household income	Agriculture		0.43	0.43	0.43	
		Provisioning of static and outreach health care services for community and nutritional supplement for school going kids	Health & Nutrition		0.55	0.55	0.55	
		Facilitating community the access to Govt. schemes they are entitled to	Community Development		0.15	0.15	0.15	
		Provisioning of drinking water to communities	Water	Ratnagiri & Bellary	0.48	0.48	0.48	Direct & Implementing Agency : JSW Foundation
2	Addressing Social Inequalities	BPO at Bellary town to handle voice based jobs	Livelihood		2.33	2.33	2.33	
3	Promoting social development	School infrastructure improvement and Improving learning outcomes for students upto X std	Education		1.51	1.51	1.51	
		Skill center management expences VTC Office Expenses BOP, marine fitter & fashion desiging	Skills		0.45	0.45	0.45	

ANNEXURE - B

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Sr. No	**Projects/ Programs**	**Projects or activities Description**	**Sector in Which the Initiatives were Covered**	**Geographical Area where Projects are implemented (2) the State and the district where projects or Programs was undertaken**	**Amount outlay (budget) project or programs wise ₹ In crore**	**Expenditure on projects or programs (2) Overheads: ₹ in crore**	**Cumulative expenditure up to the reporting period ₹ In crore**	**Amount spent Direct or through implementing agency**
4	Promotion of Sports	Promotion of sports to create state/ national level sportspersons	Sports		0.08	0.08	0.08	
5	Rural Development Project	Improve availability of drinking water	Rural Development Project	Ratnagiri & Bellary	0.23	0.23	0.23	Direct & Implementing Agency : JSW Foundation
6	Swacha Bharat Abhiyan (Institutional toilets)	Jaigad waste management treatment plant GIS Based Drone and House hold survey	Sanitation		0.03	0.03	0.03	
7	Admin Expense	Admin and capacity building expenses	Admin and capacity building		0.33	0.33	0.33	Direct
	Total				**6.57**	**6.57**	**6.57**	

** Name of the implementing agency provided*

6. In case the company has failed to spend the two percent of the average net profit of the last three financial years or any part thereof, the company shall provide the reasons for not spending the amount in its Board's report: Not applicable

7. A responsibility statement of the CSR Committee that the implementations and monitoring of CSR policy, is in compliance with CSR objectives and Policy of the Company : We hereby declare that implementation and monitoring of the CSR Policy are in compliance with CSR objectives and Policy of the Company.

Nirmal Kumar Jain
Chairman, CSR Committee

Prashant Jain
Jt. Managing Director and CEO

ANNEXURE - C

DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Policy Title	**DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION POLICY**
Version Number	2.00
Effective Date	23rd March, 2017
Authorised by	Board of Directors
Date of last review / revision	21st March, 2020

1. Objective

The objective of this Policy is to ensure the right balance between the quantum of Dividend paid and amount of profits retained in the business for various purposes. Towards this end, the Policy lays down parameters to be considered by the Board of Directors of the Company for declaration of Dividend from time to time.

2. Effective Date:

The Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on 23rd March, 2017, has adopted the Dividend Distribution Policy of the Company as required in terms of the Regulation 43A of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015. The Policy is effective from the financial year 2016-2017.

3. Regulatory Framework

The Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") on 8th July, 2016 inserted Regulation 43A in SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, which requires top five hundred listed companies (based on market capitalization of every financial year) to formulate a Dividend Distribution Policy.

Accordingly, JSW Energy Limited, being one of the top five hundred listed companies as per market capitalization as on the last day of the immediately preceding financial year, is required to frame this policy to comply with the requirements of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

4. Definitions

4.1 **"Act"** shall mean the Companies Act, 2013 including the Rules made thereunder, as amended from time to time.

4.2 **"Applicable Laws"** shall mean the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015; as amended from time to time and such other act, rules or regulations which provides for the distribution of Dividend.

4.3 **"Company"** shall mean JSW Energy Limited.

4.4 **"Chairman"** shall mean the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company.

4.5 **"Compliance Officer** shall mean the Compliance Officer of the Company appointed by the Board of Directors pursuant to the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

4.6 **"Board or "Board of Directors"** shall mean Board of Directors of the Company.

4.7 **"Dividend"** shall mean Dividend as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 and includes Interim Dividend.

4.8 **"JMD & CEO"** shall mean Joint Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

4.9 **"Policy or this Policy"** shall mean the Dividend Distribution Policy.

4.10 **"SEBI Regulations"** shall mean the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 together with the circulars issued thereunder, including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force.

4.11 **"Subsidiary"** shall mean Subsidiary of the Company as defined under the Companies Act, 2013.

5. Parameters for declaration of Dividend

The Board of Directors of the Company, shall consider the following parameters for declaration of Dividend:

5.1 General Guidelines for Dividend Distribution

a. The Company shall pay dividend (including interim dividend) in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, rules prescribed thereunder, and any amendments made thereto.

b. The Board may not recommend dividend if, in its opinion, it is financially not prudent to do so.

c. If the Company proposes to declare dividend on the basis of parameters in addition to those covered in this policy or proposes to make any changes to any parameters or the dividend distribution policy, it shall disclose such changes along with the rationale for the same in its annual report and on its website.

5.2 Financial Parameters / Internal Factors

Before declaring or recommending dividend to shareholders, the Board of Directors would consider appropriate financial parameters like accumulated profit; working capital requirements; capital expenditure requirements; capital investment requirements; cash flow & liquidity; debt servicing and leverage ratios; outstanding borrowings and repayment schedules; past dividend trends; any other factor deemed fit by the Board.

5.3 External Factors

Before declaring or recommending dividend to shareholders, the Board of Directors would consider relevant external factors like the prevailing legal requirements, regulatory conditions or restrictions laid down under the Applicable Laws including tax laws; macro-economic factors; economic and industry outlook; growth outlook.

5.4 Circumstances under which the shareholders may or may not expect Dividend

The decision regarding dividend payout seeks to balance the dual objectives of appropriately rewarding shareholders through dividends and retaining profits in order to balance capital requirements as enumerated the aforesaid sections in 5.2 & 5.3 respectively. The Equity shareholders may expect dividend only if the Company has surplus funds and after taking into consideration relevant financial parameters / internal /external factors enumerated in 5.2 and 5.3 above.

The shareholders of the Company may not expect dividend under the following circumstances:

a. Significant expansion project requiring higher allocation of capital;

b. Significantly higher working capital requirements adversely impacting free cash flow;

c. Acquisitions or joint ventures requiring significant allocation of capital;

d. Proposal for buy back of securities;

e. Inadequacy of profits or whenever the Company has incurred losses; in particular, where the debt servicing capability can get compromised

f. Restrictions in loan / NCD agreements on account of covenants therein

g. Weak industry / business outlook whereby it is prudent in the eyes of the Board to conserve cash than payout dividend.

5.5 Policy on utilization of retained earnings

Retained earnings may be utilized for capital expenditure, acquisitions, expansion or diversification, long term working capital, general corporate purposes or it can be distributed to the shareholders by way of dividend, bonus shares, buy-back of shares or for such other purpose as the Board may deem fit from time to time.

5.6 Parameters adopted with regard to various classes of shares

i) General

a. The factors and parameters for declaration of dividend to different classes of shares of the Company shall be in compliance with the existing laws, governing the dividend payout.

b. The payment of dividend shall be based on the respective rights attached to each class of shares as per their terms of issue.

c. The dividends shall be paid out of the Company's distributable profits and/or general reserves, and shall be allocated among shareholders on a pro-rata basis according to the number of each type and class of shares held.

ii) Dividend on Preference shares

Preference shares shall be entitled to and paid dividend at a fixed rate as per the terms of issue and shall stand in priority to equity shareholders for payment of dividend. In case of Cumulative Preference shares, if the Company does not have distributable profits for any financial year or the Company is not able to pay the dividend, the dividend shall be accumulated and be paid later in accordance with the terms of issue and subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The parameters mentioned in Clause 5.1 to Clause 5.5 shall not apply to determination and declaration of dividend on preference shares issued (if any) by the Company since the same will be as per the terms of issue of such preference shares.

iii) Dividend on Equity shares

Equity shareholders shall be entitled to dividend, interim or final, if declared by the Board of Directors / Shareholders of the Company, as the case may be. Equity dividend shall stand second in priority after payment of dividend to the Preference Shareholders.

At present, the issued and paid-up share capital of the Company comprises only equity shares.

6. Disclosure

The Company shall make appropriate disclosures as required under the SEBI Regulations.

7. General

7.1 This Policy would be subject to revision/amendment in accordance with the guidelines as may be issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Securities and Exchange Board of India or such other regulatory authority as may be authorized, from time to time, on the subject matter.

7.2 The Company reserves its right to alter, modify, add, delete or amend any of the provisions of this Policy.

7.3 In case of any amendment(s), clarification(s), circular(s) etc. issued by the relevant authorities, not being consistent with the provisions laid down under this Policy, then such amendment(s), clarification(s), circular(s) etc. shall prevail upon the provisions hereunder and this Policy shall stand amended accordingly from the effective date as laid down under such amendment(s), clarification(s), circular(s) etc.

ANNEXURE - D

FORM NO. MR- 3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020
[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No.9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members
JSW ENERGY LIMITED
JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex
Bandra (East), Mumbai
Maharashtra – 400 051

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by JSW ENERGY LIMITED bearing CIN: L74999MH1994PLC077041 (hereinafter called the "Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/ statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorised representatives during the conduct of Secretarial Audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2020 have complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board- processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter.

Due to unprecedented lockdown imposed in the country caused by COVID-19 at a crucial time when the audit was underway limiting the availability of physical access to the records of the Company, and which lockdown continues even on the date of signing this report, we have examined in the best possible manner, through the virtual platform, the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2020, according to the provisions of:

i. The Companies Act, 2013, ('the Act') and the rules made thereunder;

ii. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder;

iii. The Depositories Act, 1996, and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;

iv. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, and the rules and regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings (wherever applicable);

v. The following regulations and guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act') as may be appropriately applicable for the period under review:

    a. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;

    b. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;

    c. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018;

    d. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulation, 2014;

    e. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008;

    f. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993, regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;

    g. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009;

    The provisions of the said regulations are not applicable to the Company as there was no delisting of shares during the year under review.

    h. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018;

    The provisions of the said regulations are not applicable to the Company as there was no buyback during the year under review.

vi. All other relevant applicable laws including those specifically applicable to the Company, a list of which has been provided by the management. The examination and reporting of these laws and rules are limited to whether there are adequate systems and processes are in place to monitor and ensure compliance with those laws.

    We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

    a. Secretarial Standards

    The Secretarial Standards namely, SS-1, SS-2 and SS-3 issued and notified by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India have been generally complied with by the Company during the financial year under review.

    b. SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

    The Company has complied with the applicable clauses of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

    During the period under review the Company has complied with the aforesaid provisions of the acts, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc. mentioned above to the extent where such records have been examined by us.

We further report that:

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notices are given to all Directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

Majority decision is carried through in the Board Meetings and that of its Committee and there were no dissenting members' view in any of the meetings.

We further report that:

Based on the information provided and the representation made by the Company and also on the review of the compliance reports of Company Secretary / Chief Financial Officer / Whole-time Director taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company, in our opinion there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

The compliance by the Company of applicable financial laws such as direct and indirect tax laws and maintenance of financial records and books of accounts has not been reviewed in this Audit since the same have been subject to review by statutory financial audit and other designated professionals.

We further report that, during the audit period, except the events listed below no other events occurred which had any major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, and standards and that the Company has complied with such of those relevant clauses thereto which are applicable:

1. The Company sold M/s. JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary to M/s. JSW Hydro Energy Limited on 23rd December, 2019.
2. The Company entered into Share Purchase Agreement with GMR Energy Limited for acquiring 100% shares in its subsidiary GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited.
3. The Company has redeemed 10,000 nos @ 9.75% Secured Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures of ₹2 lakh each aggregating to ₹200 crores.
4. The paid up share capital of the Company as at 31st March, 2020 is ₹16,42,35,99,650/-. During the year under review, 13,22,378 number of equity shares of ₹10 each aggregating to ₹1,32,23,780/- were issued, allotted, and listed on the stock exchanges pursuant to JSW Employees Stock Options Scheme 2016.
5. The proposed acquisition of the 1,000 MW (4x250 MW) thermal power plant located at Village Tamnar, District Raigarh in the state of Chhattisgarh from Jindal Steel and Power Limited stands terminated.

For *S. Srinivasan & Co.,*
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
S. Srinivasan
Practicing Company Secretary
FCS: 2286 | CP. No.: 748
UIN: S1984TN002200

Place: Chennai
Date: 16.05.2020

Annexure A

To,
The Members,
JSW ENERGY LIMITED
JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East), Mumbai,
Maharashtra– 400 051.

Our Secretarial Audit report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were considered appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed, provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.
4. Wherever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit Report is partially limited to virtual examination based on inputs provided by the management in soft copies. Any material deviation or non-compliance which may have occurred during the year under review and which may come to light later on, on the examination of the physical records can be addressed, if appropriate and found necessary, in the next Secretarial Audit Report, which report may be construed as an addendum to this report to that extent.
7. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For ***S. Srinivasan & Co.,***
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
S. Srinivasan
Practicing Company Secretary
FCS: 2286 | CP. No.: 748
UIN: S1984TN002200

Place: Chennai
Date: 16.05.2020

ANNEXURE – E

Form No. MGT-9

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

as on the financial year ended on 31st March, 2020
[Pursuant to section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

I. REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS

(i)	CIN	L74999MH1994PLC077041
(ii)	Registration Date	10th March, 1994
(iii)	Name of the Company	JSW Energy Limited
(iv)	Category / Sub-Category of the Company	Public Company / Limited by shares
(v)	Address of the Registered office and contact details	JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051 Tel: +91 22 42861000 Fax: +91 22 42863000
(vi)	Whether listed company	Yes
(vii)	Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any	KFin Technologies Private Limited Selenium Tower B Plot 31-32, Gachibowli Financial District, Nanakramguda Hyderabad - 500 032 Tel: +91 40 67161500 Fax: + 91 40 23001153

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

All the business activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover of the company

Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product / service	% to total turnover of the company
Generation of Power	351 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	100%

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

Sr. No.	Name and address of the Company	CIN / GLN	Holding / Subsidiary / Associate	% of Shares held	Applicable Section
1.	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited (Formerly known as 'Raj WestPower Limited') JSW Centre Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai - 400051, Maharashtra, India	U31102MH1996PLC185098	Subsidiary	100.00	2(87)(ii)
2.	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited JSW Centre Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai-400051, Maharashtra, India	U40102MH2008PLC181433	Subsidiary	74.00	2(87)(ii)
3.	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited JSW Centre Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai-400051, Maharashtra, India	U40103MH2009PLC195362	Subsidiary	100.00	2(87)(ii)
4.	JSW Power Trading Company Limited (Formerly 'JSW Green Energy Limited') JSW Centre Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai-400051, Maharashtra, India	U40101MH2011PLC212214	Subsidiary	100.00	2(87)(ii)
5.	JSW Hydro Energy Limited (Formerly known as 'Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited'), Karcham-Wangtoo H. E. Project Sholtu Colony, P. O. Tapri Sholtu Kinnaur -172104, Himachal Pradesh, India	U40101HP2014PLC000681	Subsidiary	100.00	2(87)(ii)

Sl. No.	Name and address of the Company	CIN / GLN	Holding / Subsidiary / Associate	% of Shares held	Applicable Section
6.	JSW Solar Limited JSW Centre Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai-400051, Maharashtra, India	U40200MH2018PLC303547	Subsidiary	100.00	2(87)(ii)
7.	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited Jindal Mansion 5A, Dr. G. Deshmukh Marg Mumbai - 400026, Maharashtra, India	U35999MH2017PTC297470	Subsidiary	100.00	2(87)(ii)
8.	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited Village - Machetar, PO - Chanhota, Tehsil - Bharmour, Chamba - 176309, Himachal Pradesh, India (Subsidiary till 22.12.2019,wholly owned subsidiary of JSW Hydro Energy Limited w.e.f. 23.12.2019)	U40101HP2013PLC000345	Subsidiary (Step-down)	100.00	2(87)(ii)
9.	JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited JSW Centre Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai-400051, Maharashtra, India (Subsidiary of JSW Solar Limited)	U40105MH2020PLC335989	Subsidiary (Step-down)	100.00	2(87)(ii)
10.	JSW Renew Energy Limited JSW Centre Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai-400051, Maharashtra, India (Subsidiary of JSW Solar Limited)	U40106MH2020PLC338593	Subsidiary (Step-down)	100.00	2(87)(ii)
11.	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited International Financial Services Limited, IFS Court, Bank Street, Twenty Eight, Cybercity, Ebene 72201, Mauritius	--	Subsidiary	100.00	2(87)(ii)
12.	JSW Energy Natural Resources South Africa Limited Postnet Suite 1717, Private Bag X9013, Ermelo, 2350	--	Subsidiary	100.00	2(87)(ii)
13.	Royal Bafokeng Capital (PTY) Limited Postnet Suite 1717, Private Bag X9013, Ermelo, 2350	--	Subsidiary	100.00	2(87)(ii)
14.	Mainsail Trading 55 Proprietary Limited Postnet Suite 1717, Private Bag X9013, Ermelo, 2350	--	Subsidiary	100.00	2(87)(ii)
15	South African Coal Mining Holdings Limited Postnet Suite 1717, Private Bag X9013, Ermelo, 2350	--	Subsidiary	69.44	2(87)(ii)
16.	SACM (Breyten) Proprietary Limited Postnet Suite 1717, Private Bag X9013, Ermelo, 2350	--	Subsidiary	69.44	2(87)(ii)
17.	South African Coal Mining Equipment Company Proprietary Limited Postnet Suite 1717, Private Bag X9013, Ermelo, 2350	--	Subsidiary	69.44	2(87)(ii)
18.	Umlabu Colliery Proprietary Limited Postnet Suite 1717, Private Bag X9013, Ermelo, 2350	--	Subsidiary	69.44	2(87)(ii)
19.	Jigmining Operations No 1 Proprietary Limited Postnet Suite 1717, Private Bag X9013, Ermelo, 2350	--	Subsidiary	69.44	2(87)(ii)
20.	Yomhlaba Coal Proprietary Limited Postnet Suite 1717, Private Bag X9013, Ermelo, 2350	--	Subsidiary	69.44	2(87)(ii)

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital breakup as Percentage of Total Equity)

(i) Category-wise Share Holding

Category Code	Category of Shareholder	Number of Shares held at the beginning of the year				Number of shares held at the end of the year				% Change during the year
		Demat	Physical	Total	% of total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of total Shares	
(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	(X)	(XI)
(A)	Promoter and Promoter Group									
(1)	INDIAN									
(a)	Individual /HUF	7,53,06,875	0	7,53,06,875	4.59	7,53,06,875	0	7,53,06,875	4.59	0.00
(b)	Central Government/ State Government(s)	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
(c)	Bodies Corporate	1,15,45,79,629	0	1,15,45,79,629	70.36	1,15,45,79,629	0	1,15,45,79,629	70.30	-0.06**
(d)	Financial Institutions / Banks	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
(e)	Others	600	0	600	0.00	600	0	600	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total A(1) :	1,22,98,87,104	0	1,22,98,87,104	74.95	1,22,98,87,104	0	1,22,98,87,104	74.89	-0.06**
(2)	FOREIGN									
(a)	Individuals (NRIs/ Foreign Individuals)	740	0	740	0.00	740	0	740	0.00	0.00
(b)	Bodies Corporate	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
(c)	Institutions	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
(d)	Qualified Foreign Investor	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
(e)	Others	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total A(2) :	740	0	740	0.00	740	/	740	0.00	0.00
	Total A=A(1)+A(2)	1,22,98,87,844	0	1,22,98,87,844	74.95	1,22,98,87,844	0	1,22,98,87,844	74.89	-0.06**
(B)	PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING									
(1)	INSTITUTIONS									
(a)	Mutual Funds /UTI	5,44,68,306	0	5,44,68,306	3.32	6,47,45,544	0	5,44,68,306	3.94	0.62
(b)	Financial Institutions /Banks	8,26,90,048	0	8,26,90,048	5.04	8,12,75,046	0	8,26,90,048	4.95	-0.09
(c)	Central Government / State Government(s)	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
(d)	Venture Capital Funds	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
(e)	Insurance Companies	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
(f)	Foreign Institutional Investors	10,94,03,387	0	10,94,03,387	6.67	12,30,33,352	0	12,30,33,352	7.49	0.82
(g)	Foreign Venture Capital Investors	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
(h)	Qualified Foreign Investor	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
(i)	Others	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total B(1) :	24,65,61,741	0	24,65,61,741	15.02	26,90,53,942	0	26,90,53,942	16.38	1.36
(2)	NON-INSTITUTIONS									
(a)	Bodies Corporate	4,77,20,203	0	4,77,20,203	2.91	3,36,37,872	0	3,36,37,872	2.05	-0.86
(b)	Individuals									0.00
	(i) Individuals holding nominal share capital upto ₹2 lakh	6,48,82,922	744	6,48,83,666	3.95	5,78,28,498	544	5,78,29,042	3.52	-0.43
	(ii) Individuals holding nominal share capital in excess of ₹2 lakh	4,48,99,754	0	4,48,99,754	2.74	4,32,06,233	0	4,32,06,233	2.63	-0.11
(c)	Others									
	Clearing Members	19,53,855	0	19,53,855	0.12	17,69,624	0	17,69,624	0.11	-0.01
	Foreign Bodies	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00

Category Code	Category of Shareholder	Number of Shares held at the beginning of the year				Number of shares held at the end of the year				% Change during the year
		Demat	Physical	Total	% of total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of total Shares	
(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	(X)	(XI)
	IEPF	49,718	0	49,718	0.00	76,871	0	76,871	0.00	0.00
	Non Resident Indians	37,22,150	0	37,22,150	0.23	34,00,066	0	34,00,066	0.21	-0.02
	NRI Non-Repatriation	12,24,956	0	12,24,956	0.07	12,33,381	0	12,33,381	0.08	0.01
	Trusts	1,33,700	0	1,33,700	0.01	3,11,432	0	3,11,432	0.02	0.01
	Qualified Institutional Buyers	0	0	0	0.00	19,53,658	0	19,53,658	0.12	0.12
(d)	Qualified Foreign Investor	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total B(2) :	16,45,87,258	744	16,45,88,002	10.03	14,34,17,635	544	14,34,18,179	8.73	-1.30
	Total B=B(1)+B(2) :	41,11,48,999	744	41,11,49,743	25.05	41,24,71,577	544	41,24,72,121	25.11	0.06
	Total (A+B) :	1,64,10,36,843	744	1,64,10,37,587	100.00	1,64,23,59,421	544	1,64,23,59,965	100.00	0.00
(C)	Shares held by custodians, against which Depository Receipts have been issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(1)	Promoter and Promoter Group	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2)	Public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total (A+B+C) :	1,64,10,36,843	744	1,64,10,37,587	100.00	1,64,23,59,421	544	1,64,23,59,965	100.00	-

***13,22,378 shares were issued during the year under the Employees Stock Option Plan 2016 resulting in reduction in % holding despite no change in number of shares*

(ii) Shareholding of Promoters

Sr. No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year				Shareholding at the end of the year				% change in Shareholding during the year
		Number of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	Shares Pledged / encumbered to total Shares	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total Shares	Number of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	Shares Pledged / encumbered to total Shares	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total Shares	
1.	JSW Investments Private Limited	33,24,92,694	20.26	29,04,86,000	87.37	33,24,92,694	20.24	23,60,91,162	71.01	-0.02
2.	Indusglobe Multiventures Private Limited	25,67,86,044	15.65	20,01,87,000	77.96	25,59,86,044	15.59	19,41,20,000	75.83	-0.06
3.	JSL Limited	14,53,32,820	8.86	0	0.00	14,53,32,820	8.85	0	0.00	-0.01
4.	Glebe Trading Private Limited	14,53,32,820	8.86	11,19,83,145	77.05	14,53,32,820	8.85	14,09,08,102	96.96	-0.01
5.	Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited	8,55,99,613	5.22	7,21,50,000	84.29	8,55,99,613	5.21	94,00,000	10.98	0.00
6.	Danta Enterprises Private Limited	8,55,99,613	5.22	6,26,62,386	73.20	8,55,99,613	5.21	8,17,30,178	95.48	0.00
7.	JSW Steel Limited	6,17,38,090	3.76	0	0.00	6,17,38,090	3.76	0	0.00	0.00
8.	Tarini Jindal Handa	2,50,02,225	1.52	0	0.00	2,50,02,225	1.52	0	0.00	0.00
9.	Tanvi Shete	2,50,02,225	1.52	0	0.00	2,50,02,225	1.52	0	0.00	0.00
10.	JSW Steel Limited (erstwhie JSW Ispat Steel Limited)	2,36,25,000	1.44	0	0.00	2,36,25,000	1.44	0	0.00	0.00
11.	Parth Jindal	1,76,27,225	1.07	0	0.00	1,76,27,225	1.07	0	0.00	0.00
12.	JSW Steel Coated Products Ltd	90,31,770	0.55	0	0.00	90,31,770	0.55	0	0.00	0.00
13.	Seema Jajodia	73,75,000	0.45	0	0.00	73,75,000	0.45	0	0.00	0.00
14.	Amba River Coke Limited	72,10,640	0.44	0	0.00	72,10,640	0.44	0	0.00	0.00
15.	JSW Cement Limited	18,29,610	0.11	0	0.00	26,29,610	0.16	0	0.00	0.05
16.	Nirmala Goyal	1,00,000	0.01	0	0.00	1,00,000	0.01	0	0.00	0.00
17.	Urmila Bhuwalka	1,00,000	0.01	1,00,000	100.00	1,00,000	0.01	1,00,000	100.00	0.00
18.	Saroj Bhartia	1,00,000	0.01	0	0.00	1,00,000	0.01	0	0.00	0.00

Sr. No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year				Shareholding at the end of the year				% change in Shareholding during the year
		Number of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	Shares Pledged / encumbered to total Shares	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total Shares	Number of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	Shares Pledged / encumbered to total Shares	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total Shares	
19.	JSW Holdings Limited	445	0.00	0	0.00	445	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
20.	Nalwa Sons Investments Limited	370	0.00	0	0.00	370	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
21.	Prithvi Raj Jindal	370	0.00	0	0.00	370	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
22.	Ratan Jindal	370	0.00	0	0.00	370	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
23.	Sahyog Holdings Private Limited	100	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
24.	Sangita Jindal	100	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
25.	Sajjan Jindal	100	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
26.	Sajjan Jindal (Trustee For Sajjan Jindal Family Trust)	100	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
27.	Sajjan Jindal (Trustee For Sajjan Jindal Lineage Trust)	100	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
28.	Sajjan Jindal (Trustee For Sangita Jindal Family Trust)	100	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
29.	Sajjan Jindal (Trustee For Tarini Jindal Family Trust)	100	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
30.	Sajjan Jindal (Trustee For Tanvi Jindal Family Trust)	100	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
31.	Sajjan Jindal (Trustee For Parth Jindal Family Trust)	100	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Total	1,22,98,87,844	74.95	73,75,68,531		1,22,98,87,844	74.89	66,23,49,442		

(iii) Change in Promoters' Shareholding (please specify, if there is no change)

Except for the following, there are no changes in Promoters' Shareholding during the year.

Sr. No.	Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Date	Increase / Decrease in Shareholding	Reason	Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		Number of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company				Number of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company
1	Indusglobe Multiventures Private Limited	25,67,86,044	15.65	1.4.2019			25,67,86,044	15.65
				16.8.2019	-8,00,000	Sale	25,59,86,044	15.59
				31.3.2020			25,59,86,044	15.59
2	JSW Cement Limited	18,29,610	0.11	1.4.2019			18,29,610	0.11
				16.8.2019	8,00,000	Purchase	26,29,610	0.16
				31.3.2020			26,29,610	0.16

(iv) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs):

Sr. No.	Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Date	Increase / Decrease in Shareholding	Reason	Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		Number of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company				Numberof Shares	% of total Shares of the Company
1	Life Insurance Corporation Of India	8,04,75,310	4.90	1.4.2019	NIL	No movement during the year	8,04,75,310	4.90
				31.3.2020			8,04,75,310	4.90
2	Aquarius India Opportunities Fund	2,14,19,185	1.31	1.4.2019			2,14,19,185	1.31
				26.7.2019	-10,000	Transfer	2,14,09,185	1.30
				2.8.2019	-5,00,000	Transfer	2,09,09,185	1.27
				27.9.2019	5,07,746	Transfer	2,14,16,931	1.30
				11.10.2019	25,000	Transfer	2,14,41,931	1.31
				24.1.2020	-53,500	Transfer	2,13,88,431	1.30
				27.3.2020	10,97,631	Transfer	2,24,86,062	1.37
				31.3.2020	8,08,884	Transfer	2,32,94,946	1.42
				31.3.2020			2,32,94,946	1.42
3	The Indiaman Fund (Mauritius) Limited	1,43,18,069	0.87	1.4.2019			1,43,18,069	0.87
				17.5.2019	2,95,000	Transfer	1,46,13,069	0.89
				24.5.2019	3,75,000	Transfer	1,49,88,069	0.91
				13.3.2020	3,00,000	Transfer	1,52,88,069	0.93
				20.3.2020	4,07,909	Transfer	1,56,95,978	0.96
				31.3.2020			1,56,95,978	0.96
4	Reliance Capital Trustee Co Ltd.a/c Reliance Equity Hybrid Fund	1,35,09,379	0.82	1.4.2019			1,35,09,379	0.82
				23.8.2019	-15,00,000	Transfer	1,20,09,379	0.73
				30.8.2019	-60,0,000	Transfer	1,14,09,379	0.70
				31.3.2020			1,14,09,379	0.69
5	Vantage Equity Fund	1,21,50,000	0.74	1.4.2019			1,21,50,000	0.74
				13.3.2020	-90,016	Transfer	1,20,59,984	0.73
				20.3.2020	-2,37,690	Transfer	1,18,22,294	0.72
				31.3.2020	-40,780	Transfer	1,17,81,514	0.72
				31.3.2020			1,17,81,514	0.72
6	Vanguard Emerging Markets Stock Index Fund, A Series Of Vanguard International Equity Index Funds	79,68,548	0.49	1.4.2019			79,68,548	0.49
				12.4.2019	19,637	Transfer	79,88,185	0.49
				10.5.2019	21,144	Transfer	80,09,329	0.49
				21.6.2019	-95,351	Transfer	79,13,978	0.48
				28.6.2019	-3,23,591	Transfer	75,90,387	0.46
				5.7.2019	-2,40,172	Transfer	73,50,215	0.45
				19.7.2019	-35000	Transfer	7315215	0.45

Sr. No.	Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year					Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		Number of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	Date	Increase / Decrease in Shareholding	Reason	Number of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company
				26.7.2019	-5,84,938	Transfer	67,30,277	0.41
				27.9.2019	-3,76,546	Transfer	63,53,731	0.39
				27.3.2020	-40,821	Transfer	63,12,910	0.38
				31.3.2020			63,12,910	0.38
7	HSBC Global Investment Funds - Indian Equity	78,10,624	0.48	1.4.2019			78,10,624	0.48
				12.4.2019	-1,73,945	Transfer	76,36,679	0.47
				9.8.2019	-22,47,136	Transfer	53,89,543	0.33
				14.2.2020	8,58,389	Transfer	62,47,932	0.38
				6.3.2020	2,35,427	Transfer	64,83,359	0.39
				31.3.2020			64,83,359	0.39
8	Reliance Capital Trustee Company Limited A/C Reliance Growth Fund	70,99,761	0.43	1.4.2019			70,99,761	0.43
				5.4.2019	-8,79,467	Transfer	62,20,294	0.38
				12.4.2019	-34,657	Transfer	61,85,637	0.38
				19.4.2019	-85,876	Transfer	60,99,761	0.37
				27.9.2019	-1,09,178	Transfer	59,90,583	0.36
				8.11.2019	-15,99,656	Transfer	4390,927	0.27
				29.11.2019	-58,944	Transfer	4331,983	0.26
				6.12.2019	-13,00,000	Transfer	30,31,983	0.18
				13.12.2019	-8,00,000	Transfer	22,31,983	0.14
				20.12.2019	-8,09,024	Transfer	14,22,959	0.09
				27.12.2019	-82,853	Transfer	13,40,106	0.08
				31.12.2019	-28,648	Transfer	13,11,458	0.08
				3.1.2020	-8,88,499	Transfer	4,22,959	0.03
				10.1.2020	-2,35,050	Transfer	1,87,909	0.01
				17.1.2020	-1,87,909	Transfer	0	0.00
				31.3.2020			0	0.00
9	SBI Large & Midcap Fund	65,00,000	0.40	1.4.2019			65,00,000	0.40
				26.4.2019	-5,232	Transfer	64,94,768	0.40
				3.5.2019	-14,70,002	Transfer	50,24,766	0.31
				10.5.2019	-1,77,553	Transfer	48,47,213	0.30
				17.5.2019	-1,73,742	Transfer	46,73,471	0.28
				24.5.2019	-6,500	Transfer	46,66,971	0.28
				5.7.2019	60,716	Transfer	47,27,687	0.29
				12.7.2019	3,98,399	Transfer	51,26,086	0.31
				31.3.2020			51,26,086	0.31
10	Viraj Profiles Ltd	60,78,332	0.37	1.4.2019			60,78,332	0.37
				31.3.2020			60, 78,332	0.37

(v) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

Sr. No.	Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year					Cumulative Shareholding during the Year	
		Number of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	Date	Increase / Decrease in Shareholding	Reason	Number of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company
1.	Mr. Sajjan Jindal	100	0.00	1.4.2019				
				31.3.2020	-	-	100	0.00
2.	Mr. Prashant Jain	25,00,000	0.15	1.4.2019				
				31.3.2020	-	-	25,00,000	0.15
3.	Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain	5,000	0.00	1.4.2019				
				31.3.2020	-	-	5,000	0.00
4.	Mr. Sattiraju Seshagiri Rao	1,800	0.00	1.4.2019				
				31.3.2020	-	-	1,800	0.00
5.	Mr. Sharad Mahendra	4,000	0.00	1.4.2019				
				31.3.2020	-	-	4,000	0.00

V. INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment

(₹ in crore)

	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
(i) Principal Amount	2,818.37	-	-	2,818.37
(ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
(iii) Interest accrued but not due	60.63	-	-	60.63
Total (i+ii+iii)	2,879.00	-	-	2,879.00
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
• Addition	300.00	-	-	300.00
• Reduction	857.90	-	-	857.90
• Amortised borrowing cost	1.47	-	-	1.46
• Foreign exchange fluctuation	(15.62)	-	-	(15.62)
• Change in Interest	(11.44)	-	-	-
Net Change	**(583.49)**	-	-	(583.49)
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
(i) Principal Amount	2,246.32	-	-	2,246.32
(ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
(iii) Interest accrued but not due	49.19	-	-	49.19
Total (i+ii+iii)	**2,295.51**	**-**	**-**	**2,295.51**

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager:

(in ₹)

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD / WTD / Manager				Total Amount
		Mr. Sajjan Jindal	Mr. Prashant Jain	Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal	M. Sharad Mahendra	
1.	Gross salary					
(a)	Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	10,00,96,200	2,69,03,988	2,30,50,262	2,22,56,112	17,23,06,562
(b)	Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	1,34,86,090	6,23,154	-	-	1,41,09,244
(c)	Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Stock Option	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Sweat Equity	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Commission	-	-	-	-	-
	- as % of profit	-	-	-	-	-
	- others, specify	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Employers Contribution towards PF	64,80,000	8,13,211	6,87,339	7,35,221	87,15,771
	Total (A)	**12,00,62,290**	**2,83,40,353**	**2,37,37,601**	**2,29,91,333**	**19,51,31,577**
	Ceiling as per the Act					39,79,39,500

B. Remuneration to other Directors:

(in ₹)

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors									Total Amount
		Mr. Chandan Bhattacharya	Mr. Rakesh Nath	Mr. Sattiraju Seshagiri Rao	Ms. Rupa Devi Singh	Mr. Sunil Goyal	Mr. N K Jain	Ms. Sheila Sangwan	Ms. Shailaja Chandra	Mr. Uday Chitale	
1.	Independent Directors										
	• Fee for attending board / committee meetings	9,30,000	6,70,000	5,70,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	-	3,40,000	1,40,000	-	31,50,000
	• Commission	17,00,000	14,75,000	12,87,329	-	-	-	14,75,000	14,50,000	60,274	74,47,603
	• Others, please specify										
	Total (1)	26,30,000	21,45,000	18,57,329	2,50,000	2,50,000	-	18,15,000	15,90,000	60,274	1,05,97,603
2.	Other Non-Executive Directors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	• Fee for attending board / committee meetings	-	-	-	-	-	8,80,000	-	-	-	8,80,000
	• Commission	-	-	-	-	-	14,75,000	-	-	-	14,75,000
	• Others, please specify	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total (2)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**23,55,000**	**-**	**-**		**23,55,000**
	Total (B)=(1+2)	**26,30,000**	**21,45,000**	**18,57,329**	**2,50,000**	**2,50,000**	**23,55,000**	**18,15,000**	**15,90,000**	**60,274**	**1,29,52,603**
	Total Managerial Remuneration (A) + (B)										**20,80,84,180**
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act										43,77,33,450

Note : Amounts are excluding GST

C. Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel other than MD / MANAGER / WTD

(in ₹)

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Company Secretary (Ms. Monica Chopra)	Total
1.	Gross salary	88,19,314	88,19,314
(a)	Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-
(b)	Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-
(c)	Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-
2.	Stock Option	-	-
3.	Sweat Equity	-	-
4.	Commission	-	-
	- as % of profit	-	-
	- others, specify	-	-
5.	Employers Contribution towards PF	3,03,118	3,03,118
	Total	**91,22,432**	**91,22,432**

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES:

There were no penalties / punishment/ compounding of offences during the year ended 31st March, 2020.

ANNEXURE - F

Disclosure of Remuneration under Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

No.	Requirement	Information	
(i)	The ratio of the remuneration of each director to the median remuneration of the employees of the Company for the financial year in respect of Non-Executive Directors, the comparison is based on their respective actual remuneration during Financial year 2019-20 in the capacity of Director	Director	Ratio
		Mr. Sajjan Jindal, Chairman & Managing Director	92.57:1.00
		Mr. Prashant Jain, Joint Managing Director & CEO	22.41:1.00
		Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal, Director (Finance)	18.76:1.00
		Mr. Sharad Mahendra, Whole-time Director & COO (Date of Appointment - 16th May, 2019)	18.12:1.00
		Mr. N K Jain (NED)	1.92:1.00
		Mr. Chandan Bhattacharya (NED)	2.14:1.00
		Mr. Rakesh Nath (NED)	1.75:1.00
		Mr. S S Rao (NED)	1.51:1.00
		Ms. Sheila Sangwan (NED) (Date of Separation - 30th September, 2019)	~
		Ms. Shailaja Chandra (NED) (Date of Separation - 17th June, 2019)	~
		Ms. Rupa Devi Singh (NED) (Date of Appointment - 17th June, 2019)	~
		Mr. Sunil Goyal (NED) (Date of Appointment - 17th June, 2019)	~
	~ Not given as the tenure of Director was only for the part of the Financial Year 2019-20		
(ii)	The percentage increase in remuneration of each director, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary or Manager, if any, in the financial year in respect of Non-Executive Directors, the % change shown is based on their respective actual remuneration during Financial Years 2018-19 and 2019-20	Director, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Company Secreatry	% Change
		Mr. Sajjan Jindal, Chairman & Managing Director	-
		Mr. Prashant Jain, Jt. Managing Director & CEO	9.41%
		Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal, Director-Finance	6.92%
		Mr. Sharad Mahendra, Whole-time Director & COO (Date of Appointment - 16th May, 2019	*
		Ms. Monica Chopra, Company Secretary	6.56%
		Mr. N K Jain (NED)	-3.80%
		Mr. Chandan Bhattacharya (NED)	-4.36%
		Ms. Sheila Sangwan (NED) (Date of Separation - 30th Septemebr, 2019)	*
		Ms. Shailaja Chandra (NED) (Date of Separation - 17th June, 2019)	*
		Mr. Rakesh Nath (NED)	-8.72%
		Mr. S S Rao (NED) (Date of Appointment - 3rd May, 2018)	#
		Ms. Rupa Devi Singh (NED) (Date of Appointment - 17th June, 2019)	*
		Mr. Sunil Goyal (NED) (Date of Appointment - 17th June, 2019)	*

No.	Requirement	Information
(iii)	The percentage increase in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year	9.32%
(iv)	The number of permanent employees on the rolls of company	532
(v)	Average percentile increase already made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year and its comparison with the percentile increase in the managerial remuneration and justification thereof and point out if there are any exceptional circumstances for increase in the managerial remuneration	Average remuneration of employees (non-managerial) increased by 9% (inluding the promotional increase) in Financial Year 2019-20 over previous year whereas for managerial employees, the increase in Financial Year 2019-20 over previous year is not comparable because of onboarding during the previous financial year.

 # The disclosure with respect to increase in remuneration is not given as the tenure of Director was only for the part of the FY-2018-19.

* *The disclosure with respect to increase in remuneration is not given as the tenure of Director was only for the part of the FY-2019-20.*

ANNEXURE - G

Disclosures in terms of the provisions of Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rules 5(2) and 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

(a) Top 10 Employees FY 2019-20 in terms of remuneration drawn

Sr. No.	Name and Age	Designation	Remuneration (₹)	Qualification and Experience	Date of Commencement of Employment	Last Employment held
1	Sajjan Jindal (60 Years)	Chairman and Managing Director	12,00,62,290	B.E. (Mechanical) (38 Years)	1.1.2009	Jindal Strips Limited (Jt. Managing Director)
2	Prashant Jain (48 Years)	Joint Managing Director & CEO	2,83,40,353	B.E. (Mechanical) (28 Years)	15.6.2017	JSW Steel Ltd (Head, Corporate Strategy & Development, JSW Group)
3	Jyoti Kumar Agarwal (45 Years)	Director-Finance	2,37,37,601	Bachelor of Commerce (Hons.), CA, MBA (Finance Strategy), CFA (19 Years)	1.2.2017	JSW Steel Limited Vice President (Finance)
4	Sharad Mahendra (53 Years)	Whole-time Director & COO	2,29,91,333	B.Tech (Mechanical) (31 Years)	12.12.2017	APL Apollo Tubes Ltd. (Director-Sales & Marketing)
5	Rakesh Mehta (51 Years)	Senior Vice President	1,95,41,693	PG Diploma (Personnel Management) (26 Years)	24.12.2018	Reliance Industries Ltd. (Sr. VP and Head - HR)
6	Yatish Chhabra (59 Years)	Vice President	1,05,75,360	B.E. (Mechanical) (32 Years)	4.2.2008	NTPC Ltd., (Senior Superintendent)
7	Rakesh Srivastava (54 Years)	Senior Vice-President	1,00,00,182	PG Diploma (Marketing & Sales) (31 Years)	29.10.2018	Hyundai Motor India Ltd (Director - Sales & Marketing)
8	K Surya Prakash (57 Years)	Vice President	99,17,364	M.E. (Mechanical) (38 Years)	30.11.2000	Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd (Junior Engineer)
9	Monica Chopra (55 Years)	Associate Vice President	91,22,432	Fellow Member of Inst. of Company Secretary of India (27 Years)	26.12.2016	Greaves Cotton Ltd. (Executive Director)
10	Ravindra B (54 Years)	Deputy General Manager	71,53,434	Bachelor of Commerce (22 Years)	22.08.2000	Tractebel Energy South Asia Pvt Ltd. (Sr. Account Officer)

The details in the above tables are on accrual basis.

 # Compensation details above exclude Gratuity (@ 4.8% of Basic) & ESOP payments.

(a) Employed throughout FY 2019-20 and were in receipt of remuneration aggregating to not less than ₹1.02 crore per annum

Sr. No.	Name and Age	Designation	Remuneration (₹)	Qualification and Experience	Date of Commencement of Employment	Last Employment held
1	Sajjan Jindal (60 Years)	Chairman and Managing Director	12,00,62,290	B.E. (Mechanical) (38 Years)	1.1.2009	Jindal Strips Limited (Jt. Managing Director)
2	Prashant Jain (48 Years)	Joint Managing Director & CEO	2,83,40,353	B.E. (Mechanical) (28 Years)	15.6.2017	JSW Steel Ltd (Head, Corporate Strategy & Development, JSW Group)
3	Jyoti Kumar Agarwal (45 Years)	Director-Finance	2,37,37,601	Bachelor of Commerce (Hons.), CA, MBA (Finance Strategy), CFA (19 Years)	1.2.2017	JSW Steel Limited Vice President (Finance)
4	Sharad Mahendra (53 Years)	Whole-time Director & COO	2,29,91,333	B.Tech (Mechanical) (31 Years)	12.12.2017	APL Apollo Tubes Ltd. (Director-Sales & Marketing)
5	Rakesh Mehta (51 Years)	Senior Vice President	1,95,41,693	PG Diploma (Personnel Management) (26 Years)	24.12.2018	Reliance Industries Ltd. (Sr. VP and Head - HR)
6	Yatish Chhabra (59 Years)	Vice President	1,05,75,360	B.E. (Mechanical) (32 Years)	4.2.2008	NTPC Ltd., (Senior Superintendent)

(b) Employed for part of the year and were in receipt of remuneration aggregating to not less than ₹ 8.50 lacs per month

Sr. No.	Name and Age	Designation	Remuneration (₹)	Qualification and Experience	Date of Commencement of Employment	Last Employment held
1	Rakesh Srivastava (54 Years)	Senior Vice-President	1,00,00,182	PG Diploma (Marketing & Sales) (31 Years)	29.10.2018	Hyundai Motor India Ltd (Director - Sales & Marketing)
2	Ravindra B (54 Years)	Deputy General Manager	71,53,434	Bachelor of Commerce (22 Years)	22.8.2000	Tractebel Energy South Asia Pvt Ltd. (Sr. Account Officer)
3	Mr. Sushil Kumar Paliwal (55 Years)	Vice President	58,69,765	B.E (Mechanical) (33 Years)	14.10.2019	JBM Solar Limited (Head Solar Business (IPP))
4	Satish Jindal (60 Years)	CEO (Power Trading)	49,33,702	B.E. (Electrical) (35 Years)	1.5.2006	Power Trading Corporation of India Limited (Vice President)

Notes:

1. *The details in the above table are on accrual basis*
2. *Compensation details above exclude Gratuity (@ 4.8% of Basic), ESOP.*
3. *None of the employees are covered under Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(3)(viii) and (ix) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014*
4. *The nature of employment in all cases is contractual*

RESPONSIBLE, TRANSPARENT, CORPORATE MANAGEMENT

JSW Energy, in keeping with its motto 'Better Everyday', strives to do better in all aspects of its functioning, highlighting its focus on better governance by ensuring long-term value for all its stakeholders

Core Principles of Corporate Governance

Accountability, Transparency, Integrity, Social responsibility, Environment and Regulatory compliances

Composition of the Board

The strength of the Board is accentuated by diversity in terms of skill sets, experience and gender of the Directors. The Board is an optimum mix of five Independent Directors, one Non-executive, Non-independent Director and four Executive Directors. The Directors are persons of repute and professional eminence, thereby ensuring the best interest of the stakeholders and the Company.

Functions of the Board

The Board oversees the overall functioning of the Company. The Board provides and evaluates the strategic direction of the Company, management policies and their effectiveness and ensures that the long-term interests of the stakeholders are being served in order to effectively perform its responsibility of oversight.

Board Committees

Audit	Corporate Social Responsibility	Risk Management
Compensation and Nomination & Remuneration	Stakeholders Relationship	Finance

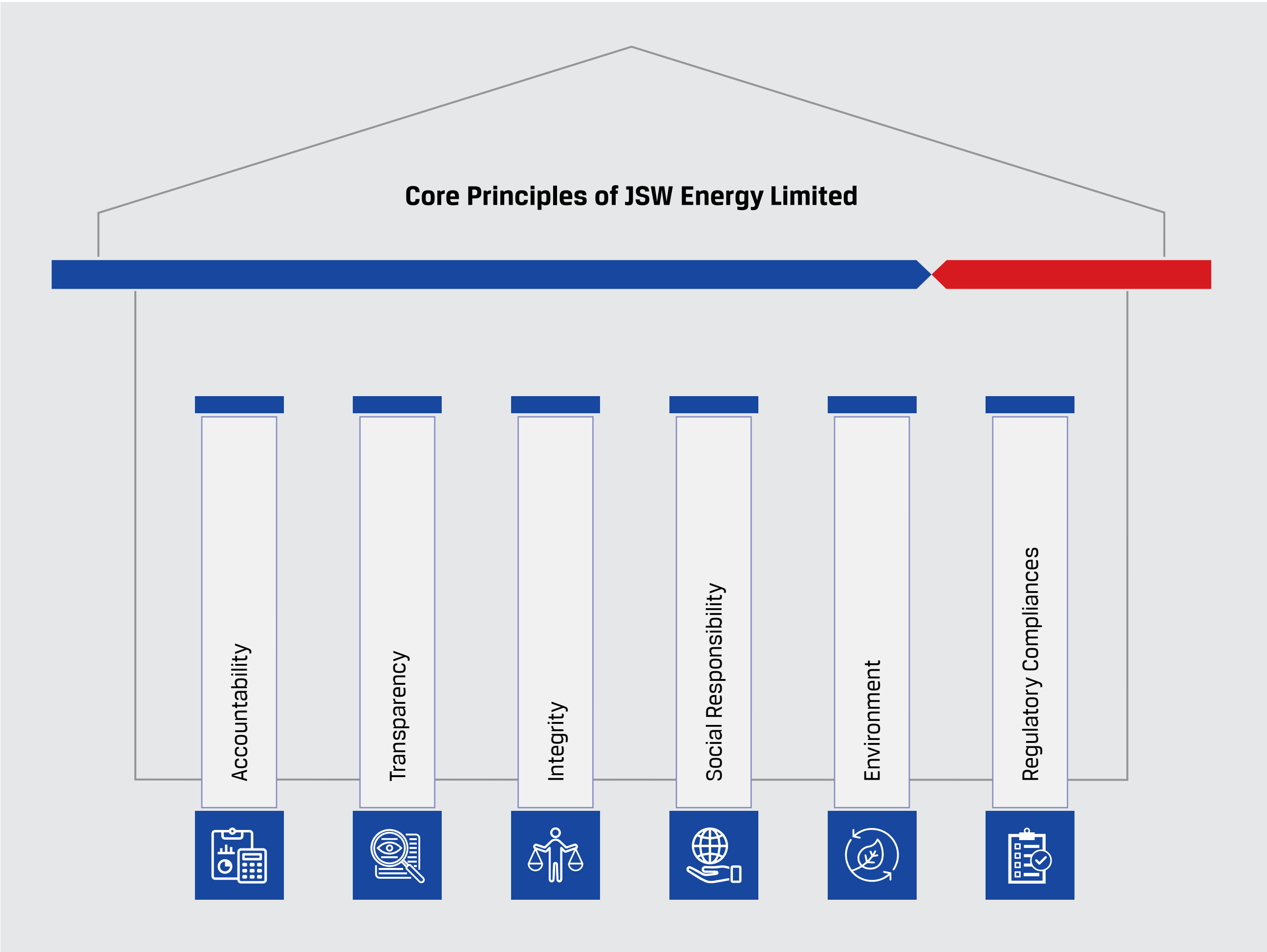
Board committees provide a platform for the Board to deal with specific issues that require specialised areas of expertise. With the support of the Board and its committees, JSW Energy focuses on consistently improving its performance efficiency.

Key Corporate Functions

Strategy	Human Resources	Finance and Accounts	Secretarial
Business Development	Operations	Legal	Risk Management
Regulatory Compliance	Commercial	Information Technology	Audit

1. Company's Governance Philosophy

Corporate Governance is concerned with holding the balance between economic and social goals and between individual and societal goals. The Company believes that profitability must go hand in hand with a sense of responsibility towards all stakeholders. The Company, in keeping with its motto 'Better Everyday', strives to do better in all aspects of its functioning, highlighting its focus on better governance by ensuring long-term value for all its stakeholders. A strong foundation in terms of an eminent, accomplished and a diverse Board providing mentorship and oversight, an effective leadership team setting the tone at the top, competent professionals across the organisation to implement and execute the governance goals, robust systems, well defined processes and modern technology, are the cornerstones that have made good governance a way of life at the Company.



The Company confirms compliance with Regulations 17 to 27 read with Schedule V and clauses (b) to (i) of sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 46 along with other applicable provisions relating to Corporate Governance stipulated in the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations, 2015 ('Listing Regulations'), as amended from time to time, the details of which are given below.

The strength of the Board is accentuated by diversity in terms of the collective skill sets, gender and experience of the Directors. The Chairman is also the Managing Director and a Promoter of the Company. The composition of the Board is in conformity with Regulation 17 of the Listing Regulations and the Companies Act, 2013. All Directors, other than the Managing Director and the Independent Directors, are liable to retire by rotation.

2. Board of Directors (Board)

2.1 Composition of the Board, meetings and attendance record of each Director:

The Directors are persons of repute with strength of character, professional eminence thereby ensuring the best interest of the stakeholders and the Company.

The size and composition of the Board as on 31st March, 2020 is as under:

Size and Composition of the Board

Category	Number of Directors
Executive	4
Non - Executive	1
Independent	4
Women Independent	1
Total	10

No Director holds directorships in more than 10 public companies. No Independent Director serves as an Independent Director in more than 7 listed companies. In terms of Regulation 25(8) of the Listing Regulations, all Independent Directors have confirmed that they are not aware of any circumstance or situation which exists or may be reasonably anticipated that could impair or impact their ability to discharge their duties. Based on the declarations received from the Independent Directors, the Board of Directors has confirmed that they meet the criteria of independence as mentioned under Regulation 16(1)(b) of the Listing Regulations and are independent of the Management. No Whole-time Director of the Company serves as an Independent Director in any listed company. None of the Directors is a Member of more than 10 committees and Chairman of more than 5 committees as specified in Regulation 26 of the Listing Regulations, across all the companies in which they are Directors. The necessary disclosures regarding Committee positions have been made by the Directors. All the Independent Directors have registered their names in the Independent Director's Databank.

None of the Directors are related to each other.

Skills and Competencies

The Board ensures that the skills, knowledge and experience needed to effectively steer the Company forward are represented on the Board. Directors are appointed to the Board because their specific skills, knowledge and experience fulfill a particular skill – set requirement of the Board. It is acknowledged that not all Directors will have each necessary skill, but the Board as a whole must have them as also that the skills, knowledge and experience required for the Board will change as the organisation evolves.

The core skills / expertise / competencies identified by the Board as required in the context of the Company's business(es) and sector(s) for it to function effectively are mentioned below.

Industry
Experience in, and knowledge of, the industry in which the organisation operates.

Technical
Technical / professional skills and specialist knowledge to assist with ongoing aspects of the Board's role.

Governance
The essential governance knowledge and understanding all Directors should possess or develop if they are to be effective Board members. Includes some specific technical competencies as applied at Board level.

Behavioural
The attributes and competencies enabling individual Board members to use their knowledge and skills to function well as team members and to interact with key stakeholders.

Personal
While different Directors can bring different technical skills and knowledge to the Board, there are fundamental personal qualities that are desirable in all Directors.

All the identified skills / expertise / competencies reflected in the Board as on 31st March, 2020 are as follows:

Skills	Industry		Technical								Governance				Behavioural						Personal					
Directors	Industrial Knowledge / Experience	Knowledge of Sector	Strategy	Projects	Accounting / Auditing / Tax	Finance	Law	IT and Data Analytics	Public Relations	Human Resource	Knowledge of Government / Public Policy	Risk Management	Performance Management	Compliance	Stakeholder Management	Sound Judgement	Listening Ability	Verbal Communication	Interpersonal Skills	Mentoring Ability	Integrity	Curiosity	Courage	Interest	Instinct	Innovation
Mr. Sajjan Jindal	√	√	√	√	-	√	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mr. Prashant Jain	√	√	√	√	-	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal	√	√	√	-	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mr. Sharad Mahendra	√	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mr. Chandan Bhattacharya	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mr. Rakesh Nath	√	√	√	√	-	√	√	-	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mr. Sattiraju Seshagiri Rao	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Ms. Rupa Devi Singh	√	√	√	√	-	√	√	-	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mr. Sunil Goyal	√	√	√	-	√	√	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

The details of the Directors' attendance at the last Annual General Meeting, other Directorships, Committee Memberships and Chairpersonships are given below:

Name of Director	Category	Attendance at 25th AGM held on 13th August, 2019	Number of other Directorships and other Committee Membership(s) / Chairmanship(s)			Directorship in other listed Companies
			Other Directorships in Indian Companies #	Other Committee Memberships##	Other Committee Chairmanships##	
Mr. Sajjan Jindal, Chairman and Managing Director (DIN: 00017762)	Executive	Yes	2	Nil	Nil	JSW Steel Limited, Chairman and Managing Director JSW Holdings Limited, Chairman
Mr. Prashant Jain, Jt. Managing Director and CEO (DIN: 01281621)		Yes	2	Nil	Nil	None
Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal, Director- Finance (DIN: 01911652)		Yes	7	Nil	Nil	None
Mr. Sharad Mahendra, Whole - time Director and COO (DIN: 02100401) *		Yes	8	1	Nil	None
Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain, Director (DIN: 00019442)	Non-Executive, Non-Independent	Yes	7	8	1	JSW Holdings Limited, Non-Executive Director
Mr. Chandan Bhattacharya, Director (DIN: 01341570)	Non-Executive, Independent	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil	None
Mr. Rakesh Nath, Director (DIN: 00045986)		Yes	3	1	2	GE T&D India Limited, Independent Director
Mr. Sattiraju Seshagiri Rao, Director (DIN: 00150816)		No	4	2	2	The Sandur Manganese and Iron Ores Limited, Independent Director
Ms. Rupa Devi Singh, Director (DIN: 02191943) **		Yes	4	Nil	Nil	DCB Bank Limited, Independent Director

Name of Director	Category	Attendance at 25th AGM held on 13th August, 2019	Number of other Directorships and other Committee Membership(s) / Chairmanship(s)			Directorship in other listed Companies
			Other Directorships in Indian Companies #	Other Committee Memberships##	Other Committee Chairmanships##	
Mr. Sunil Goyal, Director (DIN: 00503570) **	Non-Executive, Independent	Yes	4	4	1	Ladderup Finance Limited, Managing Director Parag Milk Foods Limited, Independent Director
Ms. Shailaja Chandra, Director (DIN: 03320688) ***		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Ms. Sheila Sangwan, Director (DIN: 01857875)****		Yes	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Notes:
** Appointed as Whole-time Director and COO with effect from 16th May, 2019.*
*** Appointed as an Independent Director with effect from 17th June, 2019.*
**** Ceased to be a Director with effect from 18th June, 2019.*
***** Ceased to be a Director with effect from 1st October, 2019.*
 # Excludes Alternate Directorship, Directorship in Private Companies, Foreign Companies and Section 8 Companies.
Represents Audit Committee and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee.

2.2. Board Meetings, Committee Meetings and Process:

A. Institutionalised decision making process

The Board oversees the overall functioning of the Company. The Board provides and evaluates the strategic direction of the Company, management policies and their effectiveness and ensures that the long-term interests of the stakeholders are being served in order to effectively perform its responsibility of oversight. In compliance with the statutory requirements, and to provide a focused discharge of its responsibilities, the Board has constituted various committees with necessary terms of reference.

The Chairman and Managing Director is assisted by the Executive Directors in functional and operational matters of the Company.

B. Scheduling and selection of Agenda Items for Board Meetings

i) A minimum of 4 Board meetings are held every year. Additional meetings are held to meet business exigencies or urgent matters. Where permitted, resolutions are passed by circulation. Dates of the Board Meetings are decided in advance in consultation with the Directors to facilitate their attendance at the meetings. The Board met 6 times during the year under review. The gap between any 2 meetings did not exceed 120 days.

ii) Presentations are regularly made to the Board covering the outlook, economy in general and the industry in particular besides Company's financials, operations, business strategy, risk management, practices for identification of risks and mitigation thereof, subsidiary companies' performance, etc.

Details of the Board meetings held and attended by the Directors during the year are as under:

Name of the Director	Date of the Board meetings					
	16th May, 2019	6th August, 2019	1st November, 2019	30th December, 2019	4th February, 2020	21st March, 2020
Mr. Sajjan Jindal	√	√	√	--	√	--
Mr. Prashant Jain	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mr. Sharad Mahendra	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain	√	√	√	--	√	√
Mr. Chandan Bhattacharya	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mr. Rakesh Nath	√	√	√	√	--	√
Mr. Sattiraju Seshagiri Rao	√	√	√	√	√	√
Ms. Rupa Devi Singh*	NA	√	√	√	√	√
Mr. Sunil Goyal*	NA	√	√	√	√	√
Ms. Shailaja Chandra**	√	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ms. Sheila Sangwan***	√	√	NA	NA	NA	NA

Notes:
** Appointed as an Independent Director with effect from 17th June, 2019.*
*** Ceased to be a Director with effect from 18th June, 2019.*
**** Ceased to be a Director with effect from 1st October, 2019.*

C. Distribution of Board Agenda material

The Board Agenda along with the explanatory notes is circulated at least 7 days in advance including minimum information required to be made available to the Board as specified in Part A of Schedule II to the Listing Regulations for facilitating meaningful and focused discussions at the meeting. Where it is not feasible to circulate any document in advance, the same is tabled / presented at the meeting with the permission of Chairman and Directors. In special and exceptional circumstances, additional item(s) are also considered.

D. Recording proceedings of meetings

The Company Secretary notes the proceedings of each meeting. Draft minutes are prepared, circulated to all the Directors for their comments, finalised, entered in the Minutes Book and thereafter signed by the Chairman, in accordance with the applicable Secretarial Standards.

E. Separate meeting of Independent Directors

A separate meeting of Independent Directors, with Mr. Chandan Bhattacharya acting as the Lead Director, of the Company is usually held in the month of March every year to review the performance of the Non-Independent Directors, the Board as a whole and the Chairman on the parameters of effectiveness and to assess the quality, quantity and timeliness of the flow of information between the Management and the Board. However, in view of the circumstances due to COVID-19, the Independent Directors could not hold a separate meeting during the Financial Year 2019-20.

3. Committees

As mandated by the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the Listing Regulations, the Company has constituted an Audit Committee, a Stakeholders Relationship Committee, a Compensation and Nomination & Remuneration Committee, a Risk Management Committee and a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee. The functioning of these Committees is regulated by the mandatory terms of reference, roles and responsibilities and powers as provided in the Act and the Listing Regulations.

The Minutes of the meetings of all these Committees are placed before the Board for noting.

Ms. Monica Chopra, Company Secretary, acts as the Secretary of these Committees.

3.1 Audit Committee

A. Terms of reference

The broad terms of reference of the Audit Committee, inter alia, are:

a) To review the financial statement before submission to Board;

b) To review reports of the Auditors and the Internal Audit department;

c) To review the weaknesses in internal controls, if any, reported by Internal and Statutory Auditors, etc.;

d) To recommend the appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of Statutory Auditor, Internal Auditor, Cost Auditor and Secretarial Auditor of the Company, etc.

In addition, the powers and role of the Audit Committee are as laid down under Section 177 of the Act and Regulation 18 and Schedule II Part C of the Listing Regulations.

B. Composition

The Audit Committee comprises 4 qualified Directors, 3 of whom are Independent Directors and 1 is a Non - Executive Director. The Chairman of the Committee is an Independent Director. The Committee's composition complies with the requirements of Section 177 of the Act and Regulation 18 of the Listing Regulations.

All Members of the Committee are financially literate and have financial management expertise.

C. Members and meeting details

The Audit Committee met 9 times during the year under review. The gap between any 2 meetings did not exceed 120 days.

Details of the Members and their attendance at Audit Committee meetings during the year, are as given below:

Name of the Member	Category	Date of Audit Committee meetings								
		15th May, 2019	16th May, 2019	5th August, 2019	6th August, 2019	31st October, 2019	1st November, 2019	3rd February, 2020	4th February, 2020	21st March, 2020
Mr. Chandan Bhattacharya, Chairman	Non-Executive, Independent Director	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mr. Rakesh Nath		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	--	√
Mr. Sattiraju Seshagiri Rao		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Ms. Shailaja Chandra *		√	√	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Ms. Sheila Sangwan **		√	√	√	√	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain	Non-Executive, Non Independent Director	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

** Ceased to be a Member with effect from 18th June, 2019*

*** Ceased to be a Member with effect from 1st October, 2019*

The Audit Committee invites such executives as it considers necessary (and particularly the head of the finance function) to be present at its meetings. The Joint Managing Director and CEO, Director-Finance, Financial Controller and Head of Internal Audit attend the meetings. The Statutory Auditor is also invited to the meetings. All of them attended all the Audit Committee meetings held during the year.

The Chairman of the Committee was present at the 25th Annual General Meeting held on 13th August, 2019.

3.2 Stakeholders Relationship Committee

A. Terms of reference

The terms of reference of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee, inter alia, include the following:

a) Resolve the grievances of the security holders of the Company including complaints related to transfer / transmission of shares, non-receipt of annual report, non-receipt of declared dividends, issue of new / duplicate certificates, general meetings etc.

b) Review of measures taken for effective exercise of voting rights by shareholders.

c) Review of adherence to the service standards adopted by the Company in respect of various services being rendered by the Registrar & Share Transfer Agent.

d) Review of the various measures and initiatives taken by the Company for reducing the quantum of unclaimed dividends and ensuring timely receipt of dividend warrants / annual reports / statutory notices by the shareholders of the Company

B. Composition

The Stakeholders Relationship Committee comprises 3 Directors of whom 1 is a Non-Executive, Independent Director, 1 is a Non-Executive, Non - Independent Director and 1 is an Executive Director. The Chairman of the Committee is a Non-Executive, Independent Director. The Committee's composition meets the requirements of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 20 of the Listing Regulations.

C. Members and meeting details

The Committee met twice during the year under review.

Details of the Members and their attendance at Stakeholders Relationship Committee meetings during the year, are as given below:

Name of Member	Category	Date of Stakeholders Relationship Committee Meetings	
		5th August, 2019	3rd February, 2020
Mr. Chandan Bhattacharya, Chairman	Non-Executive, Independent Director	√	√
Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain	Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director	√	√
Mr. Prashant Jain	Executive, Non-Independent Director	√	√

D. Name and designation of Compliance Officer

Ms. Monica Chopra, Company Secretary, is the Compliance Officer of the Company as required under Regulation 6 of the Listing Regulations.

E. Investor Grievance Redressal

The number of complaints / requests received and resolved to the satisfaction of investors during the year under review and their break-up are as under:

Sr. No.	Description	Total	
		Received	Replied / Resolved
1	Letters from Statutory bodies (SEBI / Stock Exchange(s))	0	0
2	Letters from Shareholders	523	523
Total		**523**	**523**

The Registrar and Share Transfer Agent promptly attends to all investor complaints within 48 hours of receipt.

The Company has appointed Mr. Narendra Rahalkar, AGM - Company Secretary, as the designated Investor Relations Officer who may be contacted at the Registered Office of the Company or on Telephone: +91-22-42861000. Investors can also send their grievances to the dedicated email ID jswel.investor@jsw.in.

3.3 Compensation and Nomination & Remuneration Committee

A. Terms of reference

The terms of reference of the Committee, inter alia, include the following:

a) To carry out evaluation of every Director's performance;

b) To identify persons who are qualified to become Directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down and to recommend to the Board their appointment and / or removal;

c) To formulate the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a Director, and recommend to the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration for the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel, Senior Management and other employees;

d) To formulate the criteria for evaluation of Directors, Committees and the Board;

e) To recommend / review remuneration of the Managing Director(s) and Whole-time Director(s) based on their performance and defined assessment criteria;

f) To carry out any other function as is mandated by the Board of Directors from time to time and / or enforced by any statutory notification, amendment or modification, as may be applicable;

g) To carry out the functions enumerated under Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014;

h) To perform such other functions as may from time to time be required by any statutory, contractual or other regulatory requirements to be attended to by such Committee.

B. Composition

The Compensation and Nomination & Remuneration Committee comprises 3 Directors, 2 of whom are Non-Executive, Independent Directors and 1 is a Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director. The Chairman of the Committee is a Non-Executive, Independent Director. The Committee's composition meets the requirements of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 19 of the Listing Regulations.

C. Members and meeting details

The Committee met 3 times during the year under review.

Details of the Members and their attendance at Compensation and Nomination & Remuneration Committee meetings during the year, are as given below:

Name of Member	Category	Date of Compensation and Nomination & Remuneration Committee Meetings		
		15th May, 2019	5th August 2019	21st March, 2020
Mr. Chandan Bhattacharya, Chairman	Non-Executive, Independent Director	√	√	√
Ms. Sheila Sangwan*	Non-Executive, Independent Director	√	√	N.A.
Mr. Rakesh Nath	Non-Executive, Independent Director	√	√	√
Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain	Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director	√	√	√

** Ceased to be a Member with effect from 1st October, 2019*

The Chairman of the Committee was present at the 25th Annual General Meeting held on 13th August, 2019.

D. Remuneration Policy

a) Non-Executive Directors

The Non-Executive Directors are paid remuneration by way of commission and sitting fees. In terms of the Members' approval obtained at the 20th Annual General Meeting held on 23rd July, 2014, commission is normally paid every year at a rate not exceeding 1% of the net profit of the Company. The amount of commission payable to the Non-Executive Directors is determined broadly on the following basis:

- Fixed Lumpsum for contribution as Member of the Board;
- Number of meetings of the Board and Audit Committee attended;
- Role and responsibility as Chairman of the Audit Committee.

The Non-Executive Directors are paid sitting fees of ₹50,000 and ₹30,000 per meeting of the Board and Committees attended, respectively.

The Non-Executive Directors are not entitled for Stock Options.

b) Executive Directors

The remuneration package for the Executive Directors is recommended by the Committee and approved by the Board, within the ceiling fixed by the Members. Annual increments, usually effective 1st April each year, as recommended by the Committee are placed before the Board for approval. The Committee recommends the remuneration package taking into consideration the remuneration practices of companies of similar size and stature and the industry standards. The Directors' compensation is based on an appraisal system wherein their individual goals are linked to that of the organization. The present remuneration structure of Executive Directors comprises of salary, perquisites, allowances, variable pay, special pay, stock options and contributions to provident fund and gratuity.

c) Management Staff

Remuneration of employees largely consists of basic salary, perquisites, allowances and performance incentives. The components of the total remuneration vary for different grades and are governed by industry patterns, qualifications and experience of the employees, responsibilities handled by them, their annual performance, etc. The annual variable pay of employees is linked with the performance of the Company. The variable pay policy links the performance pay of the employees with their individual and overall organisational performance on parameters aligned to Company's objectives whereas Variable Production Incentive Bonus is linked to the respective Plant's parameters.

E. Details of Remuneration paid to Directors

a) Payment to Non-Executive Directors

The sitting fees paid to Non-Executive Directors for attending the Board / Committee Meetings held during the year and commission paid is as under

(Amount in ₹)

Name of the Director	Sitting fees	Commission #
Mr. Chandan Bhattacharya	9,30,000	17,00,000
Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain	8,80,000	14,75,000
Ms. Shailaja Chandra	1,40,000	14,50,000
Ms. Sheila Sangwan	3,40,000	14,75,000
Mr. Rakesh Nath	6,70,000	14,75,000
Mr. Sattiraju Seshagiri Rao	5,70,000	12,87,329
Mr. Uday Chitale$	N.A.	60,274
Ms. Rupa Devi Singh*	2,50,000	N.A.
Mr. Sunil Goyal*	2,50,000	N.A.

Note : Amounts are without GST

 # pertains to the Financial Year 2018-19, paid in August, 2019

$ Ceased to be a Director on 23rd April, 2018

** Joined the Board on 17th June, 2019. Therefore, not eligible for commission paid during the Financial Year 2019-20*

b) Details of remuneration and perquisites paid and / or value as per the Income Tax Act, 1961 to the Managing Director and Executive Directors for the Financial Year 2018-19, their tenure and Stock Options held as at 31st March, 2020:

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Name of Director</th><th rowspan="2">Position</th><th colspan="2">Salary (₹ in crore)</th><th rowspan="2">Tenure</th><th rowspan="2">Notice Period</th><th rowspan="2">Stock options held as at 31st March, 2020</th></tr>
<tr><th>Fixed Pay</th><th>Performance Pay</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mr. Sajjan Jindal</td><td>Chairman & Managing Director</td><td>12.01</td><td>-</td><td>5 years (till 31.12.2023)</td><td>--</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mr. Prashant Jain</td><td>Jt. Managing Director and CEO</td><td>2.01</td><td>0.82</td><td>5 years (till 15.6.2022)</td><td rowspan="3">1 month from either side or salary in lieu thereof</td><td>3,73,897</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal</td><td>Director – Finance</td><td>1.76</td><td>0.62</td><td>5 years (till 10.8.2022)</td><td>1,64,116</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mr. Sharad Mahendra</td><td>Whole-time Director and COO</td><td>1.67</td><td>0.63</td><td>5 years (till 15.5.2024)</td><td>-</td></tr>
</table>

Note: Salary includes Basic Salary, House Rent Allowance, Bonus, use of Company's car, Furniture & Equipment and perquisites, the monetary value of which has been calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and Rules made thereunder but does not include Company's Contribution to Gratuity Fund, etc.

F. Details of shares held by Directors

Equity shares held by the Directors of the Company as on 31st March, 2020, are given below:

Name of the Director	Number of Shares held
Mr. Sajjan Jindal	100
Mr. Prashant Jain	25,00,000
Mr. Sharad Mahendra	4,000
Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain	5,000
Mr. Sattiraju Seshagiri Rao	1,800

G. Performance Evaluation criteria for Independent Directors

The performance evaluation criteria for Independent Directors, inter alia, is as follows:

a) Helps in bringing an independent judgement to bear on the Board's deliberations.

b) Brings an objective view in the evaluation of the performance of Board and management.

c) Undertakes to regularly update and refresh his / her skills, knowledge and familiarity with the Company.

d) Seeks appropriate clarification / information and, where necessary, takes appropriate professional advice and opinion of outside experts at the expense of the Company.

e) Strives to attend all meetings of the Board of Directors / Board committees of which he / she is a member, and general meetings.

f) Communicates governance and ethical problems to the Chairman of the Board.

g) Pays sufficient attention and ensures that adequate deliberations are held before approving related party transactions.

h) Ensures that the Company has an adequate and functional vigil mechanism.

i) Satisfies himself on the integrity of financial information and that financial controls and the systems of risk management are robust and defensible.

j) Assists in determining appropriate policy of remuneration of Executive Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other employees.

k) Refrains from any action that may lead to loss of his independence and immediately informs the Board where circumstances arise which makes him lose his independence.

l) Adheres to all other standards of the Code for Independent Directors as per Schedule IV to the Companies Act, 2013.

m) Assists the Company in implementing the best corporate governance practices.

n) Prepares for the Board meeting by reading the materials distributed before the Board meeting.

4. General Meetings

Annual General Meetings

The details of date, time and location of Annual General Meetings (AGM) held in last 3 years are as under:

AGM	Date	Time	Venue
25th	13th August, 2019	11:00 a.m.	Yashwantrao Chavan Pratishthan, Y. B. Chavan Auditorium General Jagannath Bhosale, Marg Mumbai – 400 021
24th	6th August, 2018	3:00 p.m.	
23rd	13th July, 2017	3:00 p.m.	

Details of Special Resolutions passed in the previous 3 AGMs

AGM	Particulars of Special Resolutions passed thereat
25th	a. Re-appointment and remuneration of Mr. Sajjan Jindal as Chairman
	b. Re-appointment of Mr. Chandan Bhattacharya as an Independent Director
	c. Approval for issue of Non-convertible Bonds up to US$ 750 Million or its equivalent Indian or any other currency
	d. Approval for further issue of Securities not exceeding ₹5,000 crore
24th	a. Approval for issue of Secured / Unsecured Non-convertible debentures up to ₹5,000 crore
	b. Approval for issue of Non-convertible Bonds up to US$ 750 Million or its equivalent Indian or any other currency
	c. Approval for further issue of Securities not exceeding ₹5,000 crore
23rd	a. Approval for issue of Secured / Unsecured Non-convertible debentures upto ₹5,000 crore
	b. Approval for further issue of Securities not exceeding ₹7,500 crore
	c. Approval for issue of Non-convertible Bonds up to US$ 750 Million or its equivalent Indian or any other currency

During the year under review, no Special Resolution was passed through Postal Ballot. If required, Special Resolutions shall be passed by Postal Ballot during the year, in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

5. Disclosures

a. There were no materially significant related party transactions, which could be considered to have potential conflict with the interests of the Company at large.

b. The equity shares of the Company are listed on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited and the Company has complied with all the applicable regulations of capital markets. There were no instances of penalties, strictures imposed on the Company by the Stock Exchanges, SEBI or any statutory authority on any matter related to capital markets during the last 3 years.

c. The Company has duly fulfilled the following discretionary requirements as prescribed in Schedule II Part E of the Listing Regulations:

   i) The Auditor's Reports on statutory Financial Statement of the Company are unmodified.

   ii) As per the requirements, the Internal Auditor presents its findings to the Audit Committee. The Internal Auditor of the Company briefs the Audit Committee through discussions and presentations covering observations, review, comments and recommendations, etc.

d. The Company has formulated a 'Whistle Blower Policy' and has established a 'Vigil Mechanism'. No personnel has been denied access to the Audit Committee in case of concerns / grievances.

e. The Policies for Material Subsidiaries and on dealing with Related Party Transactions are available on the website of the Company at the link www.jsw.in/investors/energy.

f. Details of Familiarisation Programmes for Independent Directors are available on the website of the Company at the link www.jsw.in/investors/ energy. The Company issues a formal letter of appointment to Independent Directors outlining role, duties and responsibilities. The format of the letter is available on the Company's website www.jsw.in/investors/energy.

g. The Company has adopted a Commodity Risk Management Policy and Foreign Exchange Risk Management Policy to mitigate the risk of foreign exchange price fluctuations.

h. Disclosure of commodity price risk or foreign exchange risk and hedging activities:

In terms of SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD1/ CIR/P/2018/0000000141 dated 15th November 2018, the required information is provided as under:

i) Risk Management policy of the Company with respect to commodities including through hedging: The Company has adopted Commodity Risk Management Policy.

ii) Exposure of the Company to commodity and commodity risks faced by the Company throughout the year:

- Total exposure to commodities in ₹: The Company has total exposure of approximately ₹2,030.15 crore (Financial Year 2018-19: ₹2,615.87 crore).

- **Exposure to various commodities:**

Commodity Name	Exposure towards the particular commodity	Exposure in quantity terms towards the particular commodity	% of such exposure hedged through commodity derivatives*				
			Domestic Market		International Market		Total
			OTC	Exchange	OTC	Exchange	
Thermal Coal	₹2,030.15 crore	4.35 Million MT	Nil	Nil	3.10%	Nil	3.10%

- Commodity risks faced by the Company during the year and how they have been managed: Please refer Management Discussion & Analysis forming part of this Annual Report.

*On quantity of exposure

i. The Financial Statement has been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Company (Indian Accounting Standards), Rules as amended by the Company (India AS) (Amendment) Rules, 2016. There are no audit qualifications in this regard.

j. In terms of Regulation 17(8) of the Listing Regulations, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have furnished a certificate to the Board of Directors in the prescribed format for the year under review which has been reviewed by the Audit Committee and taken on record by the Board.

k. Total fees paid for all services availed by the Company, on a consolidated basis to the Statutory Auditor and all entities in the network firm / network entity of which the Statutory Auditor is a part are ₹1.28 crore.

6. Subsidiary Companies Monitoring Framework

All subsidiaries of the Company are Board managed with their Boards having the rights and obligations to manage such companies in the best interest of their stakeholders. As a majority Shareholder, the Company at times nominates its representatives on the Boards of some subsidiary / associate companies. The Company monitors the performance of subsidiary companies on quarterly basis, inter alia, by the following means:

a) Subsidiary companies' Financial Results are tabled before the Company's Board.

b) The Minutes of the Meetings of the Board of Directors of the subsidiary companies are tabled before the Company's Board.

c) A statement containing all significant transactions and arrangements entered into by the unlisted subsidiary companies is placed before the Company's Board.

d) Compliance reports issued by Director in-charge / Finance and Accounts Head / Company Secretary / HR Head are tabled before the Company's Board.

In terms of Regulation 24(1) of the Listing Regulations 'material subsidiary' is a subsidiary, whose income or net worth exceeds 20% of the consolidated income or net worth respectively, of the listed holding company and its subsidiaries in the immediately preceding accounting year. Accordingly, JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited, is an unlisted material subsidiary of the Company as on 31st March, 2020. In compliance with Regulation 24(1) of the Listing Regulations, Mr. Rakesh Nath and Ms. Rupa Devi Singh, Independent Directors of the Company, are also Independent Directors on the Board of JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited.

7. Means of Communication

a. Quarterly / Annual Results

The quarterly and annual results of the Company are duly submitted to the Stock Exchanges after they are approved by the Board.

b. News Releases

The quarterly and annual results of the Company are published in the prescribed proforma within 48 hours of the conclusion of the meeting of the Board in which they are considered, in atleast one English newspaper circulating in the whole or substantially the whole of India (usually Financial Express) and in one Vernacular newspaper (usually Navshakti in Marathi) of the State where the Registered Office of the Company is situated. Press releases are submitted to the Stock Exchanges and posted on the Company's website.

c. Website

The Company's website www.jsw.in has a separate dedicated section 'Investors' where latest information is available. The quarterly and annual results are posted on the website. Comprehensive information about the Company, its business and operations, press releases, shareholding pattern, corporate benefits, contact details, forms, etc. are posted on the website under Regulation 46 of the Listing Regulations.

d. Presentations to Analysts

Presentations / Concalls were made to analysts / investors from time to time during the Financial Year 2019-20. The presentations / transcripts of the same are available on the Company's website: www.jsw.in/investors/ energy.

e. Online filings

The Company electronically files data such as shareholding pattern, corporate governance report, quarterly and annual financial results, corporate announcements, etc. on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited online portal, viz. www.listing.bseindia.com and www.connect2nse.com respectively within the time frame prescribed in this regard.

f. SEBI Complaints Redress System (SCORES)

The investor complaints are processed in a centralized web-based complaints redress system. The salient features of this system are: centralized database of all complaints, online upload of Action Taken Report (ATRs) by concerned companies and online viewing by investors of actions taken on the complaint and its current status.

g. Annual Report

The Annual Report containing, inter alia, the audited Financial Statement, Consolidated Financial Statement, Board's Report, Auditor's Report and other important information is sent to Members and others entitled thereto. The Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) Report forms a part of the Annual Report. The Annual Report is also available on the Company's website www.jsw.in/investors/ energy.

h. Chairman's Communique

Printed copy of the Chairman's Speech is usually / as a practice distributed to the Members at the Annual General Meeting.

8. General Shareholders Information

8.1. Annual General Meeting

Date and Time	:	Thursday, 13th August, 2020 at 3.30 p.m.
		The AGM will be held through Video Conferencing / Other Audio Visual Means.

Financial Year: 1st April, 2019 to 31st March, 2020

Financial Calendar for 2020-21 (Tentative)

First quarter results	On or before 14th August, 2020
Second quarter results	On or before 14th November, 2020
Third quarter results	On or before 14th February, 2021
Annual results	On or before 30th May, 2021

Dates of Book Closure:

Thursday, 6th August, 2020 to Thursday, 13th August, 2020 (both days inclusive).

Dividend Announcement:

The Board has recommended a dividend of ₹1 (10%) per share on the equity shares of the face value of ₹10 for the year ended 31st March, 2020, for declaration by the Members of the Company at the forthcoming 26th Annual General Meeting.

Date of Dividend Payment:

On or before Friday, 11th September, 2020.

Dividend Eligibility:

The dividend on equity shares of the Company, as recommended by the Board upon declaration by the Members at the forthcoming 26th Annual General Meeting, subject to deduction of tax at source, will be paid as under:

a. To all those beneficial owners in respect of the shares held in electronic form as per the data made available by the National Securities Depository Limited and Central Depository Services (India) Limited as of the close of business hours on Wednesday, 5th August, 2020; and

b. To all those Members in respect of the shares held in physical form on Thursday, 13th August, 2020.

8.2 Listing on Stock Exchanges and Stock Codes

The Company's equity shares are listed on the following Stock Exchanges in India:

Name	Address	Stock code
BSE Limited (BSE)	Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street Mumbai - 400 001	533148
National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE)	Exchange Plaza Bandra-Kurla Complex Bandra (East) Mumbai - 400 051	JSWENERGY- EQ

ISIN for Equity Shares: INE121E01018

The privately placed Secured Redeemable Non- Convertible Debentures issued by the Company are listed on BSE and their ISINs are as follows:

INE121E07098 - 9.75% NCDs of ₹1 Lakh each

INE121E07106 - 9.75% NCDs of ₹1 Lakh each

INE121E07114 - 9.75% NCDs of ₹1 Lakh each

INE121E07320 - 8.65% NCDs of ₹10 Lakh each

INE121E07338 - 8.40% NCDs of ₹10 Lakh each

INE121E07346 - (12M-T Bill + 3.30%), 8.55% NCDs of ₹10 Lakh each

The Company has paid the Annual Listing Fees as applicable to BSE and NSE for the Financial Year 2020-21 within the prescribed timelines.

Debenture Trustee

IDBI Trusteeship Services Limited, Asian Building, Ground Floor 17, R. Kamani Marg, Ballard Estate, Mumbai - 400 001

8.3 Market Price Data

The monthly high / low market price of the Company's equity shares and the volume traded during the Financial Year 2019-20 on BSE and NSE, were as under:

Month	BSE			NSE		
	Price High	Price Low	Volume Number	Price High	Price Low	Volume Number
April 2019	76.90	68.50	14,32,899	77.20	68.30	2,25,91,897
May 2019	77.00	65.65	15,26,422	77.25	65.65	1,51,25,780
June 2019	74.40	64.90	7,95,656	74.45	65.20	85,53,183
July 2019	73.50	67.00	10,63,599	73.50	66.95	1,25,53,560
August 2019	70.90	65.90	15,29,400	71.00	65.70	1,79,89,554
September 2019	68.30	62.95	10,24,842	68.40	62.80	1,33,22,100
October 2019	69.75	57.75	9,89,685	69.80	57.80	1,05,27,031
November 2019	80.00	68.20	28,87,379	80.00	68.10	2,18,48,064
December 2019	79.00	68.45	11,14,703	79.05	68.00	1,20,63,276
January 2020	72.50	62.80	12,17,367	72.50	62.80	1,47,94,794
February 2020	68.40	56.00	15,64,629	68.40	55.90	1,98,60,819
March 2020	59.30	34.75	23,60,570	59.50	34.75	2,82,87,278

The Company's securities have not been suspended from trading.

8.4 Registrar & Share Transfer Agent

KFin Technologies Private Limited ('KFin')
Unit: JSW Energy Limited
Selenium Tower B, Plot 31-32 Gachibowli, Financial District Nanakramguda, Hyderabad –500 032
Tel: 040 - 67161500 Fax: 040 - 23001153 • E-mail: einward.ris@kfintech.com Website: www.kfintech.com

8.5 Share Transfer System

Requests for transfer of shares in physical form can be lodged with KFin at the above mentioned address. The transfer requests are processed within 15 days of receipt of the documents, the same are found in order.

Shares under objection are returned within 15 days. The Board has delegated the authority for approving transfers, transmissions, etc. of the Company's shares in physical form to the Stakeholders Relationship Committee. The decisions of Stakeholders Relationship Committee are placed before the Board at the subsequent Board meeting. The Company obtains from a Company Secretary in Practice, a half yearly certificate of compliance with the share transfer formalities as required under Regulation 40 of the Listing Regulations and files a copy of the certificate with the Stock Exchanges.

During the year under review, no share transfers in physical form were lodged.

8.6 Distribution of Shareholding

Sr. No.	Category (Shares)	Number of Holders	% to Holders	Number of Shares	% to Equity
1	1 – 5,000	1,19,079	97.78	4,36,62,387	2.66
2	5,001 – 10,000	1,316	1.08	1,00,44,833	0.61
3	10,001 – 20,000	622	0.51	89,80,208	0.55
4	20,001 – 30,000	235	0.19	58,96,007	0.36
5	30,001 – 40,000	82	0.07	29,15,414	0.18
6	40,001 – 50,000	65	0.05	29,60,721	0.18
7	50,001 – 1,00,000	136	0.11	1,02,55,991	0.62
8	1,00,001 and above	242	0.20	1,55,76,44,404	94.84
	TOTAL:	**1,21,777**	**100.00**	**1,64,23,59,965**	**100.00**

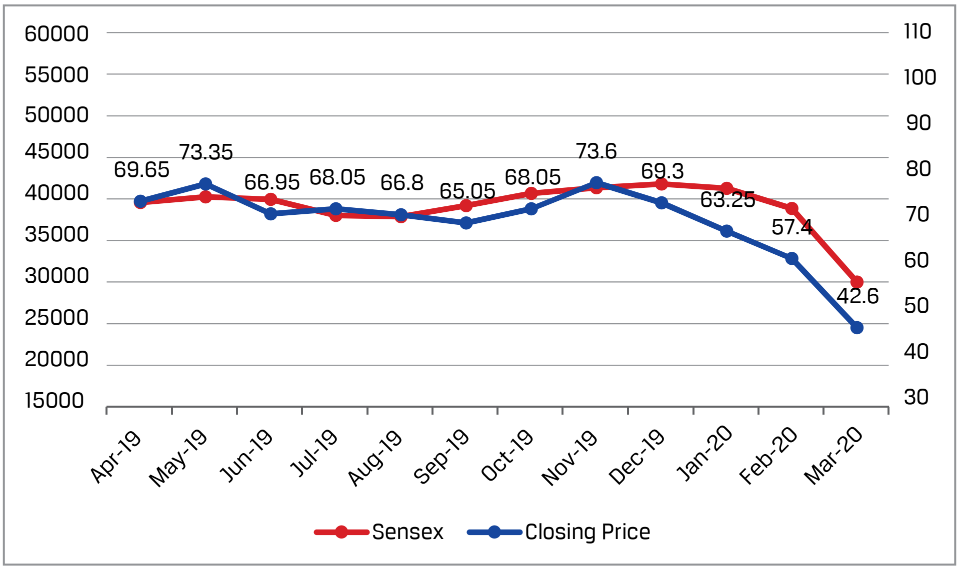
8.7. Geographical Distribution of Shareholders

Sr. No.	City	Physical Holders			Electronic Holders			Total		
		Number of Cases	Number of Shares	%	Number of Cases	Number of Shares	%	Number of Cases	Number of Shares	%
1	Ahmedabad	0	0	0.00	6,257	32,53,17,604	19.81	6,257	32,53,17,604	19.81
2	Bangalore	0	0	0.00	4,482	16,52,873	0.10	4,482	16,52,873	0.10
3	Chennai	0	0	0.00	3,775	68,34,406	0.42	3,775	68,34,406	0.42
4	Hyderabad	0	0	0.00	2,868	15,69,582	0.10	2,868	15,69,582	0.10
5	Mumbai	1	3	0.55	24,373	1,10,47,48,167	67.27	24,374	1,10,47,48,170	67.27
6	Delhi	0	0	0.00	6,821	16,02,29,033	9.76	6,821	16,02,29,033	9.76
7	Pune	0	0	0.00	2,834	14,71,892	0.09	2,834	14,71,892	0.09
8	Vadodara	0	0	0.00	2,178	7,68,516	0.05	2,178	7,68,516	0.05
9	Kolkata	2	101	18.57	5,025	54,71,406	0.33	5,027	54,71,507	0.33
10	Others	4	440	80.88	63,157	3,42,95,942	2.09	63,161	3,42,96,382	2.09
	Total	**7**	**544**	**100.00**	**1,21,770**	**1,64,23,59,421**	**100.00**	**1,21,777**	**1,64,23,59,965**	**100.00**

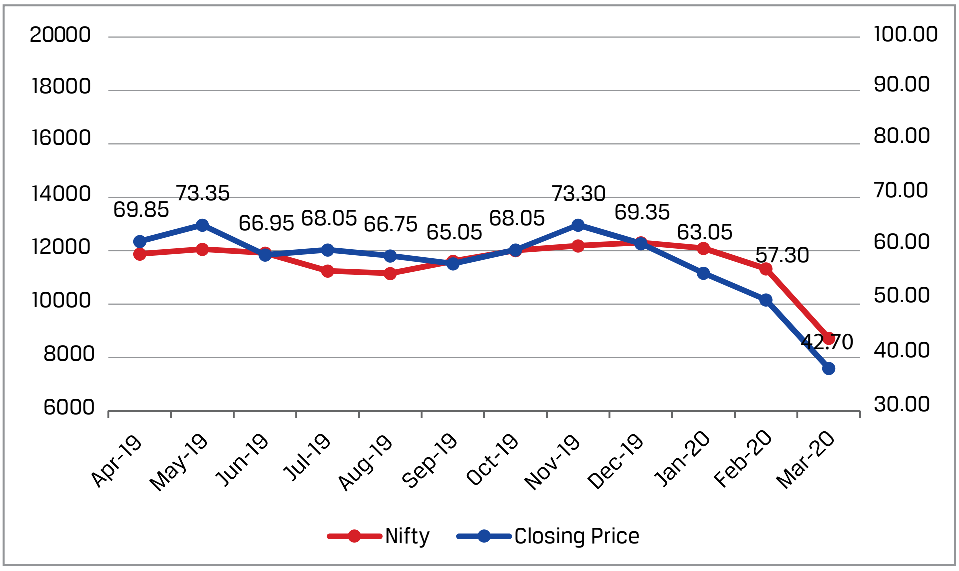
8.8. Shareholding Pattern

Category	As on 31st March, 2020			As on 31st March, 2019		
	Number of Holders	Number of Shares	% of Total Holding	Number of Holders	Number of Shares	% of Total Holding
Promoter / Promoter Group	34	1,22,98,87,844	74.89	34	1,22,98,87,844	74.95
Non-Resident Indians	1,550	46,33,447	0.28	1,751	49,47,106	0.30
Foreign Institutional Investors	131	12,30,33,352	7.49	134	10,94,03,387	6.67
Foreign Bodies Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Financial Institutions	2	8,12,74,121	4.95	4	8,23,18,732	5.02
Indian Mutual Funds	24	4,73,59,589	2.88	11	3,74,93,638	2.28
Banks	1	925	0.00	3	3,71,316	0.02
NBFC	6	27,955	0.00	18	1,76,935	0.01
Employee Trust	1	4,57,649	0.03	1	1,70,075	0.01
Bodies Corporates	982	3,36,09,917	2.05	1,333	4,75,43,268	2.90
Public	1,15,417	9,87,02,277	6.01	1,25,072	10,49,34,139	6.40
Trust	8	3,11,432	0.02	10	1,33,700	0.01
AIF	7	1,73,85,955	1.06	5	1,69,74,668	1.03
IEPF	1	76,871	0.00	1	49,718	0.00
HUF	3,613	55,98,631	0.34	4,024	66,33,061	0.40
Total	**1,21,777**	**1,64,23,49,965**	**100**	**1,32,401**	**1,64,10,37,587**	**100**

8.9. Performance of the Company's closing Share Price in comparison with BSE Sensex



8.10. Performance of the Company's closing Share Price in comparison with S & P CNX Nifty



8.11. Top 10 Shareholders

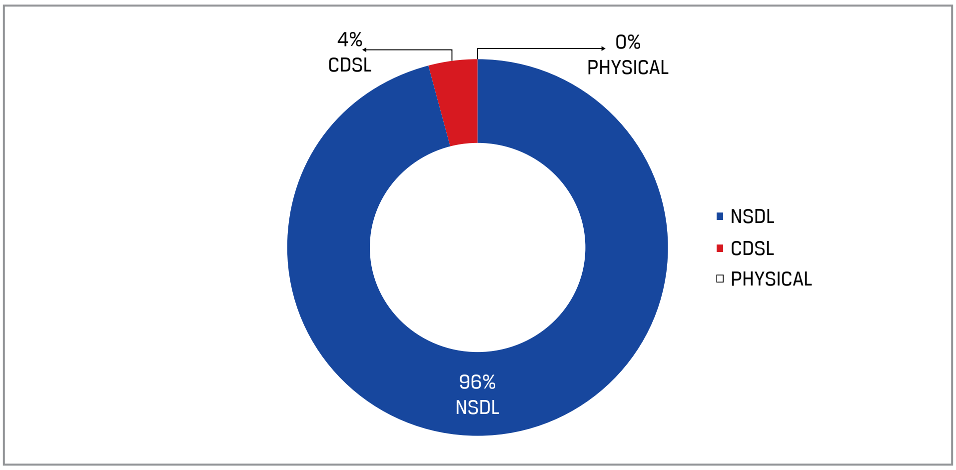
Sr. No.	Name of the Shareholder	Number of Shares	% of Total Shareholding
1	JSW Investments Private Limited	33,24,92,694	20.24
2	Indusglobe Multiventures Private Limited	25,59,86,044	15.59
3	Glebe Trading Private Limited	14,53,32,820	8.85
4	JSL limited	14,53,32,820	8.85
5	Danta Enterprises Private Limited	8,55,99,613	5.21
6	Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited	8,55,99,613	5.21
7	JSW Steel Limited	8,53,63,090	5.20
8	Life Insurance Corporation of India	8,04,75,310	4.90
9	Tanvi Shete	2,50,02,225	1.52
10	Tarini Jindal Handa	2,50,02,225	1.52
	Total	**1,26,61,82,004**	**77.10**

8.12. Dematerialisation of Shares and Liquidity

The Company's equity shares are compulsorily traded in dematerialised form. The Company has arrangements with National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL) for demat facility. The status of dematerialisation is as follows:

Description	Cases	Shares	% Equity
NSDL	71,748	1,57,97,63,979	96.19
CDSL	50,022	6,25,95,442	3.81
Total	**1,21,770**	**1,64,23,59,421**	**100.00**

Note: 7 Shareholders who hold 544 Equity Shares in physical form constitute a miniscule percentage of the total Equity Shares.



8.13. Corporate benefits to Shareholders (since IPO Listing)

a) Dividend declared

Financial Year	Dividend Declaration Date	Dividend Rate (%)
2009-10	15th July, 2010	7.5%
2010-11	21st July, 2011	10%
2011-12	20th July, 2012	5%
2012-13	25th July, 2013	20%
2013-14	23rd July, 2014	20%
2014-15	22nd July, 2015	20%
2015-16	21st July, 2016	20%
2016-17	13th July, 2017	5%
2017-18	N.A.	Nil
2018-19	13th August, 2019	10%

b) Unclaimed Dividend

Complete details of the unclaimed dividends lying with the Company are available on the website of the Company at the link www.jsw.in/investors/energy. Members are requested to note that the shares on which dividend remains unclaimed for 7 consecutive years, together with such dividend, are liable to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund. Therefore, Members are urged to claim their dividend that remains unclaimed.

Under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, dividend that remains unclaimed for a period of 7 years is to be statutorily transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) administered by the Central Government. To ensure maximum disbursement of unclaimed dividend, the Company has sent necessary communication to the concerned investors. Members can check the details of unclaimed dividend / refund amount on the website of the Company at the link: http://www.jsw.in/investors. Also, the said information is available on the website of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs at www.iepf.gov.in.

The unclaimed dividend amounts that are due for transfer to the IEPF are as follows:

Financial Year	Date of Declaration of Dividend	Unclaimed Dividend Amount as on 31st March, 2020 (in ₹)	Due Date for transfer to IEPF
2012-13	25th July, 2013	26,51,400	28th August 2020
2013-14	23rd July, 2014	20,54,756	26th August 2021
2014-15	22nd July, 2015	15,89,810	25th August 2022
2015-16	21st July, 2016	18,19,268	26th August 2023
2016-17	13th July, 2017	9,64,387	14th August, 2024
2017-18	NIL	NIL	N.A.
2018-19	13th August, 2019	13,25,858	18th September, 2026

Members who have not claimed their dividend are urged to approach the Company's Registrar at the earliest.

Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF)

In terms of the Investor Education and Protection Fund (Uploading of information regarding unpaid and unclaimed amounts lying with companies) Rules, 2012, the Company has uploaded information in respect of the unclaimed dividends pertaining to the Financial Years from 2012-13, as on the date of the 25th Annual General Meeting i.e. 13th August, 2019, on IEPF's website viz. www.iepf.gov.in and on the Company's website at the following link: https://www.jsw.in/investors/energy/jsw-energy-investor-information-iepf.

The unclaimed dividend amount of ₹9,13,177 pertaining to the Financial Year 2011-12 was duly transferred to the IEPF. Unclaimed dividend for the Financial Year 2012-13 is due to be transferred to the IEPF on 28th August, 2020. The Company has sent communication to those Members who have not encashed their dividend for the Financial Year 2012-13 and onwards. Members are requested to claim the same from KFin at the earliest.

27,653 equity shares of ₹10 each were transferred to the designated demat account of the IEPF Authority as on the due date of transfer i.e. 24th August, 2019. All equity shares of the Company on which dividend has not been claimed for 7 consecutive years as on 28th August, 2020 shall be transferred by the Company to the designated demat account of the IEPF Authority.

Members may note that the unclaimed dividend and equity shares transferred to the IEPF can be claimed by them by making an online application to the IEPF Authority, the details of which are available at www.iepf.gov.in.

c) NECS Mandate and Bank Account Particulars

Members holding shares in demat form should ensure that correct and updated particulars of their bank account are available with the Depository Participant (DP) and Members holding shares in physical form should provide the electronic credit mandate to KFin. This would facilitate receiving dividend payment through electronic mode from Company and avoid postal delays and loss in transit.

d) Green Initiative for Paperless Communications

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') has undertaken a 'Green Initiative in Corporate Governance' allowing paperless compliances by companies through electronic mode. Accordingly, companies can now send notice(s) / financial results / Annual Report / documents, etc. to their Members through electronic mode to the registered e-mail addresses. To support the 'Green Initiative' of the MCA and to contribute towards a greener environment, Members are urged to register their e-mail address. Members holding shares in demat form can register their e-mail address / change their e-mail address with their DP. Members holding shares in physical form can also avail the said facility by filling in the E-Communication Registration Form available on the website of the Company at the link: http://www.jsw.in/investors/energy and forwarding the same to KFin.

8.14. Outstanding GDRs / ADRs or Warrants or any Convertible Instrument, conversion dates and likely impact on equity: NIL

8.15. Shares in the Suspense Account: NIL

8.16. Registered Office

JSW Centre, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai - 400 051.

8.17. Plant Locations

Vijayanagar: Post Box No. 9, Toranagallu, District Bellary - 583 123, Karnataka

Ratnagiri: Village Nandiwade, Post Jaigad, Taluka & District Ratnagiri - 415 614, Maharashtra

Salboni: Ankur Complex, Village: Jambedia, P.O. Saiyedpur-via-Salboni - 721 147, Dist : Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal

Nandyal: Village & Post: Bilakalagudur, Gadivemula Mandal, Nandyal - 518 508, Andhra Pradesh

8.18. Address for Investor Correspondence

a) For Retail Investors

i. Securities held in Demat form:

The Investors' respective Depository Participant(s) and / or KFin Technologies Private Limited.

ii. Securities held in Physical form:

Registrar & Share Transfer Agent

KFin Technologies Private Limited
Unit: JSW Energy Limited
Selenium Tower B, Plot 31- 32 Gachibowli
Financial District Nanakramguda
Hyderabad - 500 032
Tel.: 040 - 6716 1500 Fax: 040 - 23001153
E-mail: einward.ris@kfintech.com
Website: www.kfintech.com

iii. JSW Energy Limited - Investor Service Centre

Investor Relations Officer : Mr. Narendra Rahalkar
Contact Address: JSW Centre
Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East)
Mumbai - 400 051
Tel.: 022-4286 1000, Fax.: 022-4286 3000
E-mail: jswel.investor@jsw.in
Website: www.jsw.in

b) For Institutional Investors

Mr. Pritesh Vinay, Vice President- Capital Markets and Group Investor Relations
Contact Address: JSW Centre Bandra-Kurla Complex Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051
Tel. No. 022-4286 1000; Fax. No. 022-4286 3000
Email: pritesh.vinay@ jsw.in
Website: www.jsw.in

c) Designated exclusive e-mail id for Investor servicing:

jswel.investor@jsw.in

d) Toll Free Number of R & T Agent's (KFin) exclusive call centre: 1800-3454-001

e) Web-based Query Redressal System

Facility has been extended by the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent for redressal of Members' queries. Members can visit http://karisma.kfintech.com and click on 'investors' option for query registration after free identity registration. After logging in, Members can submit their query in the 'Queries' option provided on the website, which would give the grievance registration number. For accessing the status / response to their query, the same number can be used at the option 'View Reply' after 24 hours. Members can continue to ask additional queries relating to the case till they are satisfied.

8.19. Credit ratings

The details of the Company's credit ratings for the various facilities are as under:

Rating Agency	Rating	Instruments Rated	Remarks
CARE Ratings	Long-Term 'CARE AA-' (Double A minus)/Credit Watch with Negative Implications	Long-term bank facilities and Non-Convertible Debentures	Placed on 'Credit Watch with Negative Implications'
CARE Ratings	Short-term 'CARE A1+' (A One Plus)/ Credit Watch with Negative Implications	Short-term bank facilities and Commercial Paper	Placed on 'Credit Watch with Negative Implications'
Brickwork Ratings	'BWR A1+'	Commercial Paper	Ratings Reaffirmed

9. Corporate Policies / Ethics

The Company adheres to the highest standards of business ethics, compliance with statutory and legal requirements and commitment to transparency in business dealings. Code of conduct for Board Members and Senior Management and to regulate insider trading and also policies such as Whistle Blower Policy / Vigil Mechanism, Prevention of Sexual Harassment, is given below:

A. Code of Conduct for Board Members and Senior Management

The Board adopted the Code of Conduct for Directors and Senior Management personnel of the Company and is available on the website of the Company at the link: http://www.jsw.in/investors. The Code highlights corporate governance as the cornerstone for sustained management performance, for serving all the stakeholders and for instilling pride of association. The Code is applicable to all Directors and specified Senior Management executives. The Code impresses upon Directors and Senior Management executives to uphold the interest of the Company and its stakeholders and to endeavor to fulfil all the their fiduciary obligations. Another important principle on which the Code is based is that the Directors and Senior Management executives shall act in accordance with the highest standard of honesty, integrity, fairness and ethical conduct and shall exercise utmost good faith and due care in performing their duties.

Declaration affirming compliance with Code of Conduct

The Company has received confirmations from the Directors as well as Senior Management executives regarding compliance with the Code of Conduct during the year under review. A declaration by the Jt. Managing Director and CEO affirming compliance by Board Members and Senior Management Personnel to the Code, is also annexed herewith.

The Company has obtained a certificate from a Company Secretary in Practice which is annexed herewith that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company has been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as director of companies by the Board / Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such statutory authority.

B. Code of Conduct to Regulate, Monitor and Report Trading by Insiders

In accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 as amended (the Regulations), the Board has adopted a Code of Conduct to regulate, monitor and report Trading by Insiders (the 'Code') for prevention of insider trading. The Code lays down guidelines and procedures to be followed and disclosures to be made by Insiders, Connected Persons, Directors, Promoters, Key Managerial Personnel, top level executives and certain staff whilst dealing in the Company's shares. The Code, inter alia, contains regulations for preservation of unpublished price sensitive information, pre-clearance of trade, etc. The Company Secretary has been appointed as the Compliance Officer and is responsible for ensuring / monitoring adherence to the Code.

C. Whistle Blower Policy / Vigil Mechanism

The Company believes in the conduct of the affairs of its constituents in a fair and transparent manner by adopting highest standards of professionalism, honesty, integrity and ethical behavior. Regulation 22 of Listing Regulations and Section 177 (9) of Companies Act, 2013 inter alia, provides for all listed companies to establish a mechanism called 'Whistle Blower Policy' for employees to report instances of unethical behavior, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Company's Code of Conduct or Ethics Policy. Accordingly, the Whistle Blower Policy adopted by the Company in line with the provisions specified above, encourages all employees to report any suspected violations promptly and intends to investigate any good faith reports of violations. In line with the Whistle Blower Policy, any actual or potential violation, howsoever insignificant or perceived as such, would be a matter of serious concern for the Company. The Whistle Blower Policy / Vigil Mechanism specifies the procedure and reporting authority for reporting such unethical behavior, or improper activity including misuse or improper use of accounting policies and procedures resulting in misrepresentation of accounts and financial statements. The Company affirms that no employee has been denied access to the Ethics Counsellor / Audit Committee.

D. Policy for Prevention of Sexual Harassment

The Company is an equal employment opportunity provider and is committed to creating a healthy working environment that enables employees to work without fear of prejudice, gender bias and sexual harassment. The Company also believes that all employees of the Company have the right to be treated with dignity.

Pursuant to the requirements under the Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, the Company has enacted a Policy and duly constituted Internal Complaints Committees across locations. To build awareness in this area, the Company has been conducting induction / refresher programmes in the organisation on a continuous basis. During the year under review, no complaint was filed.

E. Reconciliation of Share Capital Audit Report

Reconciliation of Share Capital Audit Report in terms of SEBI circular CIR/MRD/DP/30/2010 dated 6th September, 2010 and Regulation 76 of the SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018, confirming that the total issued capital of the Company is in agreement with the total number of equity shares in physical form and the total number of shares in demat form held with National Securities Depository Limited and Central Depository Services (India) Limited, is submitted to the Stock Exchanges where the equity shares of the Company are listed, on a quarterly basis.

F. Internal Checks and Balances

Wide use of technology in the Company's financial reporting processes ensures robustness and integrity. The Company deploys a robust system of internal controls to allow optimal use and protection of assets, facilitate accurate and timely compilation of financial statements and management reports and ensure compliance with statutory laws, regulations and Company policies. The Board and the Management periodically review the findings and recommendations of the auditors and take necessary corrective actions wherever necessary.

G. Compliances by the Company's Subsidiaries

Periodical audit ensures that the Company's subsidiaries conduct their business with high standards of legal, statutory and regulatory compliances. As per the compliance reports by the Management, there has been no material non-compliance with the applicable statutory requirements by the Company and its subsidiaries.

10. Other Shareholder Information

A. Corporate Identity Number (CIN)

L74999MH1994PLC077041

B. Shares held in electronic form

Members holding shares in electronic form may please note that:

a) Instructions regarding bank details which they wish to have incorporated in dividend warrants must be submitted to their Depository Participants (DPs). As per the regulations of National Securities Depository Limited and Central Depository Services (India) Limited, the Company is obliged to print bank details on the dividend warrants, as furnished by them to the Company.

b) Instructions already given by them for Shares held in physical form will not be automatically applicable to the dividend paid on Shares held in demat form.

c) Instructions regarding change of address, nomination and power of attorney should be given directly to the DPs.

d) The Company provides electronic credit facilities for Shares and Members are urged to avail of this facility.

C. Depository Services

Members may write to the respective Depository or to KFin for guidance on depository services.

National Securities Depository Limited
Trade World, 'A' Wing
4th Floor Kamala Mills Compound, Lower Parel
Mumbai - 400 013
Tel: 022-2499 4200 Fax: 022-2497 6351
E-mail: info@nsdl.co.in Website: www.nsdl.co.in

Central Depository Services (India) Limited
Marathon Futurex, 25th floor, NM Joshi Marg
Lower Parel (East), Mumbai, Maharashtra
Tel: 022-2302 3333 Fax: 022-2300 2035
E-mail: investors@cdslindia.com
Website: www.cdslindia.com

D. Nomination Facility

Members are entitled to make nomination in respect of Shares held by them. Members holding Shares in demat form are requested to give the nomination request to their respective DPs directly. Members holding shares in physical form and intending to make / change the nomination in respect of their Shares, may submit their requests to KFin or download the form from the website of the Company at the link: www.jsw.in/investors/energy.

Note: All information is as on 31st March, 2020, unless stated otherwise.

DECLARATION AFFIRMING COMPLIANCE OF CODE OF CONDUCT

As provided under Regulation 34 of the Listing Regulations, the Board Members and the Senior Management Personnel have confirmed compliance with the Code of Conduct for year ended 31st March, 2020.

For JSW Energy Limited

Mumbai
20.5.2020

Prashant Jain
Jt. Managing Director and CEO

CERTIFICATE PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF REGULATION 34(3) READ WITH SCHEDULE V PARA C CLAUSE (10)(i) OF THE SEBI (LISTING OBLIGATIONS AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS) REGULATIONS, 2015

To,
The Members
JSW Energy Limited
JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex
Bandra (East), Mumbai
Maharashtra – 400 051

We have examined the relevant registers, records, forms, returns and disclosures received from the Directors of JSW Energy Limited having CIN L74999MH1994PLC077041 and having registered office at JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400051 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company'), produced before us by the Company for the purpose of issuing this Certificate, in accordance with Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V Para-C Sub clause 10(i) of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the verifications (including Directors Identification Number (DIN) status at the portal www.mca.gov.in) as considered necessary and explanations furnished to us by the Company & its officers, we hereby certify that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company as stated below for the Financial Year ending on 31st March, 2020 have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of companies by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, or any such other Statutory Authority.

Sr. No.	Name of Director	DIN	Date of appointment in Company
1.	Mr. Sajjan Jindal	00017762	15-03-1994
2.	Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain	00019442	21-01-2010
3.	Mr. Rakesh Nath	00045986	25-06-2015
4.	Mr. Sattiraju Seshagiri Rao	00150816	03-05-2018
5.	Mr. Sunil Badriprasad Goyal	00503570	17-06-2019
6.	Mr. Prashant Jain	01281621	16-06-2017
7.	Mr. Chandan Bhattacharya	01341570	21-09-2007
8.	Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal	01911652	11-08-2017
9.	Mr. Sharad Mahendra	02100401	16-05-2019
10.	Ms. Rupa Devi Singh	02191943	17-06-2019
11.	Ms. Shailaja Chandra	03320688	18-06-2014 (Resigned w.e.f. 18-06-2019)
12.	Ms. Sheila Sangwan	01857875	01-10-2014 (Resigned w.e.f. 01-10-2019)

Ensuring the eligibility of for the appointment/ continuity of every Director on the Board is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these based on our verification. This certificate is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For *S. Srinivasan & Co.,*
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
S. Srinivasan
Practicing Company Secretary
FCS: 2286 | CP. No.: 748
UIN: S1984TN002200

Place: Chennai
Date: 30.05.2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

TO THE MEMBERS OF
JSW ENERGY LIMITED

1. This certificate is issued in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter reference no. SRS/EL/2019-20/37C dated August 17, 2019.

2. We, Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants, the Statutory Auditors of JSW Energy Limited ("the Company"), have examined the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance by the Company, for the year ended on March 31, 2020, as stipulated in regulations 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of regulation 46(2) and para C and D of Schedule V of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as amended (the Listing Regulations).

Managements' Responsibility

3. The compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the Management. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control and procedures to ensure the compliance with the conditions of the Corporate Governance stipulated in the Listing Regulations.

Auditor's Responsibility

4. Our responsibility is limited to examining the procedures and implementation thereof, adopted by the Company for ensuring compliance with the conditions of the Corporate Governance. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company.

5. We have examined the books of account and other relevant records and documents maintained by the Company for the purposes of providing reasonable assurance on the compliance with Corporate Governance requirements by the Company.

6. We have carried out an examination of the relevant records of the Company in accordance with the Guidance Note on Certification of Corporate Governance issued by the Institute of the Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI), the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act 2013, in so far as applicable for the purpose of this certificate and as per the Guidance Note on Reports or Certificates for Special Purposes issued by the ICAI which requires that we comply with the ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics issued by the ICAI.

7. We have complied with the relevant applicable requirements of the Standard on Quality Control (SQC) 1, Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements.

Opinion

8. Based on our examination of the relevant records and according to the information and explanations provided to us and the representations provided by the Management, we certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in regulations 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of regulation 46(2) and para C and D of Schedule V of the Listing Regulations during the year ended March 31, 2020.

9. We state that such compliance is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor the efficiency or effectiveness with which the Management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W / W-100018)

Samir R. Shah
Partner
(Membership No. 101708)
(UDIN : 20101708AAAABU5452)

Mumbai, May 20, 2020

INDEPENDENT LIMITED ASSURANCE ON SUSTAINABILITY DISCLOSURES

Ernst & Young Associates LLP
5th Floor, Block B-2
Nirlon Knowledge Park
Off. Western Express Highway
Goregaon (E), Mumbai - 400063, India

Tel: +91 22 6192 0000
Fax: +91 22 6192 3000
ey.com

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INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE STATEMENT

The Board of Directors and Management
JSW Energy Limited
Mumbai, India

Ernst & Young Associates LLP (EY) was engaged by JSW Energy Limited (the 'Company') to provide independent assurance on its Integrated Report (the 'Report') for the Financial Year 2019-20.

The development of the Report, based on the <IR> Integrated Reporting Framework by International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC) and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards, its content and presentation is the sole responsibility of the management of the Company. EY's responsibility, as agreed with the management of the Company, is to provide independent assurance on the report content as described in the scope of assurance below. Our responsibility in performing our assurance activities is to the management of the Company only and in accordance with the terms of reference agreed with the Company. We do not therefore accept or assume any responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person or organization. Any dependence that any such third party may place on the Report is entirely at its own risk. The assurance statement should not be taken as a basis for interpreting the Company's overall performance, except for the aspects mentioned in the scope below.

Scope of assurance
The scope of assurance covers the following aspects of the Report:

- Data and information related to the Company's sustainability performance for the period 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020;
- The Company's internal protocols, processes, and controls related to the collection and collation of sustainability performance data;
- Verification of sample data and related information through consultations at the Company's Head Office in Mumbai as well as desk reviews of the following plant locations:
  - Ratnagiri, Maharashtra
  - Vijaynagar, Karnataka
- Review of data on a sample basis, at the above-mentioned manufacturing locations, pertaining to the following Specific Disclosures of the GRI Standards:
  - Environmental Topics: Energy (302-1, 302-2, 302-3, 302-4), Water (303-1, 303-3), Emissions (305-1, 305-2, 305-3, 305-4, 305-6, 305-7), Effluents and Waste (306-2).
  - Social Topics: Employment (401-1), Occupational Health and Safety (403-2), Training and Education (404-1).

Limitations of our review
The assurance scope excludes:

- Operations of the Company other than those mentioned in the 'Scope of Assurance';
- Aspects of the Report and data/information other than those mentioned above;

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- Data and information outside the defined reporting period i.e. 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020;
- The Company's statements that describe expression of opinion, belief, aspiration, expectation, aim or future intention provided by the Company;
- Review of the Company's compliance with regulations, acts, guidelines with respect to various regulatory agencies and other legal matters;
- Data and information on economic and financial performance of the Company.

Assurance criteria

The assurance engagement was planned and performed in accordance with the International Federation of Accountants' International Standard for Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (ISAE 3000). In addition, assurance of the indicators pertaining to Greenhouse Gas emissions (GRI 305-1, 305-2, 305-3 and 305-4) was in accordance with the International Federation of Accountants' International Standard for Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements (ISAE 3410). Our evidence-gathering procedures were designed to obtain a 'Limited' level of assurance (as set out in ISAE 3000 and ISAE 3410) on reporting principles, as well as conformance of sustainability performance disclosures as per GRI Standards.

What we did to form our conclusions

In order to form our conclusions we undertook the following key steps:

- Interviews with select key personnel and the core team responsible for the preparation of the Report to understand the Company's sustainability vision, mechanism for management of sustainability issues and engagement with key stakeholders;
- Interactions with the key personnel at the Company's manufacturing plants to understand and review the current processes in place for capturing sustainability performance data;
- Desk review of sustainability data reported by plant locations as mentioned in the 'Scope of Assurance' above;
- Review of relevant documents and systems for gathering, analyzing and aggregating sustainability performance data in the reporting period;
- Review of select qualitative statements in various sections of the Report.

Our Observations

The Company has developed the Report based on the Integrated Reporting Framework and GRI Standards. The Report includes a description of the Company's stakeholder engagement, materiality assessment and relevant performance disclosures on the material topics. Data reported for some indicators under review underwent change as part of our assurance process. There is scope for improving the internal data controls, documentation management and method of calculation and/or estimation for the said indicators.

Our Conclusion

Nothing has come to our attention that causes us not to believe that the information has been presented fairly, in material respects, in keeping with the GRI Standards and the Company's reporting principles and criteria.

Page **2** of **3**

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Our assurance team and independence

Our assurance team, comprising of multidisciplinary professionals, has been drawn from our climate change and sustainability network and undertakes similar engagements with a number of significant Indian and international businesses. As an assurance provider, EY is required to comply with the independence requirements set out in International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) Code of Ethics[1] for Professional Accountants. EY's independence policies and procedures ensure compliance with the Code.

for Ernst & Young Associates LLP,

Chaitanya Kalia
Partner
17 July 2020
Mumbai

[1] International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants. This Code establishes ethical requirements for professional accountants. The guidance related to network firms was updated in July 2006.

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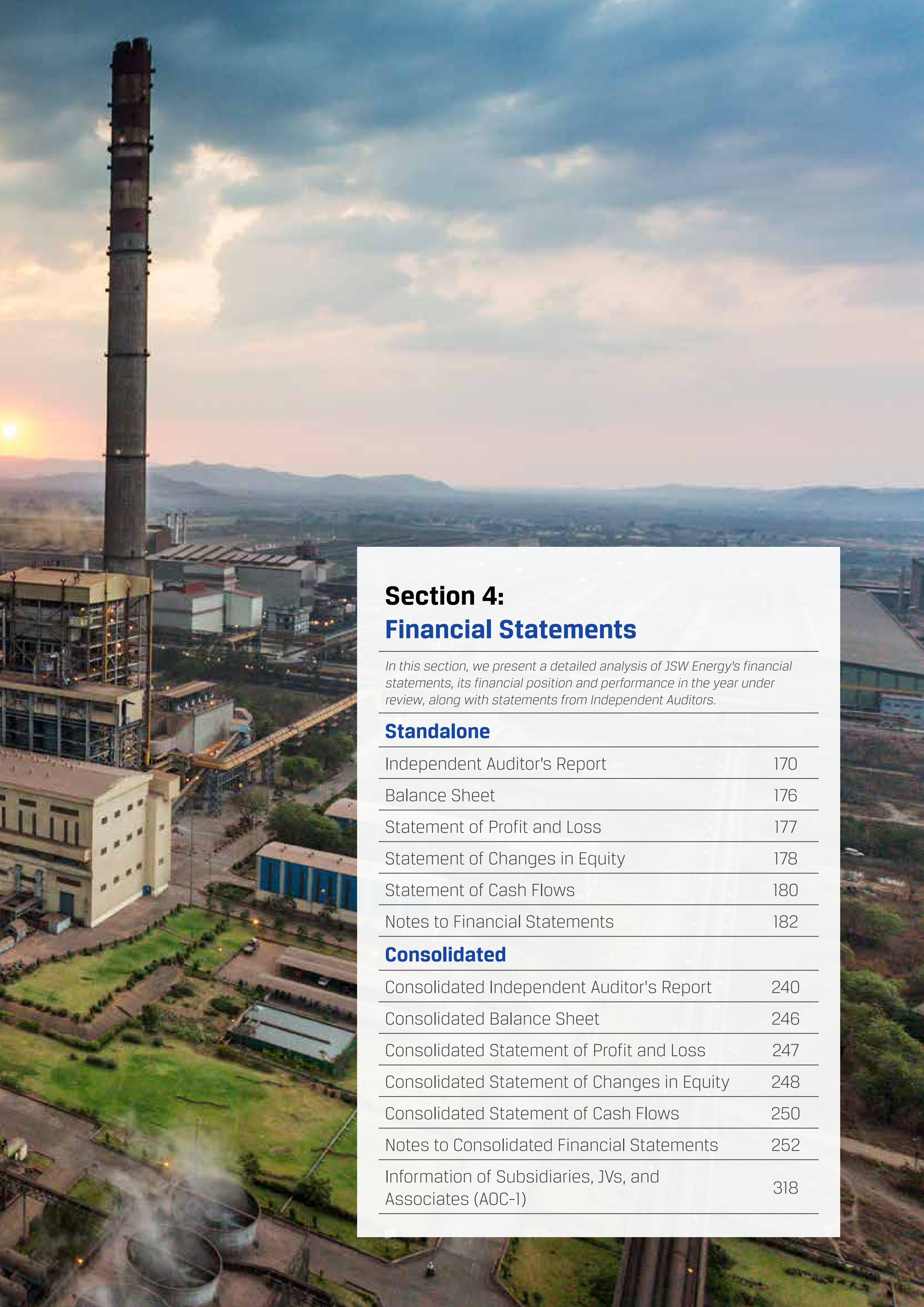
PERSEVERANCE.
RESILIENCE.
ENDURANCE.



Section 4:
Financial Statements

In this section, we present a detailed analysis of JSW Energy's financial statements, its financial position and performance in the year under review, along with statements from Independent Auditors.

Standalone

Consolidated

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of JSW Energy Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of JSW Energy Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2020, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report.

Description of key audit matter

Disputed trade receivables:

The Company has certain disputes with customers regarding determination of tariff under power supply arrangements, which involve significant judgement to determine the possible outcome.

[Refer note 3(B)ii to the standalone financial statements for the critical accounting judgement involved, note 12(d) to trade receivables and note 28(A)(1)(b) to the standalone financial statements for contingent liability disclosures]

Principle audit procedures:

- Evaluating the design and implementation, and testing the operating effectiveness of the relevant controls over recognition of revenue as per the terms of power supply arrangements and ongoing assessment of possible outcome in case of disputes.
- Evaluating the Management's assessment about possible outcome of disputes with customers with regard to determination of tariff by inquiry of the management including in-house legal counsel, reviewing minutes of the meetings of those charged with governance and reading legal advices/opinions obtained by the Company from the external experts, and independent confirmations from the external legal counsels on a test check basis.
- Assessing adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures in the standalone financial statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Report, Management Discussion and Analysis, Corporate Governance Report, Business Responsibility Report, and other reports in the Annual Report but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's reports thereon.
- Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the standalone financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

    a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

    b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

    c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

    d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements;

   ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;

   iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Samir R. Shah
Partner
(Membership No.101708)
(UDIN: 20101708AAAABT9329)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 20 May, 2020

ANNEXURE "A"

To The Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of JSW Energy Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ("the Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Samir R. Shah
Partner
(Membership No.101708)
(UDIN: 20101708AAAABT9329)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 20 May, 2020

ANNEXURE "B"

To The Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The Company has a program of verification of fixed assets to cover all the items in a phased manner over a period of three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain fixed assets were physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us and based on the examination of the registered sale deed/ transfer deed/ conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land and acquired buildings which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date. In respect of immovable properties of land that have been taken on lease and disclosed as right of use assets in the financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company, where the Company is lessee in the agreement. There are no buildings that have been taken on lease and disclosed as Property, plant and equipment in the standalone financial statements.

(ii) As explained to us, the inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals, except for inventories lying with third parties where confirmations have been received by the management, and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has granted unsecured loans, to companies covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of which :

(a) The terms and conditions of the grant of such loans are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(b) The schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and receipts of interest has been regular as per stipulations. There were no principal amount due for repayment during the year.

(c) There is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date.

(iv) The Company has been legally advised that provisions of Section 185 of the Act are not applicable to grant of loan of ₹ 9 crore during the year (cumulative outstanding balance as at 31 March 2020 is ₹ 84 crore) to a company in which a director is interested. Having regard to the aforesaid, in our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities during the year as applicable.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit and hence reporting under paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

(a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods & Services Tax, Customs Duty, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Goods & Services Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31 March 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) Details of dues of Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax and Customs Duty which have not been deposited as on 31 March 2020 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of statute	Nature of dues	Forum where dispute is pending	Period(s) to which the amount relates	Amount unpaid* (₹ in crore)	Amount paid under protest (₹ in crore)
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	A.Y. 2013-14	50.97	-
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	High Court	F.Y. 1995-96 to F.Y. 1997-98	4.62	-

Name of statute	Nature of dues	Forum where dispute is pending	Period(s) to which the amount relates	Amount unpaid* (₹in crore)	Amount paid under protest (₹in crore)
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	Appellate Tribunal	F.Y. 2011-12 to F.Y. 2013-14, F.Y. 2016-17, and F.Y. 2017-18	18.51	0.58
The Custom Act, 1962	Customs Duty	Supreme Court	F.Y. 2011-12 and F.Y. 2012-13	213.35	27.30
Sales tax and VAT laws	VAT	Joint Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (Appeals)	F.Y. 2013-14	0.71	0.32
Goods & Service Act, 2017	GST	High Court	F.Y. 2019-20	**2.26	16.53
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	A.Y. 2015-16	216.58	-

* excludes interest and penalty.

** paid on 5 May 2020.

There are no dues of Excise Duty as on 31 March 2020 on account of disputes.

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and having regard to the moratorium for repayment of loans and interest thereon opted by the Company as per package announced by Reserve Bank of India due to COVID 19 pandemic, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to financial institutions and banks, and dues to debenture holders. The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from the Government.

(ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised by way of the term loans have been applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which they were raised, other than temporary deployment pending application of proceeds. The Company has neither raised any moneys by way of initial public offer/ further public offer (including debt instruments) nor were such proceeds pending to be applied, during the current year.

(x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid/ provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Samir R. Shah
Partner
(Membership No.101708)
(UDIN: 20101708AAAABT9329)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 20 May, 2020

BALANCE SHEET

as at 31st March, 2020

₹ crore

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
A. ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4A	4,507.17	4,852.07
(b) Capital work-in-progress	4B	108.85	376.78
(c) Other intangible assets	5	0.76	0.60
(d) Investments in subsidiaries and an associate	6	4,024.11	4,063.14
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6A	1,058.59	2,449.26
(ii) Loans	7	205.13	881.12
(iii) Other financial assets	8	1,002.50	942.66
(f) Income tax assets (net)	9A	61.19	7.97
(g) Other non-current assets	10	96.75	433.04
Total non - current assets		**11,065.05**	**14,006.64**
2 Current assets			
(a) Inventories	11	540.77	348.46
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6A	334.10	190.19
(ii) Trade receivables	12	797.12	554.70
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	13A	140.47	69.58
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	13B	17.13	42.92
(v) Loans	7	250.83	182.51
(vi) Other financial assets	8	337.22	78.92
(c) Other current assets	10	72.75	36.29
Total current assets		**2,490.39**	**1,503.57**
Total assets		**13,555.44**	**15,510.21**
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	14A	1,641.90	1,640.87
(b) Other equity	14B	7,758.30	8,526.61
Total equity		**9,400.20**	**10,167.48**
Liabilities			
1 Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	1,333.08	2,054.04
(ii) Other financial liabilities	16	0.30	0.26
(b) Provisions	18	19.90	15.80
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	9B	325.90	408.74
(d) Other non-current liabilities	17	6.21	6.37
Total non - current liabilities		**1,685.39**	**2,485.21**
2 Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables			
a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	19	1.17	0.69
b) Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	19	1,264.74	1,558.22
(ii) Other financial liabilities	16	1,035.29	1,111.55
(b) Other current liabilities	17	127.74	143.63
(c) Provisions	18	4.21	4.40
(d) Income tax liabilities (net)	9C	36.70	39.03
Total current liabilities		**2,469.85**	**2,857.52**
Total liabilities		**4,155.24**	**5,342.73**
Total equity and liabilities		**13,555.44**	**15,510.21**

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Samir R. Shah
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

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

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman and Managing Director
[DIN: 00017762]

Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Jyoti Kumar Agarwal
Director Finance
[DIN: 01911652]

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ crore except share data and as stated otherwise

	Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
1	Revenue from operations	20	4,313.99	5,118.33
2	Other income	21	197.90	362.78
3	**Total income (1+2)**		**4,511.89**	**5,481.11**
4	**Expenses**			
	(a) Fuel cost		3,074.40	3,959.67
	(b) Purchase of power		-	14.07
	(c) Employee benefits expense	22	118.71	130.84
	(d) Finance costs	23	321.95	411.79
	(e) Depreciation and amortisation expense	24	369.27	365.02
	(f) Other expenses	25	226.71	209.44
	Total expenses		**4,111.04**	**5,090.83**
5	**Profit before exceptional items and tax (3-4)**		**400.85**	**390.28**
6	Exceptional items (net)	26	(23.02)	-
7	**Profit before tax (5-6)**		**423.87**	**390.28**
8	**Tax expense**	27		
	- Current tax		5.50	70.37
	- Deferred tax		(79.44)	68.46
9	**Profit for the year (7-8)**		**497.81**	**251.45**
10	**Other comprehensive income**			
A	i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	a) Re-measurements of the net defined benefit plans		(1.09)	(0.58)
	b) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		(1,068.62)	34.30
	ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.19	0.13
	Total (A)		**(1,069.52)**	**33.85**
B	i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	a) Foreign currency monetary items translation difference account (FCMITDA)		-	(4.96)
	b) Effective portion of cash flow hedge		(9.73)	2.58
	ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		3.40	-
	Total (B)		**(6.33)**	**(2.38)**
	Other comprehensive (loss) / income for the year (A+B)		**(1,075.85)**	**31.47**
11	**Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year (9+10)**		**(578.04)**	**282.92**
12	**Earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each**	34		
	- Basic ₹		3.03	1.53
	- Diluted ₹		3.03	1.53

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Samir R. Shah
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

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

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman and Managing Director
[DIN: 00017762]

Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Jyoti Kumar Agarwal
Director Finance
[DIN: 01911652]

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 31st March, 2020

A. Equity share capital

₹ crore

Balance as at 01st April, 2018	**1,640.05**
Changes in equity share capital during the year (net of treasury shares)	0.82
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**1,640.87**
Issue of shares during the year (net of treasury shares)	1.03
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**1,641.90**

B. Other equity

₹ crore

Particulars	Reserves and surplus						Items of other comprehensive income (OCI)			Total
	Capital reserve	Securities premium	Debenture redemption reserve	Equity-settled employee benefits reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	Equity instrument through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of cash flow hedge	Foreign currency monetary items translation difference account	
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	**516.12**	**2,380.80**	**155.83**	**12.96**	**213.95**	**3,572.16**	**1,383.22**	**(2.58)**	**4.96**	**8,237.42**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	251.45	-	-	-	251.45
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(0.45)	34.30	2.58	(4.96)	31.47
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**251.00**	**34.30**	**2.58**	**(4.96)**	**282.92**
Issue of equity shares under employee share option plan	-	4.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.16
Share based payments	-	-	-	2.94	-	-	-	-	-	2.94
Consolidation of ESOP Trust	-	-	-	-	-	(0.83)	-	-	-	(0.83)
Transfers to / from retained earnings	-	-	10.84	-	-	(10.84)	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**516.12**	**2,384.96**	**166.67**	**15.90**	**213.95**	**3,811.49**	**1,417.52**	**-**	**-**	**8,526.61**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ crore

Particulars	Reserves and surplus						Items of other comprehensive income (OCI)			Total
	Capital reserve	Securities premium	Debenture redemption reserve	Equity-settled employee benefits reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	Equity instrument through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of cash flow hedge	Foreign currency monetary items translation difference account	
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**516.12**	**2,384.96**	**166.67**	**15.90**	**213.95**	**3,811.49**	**1,417.52**	**-**	**-**	**8,526.61**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	497.81	-	-	-	497.81
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(0.90)	(1,068.62)	(6.33)	-	(1,075.85)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**496.91**	**(1,068.62)**	**(6.33)**	**-**	**(578.04)**
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(164.12)	-	-	-	(164.12)
Tax on dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(33.74)	-	-	-	(33.74)
Issue of equity shares under employee share option plan	-	5.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.63
Share based payments	-	-	-	3.24	-	-	-	-	-	3.24
Consolidation of ESOP Trust	-	-	-	-	-	(1.28)	-	-	-	(1.28)
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**516.12**	**2,390.59**	**166.67**	**19.14**	**213.95**	**4,109.26**	**348.90**	**(6.33)**	**-**	**7,758.30**

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Samir R. Shah
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

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

Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman and Managing Director
[DIN: 00017762]

Jyoti Kumar Agarwal
Director Finance
[DIN: 01911652]

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ crore

	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020		For the year ended 31st March, 2019	
A	**Cash Flow from Operating Activities**				
	Profit before Tax		423.87		390.28
	Adjusted for:				
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	369.27		365.07	
	Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as at FVTPL	(143.04)		(232.43)	
	Interest income earned on other assets	-		(41.78)	
	Finance costs	321.95		411.79	
	Share based payments	3.22		2.94	
	Dividend income	(28.72)		(32.59)	
	(Gain) / Loss on sale / discard of property, plant and equipment	(2.91)		1.85	
	Loss on sale of Investments	2.67		-	
	Impairment loss allowance for investment in subsidiaries	11.70		-	
	Allowance for doubtful loans / trade receivables / interest receivables	53.76		14.72	
	Contingent Consideration / liabilities no longer payable written back	(177.48)		-	
	Loans written off	116.02		-	
	Allowance for non moving inventories	0.29		-	
	Unrealised foreign exchange gain (net)	(23.96)		(4.11)	
			502.77		**485.46**
	Operating profit before working capital changes		**926.64**		**875.74**
	Adjustment for movement in working capital :				
	Increase in trade receivables	(242.66)		(66.18)	
	(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(192.61)		101.50	
	(Increase) / Decrease in current and non current assets	(65.15)		28.82	
	Decrease in trade payables and other liabilities	(335.61)		(471.09)	
			(836.03)		(406.95)
	Cash flow from operations		**90.61**		**468.79**
	Income Taxes Paid (net)		**(60.86)**		**(71.84)**
	Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities (A)		**29.76**		**396.95**
B	**Cash Flow from Investing Activities**				
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including CWIP and capital advances)		(64.99)		(193.16)
	Proceed from sale of property, plant and equipment		46.44		0.59
	Interest received		129.36		270.69
	Dividend Income		28.72		32.59
	Loans given		(1,162.56)		(2,730.89)
	Loans repaid		1,896.93		2,588.66
	Advance repaid		-		50.00
	Investment in equity share capital of subsidiaries		(1.69)		-
	Proceed from sale investment in equity shares of a subsidiary		26.35		-
	Proceed from redemption of investment in debentures of a subsidiary		384.50		415.50
	Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		22.19		10.74
	Net Cash Generated from Investing Activities (B)		**1,305.25**		**444.72**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ crore

	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020		For the year ended 31st March, 2019	
C	**Cash Flow from Financing Activities**				
	Proceed from transfer of treasury shares under ESOP plan		(1.57)		(0.01)
	Proceed from issue of equity shares under ESOP Plan		6.96		5.15
	Proceed from borrowings		300.00		200.00
	Repayment of borrowings		(857.90)		(536.81)
	Interest paid		(369.84)		(401.41)
	Dividend paid (including corporate dividend tax)		(197.86)		-
	Net Cash Used in Financing Activities (C)		**(1,120.21)**		**(733.08)**
	Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)		**214.80**		**108.59**
	Cash and Cash Equivalents - at the beginning of the year		**259.77**		**151.18**
	Cash and Cash Equivalents - at the end of the year		**474.57**		**259.77**
	Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise of:				
	a) Balances with banks [Refer note 13A]				
	In current accounts		119.02		16.17
	In deposit accounts maturity less than 3 months at inception		21.41		52.07
	b) Cheques on hand [Refer note 13A]		-		1.32
	c) Cash on hand [Refer note 13A]		0.04		0.02
	d) Investment in mutual funds [Refer note 6A]		334.10		190.19
	Total		**474.57**		**259.77**

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements

Note :

a) The statement of cash flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) Statement of cashflows.

b) Non cash transactions:

i) During the year, the Company has entered into a debt resolution agreement with Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited ("JPVL") on 2nd January 2020 to restructure the principal outstanding amount of ₹ 751.77 crore owed by them, wherein an amount of ₹ 351.77 crore were converted into equity shares of JPVL at par value of ₹ 10 each.(Refer note 7)

ii) The plan for acquisition of the 1000 MW (4 x 250 MW) thermal power plant located at village Tamnar, District Raigarh in the state of Chhattisgarh from Jindal Steel & Power Limited stands terminated on elapsing of the long stop date without completion of the stiputed conditions precedent. Accordingly, interest- bearing advance paid and outstanding as at 31st March, 2019 of ₹ 331.13 crore has been converted into interest-bearing loan. [Refer note 28(B)(ii)(a)]

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Samir R. Shah
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

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

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman and Managing Director
[DIN: 00017762]

Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Jyoti Kumar Agarwal
Director Finance
[DIN: 01911652]

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

Note No. 1 - General information:

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

Note No. 2.1 - Applicability of new and revised Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified the following major amendments and new accounting standards, which became applicable with effect from 1st April 2019.

2.1.1 Ind AS 116 – Leases

Ind AS 116 Leases replaced Ind AS 17 Leases. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. It introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees.

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116, effective annual reporting period beginning April 1, 2019 and applied the standard to its leases, using the modified retrospective approach. (refer note no. 29 and 30)

2.1.2 Appendix C to Ind AS 12 (Income Taxes) – Uncertainty over income tax treatment

The amendment requires an entity to assess whether it is probable that the relevant tax authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment used or proposed to be used, by the entity in its tax filings. The Company has currently carried out an assessment using the most likely amount or the expected value method, as applicable, for estimating the resolution of uncertain tax positions.

Ind AS / Amendments to existing Ind AS issued but not effective:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2020.

Note No. 2.2 - Statement of compliance:

The Standalone Financial Statements of the Company which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2020, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Standalone Financial Statements") have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Standalone Financial Statements have been approved by the Board of Directors in its meeting held on 20th May 2020.

Note No. 2.3 - Basis of preparation and presentation

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

Note No. 2 .4 - Significant accounting policies:

I. Revenue recognition:

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

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

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

II. Leases :

The Company has applied Ind AS 116 using the Retrospective Modified Approach and therefore comparative information has not been restated and is presented as per Ind AS 17. Details of accounting policies under both Ind AS 17 and Ind AS 116 are presented separately below.

Policy applicable from April 1, 2019:

The Company as lessor:

Leases for which the Company is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Lease classification is made at the inception date and is reassessed only if there is a lease modification. Changes in estimates (for example, changes in estimates of the economic life or of the residual value of the underlying asset), or changes in circumstances (for example, default by the lessee), do not give rise to a new classification of a lease for accounting purposes. For a modification to a finance lease, if the lease would have been classified as an operating lease had the modification been in effect at the inception date, lease modification is accounted as a new lease from the effective date of modification and carrying amount of underlying asset is measured as the net investment in the lease immediately before the effective date of the lease modification.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

The Company as lessee:

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether : (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset; (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease, and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (i.e. leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (i.e. below Rupees five lac). For these short term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

For a contract that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

Policy applicable prior to April 1, 2019:

Arrangements in the nature of lease:

An arrangement comprising a transaction or series of related transactions that does not take legal form of a lease but conveys the right to use the asset in return for a payment or series of payments is evaluated at its inception to assess whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and whether it also conveys the right to use such asset or assets. In case of the arrangement which is identified to be in the nature of lease, the payments and other consideration under the arrangement are separated at inception of the arrangement into those for lease and those for other elements.

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

The Company as a lessor:

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

The Company as a lessee:

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments under an operating lease shall be recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

III. Foreign currencies

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

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

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

- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see below the policy on hedge accounting in 2.4 (XV) (f)); and
- exchange difference arising on settlement / restatement of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2016 prepared under previous GAAP, are capitalized as a part of the depreciable fixed assets to which the monetary item relates and depreciated over the remaining useful life of such assets. If such monetary items do not relate to acquisition of depreciable fixed assets, the exchange difference is amortised over the maturity period / upto the date of settlement of such monetary item, whichever is earlier and charged to the statement of profit and loss . The un-amortised exchange difference is carried under other equity as "Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account" net of tax effect thereon, where applicable.

IV. Borrowing costs

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

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

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

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

V. Employee benefits:

a) Short term employee benefits:

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

b) Long term employee benefits:

Compensated absences which are not expected to be availed or encashed within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are recognised as a liability as at the Balance Sheet date on the basis of actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method.

c) Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits:

Defined contribution plans:

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

Defined benefit plans:

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

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

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

d) Share-based payment arrangements:

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

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

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

VI. Taxation:

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

Current tax:

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

Deferred tax:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Current tax and deferred tax for the year :

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

VII. Property, plant and equipment:

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

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

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

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

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

VIII. Other intangible assets:

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

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

IX. Depreciation and amortisation:

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

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

X. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

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

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

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

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

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

XI. Inventories:

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

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

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Materials and other supplies held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. However, when a decline in the price of materials indicates that the cost of the finished products exceeds net realisable value, the materials are written down to net realisable value.

XII. Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for treasury shares, bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

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

XIII. Provisions , contingencies and commitments:

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

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

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

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is:

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

(b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:

  (i) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or

  (ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

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

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

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

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognised when the expected economic benefits to be received from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract.

XIV. Financial guarantee contracts:

The Company provides certain guarantees in respect of the indebtedness of other undertakings, claims under the contract or other arrangements in the ordinary course of business. The Company evaluates each guarantee arrangement and elects to account it as an insurance contract or a financial guarantee contract.

Financial guarantee contract liabilities are measured initially at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of the obligation under the contract and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation over the period of guarantee.

For the guarantee arrangements designated as insurance contracts, at the end of each reporting period, the Company performs a liability adequacy test, (i.e. it assesses the likelihood of a pay-out based on current undiscounted estimates of future cash flows), and any deficiency is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

XV. Financial instruments:

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

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

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

(b) Financial assets:

(i) Initial recognition and measurement:

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

(ii) Subsequent measurement:

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

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

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

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

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

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

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria, may be designated as at FVTPL as at initial recognition if such designation reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Equity Investments:

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

(iii) Impairment:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(iv) Derecognition:

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

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

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

(v) Income from Financial Assets

Dividend and interest income:

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established.

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(c) Financial liabilities and equity instruments:

(i) Classification as debt or equity:

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

(ii) Equity instruments:

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

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

(iii) Initial recognition and measurement:

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

(iv) Subsequent measurement:

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

(v) Derecognition:

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

Derivative financial instruments:

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

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

The contracts to buy or sell a non-financial item that were entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the entity's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements are not considered as derivative instruments.

(d) Offsetting of financial instruments:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(e) Fair Value measurement:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Hedge accounting:

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

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

(i) Fair value hedges:

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

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

(ii) Cash flow hedges:

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

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

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

Note No. 3 - Key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgements

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

A) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment:

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

ii) Provisions and contingent liabilities:

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

iii) Fair value measurements:

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

iv) Income Taxes:

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

v) Contingent consideration:

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

vi) Defined benefit plans:

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

vii) Impairment of investment:

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

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

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

b) Recoverability of loans given to and non-devolvement of financial guarantee given on behalf of, a related party serving as a mine development operator for lignite mine of a joint venture entity is assessed on the basis of its net worth as on 31st March, 2020 and projected cash flows derived on the presumption that it will continue as the operator having regard to it being selected as the preferred bidder even in the fresh competitive bidding process carried out as per the regulator's direction.

ix) Expected credit loss:

The policy for expected credit loss allowances for financial assets is based on the evaluation of collectability and the management's judgement considering external and internal sources of information. A considerable amount of judgement is required in assessing the ultimate realization of the loans having regard to, the past collection history of each party , ongoing dealings with these parties, and assessment of their ability to pay the debt on designated dates.

x) Onerous contract:

While ascertaining the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under a power purchase contract, the Company has exercised it's significant judgement in terms of anticipating the future coal prices, plant load factor, components of unavoidable cost and it's escalations.

B) Critical accounting judgements in applying accounting policy

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

In respect of Company's power plant unit at Ratnagiri, Maharashtra, while assessing the applicability of the principles relating to arrangements in the nature of lease prescribed under under Ind AS 116 Leases, the management has exercised judgements in evaluating the customer's right to use the underlying asset, pricing terms of the arrangement to reach a conclusion that the arrangement for supply of power through aforesaid power plant unit is in the nature of lease.

ii) Revenue recognition:

The Company has exercised significant judgements in determination of tariff entitlement as per relevant contractual terms/governing tariff regulations due to ongoing disputes with customers having regard to legal advice, judicial precedence and possible interpretation of the contracts. The final outcome of such disputes may have impact on the revenue recognised by the Company.

NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

Note No. 4A - Property, plant and equipment

₹ crore

	Particulars	Land - freehold [a]	Land - leasehold [f]	Buildings [c]	Plant and equipment [b,d,& e]	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Right-of-use assets [g]	Total
	At cost / deemed cost										
I.	**Gross carrying value**										
	Balance as at 1st April, 2018	**111.98**	**14.32**	**928.23**	**5,006.78**	**43.25**	**60.55**	**13.69**	**0.01**	**-**	**6,178.81**
	Additions	-	-	1.04	119.59	1.09	0.32	1.34	-	-	123.38
	Disposals / discard	-	(14.32)	(0.06)	(5.28)	(0.80)	(0.22)	(1.21)	-	-	(21.89)
	Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**111.98**	**-**	**929.21**	**5,121.09**	**43.54**	**60.65**	**13.82**	**0.01**	**-**	**6,280.30**
	Additions	0.19	-	0.83	19.74	2.33	0.39	0.45	-	25.71	49.64
	Disposals / discard	(3.46)	-	-	(27.48)	(0.59)	(0.80)	(0.22)	-	-	(32.55)
	Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**108.71**	**-**	**930.04**	**5,113.35**	**45.28**	**60.24**	**14.05**	**0.01**	**25.71**	**6,297.39**
II.	**Accumulated depreciation and impairment**										
	Balance as at 1st April, 2018	**-**	**-**	**95.67**	**932.52**	**22.05**	**15.29**	**3.13**	**-**	**-**	**1,068.66**
	Depreciation expense for the year	-	-	31.30	315.46	8.64	6.97	1.89	-	-	364.26
	Eliminated on disposal / discard	-	-	(0.02)	(2.58)	(0.77)	(0.19)	(1.13)	-	-	(4.69)
	Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**-**	**-**	**126.95**	**1,245.40**	**29.92**	**22.07**	**3.89**	**-**	**-**	**1,428.23**
	Depreciation expense for the year	-	-	31.36	317.42	7.80	6.77	1.84	-	3.67	368.86
	Eliminated on disposal / discard	-	-	-	(5.36)	(0.76)	(0.59)	(0.16)	-	-	(6.87)
	Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**-**	**-**	**158.31**	**1,557.46**	**36.96**	**28.25**	**5.57**	**-**	**3.67**	**1,790.22**
III.	**Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2019**	**111.98**	**-**	**802.26**	**3,875.69**	**13.62**	**38.58**	**9.93**	**0.01**	**-**	**4,852.07**
IV.	**Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2020**	**108.71**	**-**	**771.73**	**3,555.89**	**8.32**	**31.99**	**8.48**	**0.01**	**22.04**	**4,507.17**

a) The Company has leased under operating lease arrangements certain land admeasuring to 122.86 acres (As at 31st March, 2019 : 122.86 acres) with carrying value aggregating to ₹ 7.08 crore (As at 31st March, 2019 : ₹ 7.08 crore) to certain related parties for a period ranging from 25 to 99 years.

b) Includes net carrying value ₹ 100 (As at 31st March, 2019 : ₹ 100) towards Company's share of water supply system constructed on land not owned by the Company. The same is jointly owned (50%) with a related party.

c) Includes net carrying value ₹ 429.89 crore (As at 31st March, 2019 : ₹ 446.74 crore) being cost of office premises located at Mumbai, jointly owned (50%) with a related party.

d) Includes net carrying value ₹ 213.03 crore (As at 31st March, 2019 : ₹ 221.28 crore) being cost of pooling station and transmission line constructed on land not owned by the Company.

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

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

g) The right-of-use assets relates to land, office premises and residential flats. Refer note 2.1, note 16 and note 29 for the details of transition to Ind AS 116 under the modified retrospective approach.

Note No. 4B - Capital work in progress :

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

₹ crore

At cost / deemed cost	
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**108.85**
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**376.78**

Footnotes:

1) *Includes ₹ Nil (As at 31st March,2019 : ₹ 237.77 crore) expenses incurred for Kutehr hydro project. The Company has transferred ₹ 237.77 crore to JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited business by transfer of business on going concern basis.(Refer note 33)*

2) *Amount transferred to property, plant and equipment during the year ₹ 49.64 crore (for the year ended 31st March, 2019 : ₹ 123.38 crore)*

3) *Amount transferred to Statement of Profit and Loss during the year ₹ 0.53 (for the year ended 31st March, 2019 : ₹ Nil crore)*

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

Note No. 5 - Other intangible assets

₹ crore

	Particulars	Computer Software
	At cost / deemed cost	
I.	**Gross carrying value**	
	Balance as at 1st April, 2018	**10.44**
	Additions	0.42
	Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**10.86**
	Additions	0.57
	Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**11.43**
II.	**Accumulated amortisation and impairment**	
	Balance as at 1st April, 2018	**9.45**
	Amortisation expense for the year	0.81
	Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**10.26**
	Amortisation expense for the year	0.41
	Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**10.67**
III.	**Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2019**	**0.60**
IV.	**Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2020**	**0.76**

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

Note No. 6 - Investments

₹ crore

	Particulars	Face value per share (fully paid)	Number of shares	As at 31st March, 2020		Number of shares	As at 31st March, 2019	
				Current	Non current		Current	Non current
A.	**Unquoted Investments**							
I.	**Investment at cost**							
a)	**Investments in equity instruments**							
	Investment in subsidiary companies							
i)	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited (Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited)	₹ 10	1,72,60,50,000	-	1,726.05	1,72,60,50,000	-	1,726.05

NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ crore

Particulars		Face value per share (fully paid)	Number of shares	As at 31st March, 2020		Number of shares	As at 31st March, 2019	
				Current	Non current		Current	Non current
	{of which 51,78,15,000 (As at 31st March, 2019 : 51,78,15,000) shares pledged as security in favour of banks and financial institutions for loans granted to JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited} [Refer note 28 (3)(a)]							
ii)	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	₹ 10	10,17,50,000	-	101.75	10,17,50,000	-	101.75
iii)	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	₹ 10	11,51,62,300	-	115.16	11,38,32,300	-	113.83
iv)	JSW Power Trading Company Limited (Formerly known as JSW Green Energy Limited)	₹ 10	7,00,50,000	-	70.05	7,00,50,000	-	70.05
v)	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited (Refer note 33)	₹ 10	-	-	-	2,90,15,000	-	29.02
vi)	JSW Hydro Energy Limited (Formerly known as Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited)	₹ 10	1,25,00,50,000	-	2,046.01	1,25,00,50,000	-	2,046.01
vii)	JSW Solar Limited	₹ 10	1,20,000	-	0.12	10,000	-	0.01
viii)	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	₹ 10	2,60,000	-	0.26	10,000	-	0.01
ix)	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited (Written off USD 59,99,999 in earlier years)	USD 10	6,00,000	-	★	6,00,000	-	★
	Investment in an associate company							
i)	Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	₹ 10	9,98,77,405	-	100.23	9,98,77,405	-	100.23
Total				**-**	**4,159.63**		**-**	**4,186.96**
Less: Aggregate amount of allowance for impairment in the value of investments				-	135.52		-	123.82
Total investments				**-**	**4,024.11**		**-**	**4,063.14**

★*Less than ₹ 50,000*

Note No. 6A - Investments

₹ crore

Particulars		Face value per share (fully paid)	Number of shares	As at 31st March, 2020		Number of shares	As at 31st March, 2019	
				Current	Non current		Current	Non current
A.	**UNQUOTED INVESTMENTS**							
I.	**Investment at amortised cost**							
a)	**Investments in debentures**							
	Investment in subsidiary							
i)	JSW Hydro Energy Limited (Formerly known as Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited) (13% Unsecured Redeemable Non-Convertible Debenture)	₹ 100	-	-	-	3,84,50,000	-	384.50
b)	**Investments in Government security**							
i)	6-Year National Savings Certificate (Pledged with Commercial Tax Department)		-	-	★	-	-	★

₹ crore

Particulars	Face value per share (fully paid)	Number of shares	As at 31st March, 2020		Number of shares	As at 31st March, 2019	
			Current	Non current		Current	Non current
II. Investments at fair value through profit or loss							
a) Investment in other equity shares							
i) Power Exchange India Limited	₹ 10	12,50,000	-	1.25	12,50,000	-	1.25
ii) MJSJ Coal Limited	₹ 10	1,04,61,000	-	6.52	1,04,61,000	-	6.52
b) Investments in preference shares							
Investment in subsidiary companies							
i) JSW Power Trading Company Limited [1(a)]	₹ 10	1,32,00,000	-	2.87	1,32,00,000	-	2.24
Investment in other entities							
i) JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited [1(b)]	₹ 100	5,03,000	-	2.54	5,03,000	-	2.29
c) Investments in mutual funds							
1) Birla Sun Life Mutual Fund			99.73	-		29.03	-
2) Franklin India Mutual Fund			-	-		18.02	-
3) HDFC Mutual Fund			140.49	-		95.10	-
4) Kotak Mutual Fund			93.88	-		48.04	-
B. QUOTED INVESTMENTS							
I. Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income							
a) Investments in equity instruments							
i) JSW Steel Limited	₹ 1	7,00,38,350	-	1,024.31	7,00,38,350	-	2,052.46
ii) Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited [Refer note 7]	₹ 10	35,17,69,546	-	21.10	-	-	-
Total investments			**334.10**	**1,058.59**		**190.19**	**2,449.26**

★ *Less than ₹ 50,000*

1. *Terms of preference shares are as follows:*
   a) *10% Redeemable Non Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up invested in JSW Power Trading Company Limited are redeemable on 30th April, 2035*
   b) *10% Redeemable Non Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up invested in JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited are redeemable after 15th year from the date of allotment in 5 annual installments from financial year 2022-23 to 2033-34.*
2. *Refer note 15 for current investments hypothecated as security against borrowings.*

Note No. 6B - Investments

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Quoted investments		
Aggregate book value	1045.41	2,052.46
Aggregate market value	1045.41	2,052.46
Unquoted investments		
Aggregate carrying value	4,371.39	4,650.13
Investment at cost	**4,024.11**	**4,447.64**
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	**1,045.41**	**2,052.46**
Investment at fair value through profit or loss	**347.28**	**202.49**

Allowance for impairment in value of Investments

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	0.26	0.01
JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	35.03	23.58
Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	100.23	100.23
Total	**135.52**	**123.82**

Note No. 7 - Loans

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1) Unsecured, considered good				
(i) Loans to subsidiaries (Refer note 39)	-	107.81	4.08	728.18
(ii) Loans to related parties (Refer note 39)	250.83	97.32	0.84	152.94
(iii) Loans to others	-	-	177.59	-
	250.83	**205.13**	**182.51**	**881.12**
(2) Unsecured, Credit impaired				
(i) Loans to subsidiaries (Refer note 39)	-	226.15	-	163.37
Less : Loss allowance for doubtful loans (Refer note 39)	-	226.15	-	163.37
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
(ii) Loans to others	120.00	-	574.19	-
Less : Loss allowance for doubtful loans	120.00	-	574.19	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
	250.83	**205.13**	**182.51**	**881.12**

₹ crore

Name of parties	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
1) Subsidiaries				
a) JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	-	-	-	567.64
	-	(594.47)	-	(743.53)
b) JSW Energy Mineral Mauritius Limited	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	(344.07)
c) JSW Power Trading Company Limited	-	-	4.08	-
	(4.08)	-	(4.08)	-
d) JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	-	-	-	0.60
	-	(1.30)	-	(0.60)
e) JSW Solar Limited	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	(12.13)
f) JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	-	-	-	0.17
	-	(0.17)	-	(0.17)
g) JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	-	-	-	0.80
	-	(2.30)	-	(0.80)
h) JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	-	333.96	-	322.34
	-	(334.40)	-	(344.81)

₹ crore

Name of parties	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
2) Related parties				
a) South West Mining Limited	-	84.00	-	150.00
	-	(150.00)	-	(150.00)
b) JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	0.84	2.19	0.84	2.93
	(0.84)	(2.93)	(0.84)	(3.96)
c) Jindal Steel & Power Limited	250.00	11.13	-	-
	(320.00)	(11.13)	-	-

1. Figures in brackets relate to maximum amount outstanding during the year
2. The Company has entered into a debt resolution agreement with Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited ("JPVL") on January 2, 2020 to restructure the principal outstanding amount of ₹ 751.77 crore owed by JPVL. The key terms of the agreement are as follows:
   a) An amount of ₹ 351.77 crore to be converted into equity shares of JPVL at par value of ₹ 10 each.
   b) Out of the balance outstanding principal amount of ₹ 400 crore, claim of ₹ 280 crore has been waived and relinquished by the Company and balance ₹ 120 crore to continue as debt to be paid by JPVL to the Company, on priority basis, out of the available cash flows after JPVL has paid 10% of the re-structured sustainable debt to its secured lenders.

   Accordingly, a net amount of ₹ 116.02 crore was written off during the year and considered as exceptional items [Refer note 26]

   Further, JPVL and the Company have agreed to waive their respective rights to receive any payments from each other and unconditionally release each other from all liabilities in relation to the Securities Purchase Agreement dated 16th November, 2014 for transfer of Karcham and Baspa hydro assets from JPVL to the Company. This will result in reversal of an amount of ₹ 177.48 crore of liabilities payable to JPVL towards purchase of shares of JSW Hydro Energy Limited (earlier known as Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited) in the Company's financial statements.
3. All the above loans have been given for business purpose only.

Investment by JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited in subsidiaries:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020 No. of shares	As at 31st March, 2019 No. of shares
JSW Energy Natural Resources South Africa (Pty) Limited	4,35,00,100	4,35,00,100

Movement in loss allowance - loans

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Opening loss allowance	737.56	755.30
Loss allowance reversed during the year	(454.36)	(181.11)
Loss allowance recognised during the year	62.95	163.37
Closing loss allowance	346.15	737.56

Note No. 8 - Other financial assets

₹ crore

Particulars			As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
			Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1)	Derivative designated as hedges - Foreign currency forward contracts		35.26	-	-	-
(2)	Finance lease receivable [Refer note 30]		41.05	960.58	37.19	906.18
(3)	Security deposits					
	(i)	Government/Semi-Government authorities	0.01	-	0.01	-
	(ii)	Related parties [Refere note 39]	8.75	34.81	8.02	32.62
	(iii)	Others	30.06	0.10	30.05	0.46
(4)	Interest receivables					
	(i)	Interest accrued on loans to related parties [Refer note 39]	17.56	-	12.52	-
		Less: Loss allowance for interest receivable	(16.80)	-	(9.44)	-
	(ii)	Interest accrued on deposits	1.33	-	0.57	-
(5)	Other bank balances					
	(i)	Margin money for security against the guarantees	-	7.01	-	3.40
(6)	Consideration receivable from a subsidiary on transfer of business [Refer note 33 and note 39]		220.00	-	-	-
			337.22	**1,002.50**	**78.92**	**942.66**

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

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1)	Advance tax and tax deducted at source [(Net of provision ₹ 893.62 crore (As at 31st March, 2019 : ₹ 818.14 crore)]	-	61.19	-	7.97
		-	**61.19**	**-**	**7.97**

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

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1)	Deferred tax [Refer Note 27]	-	685.58	-	768.42
(2)	Minimum Alternate Tax credit entitlement [Refer note 27]	-	(359.68)	-	(359.68)
		-	**325.90**	**-**	**408.74**

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

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1)	Provision for income tax [Net of advance tax and tax deducted at source ₹ 620.92 crore (As at 31st March, 2019 : ₹ 688.84 crore)]	36.70	-	39.03	-
		36.70	**-**	**39.03**	**-**

Note No. 10 - Other assets

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1) Capital advances	-	11.80	-	14.48
(2) Advance to a related party [Refer note 28(B)(ii)(a)]	-	-	-	331.13
(3) Prepayments	23.23	-	12.25	22.46
(4) Advances to vendors	35.65	-	4.23	-
(5) Balances with government authorities [Refer note 28(A)(1)(a)]	13.87	84.95	19.81	64.97
	72.75	**96.75**	**36.29**	**433.04**

Note No. 11 - Inventories

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(1) Raw materials - Stock of fuel	450.10	257.10
(2) Stores and spares	90.67	91.36
Total	**540.77**	**348.46**

Footnotes:

a) Cost of inventory recognised as an expense

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1) Raw materials - Stock of fuel	3,074.40	3,959.67
(2) Stores and spares	25.39	26.20
Total	**3,099.79**	**3,985.87**

b) Details of Stock in transit included above

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(1) Raw materials - Stock of fuel	203.50	67.63
(2) Stores and spares	0.31	0.22
Total	**203.81**	**67.85**

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

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

Note No. 12 - Trade receivables

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Unsecured, considered good	797.12	554.70
	797.12	**554.70**
Unsecured, Credit impaired	2.79	2.55
Less: Loss allowance for doubtful receivables	2.79	2.55
	-	**-**
	797.12	**554.70**

a) Ageing of trade receivables

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Within Credit Period	314.46	391.65
Past due		
1 - 30 days	264.71	37.63
31 - 60 days	33.33	13.82
61 - 90 days	13.78	6.99
91 - 180 days	37.92	10.27
> 181 days	132.92	94.34
Total	**797.12**	**554.70**

b) The average credit period allowed to customers is in the range of 30-45 days and interest on overdue receivables is generally levied at 8.15% to 15% per annum as per the terms of the agreement.

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

d) Trade receivables include ₹ 81.49 crore (previous year : ₹ 98.04 crore) withheld / unpaid by the customers because of tariff related disputes which are pending adjudication by the appropriate authority [Refer note 28(A)(1)(b)]. The Company has, based on legal advice, and subsequent actions by the regulators in certain cases, assessed that there is a reasonable certainty about recoverability of these receivables and no provision is required. These matters are at advanced stage of hearing with the regulators/courts and the management is expecting to realise the amounts within a year.

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

f) Movement in loss allowance for doubtful receivables

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Opening loss allowance	**2.55**	**1.86**
Loss allowance reversed during the year	-	-
Loss allowance recognised during the year	0.24	0.69
Closing loss allowance	**2.79**	**2.55**

Note No. 13A - Cash and cash equivalents

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(1) Balances with banks		
(i) In current accounts	119.02	16.17
(ii) In deposit accounts (maturity less than 3 months at inception)	21.41	52.07
(2) Cheques on hand	-	1.32
(3) Cash on hand	0.04	0.02
	140.47	**69.58**

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

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(1) Balances with banks		
(i) In deposit accounts (maturity more than 3 months at inception)	0.12	30.00
(2) Earmarked balances with banks		
(i) Unpaid dividends	1.06	1.11
(ii) Margin money for security against guarantees	15.95	11.81
	17.13	**42.92**

Note No. - 14A - Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	No.of shares	₹ crore	No.of shares	₹ crore
Authorised:				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	5,00,00,00,000	5,000.00	5,00,00,00,000	5,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully paid: (A)				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	1,64,23,59,965	1,642.36	1,64,10,37,587	1,641.04
Treasury shares held through ESOP Trust: (B)				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	(4,57,649)	(0.46)	(1,70,075)	(0.17)
Equity shares (net of treasury shares) - (A+B)	**1,64,19,02,316**	**1,641.90**	**1,64,08,67,512**	**1,640.87**

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 No. of Shares	For the year ended 31st March, 2019 No. of Shares
Balance as at the beginning of the year	**1,64,10,37,587**	**1,64,00,54,795**
Shares issued during the year	13,22,378	9,82,792
Balance as at the end of the year	**1,64,23,59,965**	**1,64,10,37,587**

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 No. of Shares	For the year ended 31st March, 2019 No. of Shares
Balance as at the beginning of the year	**1,70,075**	**-**
Shares issued during the year	13,22,378	9,82,792
Shares Transferred upon exercise of options under employee share option plan	(10,34,804)	(8,12,717)
Balance as at the end of the year	**4,57,649**	**1,70,075**

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

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

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

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	No of shares	%	No of shares	%
JSW Investments Private Limited	33,24,92,694	20.24%	33,24,92,694	20.26%
Indusgloble Multiventures Private Limited	25,59,86,044	15.59%	25,67,86,044	15.65%
JSL Limited	14,53,32,820	8.85%	14,53,32,820	8.86%
Glebe Trading Private Limited	14,53,32,820	8.85%	14,53,32,820	8.86%
JSW Steel Limited	8,53,63,090	5.20%	8,53,63,090	5.20%
Danta Enterprises Private Limited	8,55,99,613	5.21%	8,55,99,613	5.22%
Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited	8,55,99,613	5.21%	8,55,99,613	5.22%

e) Dividend :

(i) The Board of Directors in its meeting held on 16th May, 2019 has recommended dividend of 10% (₹ 1 per equity share of ₹ 10 each) for the year ended 31st March, 2019 and the same was approved by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 13th August 2019, which resulted in a cash outflow of ₹ 197.86 crore, including corporate dividend tax of ₹ 33.74 crore.

(ii) The Board of Directors in its meeting held on 20th May, 2020 has recommended dividend of 10% (₹ 1 per equity share of ₹ 10 each) for the year ended 31st March, 2020, subject to the approval of shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Note No. - 14B - Other equity

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
A. Reserves and surplus		
(1) General reserve	213.95	213.95
(2) Retained earnings	4,109.26	3,811.49
B. Other reserves		
(1) Capital reserve	516.12	516.12
(2) Securities premium account	2,390.59	2,384.96
(3) Equity-settled employee benefits reserve	19.14	15.90
(4) Debenture redemption reserve	166.67	166.67
C. Other comprehensive income		
(1) Equity instrument through other comprehensive income	348.90	1,417.52
(2) Effective portion of cash flow hedge	(6.33)	-
	7,758.30	**8,526.61**

(1) General reserve

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

(2) Retained earnings

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

(3) Capital reserve

Reserve is primarily created on amalgamation as per statutory requirement.

(4) Securities premium account

Securities premium comprises premium received on issue of shares.

(5) Equity-settled employee benefits reserve

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

(6) Debenture redemption reserve

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

(7) Equity instrument through other comprehensive income

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

(8) Effective portion of cash flow hedge

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

Note No. 15 - Borrowings

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
Measured at amortised cost				
(1) Non current borrowings (Secured):				
(i) Debentures				
- Non convertible debentures	700.00	700.00	200.00	1,100.00
(ii) Term loans				
- From banks $	214.10	634.36	565.50	956.49
	914.10	**1,334.36**	**765.50**	**2,056.49**
Less: unamortised borrowing cost	0.86	1.28	1.17	2.45
Less: Current maturities of long term debt (included in note no 16)	913.24	-	764.33	-
	-	**1,333.08**	**-**	**2,054.04**

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

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Balance as at the beginning of the year (including current maturities)	**2,818.37**	**3,140.18**
Cash flows (repayment)/ proceeds	(557.90)	(336.81)
Non cash changes		
1. Foreign exchange movement	(15.62)	13.62
2. Amortised borrowing cost	1.47	1.38
Balance as at the end of the year (including current maturities)	**2,246.32**	**2,818.37**

$ The Company has opted to avail moratorium on payment of all installments (principal and interest component) falling due between 01st March 2020 to 31st May 2020, from respective banks on account of Covid 19 under the RBI guidelines and accordingly, principal and accrued interest as on 31st March 2020 is payable on completion of moratorium period.

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019		Terms of repayment	Security
Current	Non current	Current	Non current		
A. Debentures (secured)					
100.00	400.00	-	500.00	5,000 nos @ 8.65% p.a.Secured Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures of ₹ 10 lakh each are redeemable at par in 3 yearly installments, first installment ₹ 100 crore, second and third installment ₹ 200 crore each, starting from 30th December, 2020 till 30th December, 2022.	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on the freehold land of the Company situated at village Chafer, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU1 & SBU2) situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka

NOTES

to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019		Terms of repayment	Security
Current	Non current	Current	Non current		
500.00	-	-	500.00	5,000 nos @ 8.40% p.a. Secured Redeemable Non Convertible Debentures of ₹ 10 lakh each are redeemable at par in bullet repayment of ₹ 500 crore on 18th September,2020	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on the freehold land of the Company situated at village Chafer, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU3) situated at Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra
100.00	-	200.00	100.00	10,000 nos @ 9.75% p.a. Secured Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures of ₹ 1 lakh each are redeemable on 20th July, 2020 ₹ 20 crore, on 30th July, 2020 ₹ 60 crore & on 17th August, 2020 ₹ 20 crore.	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on the freehold land of the Company situated at village Mouje Maharajpura, Mehsana, Gujarat and first ranking charge by way of mortgage on immovable assets of the Company (SBU1 & SBU2) and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU1 & SBU2) situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka
-	300.00	-	-	3,000 nos @ (12M T-Bill + 3.30%) currently 8.55% p.a.Secured Redeemable Non Covertible Debentures of ₹ 10 lakh each are redeemable at par in bullet repayment of ₹ 300 crore on 28th January, 2022	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on the freehold land parcels of the Company situated at Vijayanagar, Karnataka and first ranking pari-passu charge by way of legal mortgage on a flat situated at Mumbai, Maharashtra and first ranking pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU1 & SBU2) situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka
700.00	**700.00**	**200.00**	**1,100.00**	**Total debentures**	
B. Term Loans					
Rupee term loan from banks (secured)					
22.28	-	99.11	-	Repayable on 30th June, 2020	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on a flat situated at Mumbai, Maharashtra, first charge by way of legal mortgage of Company (SBU3) immovable property both present and future and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU3) situated at Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra and second ranking charge on current assets of Company (SBU3) situated at Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019		Terms of repayment	Security
Current	Non current	Current	Non current		
181.82	454.36	181.87	590.87	Repayable in 14 equal quarterly installments from June 2020 to September 2023	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on a flat situated at Mumbai, Maharashtra and first charge by way of legal mortgage of Company (SBU3) immovable property both present and future, and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU3) situated at Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra and second ranking charge on current assets of Company (SBU3) situated in Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra
-	-	47.50	178.12	Prepaid on 21st January, 2020	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on a flat situated at Mumbai, Maharashtra and first charge by way of legal mortgage of Company (SBU3) immovable property both present and future and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU3) situated at Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra and second ranking charge on current assets of Company (SBU3) situated in Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra
10.00	180.00	8.75	187.50	Repayable in 21 structured quarterly installments from June 2020 to June 2025	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of equitable mortgage of immovable assets and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU1 & SBU2) situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka
214.10	**634.36**	**337.23**	**956.49**	**Total rupee term loans**	
Facility from a foreign currency non resident bank (secured)					
-	-	228.27	-	Repaid on 16th March 2020	First charge by way of pledge of JSW Steel Limited shares held by the Company and second charge by way of hypothecation of movable fixed assets of the Company (SBU3)
-	**-**	**228.27**	**-**	**Total Facility from a foreign currency non resident bank**	
214.10	**634.36**	**565.50**	**956.49**	**Total term loans**	
914.10	**1,334.36**	**765.50**	**2,056.49**	**Total secured borrowings**	
(0.86)	(1.28)	(1.17)	(2.45)	Unamortised upfront fees on borrowings	
(913.24)	-	(764.33)	-	Grouped under "Current maturities of long-term debt" (Refer note 16)	
-	**1,333.08**	**-**	**2,054.04**	**Total secured borrowings measured at amortised cost (non current)**	

Note No. 16 - Other financial liabilities

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1)	Derivative Instuments [Refer note 37(a)(ii)]				
	a) Interest rate swap	-	-	0.36	-
	b) Foreign currency forward contracts / options	-	-	27.13	-
	c) Commodity exchange forward contracts	9.73	-	-	-
(2)	Contingent consideration payable on business combination [Refer note 7]	-	-	177.48	-
(3)	Current maturities of long-term debt [Refer note 15]	913.24	-	764.33	-
(4)	Interest accrued but not due on borrowings [Refer note 15]	49.19	-	60.63	-
(5)	Unclaimed dividends #	1.06	-	1.11	-
(6)	Lease deposits	0.48	0.28	0.48	0.26
(7)	Lease liabilites $ [Refer note 29]	0.42	0.02	-	-
(8)	Other liabilities				
	- Payable for capital supplies/services	61.17	-	80.03	-
		1,035.29	**0.30**	**1,111.55**	**0.26**

$ Reconciliation of the lease liabilities:

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020
Opening lease commitments as on 1st April 2019	**0.91**
Effect of discounting of lease	(0.09)
Lease Liabilities as on 1st April 2019 recognised pursuant to adoption of Ind AS 116 - Leases (as per retrospective modified approach)	**0.83**
Interest expense on lease liabilities	0.05
Cash outflow	(0.44)
Balance as at the end of the year	**0.44**

 # No amount due to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund

Note No. 17 - Other liabilities

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1)	Advances received from customers				
	(i) From a related party [Refer note 39]	110.71	-	118.36	-
	(ii) From others	0.10	-	0.04	-
(2)	Statutory dues	13.76	-	21.75	-
(3)	Others	3.17	6.21	3.48	6.37
		127.74	**6.21**	**143.63**	**6.37**

Note No. 18 - Provisions

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1) Provision for gratuity (Refer note 32)	2.94	10.83	3.16	7.49
(2) Provision for compensated absences (Refer note 32)	1.27	9.07	1.24	8.31
	4.21	**19.90**	**4.40**	**15.80**

Note No. 19 - Trade payables

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1) Trade payables #				
a) Outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	1.17	-	0.69	-
b) Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	352.14	-	190.64	-
(2) Acceptances *	912.60	-	1,367.58	-
	1,265.91	**-**	**1,558.91**	**-**

Disclosure relating to micro and small enterprises

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1) Principal amount outstanding	1.17	-	0.69	-
(2) Principal amount due and remaining unpaid	-	-	-	-
(3) Interest due on (2) above and the unpaid interest	-	-	-	-
(4) Interest paid on all delayed payments under the MSMED Act.	-	-	-	-
(5) Payment made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-	-	-
(6) Interest due and payable for the period of delay other than (4) above	-	-	-	-
(7) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-	-	-
(8) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding years	-	-	-	-
	1.17	**-**	**0.69**	**-**

 # Trade payables are normally settled within 30 days.

** Acceptances represents credit availed by the Company from banks for payment to suppliers for raw materials purchased by the Company. The arrangements are interest-bearing and are payable within six months to one year.*

Note No - 20 - Revenue from operations

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
A. Disaggregation of revenue from contract with customers:		
(1) Sale of power	4,044.00	4,884.38
(2) Sale of services:		
(i) Operator fees	185.18	169.06
(ii) Other services	0.09	0.52
(3) Other operating revenue	15.99	3.05
Total revenue from contract with customers	**4,245.26**	**5,057.01**
B. Interest income on asset under finance lease (Refer note 30)	**68.73**	**61.32**
Total (A + B)	**4,313.99**	**5,118.33**

(a) Revenue from Contract with Customers:

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

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

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

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

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

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Opening Balance	**118.40**	**119.05**
Less: Revenue recognised during the year from balance at the beginning of the year	(118.40)	(119.05)
Add: Advance received during the year not recognized as revenue	110.81	118.40
Closing Balance	**110.81**	**118.40**

(c) Details of Revenue from Contract with Customers:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Total revenue from contracts with customers as above	**4,245.26**	**5,057.01**
Add: Rebate on prompt payment	11.80	13.07
Less: Incentives	-	3.73
Total revenue from contracts with customers as per contracted price	**4,257.06**	**5,066.35**

(d) Credit terms:

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

Note No - 21 - Other income

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1) Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as at FVTPL		
(i) On loans	91.49	74.61
(ii) Bank deposits	4.48	2.63
(iii) Other financial assets	47.07	155.19
	143.04	**232.43**
(2) Interest income earned on other assets	**-**	41.78
(3) Dividend income from		
(i) Investment in a subsidiary	-	10.18
(ii) Investments designated as at FVTOCI	28.72	22.41
(4) Other non operating income		
(i) Operating lease rental income	0.23	0.19
(ii) Net gain on sale of investments	7.46	4.48
(iii) Net gain on investments designated as at FVTPL	0.01	0.08
(iv) Net gain on foreign currency transactions	11.93	15.20
(v) Provision no longer required written back	-	30.38
(vi) Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2.91	-
(vii) Miscellaneous income	3.60	5.65
	54.86	**130.35**
	197.90	**362.78**

Note No. - 22 - Employee benefits expense

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1) Salaries and wages	102.74	112.35
(2) Contribution to provident and other funds [Refer note 32]	7.74	7.99
(3) Share based payments [Refer note 32]	3.90	4.74
(4) Staff welfare expenses	4.33	5.76
	118.71	**130.84**

Note No. - 23 - Finance costs

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1) Finance cost for financial liabilities not designated as at FVTPL		
- Interest expense	264.51	314.25
(2) Other borrowing costs	57.44	97.54
	321.95	**411.79**

Note No. - 24 - Depreciation and amortisation expense

₹ crore

Particulars		For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1)	Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	368.86	364.21
(2)	Amortisation on Intangible assets	0.41	0.81
		369.27	**365.02**

Note No. - 25 - Other expenses

₹ crore

Particulars		For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1)	Stores and spares consumed	25.39	26.20
(2)	Power and water	19.02	22.27
(3)	Rent including lease rentals	1.08	4.75
(4)	Repairs and maintenance	52.04	53.86
(5)	Rates and taxes	6.04	7.64
(6)	Insurance	10.89	7.45
(7)	Legal and professional charges	12.60	16.09
(8)	Travelling expenses	8.42	10.00
(9)	Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	1.85
(10)	Donation*	5.01	0.16
(11)	Corporate social responsibility expenses (Refer note 31)	6.57	13.25
(12)	Loss allowance on loans / trade receivables / interest receivable	15.32	14.72
(13)	Write off of non moving - stores and spares	2.01	-
	Less: Provision for non moving - stores and spares recognised in earlier years	(1.72)	-
(14)	Loss allowance for impairment of investment in subsidiaries (Refer note 6)	11.70	-
(15)	Safety & Security Expenses	7.54	7.66
(16)	Branding Expenses	12.09	6.43
(17)	Miscellaneous expenses	9.14	10.35
(18)	Open Access Charges	17.82	1.60
(19)	Shared Service Charges	3.08	3.03
(20)	Net loss on sale of investments	2.67	-
(21)	Write off of investment,loan & advances	-	74.48
	Less: Provision for impairment/loss allowances recognised in earlier years	-	(72.35)
		226.71	**209.44**

** Includes ₹ 5.00 crore (As at 31st March, 2019 : Nil) paid to Jankalyan Electoral Trust.*

Note No. - 26 - Exceptional items (net)

₹ crore

Particulars		For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1)	Contingent consideration payable written back [Refer note 16]	(177.48)	-
(2)	Loss allowance towards doubtful loan	38.44	-
(3)	Write off of doubtful loan [Refer note 7]	570.21	-
	Less: Reversal of loss allowance recognised earlier on doubtful loan	(454.19)	-
		(23.02)	**-**

Note No. - 27 - Tax expense

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1) Current tax	5.50	70.37
(2) Deferred tax	85.74	78.60
(3) Remeasurement of deferred tax #	(165.18)	-
(4) Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit availed	58.31	(10.14)
(5) MAT pertaining to earlier year's (recognized) / reversed (net)	(58.31)	-
	(73.94)	**138.83**

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

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Profit before tax	**423.87**	**390.28**
Enacted tax rate (%)	34.944%	34.944%
Expected tax expense at statutory tax rate	148.12	136.38
Tax effect due to exempt exempt / non taxable income	(72.05)	(11.40)
Effect due to non deductible expenses	69.54	13.85
Effect of remeasurement of deferred tax #	(165.18)	-
MAT pertaining to earlier period	(58.31)	-
Deferred tax pertaining to earlier period	3.94	-
Tax expense for the year	**(73.94)**	**138.83**

 # Pursuant to the Taxation Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 ('Ordinance') subsequently amended in Finance Act issued by Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) on 20th September 2019 which is effective 1st April 2019, domestic companies have the option to pay corporate income tax rate at 22% plus applicable surcharge and cess ('New tax rate') subject to certain conditions. During the year ended 31st March 2020, Company had made an assessment of the impact of the Ordinance and decided to continue with the existing tax structure until utilisation of accumulated minimum alternative tax (MAT) credit. Based on the detailed assessment carried out by the management, deferred tax liabilities on temporary differences expected to reverse during the period in which the Company would be under the new tax regime and accordingly applied the new rate for measuring the said deferred tax liabilities in accordance with the requirements of IND AS 12 - 'Income Taxes". This has resulted in reversal of deferred tax liabilities amounting to ₹ 165.18 crore.

Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)

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

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2019	Recognised / (reversed) through profit or loss / OCI	As at 31st March, 2020
Property, plant and equipment	(753.11)	72.52	(680.59)
Investment	(18.25)	-	(18.25)
Others	2.94	10.32	13.26
MAT credit	359.68	-	359.68
Total	**(408.74)**	**82.84**	**(325.90)**

₹ crore

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

Expiry schedule of deferred tax assets not recognised as at 31st March 2020 is as under:

MAT Credit entitlement:

₹ crore

Expiry of losses (as per local tax laws)	Amount
< 1 year	-
1 to 5 years	31.97
> 5 years to 10 years	352.53
> 10 years	186.98
	571.48

Note No. 28 - Contingent liabilities and commitments:

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

1] Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt:

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

₹ crore

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(i)	Custom duty [₹ 27.30 crore paid under protest (as at 31st March, 2019 ₹ 27.30 crore] #	240.65	240.65
(ii)	Electricity tax [recoverable from customers as per agreements in case of unfavourable outcome]	122.76	122.76
(iii)	Income tax	55.59	55.59
(iv)	Entry tax	0.84	0.84
(v)	Service tax [₹ 14.02 crore paid under protest (as at 31st March, 2019 ₹ 14.80 crore)] #	32.53	33.34
(vi)	Goods and Service Tax [₹ 17.16 crore paid under protest (as at 31st March 2019 ₹ NIL] #	18.79	-
(vii)	Others [₹ 1.22 crore paid under protest (as at 31st March 2019 ₹ 0.90] #	14.32	18.37
		485.48	**471.55**

 # Amount paid under protest is included in balances with government authorities, refer note 10

b) Disputes with customers regarding determination of tariff under power supply arrangements aggregating to ₹ 234.53 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 ₹ 251.08 crore), refer note 12

2] Guarantees:

The Company has issued financial guarantees to banks on behalf of and in respect of loan facilities availed by related parties . The following are the loan amount outstanding against such guarantees:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Related parties	455.04	405.79

In respect of financial guarantee contracts, no amounts are recognised based on the results of the liability adequacy test for likely deficiency / defaults by the entities on whose behalf the Company has given guarantees.

3] Others :

a) Pledge of shares:

51,78,15,000 (as at 31st March, 2019: 51,78,15,000) number of shares held as investments in JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited (Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited) with carrying amount of ₹ 517.82 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 ₹ 517.82 crore) have been pledged with the lenders towards its borrowings.

b) In respect of land parcels admeasuring 35.88 hectares (as at 31st March, 2019: 47.21 hectares), acquired by the Company, the claim by certain parties towards title disputes is not currently ascertainable.

Notes:

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

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

B) Commitments

₹ crore

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
i]	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	25.70	37.07

ii] Other commitments:

a) The company had entered into a definitive agreement to acquire 1000 MW (4 x 250 MW) thermal power plant located at village Tamnar, District Raigarh in the state of Chhattisgarh from Jindal Steel & Power Limited with the revised Long Stop Date of 30th June 2019. With the elapsing of the Long Stop Date without completion of the stipulated conditions precedent, the proposed acquisition of the said power plant stands terminated. Accordingly, the interest-bearing advance paid for the said transaction has been converted into interest-bearing loan and the amount outstanding as at 31st March, 2020 is ₹ 261.13 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 ₹ 331.13 crore).

b) The Company has signed a Share Purchase Agreement with GMR Energy Limited for acquiring 100% shares of its subsidiary GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited ("GKEL") which owns and operates a 1050 MW (3 X 350 MW) thermal power plant in Odisha. The transaction contemplates a payout of consideration of ₹ 5,321 Crore for acquisition of 100% stake of the GKEL (subject to working capital and other adjustments). The transaction has been put on hold given the ongoing uncertainty of COVID 19 and will be revisited once the situation normalizes.

c) The Company has received Letter of Intent pursuant to the approval of its Resolution Plan from Committee of Creditors of Ind Barath Energy (Utkal) Limited. The Resolution Plan is under approval with National Company Law Tribunal, Hyderabad Bench.

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

Note No. 29 - Operating Lease:

a) As lessor:

The Company has leased land admeasuring to 122.86 acres with carrying amount of ₹ 7.08 crore (31st March, 2019: 122.86 acres with carrying amount of ₹ 7.08 crore) to related parties for the period ranging from 25 to 99 years. The agreements are renewable with mutual consent.

The Company has constructed solar plants of 8.91MW with a carrying amount of ₹ 39.67 crore (31st March, 2019 : ₹ 40.87 crore) considered as an operating lease as per the provisions of Ind AS 116 - Leases. The lease rentals on the plants are variable in nature.

b) As lessee :

i) The company leases several assets including land, office premises and residential flats. The amount recognised in the Standalone statement of profit and loss in respect of right of use asset and lease obligation are as under:

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Depreciation	3.67	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	0.05	-

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

Note No. 30 - Finance leases:

As lessor:

The Company has identified an arrangement for power supply from one of its power unit which is in the nature of finance lease as per the provisions of Ind AS 116- Leases. After separating lease payments from other elements in the arrangement, the Company has recognized finance lease receivable for the said power unit given under finance lease.

The minimum lease payments receivable and the present value of minimum lease receivable as at 31st March, 2020 in respect of the aforesaid power unit are as under:

Amounts receivable under finance leases

₹ crore

Particulars	Minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Not later than one year	109.72	97.59	41.05	37.19
Later than one year and not later than five years	433.05	362.99	187.72	145.33
Later than five years	1,165.81	1,101.54	772.86	760.85
Total	**1,708.58**	**1,562.12**	**1,001.63**	**943.37**
Less: unearned finance income	706.95	618.75	-	-
Lease Receivable (Refer note 8)	**1,001.63**	**943.37**	**1,001.63**	**943.37**

Unguaranteed residual value of assets leased under finance leases at the end of the reporting period is estimated at ₹ 295.11 crore (as at 31st March, 2019: ₹ 270.33 crore).

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

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Act	6.57	13.25
Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) Construction / acquisition of an asset	1.25	3.69
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above	5.32	9.56
Total	**6.57**	**13.25**

Note No. 32 - Employee benefits expense:

Defined contribution plan:

Company's contribution to National Pension Scheme (NPS) recognized in statement of profit and loss of ₹ 1.04 crore (for the year ended 31st March, 2019 : ₹ 1.07 crore) (included in note no 22)

Defined benefits plans:

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

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

Under the compensated absences plan, leave encashment upto a maximum accumulation of 180 days is payable to all eligible employees on separation of the Company due to death, retirement, superannuation or resignation, at the rate of daily salary.

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

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

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 31st March, 2020 by M/S K. A. Pandit Consultants & Actuaries. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

A. Gratuity

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at 31st March, 2020:

₹ crore

Particulars		Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Benefit liability
Opening balance as on 1st April, 2019		**14.25**	**3.60**	**10.65**
Gratuity cost charged to the statement of profit and loss	Service cost	1.42	-	1.42
	Net interest expense	1.11	0.28	0.83
	Sub-total included in profit and loss	**2.53**	**0.28**	**2.25**
Net Asset/Liability Transferred In/(Out)		**(0.23)**	**-**	**(0.23)**
Benefits paid		**(1.08)**	**(1.08)**	**-**
Remeasurement gains in other comprehensive income	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	(0.06)	0.06
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	0.21	-	0.21
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	1.21	-	1.21
	Experience adjustments	(0.39)	-	(0.39)
	Sub-total included in OCI	**1.03**	**(0.06)**	**1.09**
Contributions by employer		**-**	**-**	**-**
Closing balance as on 31st March, 2020 (Refer note 18)		**16.51**	**2.74**	**13.77**

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

₹ crore

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

**less than ₹ 50,000*

The actual return on plan assets (including interest income) was ₹0.34 crore (previous year ₹ 0.29 crore).

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Insurer managed funds	100%	100%

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

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Discount rate	6.89%	7.79%
Future salary increases	6.00%	6.00%
Rate of employee turnover	3.00%	2.00%
Mortality Rate During Employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)

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

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

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(1.34)	(1.25)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	1.56	1.46
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	1.56	1.47
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(1.36)	(1.28)
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	0.10	0.21
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(0.11)	(0.24)

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

The following are the maturity analysis of projected benefit obligations:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Projected benefits payable in future years		
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	1.04	0.80
From 2 to 5 years	5.89	5.22
From 6 to 10 years	4.83	4.03
Above 10 years	23.32	26.44
Total expected payments	**35.08**	**36.49**

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

The Company expects to contribute ₹ 2.94 crore (previous year ₹ 3.16 crore) to its gratuity plan for the next year. The weighted average duration of the plan is 10 years (previous year 11 years).

B. Provident fund

As per Ind AS 19 on "Employee Benefits", employer established provident fund trusts are treated as defined benefit plans. The members of the Provident Fund Trust are entitled to the interest rate declared by the central government under the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Act, 1952. The shortfall, if any, is made good by the Company in the year in which it arises. According to the defined benefit obligation of interest rate guarantee on exempted provident fund in respect of employees of the Company as at 31st March, 2020 is 8.50% as against the rate of return of plan assets 8.49%. Considering the interest shortfall is not material no provision is made in the books of accounts.

Company's contribution to provident fund, labour welfare fund recognised in the statement of profit and loss of ₹ 4.45 crore (for the year ended 31st March, 2019: ₹ 4.88 crore) (included in note no. 22)

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Discount rate	6.84%	7.79%
Rate of return on assets	8.49%	8.64%
Guaranteed rate of return	8.50%	8.65%

C. Compensated absences

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

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to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

D. Employee share based payment plan:

Employees Stock Ownership Plan – 2016 (ESOP 2016)

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

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

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

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

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Outstanding at 1st April	7,79,321	11,31,290
Granted during the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	4,38,227	2,68,854
Expired during the year	-	83,115
Outstanding at 31st March	3,41,094	7,79,321
Exercisable at 31st March	3,41,094	7,79,321

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Outstanding at 1st April	11,75,899	18,24,074
Granted during the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	3,56,398	5,43,863
Expired during the year	-	1,04,312
Outstanding at 31st March	8,19,501	11,75,899
Exercisable at 31st March	8,19,501	11,75,899

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Outstanding at 1st April	16,96,805	-
Granted during the year	-	16,96,805
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-
Expired during the year	3,68,077	-
Outstanding at 31st March	13,28,728	16,96,805
Exercisable at 31st March	13,28,728	16,96,805

The method of settlement for above grants are as below:

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Particulars</th><th colspan="3">Grant Date</th></tr>
<tr><th>3rd May, 2016</th><th>20th May, 2017</th><th>1st Nov, 2018</th></tr>
<tr><td>Vesting period</td><td>3/4 Years</td><td>3/4 Years</td><td>3/4 Years</td></tr>
<tr><td>Method of settlement</td><td>Equity</td><td>Equity</td><td>Equity</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exercise price (₹)</td><td>53.68</td><td>51.80</td><td>51.96</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fair value (₹)</td><td>30.78</td><td>28.88</td><td>37.99</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dividend yield (%)</td><td>20.00%</td><td>20.00%</td><td>20.00%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Expected volatility (%)</td><td>46.32%/44.03%</td><td>44.50%/45.16%</td><td>42.57%/43.53%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Risk-free interest rate (%)</td><td>7.40%/7.47%</td><td>6.90%/6.98%</td><td>7.78%/7.84%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Expected life of share options</td><td>5/6 years</td><td>5/6 years</td><td>5/6 years</td></tr>
<tr><td>Weighted average exercise price (₹)</td><td>53.68</td><td>51.80</td><td>51.96</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pricing formula</td><td>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.</td><td>Exercise Price determined at ₹ 51.80 per share, was at a discount of 20% to the closing market price of Parent Company's share i.e. ₹ 64.75/- at the close of 19th May, 2017 at Exchange having highest trading volume.</td><td>Exercise Price determined at ₹ 51.96 per share, was at a discount of 20% to the closing market price of Parent Company's share i.e. ₹ 64.95/- at the close of 31st October, 2018 at Exchange having highest trading volume.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Expected option Life</td><td colspan="3">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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Expected volatility</td><td colspan="3">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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility; and</td><td colspan="3" rowspan="2">The following factors have been considered:
(a) Share price (b) Exercise prices (c) Historical volatility (d) Expected option life (e) Dividend Yield</td></tr>
<tr><td>Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair value, such as a market condition.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Model used</td><td colspan="3">Black-Scholes Method</td></tr>
</table>

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

Note No. 33 - Project status:

i. Kutehr Project

The existing undertaking of Kutehr Project, consisting of capital work in progress, land, other PPE etc. with relevant liabilities has been sold for a lump sum consideration to JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited (Refer Note 39). The investment in equity shares of JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited has been sold to JSW Hydro Energy Limited, another subsidiary. Construction / developmental activities of this 240 MW hydropower project has been commenced and all the Major Works have been awarded/LOI issued.

ii. Raigarh Project:

Having regard to pending completion of the underlying power project, tying up of long-term power supply agreements and securing the fuel linkages, the Company has assessed the carrying amount of investment in equity shares of JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited, based on the estimate regarding value by sale of freehold land, recoverability of advances for additional land acquisition on leasehold basis and deposits relating to the project and accordingly an impairment loss of ₹ 11.45 Crore (Previous Year : ₹ NIL crore) was recognised towards the carrying amount of investment in equity shares.

Note No. 34 - Earnings per share [Basic and Diluted]:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company [₹ crore] [A]	497.81	251.45
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS [B]	1,64,17,03,697	1,64,06,17,153
Effect of dilution:		
Weighted average number of equity shares held through ESOP trust	1,97,050	35,413
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution [C]	1,64,19,00,747	1,64,06,52,566
Basic Earnings Per Share [₹] - [A/B]	3.03	1.53
Diluted Earnings Per Share [₹] - [A/C]	3.03	1.53
Nominal value of an equity share [₹]	10.00	10.00

Note No. 35 - Impact of Covid 19

The Company has continued its operations during lockdown due to outbreak of COVID-19 as the electricity generation is considered as one of the essential services by the Government. The Company's substantial generation capacities are tied up under medium to long term power purchase agreements, which insulates revenue of the Company under such contracts. The notices of applying force majeure clause under the power supply agreements from some of the customers have been appropriately responded under legal advice that the prevailing situation is outside the ambit of force majeure clause. This position is further supported by clarification from Ministry of Power that the DISCOMs will have to comply with obligation to pay fixed capacity charges as per the power purchase agreement. Based on initial assessment, the management does not expect any medium to long-term impact on the business of the Company. The Company has evaluated the possible effects on the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment, inventory, loans, receivables and debt covenants basis the internal and external sources of information and determined, exercising reasonable estimates and judgements, that the carrying amounts of these assets are recoverable. Having regard to above, and the Company's liquidity position, there is no uncertainty in meeting financial obligations over the foreseeable future.

Note No. 36 - Remuneration to auditors (excluding GST):

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Services as statutory auditors (including quarterly limited reviews)	1.03	0.96
Other services	0.21	0.37
Reimbursement of out-of pocket Expenses	0.04	0.02
Total	**1.28**	**1.35**

Note No. 37 -Financial Instruments:

(a) Financial Instruments:

i) Financial instruments by category:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020				As at 31st March, 2019			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets								
Investment in debentures	-	-	-	-	-	-	384.50	384.50
Investments in government security	-	-	★	★	-	-	★	★
Investments in equity shares	7.77	1,045.41	-	1,053.18	7.77	2,052.46	-	2,060.23
Investment in preference shares	5.41	-	-	5.41	4.53	-	-	4.53
Investment in mutual funds	334.10	-	-	334.10	190.19	-	-	190.19
Loans**	-	-	455.96	455.96	-	-	1,063.63	1,063.63
Finance lease receivable	-	-	1,001.63	1,001.63	-	-	943.37	943.37
Security deposits	-	-	73.73	73.73	-	-	71.16	71.16
Interest receivable**	-	-	2.09	2.09	-	-	3.65	3.65
Trade receivables**	-	-	797.12	797.12	-	-	554.70	554.70
Cash and cash equivalents (CCE)	-	-	140.47	140.47	-	-	69.58	69.58
Bank balances other than CCE	-	-	24.14	24.14	-	-	46.32	46.32
Consideration receivable on transfer of business	-	-	220.00	220.00	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency forward contracts / options	35.26	-	-	35.26	-	-	-	-
Total	**382.54**	**1,045.41**	**2,715.14**	**4,143.09**	**202.49**	**2,052.46**	**3,136.92**	**5,391.87**
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings	-	-	2,246.32	2,246.32	-	-	2,818.37	2,818.37
Interest rate swaps	-	-	-	-	0.36	-	-	0.36
Foreign currency options/ forward contracts	-	-	-	-	27.13	-	-	27.13
Commodity exchange forward contracts	-	9.73	-	9.73	-	-	-	-
Contingent consideration payable	-	-	-	-	177.48	-	-	177.48
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	49.19	49.19	-	-	60.63	60.63
Unpaid dividends	-	-	1.06	1.06	-	-	1.11	1.11
Lease deposits	-	-	0.76	0.76	-	-	0.74	0.74
Lease liabilities	-	-	0.44	0.44	-	-	-	-
Payable for capital supplies/ services	-	-	61.17	61.17	-	-	80.03	80.03
Trade payables	-	-	353.31	353.31	-	-	191.33	191.33
Acceptances	-	-	912.60	912.60	-	-	1,367.58	1,367.58
Total	**-**	**9.73**	**3,624.85**	**3,634.58**	**204.97**	**-**	**4,519.79**	**4,724.76**

★less than ₹ 50,000

*** net of provisions*

ii) Fair Value Hierarchy:

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

(a) Recognised and measured at fair value.

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

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

Financial assets & liabilities measured at fair value

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

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019	Level	Valuation techniques and key inputs
Financial assets				
Investment in equity shares	1,045.41	2,052.46	1	Quoted bid price in an active market
Investment in equity shares	7.77	7.77	3	Net Asset value of share arrived has been considered as fair value
Investment in Mutual Funds	334.10	190.19	2	The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV
Investment in preference shares	5.41	4.53	3	Discounted cash flow method- Future cash flows are based on terms of preference shares discounted at a rate that reflects market risk
Currency options/ Forward contracts	35.26	-	2	The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date.
	1,427.95	**2,254.95**		
Financial liabilities				
Interest rate swaps	-	0.36	2	The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows earned on observable yield curves.
Commodity exchange forward contracts	9.73	-	2	The fair value of commodity exchange forward contract is determined using forward commodity exchange rates at the balance sheet date.
Currency options/ Forward contracts	-	27.13	2	The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts and currency options is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date.
Contingent Consideration payable on business combination	-	177.48	3	Estimated based on the expected cash outflows arising from the fructification of related events
	9.73	**204.97**		

Valuation techniques and key inputs:

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

Particulars	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Change	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Investment in preference shares	DCF method	Discounting rate	0.50%	0.50% increase / decrease in the discount rate would decrease / increase the fair value by ₹ 0.27 crore / ₹ 0.27 crore / (₹ 0.23 crore / ₹ 0.24 crore).

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurement:

i) Investment in preference shares

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Opening balance	**4.53**	**4.64**
Gain recognised in statement of profit and loss	0.88	(0.11)
Closing balance	**5.41**	**4.53**

ii) Contingent Consideration payable

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Opening balance	**177.48**	**177.48**
Write back	177.48	-
Closing balance	**-**	**177.48**

Financial assets and liabilities, measured at amortised cost:

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

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019		Level
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value	
Financial assets					
Investment in debentures	-	-	384.50	466.85	3
Loans	205.13	207.25	881.12	907.24	3
Finance lease receivable*	1,001.63	968.55	943.37	940.32	3
Security deposits	34.91	36.96	33.08	36.71	3
Total	**1,241.67**	**1,212.76**	**2,242.07**	**2,351.12**	
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings *	2,246.32	2,249.57	2,818.37	2,818.71	3
Lease deposits	0.28	0.35	0.26	0.33	3
Total	**2,246.60**	**2,249.92**	**2,818.63**	**2,819.04**	

** including current and non-current balances*

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

b) Risk Management Strategies

Financial risk management objectives

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

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

I. Foreign currency risk management

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

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

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2020:	USD	EURO	INR	Total
Financial assets				
Investment in equity shares	-	-	1,053.18	1,053.18
Investment in mutual funds	-	-	334.10	334.10
Investment in preference shares	-	-	5.41	5.41
Investment in government securities	-	-	★	★
Trade receivables^	-	-	797.12	797.12
Cash and cash equivalents (CCE)	-	-	140.47	140.47
Bank balances other than CCE	-	-	24.14	24.14
Loans^	107.81	-	348.15	455.96
Security deposits	-	-	73.73	73.73
Finance lease receivable	-	-	1,001.63	1,001.63
Interest receivable^	-	-	2.09	2.09
Consideration receivable on transfer of business	-	-	220.00	220.00
Foreign currency forward contracts / options	35.26	-	-	35.26
Total	**143.07**	**-**	**4,000.02**	**4,143.09**
Financial liabilities				
Commodity exchange forward contracts	9.73	-	-	9.73
Acceptances	912.60	-	-	912.60
Trade payables	213.50	0.04	139.77	353.31
Payable for capital supplies	-	-	61.17	61.17
Interest accrued	3.61	-	45.58	49.19
Borrowings	-	-	2,246.32	2,246.32
Lease deposits	-	-	0.76	0.76
Lease liabilities	-	-	0.44	0.44
Unpaid dividend	-	-	1.06	1.06
Total	**1,139.44**	**0.04**	**2,495.10**	**3,634.58**

^Net of provisions

*less than ₹ 50,000

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2019:	USD	EURO	YEN	INR	Total
Financial assets					
Investment in equity shares	-	-	-	2,060.24	2,060.24
Investment in mutual funds	-	-	-	190.19	190.19
Investment in preference shares	-	-	-	4.53	4.53
Investment in government securities	-	-	-	★	★
Investment in debentures	-	-	-	384.50	384.50
Trade receivables^	-	-	-	554.70	554.70
Cash and cash equivalents (CCE)	-	-	-	69.58	69.58
Bank balances other than CCE	-	-	-	46.32	46.32
Loans^	159.14	-	-	904.49	1,063.63
Security deposits	-	-	-	71.16	71.16
Finance lease receivable	-	-	-	943.37	943.37
Interest receivable^	-	-	-	3.65	3.65
Total	**159.14**	**-**	**-**	**5,232.73**	**5,391.87**

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2019:	USD	EURO	YEN	INR	Total
Financial liabilities					
Interest rate swaps	0.36	-	-	-	0.36
Foreign currency forward/ options contracts	27.13	-	-	-	27.13
Acceptances	1,367.58	-	-	-	1,367.58
Trade payables	75.77	1.41	0.01	114.14	191.33
Payable for capital supplies	-	-	-	80.03	80.03
Interest accrued	15.62	-	-	45.01	60.63
Borrowings	228.27	-	-	2,590.10	2,818.37
Lease deposits	-	-	-	0.74	0.74
Unpaid dividend	-	-	-	1.11	1.11
Contingent consideration payable on business combination	-	-	-	177.48	177.48
Total	**1,714.73**	**1.41**	**0.01**	**3,008.61**	**4,724.76**

^Net of provisions

★Less than ₹ 50,000

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

The forward exchange contracts entered into by the company and outstanding are as under:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
No. of contracts	23	45
Type of contracts	Buy	Buy
Equivalent to USD in millions	147.11	202.28
Average exchange rate (1 USD = ₹)	73.55	71.68
Nominal value (₹ crore)	1,081.99	1,449.94
Fair value MTM - asset / (liability) (₹ crore)	35.26	(39.82)

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
No. of contracts	-	1
Type of contracts	-	Buy
Equivalent to USD in millions	-	33.00
Average exchange rate (1 USD = ₹)	-	69.16
Nominal value (₹ crore)	-	228.21
Fair value MTM - asset (₹ crore)	-	12.69

Unhedged Currency Risk position

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

Particulars	Foreign Currency	Foreign currency equivalent		₹ crore	
		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
1. Receivables in foreign currency					
Loan to foreign subsidiary^	USD	1,43,00,963	2,30,06,250	107.81	159.14
2. Payables in foreign currency					
Trade payable	USD	28,41,695	94,27,702	21.42	65.21
Trade payable	EURO	4,664	1,81,410	0.04	1.41
Trade payable	YEN	-	1,24,594	-	0.01
Interest accrued but not due on secured loan	USD	-	99,362	-	0.69

^Net of provisions

Foreign Currency risk Sensitivity

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

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020		For the year ended 31st March, 2019	
	5% increase	5% decrease	5% increase	5% decrease
Receivables				
USD / INR	5.39	(5.39)	7.96	(7.96)
Payables				
USD / INR	1.07	(1.07)	3.29	(3.29)
EURO/ INR	0.01	(0.01)	0.07	(0.07)
YEN / INR*	-	-	★	★

★*Less than ₹ 50000*

II. Interest rate risk management

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

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

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

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

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

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2020	Net Balance	Unamortised transaction cost	Gross Balance
Fixed rate borrowings	1,146.91	0.59	1,147.50
Floating rate borrowings	1,099.41	1.55	1,100.96
Total borrowings	**2,246.32**	**2.14**	**2,248.46**

₹ crore

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

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit before tax for the year ended 31st March, 2020 would decrease/increase by ₹ 5.50 crore (for the year ended 31st March, 2019: decrease/increase by ₹ 6.46 crore). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.

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

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

III. Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored.

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

Revenue from operations includes revenue aggregating to ₹ 3466.44 crore, (previous year ₹ 3,726.40 crore) from three (previous year : two)major customers having more than 10% of total revenue from operations of the Company.

Loans and investment in debt securities:

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

Cash and cash equivalents, derivatives and financial guarantees:

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

In addition, the Company is exposed to credit risk in relation to financial guarantees given to banks provided by the Company. The Company's maximum exposure in this respect is the maximum amount the Company could have to pay if the guarantee is called on. No amount has been recognised in the financial position as financial liabilities. (Refer note 39)

IV. Liquidity risk management

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

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

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2020	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Investment in equity shares	-	-	1,053.18	1,053.18
Investment in mutual fund	334.10	-	-	334.10
Investment in preference shares	-	-	5.41	5.41
Investment in government securities	-	-	★	★
Trade receivables	797.12	-	-	797.12
Cash and cash equivalents (CCE)	140.47	-	-	140.47
Bank balances other than CCE	24.14	-	-	24.14
Loans	396.52	117.90	333.96	848.38
Security deposits	38.81	22.70	12.22	73.73
Finance lease receivable	109.72	433.05	1,165.81	1,708.58
Consideration receivable on transfer of business	220.00	-	-	220.00
Foreign currency forward contracts / options	35.26	-	-	35.26
Interest receivable	2.09	-	-	2.09
Total assets	**2,098.23**	**573.65**	**2,570.58**	**5,242.46**
Financial liabilities				
Commodity exchange forward contracts	9.73	-	-	9.73
Acceptances	912.60	-	-	912.60
Trade payables	353.31	-	-	353.31
Payable for capital supplies	61.17	-	-	61.17
Interest accrued	49.19	-	-	49.19
Borrowings	913.24	1,333.08	-	2,246.32
Lease deposits	0.76	-	-	0.76
Lease liabilities	0.44	-	-	0.44
Unpaid dividend	1.06	-	-	1.06
Interest payout liability	186.15	167.99	0.40	354.54
Total liabilities	**2,487.65**	**1 ,501.07**	**0.40**	**3,989.12**

★*Less than ₹ 50,000*

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2019	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Investment in equity shares	-	-	2,060.24	2,060.24
Investment in mutual fund	190.19	-	-	190.19
Investment in preference shares	-	-	4.53	4.53
Investment in government securities	-	-	★	★
Investment in debentures	-	-	384.50	384.50
Trade receivables	554.70	-	-	554.70
Cash and cash equivalents (CCE)	69.58	-	-	69.58
Bank balances other than CCE	42.92	3.40	-	46.32
Loans	257.71	416.91	1,523.47	2,198.09
Security deposits	38.08	29.30	3.78	71.16
Finance lease receivable	97.59	362.99	1,101.54	1,562.12
Interest receivable	3.65	-	-	3.65
Total assets	**1,254.42**	**812.60**	**5,078.06**	**7,145.08**

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2019	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities				
Interest rate swaps	0.36	-	-	0.36
Foreign currency forward options/contracts	27.13	-	-	27.13
Acceptances	1,367.58	-	-	1,367.58
Trade payables	191.33	-	-	191.33
Payable for capital supplies	80.03	-	-	80.03
Interest accrued	60.63	-	-	60.63
Borrowings	764.33	1,994.08	59.96	2,818.37
Lease deposits	0.48	-	0.26	0.74
Unpaid dividend	1.11	-	-	1.11
Contingent consideration payable on business combination	177.48	-	-	177.48
Interest payout liability	230.96	318.04	3.21	552.21
Total liabilities	**2,901.42**	**2 ,312.12**	**63.43**	**5,276.97**

*Less than ₹ 50,000

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

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

V. Price Risk

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

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

Impact on other comprehensive income

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Increase in quoted market price by 15% (Previous year 15%)	156.81	307.87
Decrease in quoted market price by 15% (Previous year 15%)	(156.81)	(307.87)

VI. Fuel price risk management

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

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

The commodity exchange forward contracts entered into by the Company and outstanding are as under:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
No. of contracts	1	-
Type of contracts	Buy	-
Coal Quantity in Metric Tonnes (MT)	1,35,000	-
Average forward rate (USD/MT)	80.00	-
Nominal value (₹ crore)	81.42	-
Fair value MTM - liability (₹ crore)	(9.73)	-

Note No. 38 - Capital management:

Capital management

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

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

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

Gearing ratio

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Debt[1]	2,246.32	2,818.37
Cash and bank balances (including current investment in liquid mutual fund)[2]	474.69	289.77
Net debt[(1-2)]	1,771.63	2,528.60
Total equity[3]	9,400.20	10,167.48
Net debt to equity ratio	**0.19**	**0.25**

1 Debt includes long-term and current maturities of long term debt (Refer note 15)

2 Includes cash and cash equivalents, balances in bank deposits (other than earmarked deposits) and investments in mutual fund.

3 Includes equity share capital and other equity

Note No. 39 Related party disclosure:

List of Related Parties

i. Subsidiaries

1 JSW Power Trading Company Limited (Formerly Known as JSW Green Energy Limited)
2 JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited (Formerly known as Raj WestPower Limited)
3 Jaigad PowerTransco Limited
4 JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited
5 JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited
6 JSW Hydro Energy Limited (Formerly known as Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited)
7 JSW Solar Limited
8 JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited
9 JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited (w.e.f 14th January, 2020)
10 JSW Renew Energy Limited (w.e.f 5th March, 2020)
11 JSW Energy Minerals Mauritius Limited (upto 18th June 2018)
12 JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited
13 JSW Energy Natural Resources South Africa (Pty) Limited
14 South African Coal Mining Holdings Limited
15 Royal Bafokeng Capital (Pty) Limited
16 Jigmining Operations No.1 Proprietary Limited
17 Mainsail Trading 55 (Pty) Limited
18 SACM (Breyten) Proprietary Limited
19 South African Coal Mining Equipment Company Proprietary Limited (upto 10th September, 2018)
20 Umlabu Colliery Proprietary Limited
21 Yomhlaba Coal Proprietary Limited
22 South African Coal Mining Operations Proprietary Limited
23 Minerals & Energy Swaziland Proprietary Limited (upto 30th November, 2018)

ii. Joint Venture / Associate

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

iii. Key Managerial Personnel

1 Mr. Sajjan Jindal – Chairman & Managing Director
2 Mr. Prashant Jain – Jt. Managing Director & CEO
3 Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal - Director Finance
4 Mr. Sharad Mahendra - Whole Time Director & COO (w.e.f 16th May, 2019)
5 Ms. Monica Chopra – Company Secretary
6 Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain – Non Executive Non Independent Director
7 Mr. Chandan Bhattacharya - Independent Director
8 Ms. Sheila Sangwan - Independent Director (upto 30th September,2019)
9 Ms. Shailaja Chandra - Independent Director (upto 17th June, 2019)
10 Mr. Rakesh Nath - Independent Director
11 Mr. Sattiraju Seshagiri Rao - Independent Director
12 Mr. Sunil Goyal - Independent Director (w.e.f 17th June,2019)
13 Ms. Tanvi Shete - Non Executive Non Independent Director (upto 19th July, 2018)
14 Mr. Uday Chitale - Independent Director (upto 23rd April,2018)
15 Ms. Rupa Devi Singh - Independent Director (w.e.f 17th June,2019)

iv Other related parties with whom the Company has entered into transactions during the year:

1 JSW Steel Limited
2 JSW Cement Limited
3 JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited
4 JSW Jaigarh Port Limited
5 JSW Infrastructure Limited
6 South West Port Limited
7 South West Mining Limited
8 JSW Green Private Limited
9 JSW Foundation
10 Jindal Vidya Mandir
11 Amba River Coke Limited
12 JSW International Trade Corp Pte Limited
13 JSW Steel Coated Products Limited
14 JSW Global Business Solutions Limited
15 Jindal Steel & Power Limited
16 JSW IP Holdings Private Limited
17 Jankalyan Electoral Trust
18 Gagan Trading Company Limited
19 JSW Paints Private Limited

A) Transactions during the year

₹ crore

Particulars	Relationship	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
1 Sale of power/ material to:			
JSW Steel Limited	Others	1,871.90	2,263.21
JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	248.71	934.58
JSW Cement Limited	Others	119.39	76.23
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	171.17	185.06
Amba River Coke Limited	Others	142.17	149.01
JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	(0.01)	2.97
South West Mining Limited	Others	-	7.68
JSW Paints Private Limited	Others	1.57	-
2 Service rendered:			
i) Operator fee from:			
JSW Steel Limited	Others	185.15	168.94
ii) Other services:			
Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	Associate	-	0.44
South West Mining Limited	Others	1.88	2.54
3 Purchase of fuel / goods/ assets:			
JSW Steel Limited	Others	400.31	524.47
JSW Cement Limited	Others	0.78	1.99
Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others	0.31	1.22
JSW International Trade Corp Pte Limited	Others	2,164.91	2,446.43
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	0.33	6.66
South West Mining Limited	Others	0.09	0.09
JSW Solar Limited	Subsidiary	-	11.43
JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	0.01	-

₹ crore

Particulars		Relationship	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
4	**Rebate on sale of power:**			
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	0.33	3.53
5	**Service received from:**			
	South West Port Limited	Others	-	5.72
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	167.97	162.29
	JSW Green Private Limited	Others	0.88	0.91
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	3.08	3.02
	Jindal Vidya Mandir	Others	0.65	0.94
	JSW Infrastructure Limited	Others	8.35	11.48
6	**Interest received on overdue receivables:**			
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	-	2.82
	Amba River Coke Limited	Others	0.77	-
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	-	0.19
7	**Interest received on loan / debentures:**			
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	33.29	45.82
	South West Mining Limited	Others	15.74	4.68
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	0.38	0.46
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	23.18	72.18
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	0.06	0.05
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others	35.78	41.79
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	6.14	7.44
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	Subsidiary	0.08	0.03
	JSW Solar Limited	Subsidiary	★	0.54
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	0.01	0.01
8	**Rent paid / (received) (net):**			
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Others	0.26	0.57
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	★	★
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	★	★
	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	Subsidiary	★	★
	Gagan Trading Company Limited	Others	1.52	1.48
9	**Donation / CSR expenses:**			
	JSW Foundation	Others	3.61	5.02
	Jankalyan Electoral Trust	Others	5.00	-
10	**Sale of Asset:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	22.37	-
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	Subsidiary	241.79	-
11	**Reimbursement received from / (paid to):**			
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	8.53	8.52
	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	Subsidiary	(0.01)	0.15
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	(0.07)	(0.14)
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	21.58	23.58
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	(0.19)	(1.08)
	South West Mining Limited	Others	-	(0.01)
	JSW Infrastructure Limited	Others	0.52	0.69
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	(0.19)	0.47
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	3.83	3.56
	JSW Solar Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.96
	Amba River Coke Limited	Others	0.25	-
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Ltd	Subsidiary	★	-
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	(0.01)	-
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	Subsidiary	0.02	-

₹ crore

	Particulars	Relationship	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
12	**Security deposit paid / (refund):**			
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	-	(10.00)
	Gagan Trading Company Limited	Others	-	(0.45)
13	**Loan given to:**			
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	Subsidiary	2.85	0.80
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	1,149.91	2,567.29
	South West Mining Limited	Others	9.00	150.00
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	0.60	0.25
	JSW Solar Limited	Subsidiary	0.10	13.72
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.17
14	**Loan repaid:**			
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	1,725.45	2,567.29
	South West Mining Limited	Others	75.00	-
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	1.20	-
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	0.17	-
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	4.08	-
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	Subsidiary	3.65	-
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	0.74	0.74
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others	70.00	50.00
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	16.44	6.99
	JSW Solar Limited	Subsidiary	0.10	13.72
15	**Investment in equity share capital:**			
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	1.33	-
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Ltd	Subsidiary	0.25	-
	JSW Solar Limited	Subsidiary	0.11	-
16	**Sale of Investment:**			
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	26.35	-
17	**Redemption of debentures:**			
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	384.50	415.50
18	**Security & collateral provided to/(released):**			
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	-	29.22
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	-	(97.30)
	South West Mining Limited	Others	49.25	(58.00)
19	**Loan written off:**			
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	-	44.44
20	**Advertisement / branding expenses:**			
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	Others	12.09	6.43
21	**Dividend received:**			
	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	Subsidiary	-	10.18
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	28.72	22.41

★less than ₹ 50,000

B) The remuneration to key managerial personnel during the year was as follows:

₹ crore

	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
1	Short-term benefits	19.52	16.32
2	Post-employment benefits	0.90	0.83
3	Sitting Fees	0.48	0.48
4	Commission to Directors	1.05	1.20

1 The above figures do not include provisions for gratuity, group mediclaim, group personal accident and compensated absences as the same is determined at the company level and is not possible to determine for select individuals.

2 The Company has accrued ₹ 1.52 crore (previous year ₹ 2.13 crore) in respect of employee stock options granted to Joint Managing Director & CEO and Director (Finance) by the company and a related party, and to the whole time director & COO and Company Secretary by the Company. The same has not been considered as managerial remuneration of the current year as defined under section 2 (78) of the Companies act 2013 as the options have not been exercised.

C) Closing Balances

₹ crore

	Particulars	Relationship	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
1	**Trade payables:**			
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	5.53	29.80
	JSL Lifestyle Limited	Others	★	★
	JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	Others	0.09	0.09
	JSoft Solutions Limited	Others	-	1.40
	JSW Infrastructure Limited	Others	-	0.44
	JSW International Trade Corp Pte Limited	Others	-	1.88
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Others	0.09	0.65
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	-	0.43
	JSW Green Private Limited	Others	-	0.10
	JSW Investments Private Limited	Others	0.03	-
	Gagan Trading Company Limited	Others	-	0.22
	JSW Foundation	Others	-	1.03
	South West Port Limited	Others	-	1.17
	Jindal Vidya Mandir	Others	★	★
	JSW Solar Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.55
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	0.07	0.21
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	0.04	0.46
2	**Trade receivables:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	305.12	219.15
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	91.14	44.18
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	48.06	16.44
	Amba River Coke Limited	Others	23.68	13.91
	South West Mining Limited	Others	★	-
	JSW Paints Private Limited	Others	0.86	-
3	**Other Financial Assets**			
	JSW Projects Limited	Others	0.01	0.01
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	3.65	3.85
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	1.70	5.13
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	0.02	-
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	Others	5.59	0.72
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others	0.03	0.06
	Jindal Stainless Limited	Others	0.01	0.01
	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	Subsidiary	★	★
	MJSJ Coal Limited	Others	0.02	0.02
	JSW International Trade Corp Pte Limited	Others	24.48	-
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	0.65	-
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	Subsidiary	220.00	-
4	**Advance from customers**			
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	110.71	118.36
5	**Security deposit placed with:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	2.46	2.29
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Others	8.75	8.02
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	22.85	21.18
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	Others	0.90	0.90
	Gagan Trading Company Limited	Others	8.60	8.26

₹ crore

	Particulars	Relationship	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
6	**Lease deposit from:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	0.07	0.06
	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	Subsidiary	0.26	0.09
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	0.08	0.22
	JSW Infrastructure Limited	Others	0.35	0.35
	Jindal Vidya Mandir	Others	★	★
7	**Investment in equity share capital:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	1,024.31	2,052.46
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	2,046.01	2,046.01
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	1,726.05	1,726.05
	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	Subsidiary	101.75	101.75
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	115.16	113.83
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	Subsidiary	-	29.02
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	70.05	70.05
	Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	Associate	100.23	100.23
	MJSJ Coal Limited	Others	6.52	6.52
	JSW Solar Limited	Subsidiary	0.12	0.01
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	0.26	0.01
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	★	★
8	**Investment in preference share capital:**			
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	2.87	2.24
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Others	2.54	2.29
9	**Investment in debenture:**			
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	-	384.50
10	**Security & collateral provided to:**			
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	29.22	29.22
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited	Subsidiary	176.07	176.07
	South West Mining Limited	Others	249.75	200.50
11	**Loans / advances to:**			
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	333.96	322.34
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	-	567.64
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited	Subsidiary	-	4.08
	South West Mining Limited	Others	84.00	150.00
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	3.03	3.77
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited (Refer Note 28 (B) (ii) (a))	Others	261.12	331.13
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.60
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.80
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.17
12	**Interest receivable on loan:**			
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	Subsidiary	-	1.93
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others	0.76	1.05
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.01
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.02
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.06
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	16.80	9.43
13	**Provision for diminution in value of Investments**			
	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	Subsidiary	35.03	23.58
	Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	Associate	100.23	100.23
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	0.26	0.01

₹ crore

Particulars		Relationship	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
14	**Loss allowances provision- loan**			
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.16
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	226.15	163.20
15	**Loss allowances provision- interest receivables**			
	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.01
	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	Subsidiary	16.80	9.43

★*less than ₹ 50,000*

Note:

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

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

Note No. 40 - Operating segment

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

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

a) Revenue from operations

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Within India	4,313.99	5,118.33
Outside India	-	-
Total	**4,313.99**	**5,118.33**

b) Non-current operating assets

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

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

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

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman and Managing Director
[DIN: 00017762]

Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Jyoti Kumar Agarwal
Director Finance
[DIN: 01911652]

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

Consolidated Financial Statement

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of JSW Energy Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of JSW Energy Limited ("the Parent") and its subsidiaries, (the Parent and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") which includes the Group's share of profit in its associate and a joint venture, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020, and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Loss), the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements / financial information of the subsidiaries referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of the Other Matters section below, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ('Ind AS'), and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at 31 March 2020, and their consolidated profit, their consolidated total comprehensive loss, their consolidated cash flows and their consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143 (10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group, its associate and joint venture in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the sub-paragraph (a) of the Other Matters section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Description of key audit matter

Disputed trade receivables:

The Group has certain disputes with customers regarding determination of tariff under power supply arrangements, which involve significant judgement to determine the possible outcome.

[Refer note 3 on the critical accounting judgements, note 13(4) on trade receivables and note 34(A)(1)(b) on contingent liability disclosures, in the consolidated financial statements]

Principle audit procedures:

- Evaluating the design and implementation, and testing the operating effectiveness of the relevant controls over recognition of revenue as per the terms of power supply arrangements and ongoing assessment of possible outcome in case of disputes.
- Evaluating the Management's assessment about possible outcome of disputes with customers with regard to determination of tariff by inquiry of the management including in-house legal counsel, reviewing minutes of the meetings of those charged with governance and reading legal advices / opinions obtained by the Group from the external experts, and independent confirmations from the external legal counsels on a test check basis.
- Assessing adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

- The Parent's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Report, Management Discussion and Analysis, Corporate Governance Report, Business Responsibility Report and other reports in the Annual Report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, compare with the financial statements of the subsidiaries audited by the other auditors, to the extent it relates to these entities and, in doing so, place reliance on the work of the other auditors and consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. Other information so far as it relates to the subsidiaries, is traced from their financial statements audited by the other auditors.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Parent's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive loss, consolidated cash flows and consolidated changes in equity of the Group including its associate and joint venture in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associate and joint venture are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and its associate and its joint venture and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Parent, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associate and joint venture are responsible for assessing the ability of the respective entities to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intends to liquidate their respective entities or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associate and joint venture are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group and of its associate and joint venture.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Parent has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group and its associate and joint venture to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and its associate and joint venture to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group and its associate and joint venture to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by the other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the consolidated financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the consolidated financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the consolidated financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Parent and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matters

(a) We did not audit the financial statements/ financial information of 8 subsidiaries, whose financial statements / financial information reflect total assets of ₹ 15,269.18 crore as at 31 March 2020, total revenues of ₹ 4,327.13 crore and net cash inflows amounting to ₹ 209.31 crore for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, whose financial statements / financial information have not been audited by us. These financial statements / financial information have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, and our report in terms of subsection (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

(b) We did not audit the financial statements/ financial information of 12 subsidiaries, whose financial statements / financial information reflect total assets of ₹ 134.86 crore as at 31 March 2020, total revenues of ₹ 45.83 crore and net cash outflows of ₹ 2.80 crore for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit of ₹ 28.04 crore for the year ended 31 March 2020, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of an associate and a joint venture, whose financial statements / financial information have not been audited by us. These financial statements / financial information are unaudited and have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, associate and joint venture, is based solely on such unaudited financial statements / financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial statements / financial information are not material to the Group.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements above and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial statements / financial information certified by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on the separate financial statements / financial information of the subsidiaries referred to in the Other Matters section above, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

    a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.

    b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books, returns and the reports of the other auditors.

    c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Loss, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

    d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

    e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Parent as on 31 March 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company and the report of the statutory auditors of the subsidiary companies incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on 31 March 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

    f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A" which is based on the auditors' reports of the Parent and the subsidiary companies incorporated in India to whom internal financial controls over financial reporting is applicable. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of internal financial controls over financial reporting of those companies.

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Parent to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i) The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group;

   ii) Provision has been made in the consolidated financial statements, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;

   iii) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Parent and its subsidiary companies, incorporated in India.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Samir R. Shah
Partner
(Membership No.101708)
(UDIN: 20101708AAAABQ6848)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 20 May, 2020

ANNEXURE "A"

To The Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended 31 March 2020, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of JSW Energy Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Parent") and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the Parent and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ("the Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Parent and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors of the subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Parent and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, the Parent and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the respective companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

Other Matters

Our aforesaid report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting insofar as it relates to 8 subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, is based solely on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such companies incorporated in India.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matter.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Samir R. Shah
Partner
(Membership No.101708)
(UDIN: 20101708AAAABQ6848)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 20 May, 2020

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

as at 31st March, 2020

₹ crore

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
A. ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4A	15,217.11	16,289.96
(b) Capital work-in-progress	4B	391.32	399.97
(c) Goodwill	5	639.82	639.82
(d) Other intangible assets	6	855.82	894.76
(e) Investments in an associate and a joint venture	7A	10.53	-
(f) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	7B	1,098.95	2,108.26
(ii) Loans	8	664.96	720.59
(iii) Other financial assets	9	1,240.67	1,187.06
(g) Income tax assets (net)	10A	123.85	64.15
(h) Deferred tax assets (net)	19A	180.54	-
(i) Other non-current assets	11	186.08	513.30
Total non - current assets		**20,609.65**	**22,817.87**
2 Current assets			
(a) Inventories	12	639.58	454.73
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	7B	744.07	342.27
(ii) Trade receivables	13	2,103.20	1,427.75
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	14A	151.69	132.16
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	14B	49.04	71.41
(v) Loans	8	250.84	178.42
(vi) Other financial assets	9	444.72	424.72
(c) Other current assets	11	119.06	76.75
Total current assets		**4,502.20**	**3,108.21**
Total assets		**25,111.85**	**25,926.08**
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	15A	1,641.90	1,640.87
(b) Other equity	15B	10,003.72	10,181.37
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		**11,645.62**	**11,822.24**
Non-controlling interests	31	(23.84)	(12.03)
Total equity		**11,621.78**	**11,810.21**
Liabilities			
1 Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	8,280.74	9,240.35
(ii) Other financial liabilities	17	26.76	0.17
(b) Provisions	18	82.39	70.02
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	19B	370.48	380.44
(d) Other non-current liabilities	20	186.45	63.33
Total non - current liabilities		**8,946.82**	**9,754.31**
2 Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	21	1,602.87	1,839.52
(ii) Other financial liabilities	17	2,842.65	2,366.19
(b) Other current liabilities	20	48.99	84.47
(c) Provisions	18	11.85	31.33
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	10B	36.89	40.05
Total current liabilities		**4,543.25**	**4,361.56**
Total liabilities		**13,490.07**	**14,115.87**
Total equity and liabilities		**25,111.85**	**25,926.08**

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Samir R. Shah
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

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

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman and Managing Director
[DIN: 00017762]

Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Jyoti Kumar Agarwal
Director Finance
[DIN: 01911652]

Place : Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ crore, except share data and as stated otherwise

	Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
1	**Income**			
	(a) Revenue from operations	22	8,272.71	9,137.59
	(b) Other income	23	286.98	367.97
	Total income		**8,559.69**	**9,505.56**
2	**Expenses**			
	(a) Fuel cost		4,460.51	5,356.22
	(b) Purchase of power		37.75	78.50
	(c) Employee benefits expense	24	242.96	243.58
	(d) Finance costs	25	1,051.07	1,192.40
	(e) Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	1,168.05	1,163.69
	(f) Other expenses	27	574.63	606.17
	Total expenses		**7,534.97**	**8,640.56**
3	Share of profit of joint venture and an associate		28.04	31.93
4	**Profit before exceptional items, tax and deferred tax adjustable in future tariff**		**1,052.76**	**896.93**
5	Exceptional items (net)	28	(61.46)	-
6	**Profit before tax and deferred tax adjustable in future tariff**		**1,114.22**	**896.93**
7	**Tax expense**	29		
	(a) Current tax		111.91	179.39
	(b) Deferred tax		(183.05)	27.71
8	Deferred tax adjustable in future tariff		104.18	5.34
9	**Profit for the year**		**1,081.18**	**684.49**
10	**Attributable to:**			
	Owners of the parent		1,099.92	695.13
	Non controlling interests	31	(18.74)	(10.64)
11	**Other comprehensive (loss) / income**			
a	i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plans		(1.91)	(2.05)
	(b) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		(1,068.62)	34.30
	ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.34	0.44
	Total (a)		**(1,070.19)**	**32.69**
b	i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations		(4.73)	(23.26)
	(b) Effective portion of cash flow hedge		(9.73)	2.59
	ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		3.40	-
	Total (b)		**(11.06)**	**(20.67)**
	Other comprehensive (loss) / income (a + b)		**(1,081.25)**	**12.02**
12	**Attributable to:**			
	Owners of the parent		(1,088.18)	12.02
	Non controlling interests		6.93	★
13	**Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year**		**(0.07)**	**696.51**
14	**Attributable to:**			
	Owners of the parent		11.74	707.15
	Non controlling interests		(11.81)	(10.64)
15	**Earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each**	41		
	- Basic ₹		6.70	4.24
	- Diluted ₹		6.70	4.24

★ *Less than ₹ 50,000*

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Samir R. Shah
Partner

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

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

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman and Managing Director
[DIN: 00017762]

Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Jyoti Kumar Agarwal
Director Finance
[DIN: 01911652]

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 31st March, 2020

A. Equity share capital

₹ crore

Balance as at 01st April, 2018	**1,640.05**
Issue of shares during the year (net of treasury shares)	0.82
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**1,640.87**
Issue of shares during the year (net of treasury shares)	1.03
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**1,641.90**

B. Other equity

₹ crore

Particulars	Reserves and surplus						Items of other comprehensive income			Attributable to owners of parent	Non-controlling interests	Total
	Securities premium	Equity settled employee benefits reserve	Debenture redemption reserve	Contingency reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	Equity instrument through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of cash flow hedge	Foreign currency translation reserve			
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	**2,380.80**	**15.61**	**215.83**	**10.18**	**214.06**	**4,762.97**	**1,866.44**	**(2.59)**	**6.35**	**9,469.65**	**(3.94)**	**9,465.71**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	695.13	-	-	-	695.13	(10.64)	684.49
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1.61)	34.30	2.59	(23.26)	12.02	★	12.02
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**693.52**	**34.30**	**2.59**	**(23.26)**	**707.15**	**(10.64)**	**696.51**
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3.58)	(3.58)
Tax on dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.73)	(0.73)
Issue of equity shares under employee share option plan	4.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.16	-	4.16
Adjustments during the year for foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(2.09)	-	-	-	(2.09)	6.86	4.77
Consolidation of ESOP Trust	-	-	-	-	-	(0.83)	-	-	-	(0.83)	-	(0.83)
Transfers to / from retained earnings	-	-	10.84	1.38	-	(12.22)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share based payments	-	3.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.33	-	3.33
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**2,384.96**	**18.94**	**226.67**	**11.56**	**214.06**	**5,441.35**	**1,900.74**	**-**	**(16.91)**	**10,181.37**	**(12.03)**	**10,169.34**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ crore

Particulars	Reserves and surplus						Items of other comprehensive income			Attributable to owners of parent	Non-controlling interests	Total
	Securities premium	Equity settled employee benefits reserve	Debenture redemption reserve	Contingency reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	Equity instrument through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of cash flow hedge	Foreign currency translation reserve			
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**2,384.96**	**18.94**	**226.67**	**11.56**	**214.06**	**5,441.35**	**1,900.74**	**-**	**(16.91)**	**10,181.37**	**(12.03)**	**10,169.34**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,099.92	-	-	-	1,099.92	(18.74)	1,081.18
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1.57)	(1,068.62)	(6.33)	(11.66)	(1,088.18)	6.93	(1,081.25)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,098.35**	**(1,068.62)**	**(6.33)**	**(11.66)**	**11.74**	**(11.81)**	**(0.07)**
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(164.12)	-	-	-	(164.12)	-	(164.12)
Tax on dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(33.74)	-	-	-	(33.74)	-	(33.74)
Issue of equity shares under employee share option plan	5.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.63	-	5.63
Consolidation of ESOP trust	-	-	-	-	-	(1.28)	-	-	-	(1.28)	-	(1.28)
Transfers to / from retained earnings	-	-	(60.00)	1.38	-	58.62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share based payments	-	4.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.12	-	4.12
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**2,390.59**	**23.06**	**166.67**	**12.94**	**214.06**	**6,399.18**	**832.12**	**(6.33)**	**(28.57)**	**10,003.72**	**(23.84)**	**9,979.88**

** Less than ₹ 50,000*

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Samir R. Shah
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

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

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman and Managing Director
[DIN: 00017762]

Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Jyoti Kumar Agarwal
Director Finance
[DIN: 01911652]

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ crore

	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020		For the year ended 31st March, 2019	
I.	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**				
	Profit before tax and deferred tax adjustable in future tariff		1,114.22		896.93
	Adjusted for:				
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,168.05		1,163.69	
	Finance cost	1,051.07		1,192.40	
	Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as at FVTPL	(184.12)		(180.95)	
	Interest income earned on other assets	(1.71)		(41.79)	
	Dividend income from investments designated as at FVTOCI	(28.72)		(22.41)	
	Share of profit of joint venture	(28.04)		(31.93)	
	Net gain arising on financial instruments designated as at FVTPL	(0.60)		(2.43)	
	Writeback of provisions no longer required	(0.17)		(35.76)	
	Share-based payments	4.12		3.43	
	(Profit) / Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2.85)		1.87	
	Inventory written off	0.29		-	
	Impairment loss recognised on loans / trade receivables	0.41		5.43	
	Unrealised foreign exchange (gain) / loss (net)	(11.29)		9.02	
	Allowance for impairment of Leasehold land	2.18		-	
	Allowance for impairment of advances	10.04		-	
	Allowance for expected credit loss on interest receivable	-		32.69	
	Contingent consideration payable written back	(177.48)		-	
	Loan written off	116.02		-	
			1,917.20		**2,093.26**
	Operating profit before working capital changes		**3,031.42**		**2,990.19**
	Adjustments for movement in working capital:				
	Increase in trade receivables	(676.92)		(278.82)	
	(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(185.14)		80.81	
	(Increase) / Decrease in current and non current assets	(72.77)		86.48	
	Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables and other liabilities	160.56		(186.64)	
			(774.27)		**(298.17)**
	Cash flow from operations		**2,257.15**		**2,692.02**
	Income taxes paid (net)		**(175.11)**		**(200.68)**
	NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**2,082.04**		**2,491.34**
II.	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**				
	Purchase of property, plant and equipments (including CWIP and capital advances)		(120.97)		(233.47)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipments		27.61		15.47
	Loans given		(9.00)		(150.00)
	Loans repaid		145.74		0.74
	Advances given		-		(0.68)
	Advances repaid		0.07		50.00
	Interest received		210.08		233.81
	Dividend received on investments designated as at FVTOCI		28.72		22.41
	Investments in government securities		(1.47)		(1.39)
	Bank deposits not considered as cash and cash equivalents		20.51		8.61
	NET CASH GENERATED FROM / (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**301.29**		**(54.50)**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020		For the year ended 31st March, 2019	
III. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceed from fresh issue of equity shares under ESOP Plan		6.96		5.15
Proceed from transfer of treasury shares under ESOP Plan		(1.57)		(0.01)
Proceed from non-current borrowings		750.00		200.00
Repayment of non-current borrowings		(1,457.01)		(1,550.27)
Interest paid		(1,062.14)		(1,173.74)
Dividend paid (including corporate dividend tax)		(197.86)		(4.31)
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**(1,961.62)**		**(2,523.18)**
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (I+II+III)		**421.71**		**(86.34)**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		**474.43**		**561.10**
Fair value gain on liquid investments		0.48		1.51
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(0.86)		(1.84)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - AT THE END OF THE YEAR		**895.76**		**474.43**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS COMPRISE OF:				
1) Balances with banks (Refer note 14A)				
In current accounts		130.20		59.12
In deposit accounts maturity less than 3 months at inception		21.41		71.66
2) Cheques on hand (Refer note 14A)		-		1.32
3) Cash on hand (Refer note 14A)		0.08		0.06
4) Investment in liquid mutual funds (Refer note 7B)		744.07		342.27
Total		**895.76**		**474.43**

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note :

a. The statement of cash flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (IndAS 7) - Statement of Cashflows.

b. Non-cash transaction:

i) The Group has entered into a debt resolution agreement with Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited on January 2, 2020 to restructure the principal outstanding amount of ₹ 751.77 crore owed by them, wherein an amount of ₹ 351.77 crore were converted into equity shares of Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited at par value of ₹ 10 each. [Refer note 8]

ii) The plan for acquisition of the 1000 MW (4 x 250 MW) thermal power plant located at village Tamnar, District Raigarh in the state of Chhattisgarh from Jindal Steel & Power Limited stands terminated on elapsing of the long stop date without completion of the stipulated conditions precedent. Accordingly, the interest-bearing advance paid and outstanding as at 31st March, 2019 of ₹ 331.13 crore has been converted into interest-bearing loan. [Refer note 34(B)(2)(i)]

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Samir R. Shah
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

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

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman and Managing Director
[DIN: 00017762]

Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Jyoti Kumar Agarwal
Director Finance
[DIN: 01911652]

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

Note No. 1 - General information:

JSW Energy Limited ("the Company" or "the Parent") is a public company incorporated on 10th March 1994 under the Companies Act, 1956 and listed on Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange. The registered office of the Company is located at JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai, Maharashtra. The Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group") are primarily engaged in the business of generation of power with principal places located at Vijayanagar (Karnataka), Ratnagiri (Maharashtra), Barmer (Rajasthan), Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh), Nandyal (Andhra Pradesh) and Salboni (West Bengal). Further, the Group is having a joint venture company engaged in the mining activity and an associate engaged in the manufacturing of turbines.

Note No. 2.1 - Applicability of new and revised Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS):

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified the following major amendments and new accounting standards, which became applicable with effect from April 1, 2019.

Ind AS 116 – Leases

Ind AS 116 replaced Ind AS 17. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. It introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees.

The Group has adopted Ind AS 116, effective annual reporting period beginning April 1, 2019 and applied the standard to its leases, using the modified retrospective approach. (Refer note 36)

Appendix C to Ind AS 12 (Income Taxes) – Uncertainty over income tax treatment

The amendment requires an entity to assess whether it is probable that the relevant tax authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment used or proposed to be used, by the entity in its tax filings. The Company has currently carried out an assessment using the most likely amount or the expected value method, as applicable, for estimating the resolution of uncertain tax positions.

Ind AS / Amendments to existing Ind AS issued but not effective:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2020.

Note No. 2.2 - Statement of compliance:

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2020, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Consolidated Financial Statements") have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act,2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Consolidated Financial Statements have been approved by the Board of Directors in its meeting held on May 20, 2020.

Note No. 2.3 - Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements:

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

Note No. 2.4 - Basis of consolidation

The Company consolidates the entities it owns or controls. Control is achieved where the Company:

I has power over the investee;

II is exposed to, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and

III has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassess whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Company has less than majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee if the voting rights and other contractual terms are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including;

I the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;

II potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;

III rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and

IV any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of a subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed off during the year are included in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the control ceases.

Profit and loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Note No. 2.5 - Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that:

I deferred tax assets or liabilities and liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Taxes and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively;

II liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-based Payments at the acquisition date; and

III assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of Ind AS 109, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate Ind AS. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured at subsequent reporting dates and its settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

In case of bargain purchase, before recognizing gain in respect thereof, the Group determines whether there exists clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase. Thereafter, the Group reassesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and recognizes any additional assets or liabilities that are identified in that reassessment. If the gain remains after this reassessment and review, the Group recognizes it in other comprehensive income and accumulates the same in equity as capital reserve. If there does not exist clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase, the Group recognises the gain, after reassessing and reviewing, directly in equity as capital reserve.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date when the Group obtains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

Business combinations involving entities or businesses under common control are accounted for using the pooling of interest method.

Note No. 2.6 - Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

The Group's policy for goodwill arising on the acquisition of an associate and a joint venture is described in the note below.

Note No. 2.7 - Investment in associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates or joint ventures are incorporated in these Consolidated Financial Statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment, or a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 105 – Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statement at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate or joint venture. When the Group's share of losses of an associate or a joint venture exceeds the Group's interest in that associate or joint venture (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate or joint venture), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

An investment in an associate or a joint venture is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate or a joint venture. On acquisition of the investment in an associate or a joint venture, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

The requirements of Ind AS 36 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate or a joint venture. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with Ind AS 36 as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with Ind AS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate or a joint venture, or when the investment is classified as held for sale.

When the Group retains an interest in the former associate or joint venture and the retained interest is a financial asset, the Group measures the retained interest at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition in accordance with Ind AS 109. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture at the date the equity method was discontinued, and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate or joint venture is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate or joint venture. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate or joint venture on the same basis as would be required if that associate or joint venture had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by that associate or joint venture would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the equity method is discontinued.

The Group applies Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, to other financial instruments in an associate or joint venture including the one that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture.

When a Group entity transacts with an associate or a joint venture of the Group, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate or joint venture are recognised in the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements only to the extent of interests in the associate or joint venture that are not related to the Group.

Note No. 2.8 - Significant accounting policies

I. Revenue recognition:

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

Where the final tariff rates are yet to be approved by the regulator, revenue is recognised based on the provisional rates as provided by the regulator adjusted by the truing up adjustments under the relevant tariff regulations and presented as 'truing up revenue adjustments' in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Any surplus or deficit is recognised when the final order is passed by the regulator.

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

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

II. Leases :

The Group has applied Ind AS 116 using the Retrospective Modified Approach and therefore comparative information has not been restated and is presented as per Ind AS 17. Details of accounting policies under both Ind AS 17 and Ind AS 116 are presented separately below.

Policy applicable from April 1, 2019:

The Group as lessor:

Leases for which the Group is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Lease classification is made at the inception date and is reassessed only if there is a lease modification. Changes in estimates (for example, changes in estimates of the economic life or of the residual value of the underlying asset), or changes in circumstances (for example, default by the lessee), do not give rise to a new classification of a lease for accounting purposes. For a modification to a finance lease, if the lease would have been classified as an operating lease had the modification been in effect at the inception date, lease modification is accounted as a new lease from the effective date of modification and carrying amount of underlying asset is measured as the net investment in the lease immediately before the effective date of the lease modification.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

The Group as lessee:

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether :

I the contract involves the use of an identified asset;

II the Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease, and

III the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (i.e. leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (i.e. below ₹ five lakh). For short term and low value leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

For a contract that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

Policy applicable prior to April 1, 2019:

Arrangements in the nature of lease:

An arrangement comprising a transaction or series of related transactions that does not take legal form of a lease but conveys the right to use the asset in return for a payment or series of payments is evaluated at its inception to assess whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and whether it also conveys the right to use such asset or assets. In case of the arrangement which is identified to be in the nature of lease, the payments and other consideration under the arrangement are separated at inception of the arrangement into those for lease and those for other elements.

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

The Group as lessor:

Amount due from the lessee under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Group's net investment in the leases. Lease receipts are apportioned between finance income and reduction of the revenue so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the finance lease receivable. Finance lease income is allocated to the accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

The Group as lessee:

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Group at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments under an operating lease shall be recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

III. Service concession arrangements:

The Group recognises intangible assets and/or financial assets in accordance with the terms of concession arrangements.

Intangible asset:

The right to charge users of the services under the arrangement is recognised and classified as intangible asset. The intangible asset, so recognised, is amortised over the period of service concession arrangement.

Financial assets:

The Group's unconditional right to receive specified determinable amounts under the agreement are recognised and classified as financial assets.

Finance income is recognised using effective interest rate method.

IV. Foreign currency transactions and foreign operations:

The Group's Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupee, which is also the parent company's functional currency. For each entity, the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

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

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise except for:

I exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see below the policy on hedge accounting in 2 (XVI) (g); and

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

V. Borrowing costs:

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

All other borrowing costs are recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

The Group determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, to the extent that an entity borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. If any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings. In case if the Group borrows generally and uses the funds for obtaining a qualifying asset, borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation are determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditure on that asset.

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

VI. Employee benefits:

a) Short term employee benefits:

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

b) Long term employee benefits:

Compensated absences which are not expected to be availed or encashed within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are recognised as a liability as at the Balance Sheet date on the basis of actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method.

c) Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits:

Defined contribution plans:

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

Defined benefit plans:

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

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

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

d) Share-based payment arrangements:

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

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Group 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 Consolidated 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 Group has created an Employee Welfare Trust for providing share-based payment to its employees. The Group uses the Trust as a vehicle for distributing shares to employees under the employee remuneration schemes. The Trust buys shares of the Parent Company from the market, for giving shares to employees. The Group treats Trust as its extension and shares held by the Trust are treated as treasury shares.

VII. Taxation:

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

Current tax:

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

Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Consolidated Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

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

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

A deferred tax asset arising from unused tax losses or tax credits (credit on account of Minimum Alternative Tax) is recognised only to the extent that the Group has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilised by the Group.

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

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

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

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

Current tax and deferred tax for the year:

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

In respect of regulated businesses where tariff is determined on cost plus return on equity and the income tax is a pass through, deferred tax recoverable from/ adjustable against future tariff, when and to the extent such deferred tax becomes current tax in future periods, is presented separately, and is not offset against deferred tax.

VIII. Property, plant and equipment:

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

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

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

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

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

IX. Other intangible assets:

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

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

X. Depreciation and amortisation:

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value.

Regulatory business:

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment in respect of electricity business of the Group covered under Part B of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, has been provided on the straight line method at the rates using the methodology as notified by the respective regulators.

Non-Regulatory business:

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

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Class of Property, plant and equipment	Useful life in Years
Buildings (factory buildings and civil structure)	12-35
Plant and equipment	2-35
Furniture and fixtures	6-15
Vehicles	5-10
Office equipment	3-15

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

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

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

Mineral rights are amortised on a Unit of Production basis over the economically recoverable reserves of the mine concerned.

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

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

XI. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill:

At the end of each reporting period, the Group 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

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

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

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

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

XII. Inventories:

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

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

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated cost of completion and cost necessary to make the sale. Materials and other supplies held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. However, when a decline in the price of materials indicates that the cost of the finished products exceeds net realisable value, the materials are written down to net realisable value.

XIII. Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for treasury shares, bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

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

XIV. Provisions , contingencies and commitments:

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

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

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

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is :

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

(b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because:

(i) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or

(ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

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

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

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

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

XV. Financial guarantee contracts:

The Group provides certain guarantees in respect of the indebtedness of other undertakings, claims under the contract or other arrangements in the ordinary course of business. The Group evaluates each guarantee arrangement and elects to account it as an insurance contract or a financial guarantee contract.

Financial guarantee contract liabilities are measured initially at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of the obligation under the contract and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation over the period of guarantee.

For the guarantee arrangements designated as insurance contracts, at the end of each reporting period, the Group performs a liability adequacy test, (i.e. it assesses the likelihood of a pay-out based on current undiscounted estimates of future cash flows), and any deficiency is recognized in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

XVI. Financial instruments:

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

(a) Equity Investments

All equity investments are measured at fair value, with value changes recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, except for those equity investments for which the Group has elected to present the value changes in 'Other Comprehensive Income'

(b) Financial assets:

(i) Initial recognition and measurement:

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

(ii) Subsequent measurement:

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

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

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

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

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

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

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria, may be designated as at FVTPL as at initial recognition if such designation reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

(iii) Impairment:

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

The Group'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 Group 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 Group 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 Group recognises 12–months ECL 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 ECL are measured as lifetime ECL 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 Group reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12 months ECL. The impairment losses and reversals are recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. For equity instruments and financial assets measured at FVTPL, there is no requirement for impairment testing.

(iv) Derecognition:

The Group 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 Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group 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 Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Group retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Group 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 Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

(v) Income from Financial Assets

Dividend and interest income:

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established.

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(c) Financial liabilities and equity instruments:

(i) Classification as debt or equity:

Debt and equity instruments issued by a group 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.

(ii) Equity instruments:

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

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

(iii) Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of loans net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

(iv) Subsequent measurement:

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

(v) Derecognition:

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

(d) Derivative financial instruments:

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

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

The contracts to buy or sell a non-financial item that were entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the entity's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements are not considered as derivative instruments.

(e) Offsetting of financial instruments:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(f) Fair Value measurement:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group 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.

(g) Hedge accounting:

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

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

(i) Fair value hedges:

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

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

(ii) Cash flow hedges:

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

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

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

Note No. 3 - Key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgements:

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

Key sources of estimation uncertainties

Useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment

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

Provisions and Contingencies

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

Fair value measurements

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

Income Taxes

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

Defined benefit plans

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

Impairment of goodwill

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. In considering the value in use, the management has made assumption relating to plant availability, plant load factor, useful life of the assets, additional capacity and capital cost approval from the regulators, expected renewals/ extension of power purchase agreement/ implementation agreement, input cost escalations, operational margins etc. for arriving at the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating units, and discount rates in order to calculate the present value of such cash flows. Any subsequent changes to the cash flows due to changes in the above mentioned factors could impact the carrying value of the goodwill.

Impairment assessment of intangible assets:

Impairment assessment of intangible assets (mining rights related coal mines at South Africa) involves assumptions relating to timing of resumption of commercial operations, mineable reserves / resources, annual production, yield, future prices of coal, renewal of mining licenses, operational margins, and discount rate. Any subsequent changes in the assumptions could impact the carrying value of the assets.

Loss allowance assessment for a loan/guarantee given to a related party:

Recoverability of loans given to and non-devolvement of financial guarantee given on behalf of, a related party serving as a mine development operator for lignite mine of a joint venture entity is assessed on the basis of its net worth as on 31st March, 2020 and projected cash flows derived on the presumption that it will continue as the operator having regard to it being selected as the preferred bidder even in the fresh competitive bidding process carried out as per the regulator's direction.

Expected credit loss

The policy for expected credit loss allowances for financial assets is based on the evaluation of collectability and the management's judgement considering external and internal sources of information. A considerable amount of judgement is required in assessing the ultimate realization of the loans having regard to, the past collection history of each party and ongoing dealings with these parties, and assessment of their ability to pay the debt on designated dates.

Onerous contract:

While ascertaining the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under a power purchase contract, the Group has exercised it's significant judgement in terms of anticipating the future coal prices, plant load factor, component of unavoidable cost and it's escalations.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Evaluation of contracts to determine whether it contains lease arrangements:

a) In respect of power plant unit at Ratnagiri, Maharashtra, while assessing the applicability of the principles relating to arrangements in the nature of lease prescribed under Ind AS 116, Leases, the management has exercised judgements in evaluating the customer's right to use the underlying asset and pricing terms of the arrangement to reach a conclusion that the arrangement for supply of power through aforesaid power plant unit is in the nature of lease.

b) The management has critically evaluated the terms of the contract (including by obtaining independent legal advice) with respect to Karcham Hydro Plant to determine whether the contract is, in substance, with a customer or with multiple state electricity utility companies, and the customer is merely acting as an intermediator/facilitator, i.e. an agent. Based on such evaluation, it was concluded that the arrangement, in substance, is not in the nature of lease in terms of Ind AS 116, Leases.

Service concession arrangements:

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

Classification of Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited ("BLMCL") as joint venture:

BLMCL is a limited liability company having separate legal identity. Furthermore, there is no contractual arrangement or any other facts and circumstances that indicate that the parties to the joint arrangement have rights to the assets and obligation for the liabilities of the joint arrangement. Accordingly, keeping in view that decisions about the relevant activities of BLMCL contractually requires unanimous consent of both the parties irrespective of their share in voting rights, it is classified as a joint venture of the Group.

Revenue recognition:

The Group has exercised significant judgements in determination of tariff entitlement as per relevant contractual terms/governing tariff regulations due to ongoing disputes with customers having regard to legal advice, judicial precedence and possible interpretation of the contracts. The final outcome of such disputes may have impact on the revenue recognised by the Group.

NOTES

to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

Note No. 4A - Property, plant and equipment

₹ crore

	Particulars	Land - freehold [a,h]	Land - leasehold [h,i]	Buildings [b,e]	Plant and equipment [c,d,f,g]	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Right-of-use assets [j]	Total
	At cost										
I.	**Gross carrying value**										
	Balance as at 1st April, 2018	**247.02**	**25.38**	**1,804.35**	**17,776.86**	**50.37**	**68.68**	**18.52**	**0.01**	**-**	**19,991.19**
	Additions	0.07	-	1.57	138.20	1.30	0.54	1.56	-	-	143.24
	Disposals / discard	-	(14.32)	(0.06)	(5.29)	(0.80)	(0.22)	(1.35)	-	-	(22.04)
	Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(1.03)	-	(6.73)	(6.25)	-	(0.23)	(0.09)	-	-	(14.33)
	Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**246.06**	**11.06**	**1,799.13**	**17,903.52**	**50.87**	**68.77**	**18.64**	**0.01**	**-**	**20,098.06**
	Additions	9.03	-	1.10	21.97	3.45	1.65	0.55	-	60.06	97.81
	Disposals / discard	-	(8.77)	-	(30.60)	(0.44)	(0.79)	(0.37)	-	-	(40.97)
	Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(0.70)	-	(4.57)	(4.26)	-	(0.16)	(0.06)	-	-	(9.75)
	Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**254.39**	**2.29**	**1,795.66**	**17,890.63**	**53.88**	**69.47**	**18.76**	**0.01**	**60.06**	**20,145.15**
II.	**Accumulated depreciation and impairment**										
	Balance as at 1st April, 2018	**-**	**1.02**	**197.78**	**2,448.35**	**25.32**	**17.18**	**4.56**	**-**	**-**	**2,694.21**
	Depreciation expense for the year	-	0.32	64.64	1,044.97	9.40	7.63	2.37	-	-	1,129.33
	Eliminated on disposals / discards	-	-	(0.02)	(2.58)	(0.77)	(0.20)	(1.13)	-	-	(4.70)
	Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	(4.23)	(6.25)	-	(0.19)	(0.07)	-	-	(10.74)
	Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**-**	**1.34**	**258.17**	**3,484.49**	**33.95**	**24.42**	**5.73**	**-**	**-**	**3,808.10**
	Depreciation expense for the year	-	0.02	64.04	1,046.86	8.47	7.43	2.24	-	5.08	1,134.14
	Eliminated on disposals / discards	-	(1.25)	-	(5.74)	(0.75)	(0.68)	(0.29)	-	-	(8.71)
	Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	(3.21)	(4.26)	-	(0.14)	(0.06)	-	-	(7.67)
	Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss	-	2.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.18
	Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**-**	**2.29**	**319.00**	**4,521.35**	**41.67**	**31.03**	**7.62**	**-**	**5.08**	**4,928.04**
III.	**Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2019**	**246.06**	**9.72**	**1,540.96**	**14,419.03**	**16.92**	**44.35**	**12.91**	**0.01**	**-**	**16,289.96**
IV.	**Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2020**	**254.39**	**-**	**1,476.66**	**13,369.28**	**12.21**	**38.44**	**11.14**	**0.01**	**54.98**	**15,217.11**

Notes:

a. *The Group has leased under operating lease arrangements certain land admeasuring to 122.86 acres (as at 31st March, 2019 - 122.86 acres) with carrying value aggregating to ₹ 7.08 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 - ₹ 7.08 crore) to certain related parties for a period ranging from 25 to 99 years.*

b. *Includes net carrying value of ₹ 429.89 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 - ₹ 446.74 crore) being cost of office premises located at Mumbai, jointly owned (50%) with a related party.*

c. *Includes net carrying value ₹ 100 (as at 31st March, 2019 - ₹ 100) towards Group's share of water supply system, jointly owned (50%) with a related party, constructed on land not owned by the Group.*

d. *Includes net carrying value ₹ 213.03 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 - ₹ 221.28 crore) being cost of pooling station and transmission line constructed on land not owned by the Group.*

e. *Includes net carrying value ₹ 0.58 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 - ₹ 0.76 crore) towards alternate road build on land not owned by the Group.*

f. *Includes net carrying value ₹ 16.28 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 - ₹ 19.55 crore) towards transmission line not owned by the Group.*

g. *Additions include foreign exchange loss of ₹ Nil (as at 31st March, 2019 - ₹ 3.15 crore).*

h. *Transfer of title/deeds in case of freehold and leasehold land in the name of subsidiary company, JSW Hydro Energy Limited, is in process.*

i. *Reclassified to prepayments upon lapse of the option to purchase the leasehold land on an outright basis after 10 years from the date of the lease deed (Refer note 11).*

j. *The right-of-use assets relates to land, office premises and residential flats. Refer note 2.1, note 17 and note 36 for the details of transition to Ind AS 116 under the modified retrospective approach.*

k. *Refer note 16 for the details in respect of certain property, plant and equipment hypothecated / mortgaged as security against borrowings.*

Note No. 4B - Capital work in progress :

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

₹ crore

At cost	
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**399.97**
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**391.32**

Notes:

1) *Includes ₹ 267.74 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 ₹ 259.53 crore) cost incurred for Kutehr hydro project in Himachal Pradesh. (Refer note 40)*
2) *Amount transferred to property, plant and equipment during the year ₹ 54.45 crore (Previous year ₹ 127.38 crore)*
3) *Amount transferred to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss during the year ₹ 0.53 crore (Previous year ₹ Nil)*
4) *Refer note 16 for the details in respect of capital work-in-progress hypothecated / mortgaged as security against borrowings.*

Note No. 5 - Goodwill

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
I. At cost		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**644.79**	**645.03**
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	(0.24)
Balance at the end of the year (a)	**644.79**	**644.79**
II. Accumulated impairment		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**4.97**	**5.21**
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	(0.24)
Balance at the end of the year (b)	**4.97**	**4.97**
Carrying amount (a-b)	**639.82**	**639.82**

Allocation of goodwill to cash generating units (CGU's)

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the Group's operating assets, which represents the lowest level within the Group at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Carrying amount of goodwill allocated to each CGUs is as follows:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
I. Hydro Power plant at Karcham, Himachal Pradesh, India	526.34	526.34
II. Hydro Power plant at Baspa, Himachal Pradesh, India	113.48	113.48
Carrying amount	**639.82**	**639.82**

Estimates used to measure recoverable amounts of Hydro Power Plants

The recoverable amount of Karcham and Baspa hydro power plants have been determined following 'value in use' approach over tenure (including expected renewals) of respective long term power purchase agreements (PPA) / implementation agreement.

The key assumptions used in the value-in-use calculations are as follows:

Key assumptions	Hydro Power Plant at Karcham	Hydro Power Plant at Baspa	Basis
Discount rate	11.20% (13.49%)	11.20% (13.49%)	Pre-tax discount rate has been derived based on current cost of borrowing and equity rate of return in line with the current market expectations.
Plant availability	97.08% (100%)	97.22% (97.90%)	Plant availability factor (PAF) is estimated based on past trend of PAF and expected PAF in future years.
Plant load factor	49.31% (47.09%)	50.99% (50.99%)	Plant load factor (PLF) is estimated based on past trend of PLF and expected PLF in future years.
PPA tenure (including expected renewals)	52 Years (53 Years)	22 Years (23 Years)	Balance useful life based the plants' useful life assessment of the management / external expert.
Tariff	As per CERC tariff regulation 2019-24	-	- Tariff basis continuity of existing notified tariff provisions/PPA - Economic benefits basis the expectation of approval of additional capacity of 91 MW in the year 2021-22 by Central Electricity Authority and Ministry of Environment and Forest for Karcham power plant.

(Figures / information in brackets relate to previous year)

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions:

The management has considered that any reasonable possible change in any one of the key assumptions would not result into carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amounts of the afore-mentioned hydro power plants.

Note No. 6 - Other intangible assets

₹ crore

Particulars	Computer software	Mineral rights	Rights under service concession arrangement	Total
At cost				
I. Gross carrying value				
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	**13.24**	**99.38**	**931.41**	**1,044.03**
Additions	0.56	-	1.32	1.88
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	(13.65)	-	(13.65)
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**13.80**	**85.73**	**932.73**	**1,032.26**
Additions	0.98	-	3.09	4.07
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	(9.78)	-	(9.78)
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**14.78**	**75.95**	**935.82**	**1,026.55**
II. Accumulated amortisation and impairment				
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	**11.32**	**6.27**	**85.85**	**103.44**
Amortisation expense for the year	1.07	-	33.28	34.35
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	(0.29)	-	(0.29)
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**12.39**	**5.98**	**119.13**	**137.50**
Amortisation expense for the year	0.56	-	33.35	33.91
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	(0.68)	-	(0.68)
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**12.95**	**5.30**	**152.48**	**170.73**
III. Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2019	**1.41**	**79.75**	**813.60**	**894.76**
IV. Net carrying value as at 31st March, 2020	**1.83**	**70.65**	**783.34**	**855.82**

Refer note 16 for the details of certain intangible assets hypothecated / mortgaged as security against borrowings.

Note No. 7A - Investments in an associate and joint ventures

₹ crore

Particulars		Face value per share (fully paid)	As at 31st March, 2020			As at 31st March, 2019		
			Number of shares	Current	Non current	Number of shares	Current	Non current
	Unquoted Investments							
I.	**Investments accounted for using equity method**							
	- Investments in equity instruments							
	- of associate							
	(a) Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited [a]	₹ 10	9,98,77,405	-	100.23	9,98,77,405	-	100.23
	Less: Share of loss of an associate restricted upto the cost of investment			-	100.23		-	100.23
	(i)			-	-			-
	- of joint venture							
	(a) Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited [b]	₹ 10	98,00,000	-	9.80	98,00,000	-	9.80
	Add: Share of profit / (loss) of a joint venture			-	0.73		-	(9.80)
	[For share of profit / (loss) in excess of cost of investment refer note 35(2)]							
	(ii)			-	10.53	-	-	-
Total Investments (i+ii)				**-**	**10.53**		**-**	**-**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments				**-**	**10.53**		**-**	**-**

a) *Refer note 32 for summarised financial information of associate, Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited, an associate.*

b) *Refer note 33 for summarised financial information of Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited, a joint venture.*

Note No. 7B - Other investments

₹ crore

Particulars		Face value per share (fully paid)	As at 31st March, 2020			As at 31st March, 2019		
			Number of shares	Current	Non current	Number of shares	Current	Non current
A.	**Unquoted Investments**							
I.	**Investments at amortised cost**							
	- Investments in Government Securities [a]			-	12.33		-	10.86
Total Investments at amortised cost				**-**	**12.33**		**-**	**10.86**
II.	**Investments at fair value through profit or loss**							
(a)	Investments in equity instruments							
	1) MJSJ Coal Limited	₹ 10	1,04,61,000	-	6.52	1,04,61,000	-	6.52
	2) Power Exchange India Limited	₹ 10	12,50,000	-	1.25	12,50,000	-	1.25
	3) Richard Bay Coal Terminal (Proprietary) Limited	Rand 10,100	5,000	-	30.90	5,000	-	34.88
	Total			**-**	**38.67**		**-**	**42.65**
(b)	Investments in preference shares							
	1) JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited [b]	₹ 10	5,03,000	-	2.54	5,03,000	-	2.29
	Total			**-**	**2.54**		**-**	**2.29**

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to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ crore

Particulars		Face value per share (fully paid)	As at 31st March, 2020			As at 31st March, 2019		
			Number of shares	Current	Non current	Number of shares	Current	Non current
(c)	Investments in mutual funds							
	1) Kotak Mutual Fund			203.04	-		75.06	-
	2) HDFC Mutual Fund			258.85	-		148.15	-
	3) Aditya Birla Mutual Fund			266.38	-		45.05	-
	4) SBI Mutual Fund			15.80	-		29.67	-
	5) Franklin India Mutual Fund			-	-		28.98	-
	6) UTI Mutual Fund			-	-		15.36	-
Total Investments at fair value through profit or loss				**744.07**	**41.21**		**342.27**	**44.94**
B.	**Quoted Investments**							
I.	**Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income**							
(a)	Investments in equity instruments							
	1) JSW Steel Limited	₹ 1	7,00,38,350	-	1,024.31	7,00,38,350	-	2,052.46
	2) Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited [d]	₹ 10	35,17,69,546	-	21.10	-	-	-
Total Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income				**-**	**1,045.41**		**-**	**2,052.46**
Total investments				**744.07**	**1,098.95**		**342.27**	**2,108.26**
	Aggregate amount of quoted investments			-	1,045.41		-	2,052.46
	Aggregate market value of quoted investments			-	1,045.41		-	2,052.46
	Aggregate amount of unquoted investments			744.07	53.54		342.27	55.80

a) *Investment in government securities of ₹ 12.33 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 - ₹ 10.86 crore) is towards contingency reserve created by Jaigad PowerTransco Limited, a subsidiary.*

b) *Terms of preference shares are as follows:*

10% Redeemable Non Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up invested in JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited are redeemable after 15th year from the date of allotment in 5 annual installments from financial year 2022-23 to financial year 2033-34.

c) *Refer Note 16 for current investments hypothecated as security against borrowings.*

d) *Refer Note 8 for issue of shares by Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited under the debt resolution agreement against the debt owed by them.*

Note No. 8 - Loans

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1) Unsecured, considered good				
Loans to related parties (Refer note 44)	250.84	664.96	0.84	720.59
Other loans [$] (Refer note 28)	-	-	177.58	-
	250.84	**664.96**	**178.42**	**720.59**
(2) Unsecured, Credit impaired				
Loans to others [$]	120.00	-	574.19	-
Less : Loss allowance for doubtful loans	120.00	-	574.19	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
	250.84	**664.96**	**178.42**	**720.59**

$ The Group has entered into a debt resolution agreement with Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited ("JPVL") on January 2, 2020 to restructure the principal outstanding amount of ₹ 751.77 crore owed by JPVL. The key terms of the agreement are as follows:

1 An amount of ₹ 351.77 crore to be converted into equity shares of JPVL at par value of ₹ 10 each.

2. Out of the balance outstanding principal amount of ₹ 400 crore, claim of ₹ 280 crore has been waived and relinquished by the Group and balance ₹ 120 crore to continue as debt to be paid by JPVL to the Group, on priority basis, out of the available cash flows after JPVL has paid 10% of the re-structured sustainable debt to its secured lenders.

Accordingly, a net amount of ₹ 116.02 crore was written off during the year and considered as exceptional items.

Further, JPVL and the Group have agreed to waive their respective rights to receive any payments from each other and unconditionally release each other from all liabilities in relation to the Securities Purchase Agreement dated 16th November, 2014 for transfer of Karcham and Baspa hydro assets from JPVL to the Group. This has resulted in reversal of an amount of ₹ 177.48 crore of contingent consideration payable to JPVL towards purchase of shares of JSW Hydro Energy Limited (earlier known as Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited) in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Movement in loss allowance for doubtful loans

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Opening loss allowance	**574.19**	**574.19**
Reversals / Write back	(454.19)	-
Closing loss allowance	**120.00**	**574.19**

₹ crore

Name of parties	As at 31st March 2020		As at 31st March 2019	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
1) Related parties				
a) Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	-	567.64	-	567.64
	-	(567.64)	-	(567.64)
b) South West Mining Limited	-	84.00	-	150.00
	-	(150.00)	-	(150.00)
c) JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	0.84	2.19	0.84	2.93
	(0.84)	(2.93)	(0.84)	(3.96)
d) Jindal Steel & Power Limited	250.00	11.13	-	-
	(320.00)	(11.13)	-	-

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

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

Subordinated debt to Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited:

JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited ("JSWEBL") had given a subordinated loan of ₹ 567.64 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 ₹ 567.64 crore) to Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited, a joint venture ("BLMCL") of JSWEBL. Such loan carries an interest rate of 10% p.a. and is re-payable after the repayment of existing secured rupee term loan of BLMCL i.e in FY 2038-39. There have been certain delays in payment of interest of ₹ 352.59 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 ₹ 378.90 crore) by BLMCL as certain clarifications were sought by Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) from Government of Rajasthan (GoR) which have since been provided by GoR, and BLMCL can make interest payment on the aforesaid loan. JSWEBL also has right to convert the accrued interest into interest bearing subordinated loan at any point of time. In lieu of the expected approval of entire capital cost and lenders approval already received, expected credit loss allowance of ₹ 32.69 crore towards the accrued interest recognised in the previous year has been carried in consolidated financial statements. (Refer note 9)

Note No. 9 - Other financial assets

₹ crore

Particulars			As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
			Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1)	Finance lease receivable (Refer note 37)		41.05	960.58	37.19	906.18
(2)	Service concession receivable (Refer note 38)		-	216.80	-	221.47
(3)	Security deposits					
	(i)	Government/Semi-Government authorities	0.01	18.31	0.01	18.16
	(ii)	Related parties [Refer note 44]	8.75	35.33	8.02	33.15
	(iii)	Others	30.13	0.63	30.11	0.94
			38.89	**54.27**	**38.14**	**52.25**
(4)	Interest receivables					
	(i)	Interest accrued on loans to related parties (Refer note 8 and 44)	353.20	-	379.95	-
		Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	(32.69)	-	(32.69)	-
	(ii)	Interest accrued on deposits	3.05	-	0.58	-
	(iii)	Interest accrued on investments	0.15	-	0.12	-
			323.71	**-**	**347.96**	**-**
(5)	Unbilled revenue		5.81	-	1.43	-
(6)	Derivative designated as hedges (Refer note 42)					
	(i)	Foreign currency forward contracts	35.26	-	-	-
(7)	Other bank balances					
	(i)	Margin money for security against the guarantees	-	9.02	-	7.16
			444.72	**1,240.67**	**424.72**	**1,187.06**

Note No. 10A - Income tax assets (net)

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
Advance tax and tax deducted at sources [Net of provision for tax as at 31st March 2020 ₹ 1,349.72 crore, as at 31st March 2019 ₹ 1,168.14 crore]	-	123.85	-	64.15
	-	**123.85**	**-**	**64.15**

Note No. 10B - Current tax liabilities (net)

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
Income tax liabilities [Net of advance tax as at 31st March 2020 ₹ 626.75 crore as at 31st March 2019 ₹ 695.48 crore]	36.89	-	40.05	-
	36.89	**-**	**40.05**	**-**

Note No. 11 - Other assets

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1)	Capital advances	-	74.78	0.79	68.76
(2)	Prepayments	83.15	1.35	27.51	23.44
(3)	Advance to a related party [Refer note 34(B)(2)(i)]	0.62	-	0.67	331.13
(4)	Balances with government authorities [Refer note 34(A)(1)(a)]	33.82	109.95	45.01	89.97
(5)	Others	1.47	-	2.77	-
		119.06	**186.08**	**76.75**	**513.30**

Note No. 12 - Inventories

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(1)	Raw materials - Stock of fuel	512.44	323.25
(2)	Stores and spares	127.14	131.48
		639.58	**454.73**

Footnotes:

a) Cost of inventory recognised as an expense

₹ crore

Particulars		For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1)	Raw materials - Stock of fuel	4,460.51	5,356.22
(2)	Stores and spares	70.61	63.72
		4,531.12	**5,419.94**

b) Details of stock in transit included above

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(1)	Raw materials - Stock of fuel	203.50	67.63
(2)	Stores and spares	0.31	0.22
		203.81	**67.85**

c) Basis of valuation: Refer note 2.8 (XII)

d) Refer note 16 for inventories hypothecated as security against certain term loan borrowings.

Note No. 13 - Trade receivables

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(1)	Unsecured, considered good	2,103.20	1,427.75
(2)	Unsecured, credit impaired	21.68	2.55
	Less: Loss allowance for doubtful receivables	21.68	2.55
		-	-
		2,103.20	**1,427.75**

Movement in loss allowance for doubtful debtors

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Opening loss allowance	**2.55**	**2.54**
Loss allowance during the year	19.13	0.01
Closing loss allowance	**21.68**	**2.55**

1) Ageing of trade receivables

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Within Credit Period	946.99	894.11
Past due		
1 - 30 days	474.32	58.54
31 - 60 days	128.33	86.15
61 - 90 days	87.93	72.17
91 - 180 days	178.39	72.58
> 180 days	287.24	244.20
	2,103.20	**1,427.75**

2] The average credit period allowed to customers is in the range of 30-45 days and interest on overdue receivable is generally levied at 8.15% to 15% per annum as per the terms of the agreement.

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

4] Trade receivables include ₹ 189.98 crore (as at 31st March 2019 ₹ 219.30 crore) withheld / unpaid by the customers because of tariff related disputes which are pending adjudication by the appropriate authority [Refer note 34(A)(1)(b)]. The Group has, based on legal advice, and subsequent actions by the regulators in certain cases, assessed that there is a reasonable certainty about recoverability of these receivables and no provision is required. These matters are at advanced stage of hearing with the regulators/courts and the management is expecting to realise the amounts within a year.

5] Refer note 16 for trade receivables hypothecated as security against borrowings.

Note No. 14A - Cash and cash equivalents

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(1) Balances with banks		
(i) In current accounts	130.20	59.12
(ii) In deposit accounts (maturity less than 3 months at inception)	21.41	71.66
(2) Cheques on hand	-	1.32
(3) Cash on hand	0.08	0.06
	151.69	**132.16**

Note No. 14B - Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(1) Balances with banks		
(i) In deposit accounts (maturity more than 3 months at inception)	0.17	30.12
(2) Earmarked balances with banks		
(i) Unpaid dividends	1.06	1.11
(ii) Margin money for security	47.81	40.18
	49.04	**71.41**

Note No. - 15A - Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	No.of shares	₹ crore	No.of shares	₹ crore
Authorised:				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	5,00,00,00,000	5,000.00	5,00,00,00,000	5,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully paid: (A)				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	1,64,23,59,965	1,642.36	1,64,10,37,587	1,641.04
Treasury shares held through ESOP Trust: (B)				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each with voting rights	(4,57,649)	(0.46)	(1,70,075)	(0.17)
Equity shares (net of treasury shares) - (A+B)	**1,64,19,02,316**	**1,641.90**	**1,64,08,67,512**	**1,640.87**

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 No. of Shares	For the year ended 31st March, 2019 No. of Shares
Balance as at the beginning of the year	**1,64,10,37,587**	**1,64,00,54,795**
Shares issued during the year	13,22,378	9,82,792
Balance as at the end of the year	**1,64,23,59,965**	**1,64,10,37,587**

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 No. of Shares	For the year ended 31st March, 2019 No. of Shares
Balance as at the beginning of the year	**1,70,075**	**-**
Shares issued during the year	13,22,378	9,82,792
Shares transferred upon exercise of options under ESOP scheme	(10,34,804)	(8,12,717)
Balance as at the end of the year	**4,57,649**	**1,70,075**

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

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

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

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

Name of the Companies	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	No of shares	% of shares	No of shares	% of shares
JSW Investments Private Limited	33,24,92,694	20.24%	33,24,92,694	20.26%
Indusglobe Multiventures Private Limited	25,59,86,044	15.59%	25,67,86,044	15.65%
JSL Limited	14,53,32,820	8.85%	14,53,32,820	8.86%
Glebe Trading Private Limited	14,53,32,820	8.85%	14,53,32,820	8.86%
JSW Steel Limited	8,53,63,090	5.20%	8,53,63,090	5.20%
Danta Enterprises Private Limited	8,55,99,613	5.21%	8,55,99,613	5.22%
Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited	8,55,99,613	5.21%	8,55,99,613	5.22%

e) Dividend:

(i) The Board of Directors, in its meeting held on 16th May, 2019, recommended dividend of 10% (₹ 1 per equity share of ₹ 10 each) for the year 2018-19 and the same was approved by the shareholders at the annual general meeting held on 13th August, 2019, which resulted in a cash outflow of ₹ 197. 86 crore, including corporate dividend tax of ₹ 33.74 crore.

(ii) The Board of Directors, in its meeting held on 20th May 2020, has recommended dividend of 10% (₹ 1 per equity share of ₹ 10 each) for the year ended 31st March, 2020 subject to the approval of shareholders at the ensuing annual general meeting.

Note No. - 15B - Other equity

₹ crore

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
I.	**Reserves and surplus**		
	(1) General reserve	214.06	214.06
	(2) Retained earnings	6,399.18	5,441.35
	(3) Securities premium	2,390.59	2,384.96
	(4) Equity settled employee benefits reserve	23.06	18.94
	(5) Debenture redemption reserve	166.67	226.67
	(6) Contingency reserve	12.94	11.56
		9,206.50	**8,297.54**
II.	**Items of other comprehensive income**		
	(1) Equity instrument through other comprehensive income	832.12	1,900.74
	(2) Foreign currency translation reserve	(28.57)	(16.91)
	(3) Effective portion of cash flow hedge	(6.33)	-
		797.22	**1,883.83**
Total other equity		**10,003.72**	**10,181.37**

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

(ii) Retained earnings : Retained earnings comprise balances of accumulated (undistributed) profit and loss at each year end and balances of remeasurement of net defined benefit plans, less any transfers to general reserve.

(iii) Securities premium : Securities premium comprises premium received on issue of shares.

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

(v) Debenture redemption reserve : The Indian Companies Act requires companies that issue debentures to create a debenture redemption reserve from annual profits until such debentures are redeemed. The Companies are required to maintain 25% as a reserve of outstanding redeemable debentures. The amounts credited to the debenture redemption reserve may not be utilised except to redeem debentures. However, during the year the requirement to create the debenture redemption reserve has been withdrawn.

(vi) Contingency reserve : The contingency reserve has been created out of profit of Jaigad PowerTransco Limited, a subsidiary company, as per MERC Regulations. The reserve can be utilised by the group for the purpose of future losses, which may arise from uninsured risks.

(vii) Equity instrument through other comprehensive income : The fair value change of the equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognised in equity instruments through other comprehensive income.

(viii) Foreign currency translation reserve : This reserve contains the accumulated balance of foreign exchange differences arising on monetary items that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in a foreign operation whose functional currency is other than indian rupees. Exchange differences previously accumulated in this reserve are reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the foreign operation.

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

Note No. 16 - Borrowings

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
Measured at amortised cost				
I. Non current borrowings (Secured):				
(1) Debentures				
(i) Non convertible debentures	700.00	700.00	200.00	1,100.00
(2) Term loans $				
(i) From banks	839.48	7,523.26	1,083.46	7,961.42
(ii) From financial institutions	28.82	96.56	39.90	225.98
	1,568.30	**8,319.82**	**1,323.36**	**9,287.40**
Less: unamortised borrowing cost	(8.56)	(39.08)	(8.83)	(47.05)
Less: current maturities of long term debt (included in note 17)	(1,559.74)	-	(1,314.53)	-
	-	**8,280.74**	**-**	**9,240.35**

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

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
I. Non-current borrowings		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	**10,554.88**	**11,875.07**
Cash flows (repayment)/ proceeds	(707.01)	(1,350.27)
Non-cash changes		
Foreign exchange movement	(15.62)	13.64
Amortised borrowing cost	8.23	16.44
Balance as at the end of the year	**9,840.48**	**10,554.88**
II. Current borrowings		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	**-**	**8.19**
Reversal of loan on sale of step-down subsidiary	-	(8.19)
Balance as at the end of the year	**-**	**-**

$ The Group has opted to avail moratorium for term loans, except for term loan from Life Insurance Corporation of India, on payment of all installments (principal and interest component) falling due between March 1, 2020 to May 31, 2020, from respective banks on account of Covid 19 under the RBI guidelines, and accordingly, principal and interest accrued as on March 31, 2020 is payable on completion of moratorium period.

₹ crore

Terms of repayment	Security	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Current	Non current	Current	Non current
I. Debentures (secured)					
5,000 nos @ 8.65% p.a. Secured Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures of ₹ 10 lakh each are redeemable at par in 3 yearly installments, first installment ₹ 100 crore, second and third installment ₹ 200 crore each, starting from 30th December, 2020 till 30th December, 2022.	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on the freehold land of the Company situated at village Chaferi, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU1 & SBU2) situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka	100.00	400.00	-	500.00

₹ crore

Terms of repayment	Security	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Current	Non current	Current	Non current
5,000 nos @ 8.40% p.a. Secured Redeemable Non Convertible Debentures of ₹ 10 lakh each are redeemable at par in bullet repayment of ₹ 500 crore on 18th September, 2020	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on the freehold land of the Company situated at village Chaferi, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU3) situated at Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra	500.00	-	-	500.00
10,000 nos @ 9.75% p.a. Secured Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures of ₹ 1 lakh each are redeemable on 20th July, 2020 ₹ 20 crore, on 30th July, 2020 ₹ 60 crore & on 17th August, 2020 ₹ 20 crore.	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on the freehold land of the Company situated at village Mouje Maharajpura, Mehsana, Gujarat and first ranking pari passu charge by way of mortgage on immovable assets of the Company (SBU1 & SBU2) and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU1 & SBU2) situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka	100.00	-	200.00	100.00
3,000 nos @ (12M T-Bill + 3.30%) currently 8.55% p.a.Secured Redeemable Non Convertible Debentures of ₹ 10 lakh each are redeemable at par in bullet repayment of ₹ 300 crore on 28th January, 2022	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on the freehold land at Vijayanagar, Karnataka and first ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU1 & SBU2) situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka and pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on a flat situated at Mumbai, Maharashtra	-	300.00	-	-
Total		**700.00**	**700.00**	**200.00**	**1,100.00**
II. Term Loans					
Rupee term loan from banks (secured)					
Repayable on 30th June, 2020	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on a flat situated at Mumbai, Maharashtra, first charge by way of legal mortgage of Company (SBU3) immovable property both present and future and first ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU3) situated at Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra and second ranking pari passu charge on current assets of Company (SBU3) situated at Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra	22.28	-	99.11	-
Repayable in 14 equal quarterly instalments from June 2020 to September 2023	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on a flat situated at Mumbai, Maharashtra and first ranking pari passu charge by way of legal mortgage of Company (SBU3) immovable property both present and future, and first ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU3) situated at Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra and second ranking pari passu charge on current assets of Company (SBU3) situated in Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra	181.82	454.36	181.87	590.87

₹ crore

Terms of repayment	Security	As at 31st March, 2020 Current	As at 31st March, 2020 Non current	As at 31st March, 2019 Current	As at 31st March, 2019 Non current
Prepaid on 21st January, 2020	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on a flat situated at Mumbai, Maharashtra and first ranking pari passu charge by way of legal mortgage of Company (SBU3) immovable property both present and future and first ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU3) situated at Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra and second ranking pari passu charge on current assets of Company (SBU3) situated in Ratnagiri Works, Maharashtra	-	-	47.50	178.12
Repayable in 21 structured quarterly instalments from June 2020 to June 2025	Pari passu first ranking charge by way of equitable mortgage of immovable assets and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable fixed assets of the Company (SBU1 & SBU2) situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka	10.00	180.00	8.75	187.50
Repayable in 30 equal quarterly instalments from June 2020 to September 2027	First ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on immovable property and first ranking pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of moveable assets of Subsidiary's Barmer works (both present and future) situated at Barmer, Rajasthan, first ranking pari passu charge over all revenue and receivables, rights, title and interest under each of the Project Documents, DSRA and all insurance contracts.	258.56	1,299.53	261.86	1,543.03
Repayable in 19 structured quarterly instalments from June 2020 to December 2024	Second ranking charge on movable assets and immovable property (excluding current assets) of Subsidiary's Barmer works and bank account (both present and future) situated at Barmer, Rajasthan.	67.50	367.50	-	-
Structured monthly installments (during June to October every year), repayable up to March 2030.	First ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on immovable property and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of movable assets of Subsidiary's Karcham-Wangtoo HEP (both present and future) situated at Kinnaur Dist., Himachal Pradesh	244.74	4,789.78	238.70	5,036.05
Structured monthly installments (during July to October every year), repayable up to March 2030.	First charge on immovable and movable assets of Subsidiary's Baspa II HEP (both present and future) project of the Group situated at Kinnaur Dist., Himachal Pradesh	43.50	382.35	17.40	425.85
Repayable in 26 Structured Quarterly Installment upto 30th June, 2026	First ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on immovable property and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable assets of Subsidiary's Koyna & Karad double circuit transmission lines (165 km), both present and future, situated in the state of Maharashtra	11.08	49.74	-	-
Total		**839.48**	**7,523.26**	**855.19**	**7,961.42**
Facility from a foreign currency non resident bank (secured)					
Repaid on 16th March 2020	First charge by way of pledge of JSW Steel Limited shares held by the Parent Company and second charge by way of hypothecation of movable fixed assets of the Company (SBU3)	-	-	228.27	-
Total		**-**	**-**	**228.27**	**-**
Total term loans		**839.48**	**7,523.26**	**1,083.46**	**7,961.42**

NOTES

to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ crore

Terms of repayment	Security	As at 31st March, 2020 Current	As at 31st March, 2020 Non current	As at 31st March, 2019 Current	As at 31st March, 2019 Non current
III. Loan from financial institutions					
15 structured quarterly installments up to December 2023	First ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on immovable property of and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable assets of Subsidiary's Barmer works (both present and future) situated at Barmer Dist., Rajasthan.	19.00	52.45	19.00	71.45
Repayable in 26 Structured Quarterly Installment upto 30th June, 2026	First ranking charge by way of legal mortgage on immovable property and first ranking charge by way of hypothecation of moveable assets of Subsidiary's Koyna & Karad double circuit transmission lines (165 km), both present and future, situated in the state of Maharashtra	9.82	44.11	20.90	154.53
Total		**28.82**	**96.56**	**39.90**	**225.98**
Total secured borrowings		**1,568.30**	**8,319.82**	**1,323.36**	**9,287.40**
Unamortised upfront fees on borrowings		(8.56)	(39.08)	(8.83)	(47.05)
Grouped under "current maturities of long-term debt" (Refer Note 17)		(1,559.74)	-	(1,314.53)	-
Total secured borrowings measured at amortised cost		-	**8,280.74**	**-**	**9,240.35**

Note No. 17 - Other financial liabilities

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020 Current	As at 31st March, 2020 Non current	As at 31st March, 2019 Current	As at 31st March, 2019 Non current
(1) Derivative instruments (Refer note 42)				
(i) Interest rate swaps	-	-	0.36	-
(ii) Foreign currency forward contracts / options	-	-	27.13	-
(iii) Commodity exchange forward contracts	9.73	-	-	-
(2) Contingent consideration payable on business combination (Refer note 8 and 28)	-	-	177.48	-
(3) Deposits received from dealers	-	0.02	-	0.01
(4) Lease deposits	0.48	0.20	0.48	0.16
(5) Current maturities of long-term debt (Refer note 16)	1,559.74	-	1,314.53	-
(6) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings (Refer note 16)	108.47	-	89.85	-
(7) Unpaid dividends#	1.06	-	1.11	-
(8) Lease liabilities$ (Refer note 36)	0.60	26.54	-	-
(9) Security deposits	0.14	-	0.11	-
(10) Truing up revenue adjustments	981.91	-	556.53	-
(11) Payable for capital supplies/services	180.52	-	198.61	-
	2,842.65	**26.76**	**2,366.19**	**0.17**

 # No amount due to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund.

$ Reconciliation of the lease liabilities:

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020
Opening lease commitments as on 1st April 2019	**70.60**
Effect of discounting of lease	(42.96)
Lease Liabilities as on 1st April 2019 recognised pursuant to adoption of Ind AS 116 - Leases (as per retrospective modified approach)	**27.64**
Interest expense on lease liabilities	2.46
Cash outflow	(2.97)
Balance as at the end of the year	**27.14**

Note No. 18 - Provisions

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1) Provision for gratuity (Refer note 39)	5.69	19.08	5.91	12.76
(2) Provision for compensated absences (Refer note 39)	2.14	15.95	1.99	14.28
(3) Provision for decommissioning and environmental rehabilitation (Refer note 35)	-	47.36	-	25.47
(4) Other provisions (Refer note 35)	4.02	-	23.43	17.51
	11.85	**82.39**	**31.33**	**70.02**

Note No. 19A - Deferred tax assets (net)

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1) Deferred tax assets (net)	-	180.54	-	-
	-	**180.54**	**-**	**-**

Note No. 19B - Deferred tax liabilities (net)

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	-	1,193.29	-	1,181.40
(2) Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement	-	(822.81)	-	(800.96)
	-	**370.48**	**-**	**380.44**

Note No. 20 - Other liabilities

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1) Advances received from customers	23.69	-	28.59	-
(2) Statutory dues	21.60	-	33.39	-
(3) Deferred tax adjustable in future tariff#	-	180.54	18.39	57.26
(4) Others	3.70	5.91	4.10	6.07
	48.99	**186.45**	**84.47**	**63.33**

 # In respect of regulated businesses where tariff is determined on cost plus return on equity and the income tax is a pass through, deferred tax recoverable from/ adjustable against future tariff, when and to the extent such deferred tax becomes current tax in future periods, is presented separately for all periods, and is not offset against deferred tax in accordance with guidance given by Expert Advisory Committee of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India in its recent opinion on a similar matter. Until previous year, it was presented under 'Tax Expense' in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and adjusted in deferred tax balance in the consolidated balance sheet.

Note No. 21 - Trade Payables

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Current	Non current	Current	Non current
(1) Trade payables#	690.27	-	471.94	-
(2) Acceptances*	912.60	-	1,367.58	-
	1,602.87	**-**	**1,839.52**	**-**

 # Payables other than acceptances are normally settled within 30 days

** Acceptances represents credit availed by the Group from banks for payment to suppliers for raw materials purchased by the Group. The arrangements are interest-bearing and are payable within six months to one year.*

Note No - 22 - Revenue from operations

₹ crore

Particulars		For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
I.	**Disaggregation of revenue from contract with customers:**		
(1)	Sale of power:		
	Own generation	7,856.57	8,729.45
	Traded	37.95	64.71
(2)	Income from transmission	80.38	80.78
(3)	Sale of services:		
	Operator fees	185.18	169.06
	Other services	0.09	0.52
(4)	Other operating revenue		
	Sale of fly ash	15.99	3.05
	Others	0.14	2.55
	Total revenue from contracts with customers (A)	**8,176.30**	**9,050.12**
II.	**Interest income on assets under finance lease (B) (Refer note 37)**	**68.72**	**61.32**
III.	**Income from service concession arrangement (C) (Refer note 38)**	**27.69**	**26.15**
(A + B +C)		**8,272.71**	**9,137.59**

(a) Revenue from Contract with Customers:

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

Revenue from capacity charges (other than from contracts classified as lease and service concession arrangements) under the long and medium term power supply agreements and under long term agreements for transmission lines, is recognised on a monthly / yearly basis as the capacity of the plant or transmission lines, as the case may be, is made available under the terms of the contracts. Incentives and penalties for variation in availability of the capacity are recognised based on the annual capacity expected to be made available under the agreements. Energy charges are recognised on supply of power under such power supply agreements.

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

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

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

₹ crore

Contract liability - Advance from customer	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Opening Balance	**28.59**	**23.35**
Less: Revenue recognised during the year from balance at the beginning of the year	(28.59)	(23.35)
Add: Advance received during the year not recognized as revenue	23.69	28.59
Closing Balance	**23.69**	**28.59**

Contract liability is the Group's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration from the customer in advance.

₹ crore

Unbilled revenue	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Opening Balance	**1.43**	**-**
Less: Billed during the year	1.43	-
Add: Unbilled during the year	5.81	1.43
Closing Balance	**5.81**	**1.43**

(c) Details of Revenue from Contract with Customers:

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Total revenue from contracts with customers as above	**8,176.30**	**9,050.12**
Add: Rebate on prompt payment	26.36	46.41
Less: Incentives	78.21	67.44
Total revenue from contracts with customers as per contracted price	**8,124.45**	**9,029.09**

(d) Credit terms:

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

(e) Others:

i) As per the implementation agreement between Government of Rajasthan and JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited ("JSWEBL"), the sale price of lignite by Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited, a joint venture, to JSWEBL has to be approved by RERC. Pending determination of transfer price of lignite (as the capital cost of lignite mine and mine development operator of BLMCL is yet to be approved by RERC), RERC has allowed only adhoc/interim transfer prices for JSWEBL's tariff. Such adhoc/interim transfer prices (to the extent subsequently modified by APTEL, as the case may be) have been kept as a base for revenue recognition by JSWEBL and subject to adjustment, once the final tariff is determined by RERC.

Note No. 23 - Other income

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
I. Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as at FVTPL		
(1) On loans	108.04	77.48
(2) Bank deposits	6.87	5.37
(3) Other financial assets	69.21	98.10
	184.12	**180.95**
II. Interest income earned on other assets	**1.71**	**41.79**
III. Dividend income from investments designated as at FVTOCI	**28.72**	**22.41**
IV. Other non-operating income		
(1) Net gain on sale of current investments	16.94	20.84
(2) Net gain on foreign currency transactions	-	2.07
(3) Net gain arising on financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss	0.12	0.92
(4) Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2.85	-
(5) Income from operating lease	45.52	55.36
(6) Writeback of provisions no longer required	0.17	35.76
(7) Miscellaneous income	6.83	7.87
	72.43	**122.82**
	286.98	**367.97**

Note No. 24 - Employee benefits expense

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1) Salaries and wages	214.02	210.48
(2) Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 39)	14.88	15.27
(3) Share-based payments (Refer note 39)	4.90	5.23
(4) Staff welfare expenses	9.16	12.60
	242.96	**243.58**

Note No. 25 - Finance costs

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1) Finance cost for financial liabilities not designated as at FVTPL:		
- Interest expense	982.07	1,083.65
(2) Other borrowing costs	69.00	108.75
	1,051.07	**1,192.40**

Note No. 26 - Depreciation and amortisation expense

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	1,134.14	1,129.34
(2) Amortisation on Intangible assets	33.91	34.35
	1,168.05	**1,163.69**

Note No. 27 - Other expenses

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1) Stores and spares consumed	70.61	63.72
(2) Power and water	51.87	61.46
(3) Rent including lease rentals	3.89	9.95
(4) Repairs and maintenance	144.19	149.70
(5) Rates and taxes	7.91	9.89
(6) Insurance	35.49	30.76
(7) Net loss on foreign currency transactions	0.74	-
(8) Legal and other professional charges	19.92	22.40
(9) Travelling expenses	15.76	14.62
(10) Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	1.87
(11) Donation [a]	25.01	0.31
(12) Corporate social responsibility expenses	16.75	25.17
(13) Safety and security	14.05	14.31
(14) Branding fee	23.53	12.23
(15) Shared service fee	9.35	9.16
(16) Open access charges	17.89	15.70
(17) Exchange commission	21.87	59.31
(18) Impairment loss on loans / trade receivables	0.41	5.43
(19) Inventory written off	0.29	-
(20) Allowance for impairment of leasehold land	2.18	-
(21) Provision towards advances	10.04	-
(22) Allowance for expected credit loss on interest receivable	-	32.69
(23) Miscellaneous expense	82.88	67.49
	574.63	**606.17**

a) Donation of ₹ 25 crore (Previous Year ₹ Nil) paid to Jankalyan Electoral Trust

Note No. 28 - Exceptional items (net)

₹ crore

Particulars		For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1)	Contingent consideration payable written back (Refer note 8 and note 17)	(177.48)	-
(2)	Write off of doubtful loan (Refer note 8)	570.21	-
	Less: Reversal of loss allowance recognised earlier on doubtful loan	(454.19)	-
		(61.46)	**-**

Note No. 29 - Tax expense

₹ crore

Particulars		For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
(1)	Current tax	111.91	179.39
(2)	Deferred tax	115.38	108.60
(3)	Remeasurement of deferred tax #	(276.81)	-
(4)	Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) utilised / (availed)	24.16	(80.89)
(5)	MAT pertaining to earlier year's (recognised) / reversed (net)	(45.78)	-
		(71.14)	**207.10**

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

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Profit before tax (excluding share of gain/(loss) of an associate or joint venture)	**1,086.18**	**865.00**
Enacted tax rate	34.944%	34.944%
Computed expected tax expense	379.55	302.27
Tax effect due to exempt / non taxable income	(72.05)	(7.83)
Tax effect due to tax holiday period	(145.32)	(140.38)
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profits	39.97	14.11
Effect of remeasurement of deferred tax #	(276.81)	-
MAT pertaining to earlier period	(45.78)	31.15
Deferred tax pertaining to earlier period	9.98	-
Tax effect due to lower rate of tax applicable to certain components	14.03	1.53
Deferred tax asset not recognised	24.94	6.18
Others	0.34	0.08
Tax expense for the year	**(71.14)**	**207.10**

 # Pursuant to the Taxation Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 ('Ordinance') subsequently amended in Finance Act issued by Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) on 20th September, 2019 which is effective 1st April, 2019, domestic companies have the option to pay corporate income tax rate at 22% plus applicable surcharge and cess ('New tax rate') subject to certain conditions. During the year ended 31st March, 2020, the Company and certain subsidiaries had made an assessment of the impact of the Ordinance and decided to continue by with the existing tax structure until utilisation of accumulated minimum alternative tax (MAT) credit. Based on the detailed assessment carried out by the management, deferred tax liabilities on temporary differences expected to reverse during the period in which the Company and certain subsidiaries would be under the new tax regime and accordingly applied the new rate for measuring the said deferred tax liabilities in accordance with the requirements of IND AS 12 - "Income Taxes". This has resulted in reversal of deferred tax liabilities amounting to ₹ 276.81 crore. A corresponding tax adjustment in future tariff of ₹ 111.63 crore (net) is recognised in respect of certain subsidiaries.

Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)

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

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2019	Recognised / (reversed) through profit or loss / OCI / equity	As at 31st March, 2020
Property plant & equipment	(1,143.21)	161.44	(981.77)
Investment	(34.30)	-	(34.30)
MAT credit	800.96	21.62	822.58
Borrowings	(3.15)	(12.84)	(16.00)
Others	(0.73)	20.28	19.55
	(380.44)	**190.50**	**(189.94)**

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2018	Recognised / (reversed) through profit or loss / OCI / equity	As at 31st March, 2019
Property plant & equipment	(1,043.58)	(99.63)	(1,143.21)
Investment	(37.91)	3.61	(34.30)
MAT credit	720.07	80.89	800.96
Borrowings	-	(3.15)	(3.15)
Others	3.77	(4.50)	(0.73)
	(357.65)	**(22.79)**	**(380.44)**

Expiry schedule of deferred tax assets not recognised as at 31st March 2020 is as under:

MAT Credit entitlement:

₹ crore

Expiry of losses (as per local tax laws)	Amount
< 1 year	-
> 1 year to 5 years	31.97
> 5 years to 10 years	352.53
> 10 years	186.98
	571.48

Uncertain tax position:

In one of the subsidiary company, income tax authorities have disallowed the depreciation claim on the difference between acquisition cost and cost to the previous owner from whom the acquisition had been done, which is appealed against. On account of the uncertain tax position is of ₹ 13.79 crore.

Note No. 30 - Composition of the Group

Information about the composition of the Group is as follows:

Particulars	Place of incorporation and operation	Nature of Business	Shareholding either directly or through subsidiaries/associates	
			As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Subsidiaries:				
JSW Power Trading Company Limited (JSWPTC) (Formerly known as JSW Green Energy Limited)	India	Power Trading	100.00%	100.00%
Jaigad PowerTransco Limited (JPTL)	India	Power Transmission	74.00%	74.00%
JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited (JSWEBL) (Formerly Known as Raj WestPower Limited)	India	Power Generation	100.00%	100.00%
JSW Hydro Energy Limited (JSWHEL) (Formerly known as Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited)	India	Power Generation	100.00%	100.00%
JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited (JSWRL)	India	Power Generation*	100.00%	100.00%
JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited (JSWEKL)	India	Power Generation*	100.00%	100.00%

Particulars	Place of incorporation and operation	Nature of Business	Shareholding either directly or through subsidiaries/associates	
			As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
JSW Solar Limited (JSWSL)	India	Power Generation	100.00%	100.00%
JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited (JSWEVL) (Effective 5th March, 2018)	India	Electric Vehicle*	100.00%	100.00%
JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited (JSWREVL) (Effective 14th January, 2020)	India	Power Generation*	100.00%	-
JSW Renew Energy Limited (JSWREL) (Effective 5th March, 2020)	India	Power Generation*	100.00%	-
JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited (JSWNRML)	Mauritius	Investment Entity	100.00%	100.00%
JSW Energy Natural Resources South Africa (Pty) Limited (JSWENRSAL)	South Africa	Investment Entity	100.00%	100.00%
South African Coal Mining Holdings Limited (SACMH)	South Africa	Coal mining & ancillary activities	69.44%	69.44%
Royal Bafokeng Capital (Pty) Limited (RBC)	South Africa	Investment Entity	100.00%	100.00%
Mainsail Trading 55 Proprietary Limited (MTPL)	South Africa	Investment Entity	100.00%	100.00%
Jigmining Operations No 1 Proprietary Limited	South Africa	Coal mining & ancillary activities	69.44%	69.44%
SACM (Breyten) Proprietary Limited	South Africa	Coal mining & ancillary activities	69.44%	69.44%
South African Coal Mining Operations Proprietary Limited	South Africa	Coal mining & ancillary activities	69.44%	69.44%
Umlabu Colliery Proprietary Limited	South Africa	Coal mining & ancillary activities	69.44%	69.44%
Yomhlaba Coal Proprietary Limited	South Africa	Coal mining & ancillary activities	69.44%	69.44%
Joint Venture Company:				
Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited (BLMCL)	India	Lignite Mining	49.00%	49.00%
Associate: $				
Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited (TJPSPL)	India	Turbine & generator manufacturing	5.57%	6.92%

** Yet to commence commercial operations*

$ Based on representation on the Board of Directors of TJPSPL

Subsidiaries de-registered/dissolved during the year ended 31 March, 2019

a) JSW Energy Minerals Mauritius Limited (Dissolved effective from 18th June, 2018)

b) South African Coal Mining Equipment Company Proprietary Limited (De-registered on 10th September, 2018)

c) Minerals & Energy Swaziland Proprietary Limited (Shares transferred-sold vide agreement dated 30th November, 2018)

Note No. 31 - Non-controlling interests:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Balance at beginning of the year	**(12.03)**	**(3.94)**
Share of profit/(loss) for the year	(18.74)	(10.64)
Dividend and dividend distribution tax	-	(4.31)
Foreign currency translation reserve	6.93	6.86
Balance at end of the year	**(23.84)**	**(12.03)**

NOTES

to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

Details of subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests

The table below shows details of subsidiaries of the Group that have material non-controlling interests:

₹ crore

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interests and voting rights held by non-controlling interests		Profit / (loss) allocated to non-controlling interests		Accumulated non-controlling interests	
		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	India	26.00%	26.00%	7.31	6.27	56.03	48.71
South African Coal Mining Holdings Limited (Consolidated)	South Africa	30.56%	30.56%	(26.05)	(16.91)	(79.87)	(60.74)
				(18.74)	**(10.64)**	**(23.84)**	**(12.03)**

Summarised financial information in respect of each of the Group's subsidiaries that has material non-controlling interests is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts before intragroup eliminations.

Jaigad PowerTransco Limited

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Non-current assets	309.22	336.76
Current assets	29.17	33.68
Non-current liabilities	93.65	153.84
Current liabilities	29.24	29.27
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	159.47	138.63
Non-controlling interests	56.03	48.71

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Revenue	81.95	82.99
Expenses	47.80	52.21
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	20.82	17.83
Profit attributable to the non-controlling interests	7.31	6.27
Profit for the year	28.14	24.10
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	0.01	★
Other comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	★	★
Other comprehensive income for the year	0.02	★
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	20.83	17.83
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	7.32	6.27
Total comprehensive income for the year	28.15	24.10
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	-	3.58

★*Less than ₹ 50,000*

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Cash generated from operating activities	72.71	61.39
Cash (used in) / generated from investing activities	(0.28)	2.44
Cash used in financing activities	(72.75)	(63.64)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operations	(0.32)	0.19
Cash & cash equivalents - as at the beginning of the year	0.41	0.22
Cash & cash equivalents - as at the end of the year	0.09	0.41

South Africa Coal Mining Holdings (Pty) Limited (Consolidated)

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Non-current assets	113.52	129.80
Current assets	11.33	22.74
Non-current liabilities	383.67	345.12
Current liabilities	2.52	6.18
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	(181.47)	(138.02)
Non-controlling interests	(79.87)	(60.74)

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Revenue	39.78	51.46
Expenses	125.03	106.78
Loss attributable to owners of the Company	(59.20)	(38.40)
Loss attributable to the non-controlling interests	(26.05)	(16.91)
Loss for the year	(85.25)	(55.31)
Total comprehensive loss attributable to owners of the Company	(59.20)	(38.40)
Total comprehensive loss attributable to the non-controlling interests	(26.05)	(16.91)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(85.25)	(55.31)

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Cash used in operating activities	(51.19)	(53.79)
Cash used in investing activities	(0.02)	(0.06)
Cash generated from financing activities	49.91	52.80
Net cash used in operations	(1.30)	(1.05)
Cash & cash equivalents - as at the beginning of the year	4.00	5.90
Effect of exchange rate changes	(0.46)	(0.85)
Cash & cash equivalents - as at the end of the year	2.24	4.00

Note No. 32 - Investment in an associate:

Details and financial information of an associate

Name of associate	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest / voting rights held by the Group	
			As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited (TJPSPL) $	Manufacturer of Turbine and Generator	India	5.57%	6.92%

$ Based on representation on the Board of Directors of TJPSPL

The above associate is accounted for using the equity method in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Summarised financial information of an associate

The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the associate's financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS adjusted by the Group for equity accounting purposes.

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Non-current assets	193.44	507.17
Current assets	1,636.09	1,501.38
Non-current liabilities	356.49	268.85
Current liabilities	965.16	1,458.23

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Revenue	1,352.71	1,418.03
Loss for the year	(143.59)	(543.41)
Other comprehensive (loss) / income for the year	(1.98)	0.66
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(145.57)	(542.75)

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Net assets of the associate*	507.88	281.47
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest	5.57%	6.92%
Share of loss of Associate adjusted	100.23	100.23
Carrying amount of the Group's interest	-	-

** Including ₹ 2,010 crore compulsory convertible non-cumulative preference shares issued to Toshiba Corporation.*

Note No. 33 - Investment in a joint venture:

Details and financial information of Joint Venture Company

Name of joint venture	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest / voting rights held by the Group	
			As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	Lignite Mining	India	49.00%	49.00%

The above joint venture is accounted for using the equity method in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Summarised financial information of joint venture

The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the joint venture's financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS adjusted by the Group for equity accounting purposes.

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Non-current assets	2,291.20	2,239.13
Current assets	526.63	407.53
Non-current liabilities	1,943.90	1,951.89
Current liabilities	851.62	711.19

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Revenue	862.32	1,146.04
Profit for the year	2.65	32.16
Total comprehensive income for the year	2.65	32.16

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Net assets of the Joint venture	22.31	(16.42)
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest	49%	49%
Carrying amount of the Group's interest	10.53	-
Provision created against Group's interest (Refer note 35)	-	17.51

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Cash generated from operating activities	309.64	215.34
Cash used in investing activities	(103.58)	(37.70)
Cash used in financing activities	(208.52)	(178.39)
Net cash used in operations	(2.48)	(0.75)
Cash & cash equivalents - as at the beginning of the year	3.19	3.94
Cash & cash equivalents - as at the end of the year	0.71	3.19

Note No. 34 - Contingent liabilities and commitments:

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

1] Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debt:

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

₹ crore

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(i)	Custom duty [₹ 27.30 crore paid under protest (as at 31st March, 2019 ₹ 27.30 crore)]#	240.65	240.65
(ii)	Electricity tax [recoverable from customers as per agreements in case of unfavourable outcome]	122.76	122.76
(iii)	Income tax	90.31	93.71
(iv)	Entry tax	0.84	0.84
(v)	Service tax [₹ 14.02 crore paid under protest (as at 31st March, 2019 ₹ 14.80 crore)]#	32.53	34.20
(vi)	Survey and investigation work [Paid under protest against these claim of ₹ 25 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 of ₹ 25 crore)]	127.84	127.84
(vii)	Goods & Service Tax [₹ 17.16 crore paid under protest (as at 31st March, 2019 ₹ Nil)]#	18.79	-
(viii)	Others [₹ 1.22 crore paid under protest (as at 31st March, 2019 ₹ 0.90 crore)]#	14.90	18.44
Total		**648.62**	**638.44**

 # Amount paid under protest is included in balances with government authorities, refer note 11

b) For disputes with customers regarding determination of tariff under power supply arrangements aggregating to ₹ 530.21 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 ₹ 563.78 crore) (refer note 13)

2] Guarantees:

The Group has issued financial guarantees to banks on behalf of and in respect of loan facilities availed by a related party. The following are the loan amount against such guarantees.

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Related party	249.75	200.50

In respect of financial guarantee contracts, no amounts are recognised based on the results of the liability adequacy test for likely deficiency / defaults by the entities on whose behalf the Group has given guarantees.

3] **Others :**

In respect of land parcels admeasuring 35.88 hectares (as at 31st March, 2019 47.21 hectares), acquired by the Group, the claim by certain parties towards title disputes is not currently ascertainable.

4] **The Group's share of the contingent liabilities relating to its joint venture, Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited (BLMCL) is as follows:**

(i) **Claims not acknowledged as debt**

₹ crore

Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2020**	**As at 31st March, 2019**
VAT	0.97	0.97
Income tax	12.73	3.82
Service tax	-	128.55
Others	39.68	32.58
Total	**53.38**	**165.92**

(ii) Few land owners have gone to the court for claiming enhanced rate of compensation from Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited ("RSMML"), a co-venturer, through which land for the mine has been acquired. In case, if such enhanced compensation is approved by the court, BLMCL will have to reimburse the same to RSMML. The amount of compensation is undeterminable as on date.

(iii) As per the implementation agreement between Government of Rajasthan and JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited ("JSWEBL"), the sale price of lignite by BLMCL to JSWEBL has to be approved by Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission ("RERC"). Pending determination of transfer price of lignite, RERC has allowed only adhoc/interim transfer prices. Correspondingly, BLMCL is accruing proportionate reduced lignite extraction cost in terms of its mine development operator ("MDO") arrangement. The accumulated amount as at 31st March 2020 between contracted MDO price for lignite extraction and adhoc/interim lignite transfer price is ₹ 1,629.58 crore (As at 31st March 2019 ₹ 1,602.75 crore). Such payment to MDO is contingent upon approval of final transfer price of lignite by RERC, which would also result into corresponding higher revenue for BLMCL. There shall be no additional financial implication to BLMCL on this account.

5] The Group has already recognised its share of losses equivalent to its interest in an associate and hence, the Group has no further exposure. Accordingly, the share in the contingent liability of the associate amounting to ₹ 1.02 crore (As at 31st March, 2019 ₹ 1.29 crore) is not reckoned with by the Group.

Notes:

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

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

B) Commitments

₹ crore

	Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2020**	**As at 31st March, 2019**
1]	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	1,151.44	63.86

2] Other commitments:

(i) The Group had entered into a definitive agreement to acquire 1000 MW (4 x 250 MW) thermal power plant located at village Tamnar, District Raigarh in the state of Chhattisgarh from Jindal Steel & Power Limited with the revised long stop date of 30th June 2019. With the elapsing of the long stop date without completion of the stipulated conditions precedent, the proposed acquisition of the said power plant stands terminated. Accordingly, the interest-bearing advance paid for the said transaction has been converted into interest-bearing loan and the amount outstanding as at 31st March, 2020 is ₹ 261.13 crore (as at 31st March, 2019 ₹ 331.13 crore).

(ii) The Group has signed a Share Purchase Agreement with GMR Energy Limited for acquiring 100% shares of its subsidiary GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited ("GKEL") which owns and operates a 1050 MW (3 X 350 MW) thermal power plant in Odisha. The transaction contemplates a payout of consideration of ₹ 5,321 Crore for acquisition of 100% stake of the GKEL (subject to working capital and other adjustments). The transaction has been put on hold given the ongoing uncertainty of COVID 19 and will be revisited once the situation normalizes.

(iii) The Group has received Letter of Intent pursuant to the approval of its Resolution Plan from Committee of Creditors of Ind Barath Energy (Utkal) Limited. The Resolution Plan is under approval with the National Company Law Tribunal, Hyderabad Bench.

(iv) In accordance with joint venture agreement, JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited shall make all investments in the joint venture company and Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited (co-venturer) shall have no financial liability.

3] The Group's share of the capital commitments made by its joint venture (BLMCL) is as follows: ₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Commitments to contribute funds for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment (net of advances)	26.11	123.78

Note No. 35 - Provisions:

1) Provision for decommissioning and environmental rehabilitation: ₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Opening balance	**25.47**	**29.74**
Additional provisions recognised	28.55	-
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(6.66)	(4.27)
Closing balance	**47.36**	**25.47**

The provision for mine restoration, decommissioning and environmental rehabilitation represents the management's best estimate of the future outflow of economic benefits that will be required under the Group's obligations under local legislation. The estimate has been made on the basis of historical trends and may vary as a result of future escalation of labour and overhead costs.

2) Provision for liabilities of a joint venture ₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Opening balance	**17.51**	**49.44**
Additional provisions recognised/(reversed)	(17.51)	(31.93)
Closing balance	**-**	**17.51**

The provision for liabilities of a joint venture represents the Group's obligation, as per the joint venture agreement, for the financial liability of the the joint venture over and above the Group's shareholding.

3) Other provisions ₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Opening balance	**23.43**	**24.19**
Additional provisions recognised/(utilised)	(19.41)	(0.76)
Closing balance	**4.02**	**23.43**

Note No. 36 - Operating Leases:

a) As lessor:

The Group has leased certain land admeasuring to 122.86 acres with carrying amount of ₹ 7.08 crore (31st March, 2019: 122.86 acres with carrying amount of ₹ 7.08 crore) to related parties for the period ranging from 25 to 99 years. The agreements are renewable with mutual consent. (Refer note 4A)

The Group has constructed solar plants of 8.91MW with a carrying amount of ₹ 39.67 crore (31st March, 2019 : ₹ 40.87 crore) considered as an operating lease as per the provisions of Ind AS 116 - Leases. The lease rentals on the plants are variable in nature.

b) As lessee :

i) The Group leases severals assets including land, office premises and residential flats. The amount recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss in respect of right of use assets and lease obligation are as under:

₹ crore

Particulars	**For the year ended 31st March, 2020**
Depreciation	5.08
Interest expense on lease liabilities	2.46

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

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

₹ crore

Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2020**	**As at 31st March, 2019**
Within one year	3.11	0.08
After one year but not more than five years	10.46	0.13
More than five years	51.51	-
	65.07	**0.21**

Note No. 37 - Finance leases:

As lessor:

The Group has identified an arrangement for power supply from one of its power unit which is in the nature of finance lease as per the provisions of Ind AS 116- Leases. After separating lease payments from other elements in the arrangement, the Group has recognized finance lease receivable for the said power unit given under finance lease.

The minimum lease payments receivable and the present value of minimum lease receivable as at 31st March, 2020 in respect of the aforesaid power unit are as under:

Amounts receivable under finance leases

₹ crore

Particulars	**Minimum lease payments**		**Present value of minimum lease payments**	
	As at 31st March, 2020	**As at 31st March, 2019**	**As at 31st March, 2020**	**As at 31st March, 2019**
Not later than one year	109.72	97.59	41.05	37.19
Later than one year and not later than five years	433.05	362.99	187.72	145.33
Later than five years	1,165.81	1,101.54	772.86	760.85
Total	**1,708.58**	**1,562.12**	**1,001.63**	**943.37**
Less: unearned finance income	706.95	618.75	-	-
Lease Receivable (refer note 9)	**1,001.63**	**943.37**	**1,001.63**	**943.37**

Unguaranteed residual value of assets leased under finance leases at the end of the reporting period is estimated at ₹ 295.11 crore (as at 31st March, 2019: ₹ 270.33 crore).

Note No. 38 - Service concession arrangement (SCA):

(a) Description of the concession arrangement :

On 1st October, 1992, a service concession agreement was entered into with the Government of Himachal Pradesh ("the Government") to establish, own, operate and maintain 300 MW Hydro Electric power plant at Baspa, Kuppa, Himachal Pradesh ("the power plant") for supply of power to Himachal State Electricity Board. Pursuant to the above, a power purchase agreement was entered with Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board ("the PPA").

(b) Significant terms of the concession arrangement:

Terms	Particulars
Period of arrangement	40 years from date of commissioning of the power plant and extendable for 20 years at the option of the Government
Commissioning of the power plant	June 8, 2003
Tariff	Approved by Himachal Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (HPERC) having regard to the tariff entitlement under the PPA
Option to purchase	After the expiry of the agreement period, the Government has the option to purchase all the assets and works of the power plant, at mutually agreed terms.
Free power	12 % free power of the electricity generated is to supplied to the Government

(c) Obligation for overhaul:

Under the concession agreement, the Group has to manage, operate, maintain and repair the power plant entirely at its own cost.

(d) Renewal /Termination options:

Termination of the concession agreement can happen before expiry date under the force majeure events and default by either parties of the concession agreement

(e) Classification of service concession arrangement in the Consolidated Financial Statements:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Intangible asset - Rights under service concession receivable (refer note 6)	783.34	813.60
Financial asset – Receivable under service concession arrangement (refer note 9)	216.80	221.47

Note No. 39 - Employee benefits expense:

Defined contribution plan:

The Group's contribution to National Pension Scheme (NPS) recognized in consolidated statement of profit and loss of ₹ 1.76 crore (Year ended 31st March, 2019 : ₹ 1.77 crore) (included in note 24)

Defined benefits plans:

The Group provides for gratuity for employees as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The amount of gratuity shall be payable to an employee on the termination of his employment after he has rendered continuous service for not less than five years, or on their superannuation or resignation. However, in case of death of an employee, the minimum period of five years shall not be required. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement / termination is the employee's last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied by the number of years of service completed. The gratuity plan is a funded plan administered by a separate fund that is legally separated from the entity and the 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 makes monthly contributions to provident fund managed by trust for qualifying employees. Under the scheme, the Group is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits.

Under the compensated absences plan, leave encashment upto a maximum accumuation of 180 days is payable to all eligible employees on separation of the Group due to death, retirement, superannuation or resignation, at the rate of daily salary.

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

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

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 31st March, 2020 by M/S K. A. Pandit Consultants & Actuaries. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

A. Gratuity

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at 31st March, 2020:

₹ crore

Particulars		Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Benefit liability
Opening balance as on 1st April, 2019		**25.22**	**6.55**	**18.67**
Gratuity cost charged to the profit or loss	Service cost	2.65	-	2.65
	Net interest expense	1.95	0.50	1.45
	Sub-total included in profit or loss	**4.60**	**0.50**	**4.10**
Benefits paid		(1.72)	(1.72)	-
Liability Transfer In / (Out)		0.09	-	0.09
Remeasurement gains/ (losses) in other comprehensive income	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	(0.10)	0.10
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	0.40	-	0.40
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	2.32	-	2.32
	Experience adjustments	(0.91)	-	(0.91)
	Sub-total included in OCI	**1.81**	**(0.10)**	**1.91**
Contributions by employer		-	-	-
Closing balance as on 31st March, 2020 (Refer note 18)		**30.00**	**5.23**	**24.77**

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

Particulars		Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Benefit liability
Opening balance as on 1st April, 2018		**20.57**	**7.13**	**13.44**
Gratuity cost charged to profit or loss	Service cost	2.13	-	2.13
	Net interest expense	1.61	0.56	1.05
	Sub-total included in profit or loss	**3.74**	**0.56**	**3.18**
Benefits paid		(1.11)	(1.11)	-
Remeasurement gains/ (losses) in other comprehensive income	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	(0.03)	0.03
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.17	-	0.17
	Experience adjustments	1.84	-	1.84
	Sub-total included in OCI	**2.02**	**(0.03)**	**2.05**
Contributions by employer		-	-	-
Closing balance as on 31st March, 2019 (Refer note 18)		**25.22**	**6.55**	**18.67**

The actual return on plan assets (including interest income) was ₹ 0.40 crore (previous year ₹ 0.56 crore).

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Insurer managed funds	100%	100%

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

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Discount rate	6.69%-6.89%	7.69%-7.79%
Future salary increases	6.00%	6.00%
Rate of employee turnover	3.00%	2.00%
Mortality Rate During Employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)

Sensitivity analysis:

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discounted rate, expected salary increase and employee turnover. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(2.54)	(2.29)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	2.96	2.68
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	2.96	2.71
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(2.58)	(2.35)
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	0.19	0.39
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(0.21)	(0.44)

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

The following are the maturity analysis of projected benefit obligations:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Projected benefits payable in future years		
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	1.99	1.38
From 2 to 5 years	8.76	7.79
From 6 to 10 years	10.17	7.83
Above 10 years	44.15	49.17
Total expected payments	**65.06**	**66.17**

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

The Group expects to contribute ₹ 5.69 crore (previous year ₹ 5.91 crore) to its gratuity plan for the next year. The weighted average duration of the plan is 10 years (previous year 13 years).

B. Provident fund

As per Ind AS 19 on "Employee Benefits", employer established provident fund trusts are treated as defined benefit plans. The members of the Provident Fund Trust are entitled to the interest rate declared by the central government under the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Act, 1952. The shortfall, if any, is made good by the Group in the year in which it arises. According to the defined benefit obligation of interest rate guarantee on exempted provident fund in respect of employees of the Group as at 31st March, 2020 is 8.50% as against the rate of return of plan assets 8.49%. Considering the interest shortfall is not material no provision is made in the books of accounts.

The Group's contribution to provident fund recognized in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss of ₹ 9.02 crore (Previous year ₹ 8.75 crore) (Included in note 24)

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Discount rate	6.84%	7.79%
Rate of return on assets	8.49%	8.64%
Guaranteed rate of return	8.50%	8.65%

C. Compensated absences

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.

D. Employee share based payment plan:

JSWEL Employees Stock Ownership Plan – 2016 (ESOP 2016)

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

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

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

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

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Outstanding at 1st April	9,27,557	12,79,526
Exercised during the year	5,50,748	2,68,854
Expired during the year	-	83,115
Outstanding at 31st March	3,76,809	9,27,557
Exercisable at 31st March	3,76,809	9,27,557

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Outstanding at 1st April	14,64,361	21,12,536
Exercised during the year	4,49,667	5,43,863
Expired during the year	-	1,04,312
Outstanding at 31st March	10,14,694	14,64,361
Exercisable at 31st March	10,14,694	14,64,361

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Outstanding at 1st April	23,23,883	-
Granted during the year	-	23,23,883
Exercised during the year	34,389	-
Expired during the year	3,68,077	-
Outstanding at 31st March	19,21,417	23,23,883
Exercisable at 31st March	19,21,417	23,23,883

The method of settlement for above grants are as below:

Particulars	Grant Date		
	3rd May, 2016	20th May, 2017	1st Nov, 2018
Vesting period	3/4 Years	3/4 Years	3/4 Years
Method of settlement	Equity	Equity	Equity
Exercise price (₹)	53.68	51.80	51.96
Fair value (₹)	30.78	28.88	37.99
Dividend yield (%)	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%
Expected volatility (%)	46.32% / 44.03%	44.50% / 45.16%	42.57% / 43.53%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	7.40%/7.47%	6.90%/6.98%	7.78%/7.84%
Expected life of share options	5/6 years	5/6 years	5/6 years
Weighted average exercise price (₹)	53.68	51.80	51.96
Pricing formula	Exercise Price determined at ₹ 53.68 per share, was at a discount of 20% to the closing market price of Parent Company's share i.e. ₹ 67.10/- at the close of 2nd May, 2016 at Exchange having highest trading volume.	Exercise Price determined at ₹ 51.80 per share, was at a discount of 20% to the closing market price of Parent Company's share i.e. ₹ 64.75/- at the close of 19th May, 2017 at Exchange having highest trading volume.	Exercise Price determined at ₹ 51.96 per share, was at a discount of 20% to the closing market price of Parent Company's share i.e. ₹ 64.95/- at the close of 31st October, 2018 at Exchange having highest trading volume.

Particulars	**Grant Date**		
	3rd May, 2016	**20th May, 2017**	**1st Nov, 2018**
Expected option Life	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. 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	The following factors have been considered: (a) Share price (b) Exercise prices (c) Historical volatility (d) Expected option life (e) Dividend Yield		
Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair value, such as a market condition.			
Model used	Black-Scholes Method		

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

Note No. 40 - Project status:

i. Kutehr Project

The Group has resumed the construction / developmental activities of 240 MW hydro power project at Kutehr, Himachal Pradesh ("the project") and has awarded / issued LOI for all the major works out of which various works are under implementation. The carrying amounts related to the project as at 31st March, 2020 comprise property, plant and equipment of ₹ 12.16 crore, capital work in progress of ₹ 267.74 crore and capital advance of ₹ 19.55 crore.

ii. Raigarh Project:

Having regard to pending completion of the power project at Raigarh, chhattisgarh, tying up of long-term power supply agreements and securing the fuel linkages, the Group has assessed the recoverable value of the underlying assets based on the estimate regarding value by sale of freehold land, recoverability of advances for additional land acquisition on leasehold basis and deposits relating to the project and accordingly, provided loss allowance for impairment amounting to ₹ 7.45 crore (Previous Year ₹ Nil).

Note No. 41 - Earnings per share [Basic and Diluted]:

Particulars	**For the year ended 31st March, 2020**	**For the year ended 31st March, 2019**
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company [₹ crore] [A]	1,099.92	695.13
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS [B]	1,64,17,03,697	1,64,06,17,153
Effect of dilution:		
Weighted average number of equity shares held through ESOP trust	1,97,050	35,413
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution [C]	1,64,19,00,747	1,64,06,52,566
Basic Earnings Per Share [₹] - [A/B]	6.70	4.24
Diluted Earnings Per Share [₹] - [A/C]	6.70	4.24
Nominal value of an equity share [₹]	10.00	10.00

Note No. 42 -Financial Instruments:

(a) Financial Instruments:

i) Financial instruments by category:

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020				As at 31st March, 2019			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets								
Investment in government securities	-	-	12.33	12.33	-	-	10.86	10.86
Investment in equity shares	38.67	1,045.41	-	1,084.08	42.65	2,052.46	-	2,095.11
Investment in preference shares	2.54	-	-	2.54	2.29	-	-	2.29
Investment in mutual funds	744.07	-	-	744.07	342.27	-	-	342.27
Loans	-	-	915.80	915.80	-	-	899.01	899.01
Trade receivables	-	-	2,103.20	2,103.20	-	-	1,427.75	1,427.75
Cash and cash equivalents (CCE)	-	-	151.69	151.69	-	-	132.16	132.16
Bank balances other than CCE	-	-	58.06	58.06	-	-	78.57	78.57
Finance lease receivable	-	-	1,001.63	1,001.63	-	-	943.37	943.37
Service concession receivable	-	-	216.80	216.80	-	-	221.47	221.47
Security deposits	-	-	93.16	93.16	-	-	90.39	90.39
Interest receivable	-	-	323.71	323.71	-	-	347.96	347.96
Unbilled revenue	-	-	5.81	5.81	-	-	1.43	1.43
Foreign currency forward contracts	35.26	-	-	35.26	-	-	-	-
	820.54	**1,045.41**	**4,882.19**	**6,748.14**	**387.21**	**2,052.46**	**4,152.97**	**6,592.64**
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings	-	-	9,840.48	9,840.48	-	-	10,554.88	10,554.88
Trade payables	-	-	690.27	690.27	-	-	471.94	471.94
Acceptances	-	-	912.60	912.60	-	-	1,367.58	1,367.58
Interest rate swaps	-	-	-	-	0.36	-	-	0.36
Foreign currency options/ forward contracts	-	-	-	-	27.13	-	-	27.13
Commodity exchange forward contracts	-	9.73	-	9.73	-	-	-	-
Contingent consideration payable	-	-	-	-	177.48	-	-	177.48
Deposits received from dealers	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	-	0.01	0.01
Lease deposits	-	-	0.68	0.68	-	-	0.64	0.64
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	108.47	108.47	-	-	89.85	89.85
Unpaid dividends	-	-	1.06	1.06	-	-	1.11	1.11
Lease liabilities	-	-	27.14	27.14	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	0.14	0.14	-	-	0.11	0.11
Payable for capital supplies/ services	-	-	180.52	180.52	-	-	198.61	198.61
Truing up revenue adjustments	-	-	981.91	981.91	-	-	556.53	556.53
	-	**9.73**	**12,743.29**	**12,753.02**	**204.97**	**-**	**13,241.26**	**13,446.23**

ii) Fair Value Hierarchy:

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

(a) recognised and measured at fair value and

(b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

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

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

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

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019	Level	Valuation techniques and key inputs
Financial assets				
Investment in equity shares	1,045.41	2,052.46	1	Quoted bid price in an active market
Investment in equity shares	30.90	34.88	2	Price derived from sale transaction of the share in an inactive market
Investment in equity shares	7.77	7.77	3	Net Asset value of share arrived has been considered as fair value
Investment in mutual funds	744.07	342.27	2	The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV
Investment in preference shares	2.54	2.29	3	Discounted cash flow method- Future cash flows are based on terms of preference shares discounted at a rate that reflects market risk
Foreign currency forward contracts	35.26	-	2	The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date.
Financial liabilities				
Interest rate swaps	-	0.36	2	The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows earned on observable yield curves.
Currency option/ forward contracts	-	27.13	2	The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts and currency options is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date.
Commodity exchange forward contract	9.73	-	2	The fair value of commodity exchange forward contract is determined using forward commodity rates at the balance sheet date.
Contingent consideration payable	-	177.48	3	Estimated based on the expected cash outflows arising from the fructification of related events

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

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

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019		Level	Valuation techniques and key inputs
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value		
Financial assets and liabilities, measured at amortised cost, for which fair value is disclosed:						
Financial assets						
Investment in government securities	12.33	13.36	10.86	11.19	2	Closing price disclosed by the regulatory
Loans	664.96	667.08	720.59	745.86	3	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable
Finance lease receivable *	1,001.63	968.55	943.37	940.32		
Service concession receivable	216.80	236.96	221.47	221.47		
Security deposits	54.27	56.31	52.25	55.90		
	1,949.99	**1,942.26**	**1,948.54**	**1,974.74**		
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings (including current maturities on long-term debt)	9,840.48	9,847.88	10,554.88	10,557.42	3	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable
Lease and other deposits	0.22	0.29	0.17	0.22		
	9,867.84	**9,875.31**	**10,555.05**	**10,557.64**		

** including current and non-current balances*

Valuation techniques and key inputs:

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

Sensitivity Analysis of Level 3 financial instruments measured at fair value:

Particulars	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Change	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Contingent consideration payable (Refer note 8)	Expected cash flow	Probability of outcome of contingent event	5.00%	If expected cash outflows were 5% higher or lower, the fair value would increase / (decrease) by ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ 8.87 crore)
Investment in preference shares	DCF method	Discount rate	0.50%	0.50% increase / decrease in the discount rate would decrease / increase the fair value by ₹ 0.08 crore / ₹ 0.07 crore (Previous year ₹ 0.08 crore / ₹ 0.07 crore).

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurement:

i) Investment in preference shares

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Opening balance	**2.28**	**2.05**
Gain recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss	0.26	0.23
Closing balance	**2.54**	**2.28**

ii) Contingent Consideration payable

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Opening balance	**177.48**	**177.48**
Written back (Refer note 8)	177.48	-
Closing balance	**-**	**177.48**

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

b) Risk Management Strategies

Financial risk management objectives

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

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

I. Foreign currency risk management

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

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and liabilities denominated in different currencies are as follows:

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2020:	USD	EURO	INR	Total
Financial assets				
Investments	30.90	-	1,812.12	1,843.02
Trade receivables	9.13	-	2,094.07	2,103.20
Cash and bank balances	7.79	-	192.94	200.73
Loans	-	-	915.80	915.80
Finance lease receivable	-	-	1,001.63	1,001.63
Service concession receivable	-	-	216.80	216.80
Security Deposits	-	-	93.16	93.16
Interest receivable	-	-	323.71	323.71
Revenue receivable	-	-	5.81	5.81
Other bank balances	-	-	9.02	9.02
Foreign currency forward options/contracts	35.26	-	-	35.26
	83.08	**-**	**6,665.06**	**6,748.14**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	9,840.48	9,840.48
Trade payables	223.81	0.04	466.42	690.27
Acceptances	912.60	-	-	912.60
Commodity exchange forward contracts	9.73	-	-	9.73
Deposits	-	-	0.84	0.84
Interest accrued	3.61	-	104.86	108.47
Unpaid Dividends	-	-	1.06	1.06
Lease liabilities	-	-	27.14	27.14
Payable for capital supplies/services	-	-	180.52	180.52
Truing up revenue adjustments	-	-	981.91	981.91
	1,149.75	**0.04**	**11,603.23**	**12,753.02**

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2019:	USD	EURO	JPY	INR	Total
Financial assets					
Investments	34.88	-	-	2,415.65	2,450.53
Trade receivables	18.74	-	-	1,409.01	1,427.75
Cash and bank balances	10.59	-	-	192.98	203.57
Loans	-	-	-	899.01	899.01
Finance lease receivable	-	-	-	943.37	943.37
Service concession receivable	-	-	-	221.47	221.47
Security Deposits	-	-	-	90.39	90.39
Interest receivable	-	-	-	347.96	347.96
Revenue receivable	-	-	-	1.43	1.43
Other bank balances	-	-	-	7.16	7.16
Other financial assets	★	-	-	-	★
Total	**64.21**	**-**	**-**	**6,528.43**	**6,592.64**
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	228.27	-	-	10,326.61	10,554.88
Trade payables	90.70	1.41	0.01	379.82	471.94
Acceptances	1,367.58	-	-	-	1,367.58
Interest rate swaps	0.36	-	-	-	0.36
Foreign currency forward options/contracts	27.13	-	-	-	27.13
Contingent consideration payable	-	-	-	177.48	177.48
Deposits	-	-	-	0.76	0.76
Interest accrued	15.62	-	-	74.23	89.85
Unpaid Dividends	-	-	-	1.11	1.11
Payable for capital supplies/services	-	-	-	198.61	198.61
Truing up revenue adjustments	-	-	-	556.53	556.53
Total	**1,729.66**	**1.41**	**0.01**	**11,715.15**	**13,446.23**

★*Less than ₹ 50,000*

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

The outstanding forward exchange contracts at the end of the reporting period are as under:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
No. of contracts	23	45
Type of contracts	Buy	Buy
US $ equivalent (Million)	147.11	202.28
Average exchange rate (1 USD = ₹)	73.55	71.68
INR equivalent (₹ crore)	1,081.99	1,449.94
Fair value MTM - asset / (liability) (₹ crore)	35.26	(39.82)

The outstanding foreign exchange options contracts for loan at the end of the reporting period are as under:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
No. of contracts	-	1
Type of contracts	-	Buy
US $ equivalent (Million)	-	33.00
Average exchange rate (1 USD = ₹)	-	69.16
INR equivalent (₹ crore)	-	228.21
Fair value MTM- asset (₹ crore)	-	12.69

Unhedged currency risk position

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

Particulars	Currency	Foreign currency equivalent		₹ crore	
		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Payables in foreign currency					
Interest accrued but not due on secured loan	USD	-	99,362	-	0.69
Trade payables	USD	28,48,487	94,27,702	21.47	65.21
Trade payables	Euro	4,664	1,81,410	0.04	1.41
Trade payables	Yen	-	1,24,594	-	0.01

Foreign currency risk sensitivity

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

Impact on profit / (loss) for the year for a 5% change:

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020		For the year ended 31st March, 2019	
	5% Appreciation	5% Depreciation	5% Appreciation	5% Depreciation
USD / INR	1.07	(1.07)	3.29	(3.29)
Euro / INR	★	★	0.07	(0.07)
Yen / INR	-	-	★	★

★*Less than ₹ 50000*

II. Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Group by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

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

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

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2020	Net Balance	Unamortised transaction cost	Gross Balance
Fixed rate borrowings	1,218.36	0.70	1,219.05
Floating rate borrowings	8,622.12	46.94	8,669.07
Total borrowings	**9,840.48**	**47.64**	**9,888.12**

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2019	Net Balance	Unamortised transaction cost	Gross Balance
Fixed rate borrowings	1,389.27	1.17	1,390.44
Floating rate borrowings	9,165.61	54.71	9,220.32
Total borrowings	**10,554.88**	**55.88**	**10,610.76**

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

Particulars	No. of contracts	Average contracted fixed interest rate (%)	Maturity date	Nominal value (₹ crore)	MTM (₹ crore)
As at 31st March, 2020	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2019	1.00	4.12	16th March, 2020	230.86	(0.36)

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's profit before tax for the year ended 31st March, 2020 would decrease/increase by ₹ 43.35 crore (Previous year: decrease/increase by ₹ 44.95 crore). This is mainly attributable to the Group's exposure to interest rates on its unhedged variable rate borrowings.

III. Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored.

JSW Steel Limited, a related party, and state electricity distribution companies (Government companies) are the major customers of the Group and accordingly, credit risk is minimal.

Revenue from operations includes revenue aggregating to ₹ 2,368.05 crore (Previous year ₹ 5,162.65 crore) from one (Previous year : Two) major customers having more than 10% of total revenue from operations of the Group.

Loans and investment in debt securities:

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

Cash and cash equivalents, derivatives and financial guarantees:

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

In addition, the Group is exposed to credit risk in relation to financial guarantees given to banks. The Group's maximum exposure in this respect is the maximum amount the Group could have to pay if the guarantee is called on.(Refer note 34)

IV. Liquidity risk management

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

NOTES
to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

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

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2020	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Investments	744.07	-	1,098.95	1,843.02
Trade receivables	2,103.20	-	-	2,103.20
Cash and bank balances	200.73	-	-	200.73
Loans	453.28	344.96	1,459.17	2,257.41
Finance lease receivables	109.72	433.05	1,165.81	1,708.58
Service concession receivables	70.24	205.87	0.85	276.96
Security deposits	38.89	28.35	25.92	93.16
Interest receivable	323.71	-	-	323.71
Unbilled revenue	5.81	-	-	5.81
Foreign currency forward options/contracts	35.26	-	-	35.26
Other bank balances	-	2.01	7.01	9.02
	4,084.91	**1,014.24**	**3,757.71**	**8,856.86**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	1,559.74	3,990.54	4,290.20	9,840.48
Lease and other deposits	0.62	0.02	0.20	0.84
Trade payables	690.27	-	-	690.27
Acceptances	912.60	-	-	912.60
Commodity forward option/contracts	9.73	-	-	9.73
Interest accrued	108.47	-	-	108.47
Unpaid dividends	1.06	-	-	1.06
Lease liabilities	0.60	1.44	25.10	27.14
Payable for capital supplies/services	981.91	-	-	981.91
Other payables	180.52	-	-	180.52
Interest payout liability	888.84	2,101.11	1,540.90	4,530.85
	5,334.36	**6,093.11**	**5,856.40**	**17,283.87**

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2019	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Investments	342.27	-	2,108.26	2,450.53
Trade receivables	1,427.75	-	-	1,427.75
Cash and bank balances	203.57	-	-	203.57
Loans	253.55	416.66	1,362.35	2,032.56
Finance lease receivables	97.59	362.99	1,101.54	1,562.12
Service concession receivables	32.35	276.06	0.97	309.38
Security deposits	38.14	34.45	17.80	90.39
Interest receivable	347.96	-	-	347.96
Unbilled revenue	1.43	-	-	1.43
Other bank balances	-	7.16	-	7.16
	2,744.61	**1,097.32**	**4,590.92**	**8,432.85**

₹ crore

As at 31st March, 2019	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	1,314.53	4,713.75	4,526.60	10,554.88
Lease and other deposits	0.59	0.01	0.16	0.76
Trade payables	471.94	-	-	471.94
Acceptances	1,367.58	-	-	1,367.58
Interest rate swaps	0.36	-	-	0.36
Foreign currency forward options/contracts	27.13	-	-	27.13
Contingent consideration payable	177.48	-	-	177.48
Interest accrued	89.85	-	-	89.85
Unpaid dividends	1.11	-	-	1.11
Payable for capital supplies/services	198.61	-	-	198.61
Other payables	556.53	-	-	556.53
Interest payout liability	921.78	2,516.23	2,030.68	5,468.69
	5,127.49	**7,229.99**	**6,557.44**	**18,914.92**

The Group has hypothecated part of its trade receivables, loans, short term investments and cash and cash equivalents in order to fulfil certain collateral requirements for the banking facilities extended to the Group. There is obligation to release the hypothecation on these securities to the Group once these banking facilities are surrendered. (Refer note 16)

The amount of guarantees given on behalf of other parties included in note 34 represents the maximum amount the Group could be forced to settle for the full guaranteed amount. Based on the expectation at the end of the reporting period, the Group considers that it is more likely than not that such an amount will not be payable under the arrangement.

V. Price Risk

The Group's exposure to equity price risk arises from quoted investments held by the Group and classified in the balance sheet at FVTOCI.

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

Impact on other comprehensive income:

₹ crore

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
Increase in quoted market Price by 15% (Previous year 15%)	156.81	307.87
Decrease in quoted market Price by 15% (Previous year 15%)	(156.81)	(307.87)

VI. Fuel price risk management

The Group is currently using for its coal based power plants, imported coal from countries like Indonesia, South Africa, and Australia, among others. The interruption in the supply of coal due to regulatory changes, weather conditions in the sourcing country, strike by mine workers and closure of mines due to force majeure may impact the availability and/or cost of coal. However the Group does not have material fuel price exposure due to significant portion of capacity which is tied up on cost plus basis arrangement.

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

The commodity exchange forward contracts entered into by the Group and outstanding are as under:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
No. of contracts	1	-
Type of contracts	Buy	-
Coal quantity in metric tonnes (MT)	1,35,000.00	-
Average forward rate (USD / MT)	80.00	-
Nominal value (₹ crore)	81.42	-
Fair value MTM - liability (₹ crore)	(9.73)	-

Note No. 43 - Capital management:

Capital management

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

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

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

Gearing ratio

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

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Debt[1]	9,840.48	10,554.88
Cash and bank balances (including current investment in liquid mutual fund)[2]	895.93	504.55
Net debt[(1-2)]	8,944.55	10,050.33
Total equity[3]	11,645.62	11,822.24
Net debt to equity ratio	**0.77**	**0.85**

1) Debt includes long-term and current maturities of long term debt as described in note 16 and note 17.

2) Includes cash and cash equivalents, balances in bank deposits (other than earmarked deposits) and investments in mutual fund as described in note 14A, note 14B and note 7B.

3) Includes equity share capital and other equity as described in note 15A and note 15B.

Note No. 44 Related party disclosure:

A) List of Related Parties

I Joint ventures

1 Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited

II Associate

1 Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited

III Co-venturer

1 Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited

IV Key Managerial Personnel

1 Mr. Sajjan Jindal – Chairman & Managing Director
2 Mr. Prashant Jain – Jt. Managing Director & CEO
3 Mr. Sharad Mahendra - Whole Time Director & COO (w.e.f. 16th May, 2019)
4 Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal - Director Finance
5 Ms. Monica Chopra – Company Secretary
6 Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain – Non Executive Non Independent Director
7 Mr. Chandan Bhattacharya - Independent Director
8 Mr. Rakesh Nath - Independent Director
9 Mr. Sattiraju Seshagiri Rao - Independent Director (w.e.f. 3rd May, 2018)
10 Ms. Rupa Devi Singh - Independent Director (w.e.f. 17th June,2019)
11 Mr. Sunil Goyal - Independent Director (w.e.f. 17th June, 2019)
12 Ms. Sheila Sangwan - Independent Director (upto 30th September, 2019)
13 Ms. Shailaja Chandra - Independent Director (upto 17th June, 2019)
14 Ms. Tanvi Shete - Non Executive Non Independent Director (upto 19th July, 2018)
15 Mr. Uday Chitale - Independent Director (upto 23rd April, 2018)

V Other related parties with whom the Group has entered into transactions during the year:

1 JSW Steel Limited
2 JSW Cement Limited
3 JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited
4 JSW Jaigarh Port Limited
5 JSW Infrastructure Limited
6 South West Mining Limited
7 South West Port Limited
8 JSW Green Private Limited
9 JSW Foundation
10 Jindal Vidya Mandir
11 Jankalyan Electoral Trust
12 Amba River Coke Limited
13 JSW International Trade Corp Pte Limited
14 JSW Steel Coated Products Limited
15 Jindal Saw Limited
16 JSW Global Business Solutions Limited
17 Jindal Steel & Power Limited
18 JSW IP Holdings Private Limited
19 Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Company Limited
20 Jindal Stainless Limited
21 Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited
22 Gagan Trading Company Limited
23 Jaypee Private ITI
24 Inspire Institute of Sport
25 JSW Paints Private Limited
26 Everbest Consultancy Services

B) Transactions during the year

₹ crore

	Particulars	Relationship	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
1	**Sale of power / materials to:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	1,891.57	2,272.38
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	124.62	92.67
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	171.17	185.06
	Amba River Coke Limited	Others	142.17	149.01
	Jindal Saw Limited	Others	13.05	3.83
	JSW Paints Private Limited	Others	1.57	-
	South West Mining Limited	Others	-	10.16
2	**Interest received on overdue receivables:**			
	Amba River Coke Limited	Others	0.77	-
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	-	0.19
3	**Dividend received:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	28.72	22.41
4	**Service received from:**			
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	167.97	162.29
	South West Mining limited	Others	0.81	0.92
	South West Port Limited	Others	-	5.72
	JSW Green Private Limited	Others	0.88	0.91
	JSW Infrastructure Limited	Others	8.35	11.48
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	9.35	9.20
	Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Company Limited	Others	0.48	0.44
	Jindal Vidya Mandir	Others	0.65	-
	Everbest Consultancy Services	Others	0.02	-
5	**Service rendered:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	185.15	168.94
	Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	Associate	-	0.44
	South West Mining Limited	Others	1.88	2.54
6	**Purchase of power:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	-	35.16
7	**Purchase of fuel / goods:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	403.19	525.82
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	0.78	1.99
	JSW International Trade Corp Pte Limited	Others	2,164.91	2,446.43
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	Joint venture	1,360.53	1,388.99
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others	0.79	1.47
	Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited	Co-venturer	8.30	10.75
	Jindal Saw Limited	Others	0.11	-
	South West Mining Limited	Others	0.09	0.09
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	0.33	6.66
	Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	Others	-	1.17
	Jindal Stainless Limited	Others	1.43	-
8	**Rent paid / (received) (net):**			
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Others	0.26	0.57
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	(0.19)	0.07
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	★	★
	South West Mining Limited	Others	(0.02)	0.01

₹ crore

	Particulars	Relationship	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
	Gagan Trading Company Limited	Others	1.52	1.48
9	**Advertisement / branding expense:**			
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	Others	23.52	12.24
10	**Security deposit paid / (refund):**			
	Gagan Trading Company Limited	Others	-	(0.45)
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	-	(10.00)
11	**Reimbursement received from / (paid to):**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	18.41	23.12
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	Joint venture	2.29	2.42
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	(0.18)	(1.07)
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	(0.19)	0.47
	JSW Infrastructure Limited	Others	0.52	0.69
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	★	-
	South West Mining Limited	Others	(0.51)	0.43
	Jindal Vidya Mandir	Others	(0.50)	(0.57)
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	-	(0.04)
	Jaypee Private ITI	Others	(0.29)	(0.23)
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Others	★	-
	Jindal Saw Limited	Others	0.02	0.01
	Inspire Institute of Sport	Others	-	0.04
	Amba River Coke Limited	Others	0.25	-
12	**Loan given to:**			
	South West Mining Limited	Others	9.00	150.00
13	**Loan repaid:**			
	South West Mining Limited	Others	75.00	-
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	0.74	0.74
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others	70.00	50.00
14	**Interest received on loan:**			
	South West Mining Limited	Others	15.74	4.68
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	0.38	0.46
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others	35.78	41.79
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	Joint venture	56.76	56.76
15	**Interest paid:**			
	South West Mining Limited	Others	0.05	-
16	**Donations / CSR expenses:**			
	Jindal Vidya Mandir	Others	-	0.94
	JSW Foundation	Others	7.72	5.85
	Jankalyan Electoral Trust	Others	25.00	-
17	**Trading margin on E. S. certs. / R.E.C.s:**			
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	0.06	0.03
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	0.01	0.01
	Amba River Coke Limited	Others	0.03	0.29
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	0.21	0.20
	Jindal Saw Limited	Others	0.03	0.03
18	**Security and collateral provided to / (released):**			
	South West Mining Limited	Others	49.25	(58.00)

NOTES
to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ crore

Particulars		Relationship	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
19	**Allowance for Expected Credit Loss:**			
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	Joint venture	-	32.69
20	**Sale of Assets:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	22.37	-
	South West Mining Limited	Others	-	2.22
21	**Advance received:**			
	South West Mining Limited	Others	7.00	-

★*less than ₹ 50,000*

C) The remuneration to key managerial personnel during the year was as follows:

₹ crore

Particulars		For the year ended 31st March, 2020	For the year ended 31st March, 2019
1	Short-term benefits	19.52	16.32
2	Post-employment benefits	0.90	0.83
3	Sitting fees	0.48	0.48
4	Commission to directors	1.05	1.20

1 The above figures does not include provisions for gratuity, group mediclaim, group personal accident and compensated absences as the same is determined at the company level and is not possible to determine for select individuals.

2 The Company has accrued ₹ 1.52 crore (previous year ₹ 2.13 crore) in respect of employee stock options granted to Joint Managing Director & CEO and Director (Finance) by the company and a related party, and to the Wholetime Director & COO and Company Secretary by the Company. The same has not been considered as managerial remuneration of the current year as defined under section 2 (78) of the Companies act 2013 as the options have not been exercised.

D) Closing Balances

₹ crore

Particulars		Relationship	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
1	**Trade payables:**			
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	5.53	29.80
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	1.98	5.77
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	1.06	0.86
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	0.27	0.53
	Amba River Coke Limited	Others	★	1.51
	Jindal Vidya Mandir	Others	★	★
	Jindal Saw Limited	Others	0.13	0.08
	JSW International Trade Corp Pte Limited	Others	-	1.88
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	Joint venture	198.11	166.60
	JSW Foundation	Others	-	1.03
	South West Mining Limited	Others	0.72	-
	JSW Infrastructure limited	Others	-	0.44
	JSL Lifestyle Limited	Others	★	★
	JSoft Solutions Limited	Others	-	1.40
	South West Port Limited	Others	-	1.17
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	0.47	0.96

₹ crore

	Particulars	Relationship	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
	Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Company Limited	Others	0.12	0.11
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Others	0.09	0.65
	JSW Green Private Limited	Others	-	0.10
	Gagan Trading Company Limited	Others	-	0.22
	JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	Others	0.09	0.09
	Inspire Institute of Sports	Others	★	-
	Everbest Consultancy Services	Others	0.01	-
	JSW Investments Private Limited	Others	0.03	-
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	Others	0.12	-
2	**Trade receivables:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	306.14	219.15
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	91.14	44.18
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Others	48.06	16.44
	Amba River Coke Limited	Others	23.68	-
	JSW Paints Private Limited	Others	0.86	-
3	**Other financial assets:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	0.52	-
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	Others	5.59	1.11
	Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited	Others	★	★
	Amba River Coke Limited	Others	-	13.91
	JSW Projects Limited	Others	0.01	0.01
	Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited	Co-venturer	0.50	0.09
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others	0.06	0.10
	Jindal Stainless Limited	Others	0.04	0.01
	MJSJ Coal Limited	Others	0.02	0.02
	JSW Cement Limited	Others	0.65	-
	South West Mining Limited	Others	★	-
	JSW International Trade Corp Pte Limited	Others	24.48	-
4	**Financial liabilities:**			
	South West Mining Limited	Others	7.00	-
5	**Security deposit placed with:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	2.46	2.29
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Others	8.75	8.02
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	22.85	21.18
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	Others	1.42	1.42
	Gagan Trading Company Limited	Others	8.60	8.26
6	**Lease deposit from:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	0.07	0.06
	JSW Infrastructure Limited	Others	0.35	0.35
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Others	0.08	0.22
	Jindal Vidya Mandir	Others	★	★

₹ crore

	Particulars	Relationship	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
7	**Investment in equity share capital:**			
	JSW Steel Limited	Others	1,024.31	2,052.46
	Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited $	Associate	100.23	100.23
	MJSJ Coal Limited	Others	6.52	6.52
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited $	Joint venture	9.80	9.80
8	**Investment in preference share capital:**			
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Others	2.54	2.29
9	**Loan and advances to:**			
	South West Mining Limited	Others	84.00	150.00
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	Others	3.03	3.77
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	Others	0.02	0.26
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others	261.13	331.13
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	Joint venture	568.26	568.31
10	**Interest receivable on loan:**			
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Others	0.76	1.05
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	Joint venture	352.59	378.90
11	**Allowance for Expected Credit Loss:**			
	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	Joint venture	32.69	32.69
12	**Security and collateral Provided to:**			
	South West Mining Limited	Others	249.75	200.50

★*less than ₹ 50,000*

$ Gross of share of loss or profit under equity method.

Note:

1 Terms and conditions of outstanding balances: all outstanding balances are unsecured and repayable in cash.

2 For outstanding commitment with related party – Refer note 34[B] (2).

Note No. 45 - Disclosure of additional information as required by Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013:

Name of the entity in the group	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit and loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	₹ crore	As % of consolidated profit and loss	₹ crore	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	₹ crore	As % of total comprehensive income	₹ crore
Parent								
1 JSW Energy Limited	80.88	9,400.20	46.04	497.81	99.50	(1,075.85)	8,25,771.86	(578.04)
Subsidiaries								
Indian								
1 JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited	31.61	3,673.12	35.68	385.75	0.02	(0.24)	(5,50,727.96)	385.51
2 JSW Hydro Energy Limited	15.83	1,839.37	8.18	88.41	0.04	(0.45)	(1,25,655.93)	87.96
3 JSW Power Trading Company Limited	1.11	129.09	(0.08)	(0.90)	0.00	(0.01)	1,297.74	(0.91)
4 Jaigad PowerTransco Limited	1.85	215.50	2.60	28.14	(0.00)	0.02	(40,218.80)	28.15
5 JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited	0.68	79.60	(0.75)	(8.10)	-	-	11,565.76	(8.10)
6 JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	0.55	63.63	(0.47)	(5.07)	-	-	7,240.73	(5.07)
7 JSW Solar Limited	(0.00)	(0.33)	(0.00)	(0.01)	-	-	12.88	(0.01)
8 JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited	0.00	0.05	(0.00)	(0.02)	-	-	26.86	(0.02)
9 JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 JSW Renew Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign								
1 JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited	0.32	36.84	(0.06)	(0.68)	-	-	978.09	(0.68)
2 JSW Energy Natural Resources South Africa Limited	(0.20)	(23.03)	(1.30)	(14.02)	-	-	20,027.25	(14.02)
3 Royal Bafokeng Capital (Pty) Limited	(0.08)	(9.04)	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Mainsail Trading 55(Pty) Limited	(0.33)	(38.53)	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 South African Coal Mining Holdings Limited	(1.45)	(168.11)	(1.81)	(19.52)	-	-	27,889.05	(19.52)
6 SACM (Breyten) Proprietary Limited	(1.17)	(136.54)	(4.60)	(49.73)	-	-	71,049.54	(49.73)
7 South African Coal Mining Operations Proprietary Limited	0.05	5.38	(0.00)	(0.03)	-	-	36.04	(0.03)
8 Umlabu Colliery Proprietary Limited	(0.34)	(39.99)	(1.38)	(14.89)	-	-	21,276.57	(14.89)
9 Jigmining Operations No. 1 Proprietary Limited	(0.09)	(10.23)	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Yomhlaba Coal Proprietary Limited	(0.22)	(26.01)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interests in all subsidiaries	(0.21)	(23.84)	1.73	18.74	-	-	(26,771.43)	18.74
Associates (Investment as per the equity method)								
Indian								
1 Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	(0.88)	(102.51)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joint ventures (Investment as per the equity method)								
Indian								
1 Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	0.09	10.93	2.59	28.04	-	-	(40,057.14)	28.04
Adjustment arising out of consolidation	(28.00)	(3,253.76)	13.62	147.27	0.44	(4.72)	(2,03,641.08)	142.55
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**100.00**	**11,621.78**	**100.00**	**1,081.18**	**100.00**	**(1,081.25)**	**100.00**	**(0.07)**

Note No. 46 - Operating segment:

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

The information relating to revenue from external customers and location of non-current assets of its single reportable segment has been disclosed as below:

a) Revenue from operations

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Within India	8,272.71	9,137.59
Outside India	-	-
	8,272.71	**9,137.59**

b) Non-current operating assets

₹ crore

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Within India	19,232.60	20,609.73
Outside India	87.03	99.88
	19,319.63	**20,709.61**

Geographical non-current assets are allocated on the basis of location of assets.

Note No. 47 - Impact of COVID-19:

The Group has continued its operations during lockdown due to outbreak of COVID-19 as the electricity generation is considered as one of the essential services by the Government. The Group's substantial generation and transmission capacities are tied up under medium to long term power purchase / transmission agreements, which insulates revenue of the Group under such contracts. The notices of applying force majeure clause under the power supply agreements from some of the customers have been appropriately responded under legal advice that the prevailing situation is outside the ambit of force majeure clause. This position is further supported by clarification from Ministry of Power that the DISCOMs will have to comply with obligation to pay fixed capacity charges as per the power purchase agreement. Based on initial assessment, the management does not expect any medium to long-term impact on the business of the Group. The Group has evaluated the possible effects on the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment, goodwill, inventory, loans, receivables and debt covenants basis the internal and external sources of information and determined, exercising reasonable estimates and judgements, that the carrying amounts of these assets are recoverable. Having regard to above, and the Group's liquidity position, there is no uncertainty in meeting financial obligations over the foreseeable future.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

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

Sajjan Jindal
Chairman and Managing Director
[DIN: 00017762]

Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Jyoti Kumar Agarwal
Director Finance
[DIN: 01911652]

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

ANNEXURE - A

Form AOC - 1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing sailent features of the financial statement of Subsidiaries / Associate companies / Joint Ventures

₹ crore

Part A: Subsidiaries

Sl. No.	Name of the Subsidiary	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the revelant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	Share Capital	Reserve & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments	Turnover	Profit before Taxation	Provision for Taxation	Profit after Taxation	Proposed Dividend	% of shareholding
1	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited			1,726.05	1,947.07	6,174.44	2,701.45	200.13	2,658.93	467.68	81.93	385.75	-	100.00
2	JSW Hydro Energy Limited			1,250.05	589.32	7,814.30	6,247.63	272.70	1,275.27	106.80	18.39	88.41	-	100.00
3	JSW Power Trading Company Limited			70.05	59.04	157.34	28.25	-	310.97	(0.23)	0.67	(0.90)	-	100.00
4	Jaigad PowerTransco Limited			137.50	78.00	310.27	122.89	28.12	81.95	34.15	6.01	28.14	-	74.00
5	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited			115.16	(35.56)	79.70	0.10	-	-	(8.10)	-	(8.10)	-	100.00
6	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited			71.53	(7.91)	300.73	237.10	-	★	(5.07)	-	(5.07)	-	100.00
7	JSW Solar Limited			0.12	(0.45)	0.22	0.55	-	★	(0.01)	-	(0.01)	-	100.00
8	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited			0.26	(0.21)	0.05	★	-	-	(0.02)	-	(0.02)	-	100.00
9	JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
10	JSW Renew Energy Limited			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
11	JSW Energy Natural Resources Mauritius Limited		USD 1 = INR 75.39	45.23	(8.39)	396.86	404.94	44.92	7.56	(0.68)	-	(0.68)	-	100.00
12	JSW Energy Natural Resources South Africa Limited	31st December	ZAR 1 = INR 4.20	18.26	(41.30)	339.68	396.34	33.63	3.52	(14.02)	-	(14.02)	-	100.00
13	Royal Bafokeng Capital (Pty) Ltd	31st December	ZAR 1 = INR 4.20	★	(9.04)	-	39.85	30.81	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
14	Mainsail Trading 55 (Pty) Ltd	31st December	ZAR 1 = INR 4.20	★	(38.53)	10.54	51.60	2.52	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
15	South African Coal Mining Holdings Limited	31st December	ZAR 1 = INR 4.20	19.00	(187.10)	1.37	201.23	31.75	-	(19.52)	-	(19.52)	-	69.44
16	SACM(Breyten) Proprietary Limited	31st December	ZAR 1 = INR 4.20	★	(136.54)	0.06	249.10	112.50	-	(49.73)	-	(49.73)	-	69.44
17	South African Coal Mining Operations Proprietary Limited	31st December	ZAR 1 = INR 4.20	69.70	(64.32)	0.06	(5.32)	-	-	(0.03)	-	(0.03)	-	69.44
18	Umlabu Colliery Proprietary Limited	31st December	ZAR 1 = INR 4.20	★	(39.99)	135.24	175.22	-	42.65	(14.89)	-	(14.89)	-	69.44
19	Jigmining Operations No 1 Proprietary Limited	31st December	ZAR 1 = INR 4.20	★	(10.23)	0.01	10.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.44
20	Yomhlaba Coal Proprietary Limited	31st December	ZAR 1 = INR 4.20	3.78	(29.79)	★	26.01	★	-	-	-	-	-	69.44

★ *Less than ₹ 50,000*

ANNEXURE - A

Names of Subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations

Sl. No.	Name of the Subsidiary
1	JSW Energy (Raigarh) Limited
2	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited
3	JSW Electric Vehicles Private Limited
4	JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited
5	JSW Renew Energy Limited

Part B : Associates and Joint Ventures

Statement pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures

Sl No.	Name of Associates / Joint ventures	Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	Shares of Associate / Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end			Description of how there is significant influence	Reason why the associate/ joint venture is not consolidated	Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet (₹ crore)	Profit / (Loss) for the year	
			No.	Amount of Investment in Associates / Joint Venture (₹ crore)	Extent of Holding %				Considered in Consolidation (₹ crore)	Not Considered in Consolidation (₹ crore)
1	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	31st March, 2019	98,00,000	9.80	49.00%	A	NA	9.63	28.04	-
2	Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	31st March, 2019	9,98,77,405	100.23	6.92%	B	NA	(118.09)	-	-

Note A) The Group holds 49% shareholding in the joint venture company.

B) There is significant influence due to the representation on the board of directors.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

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

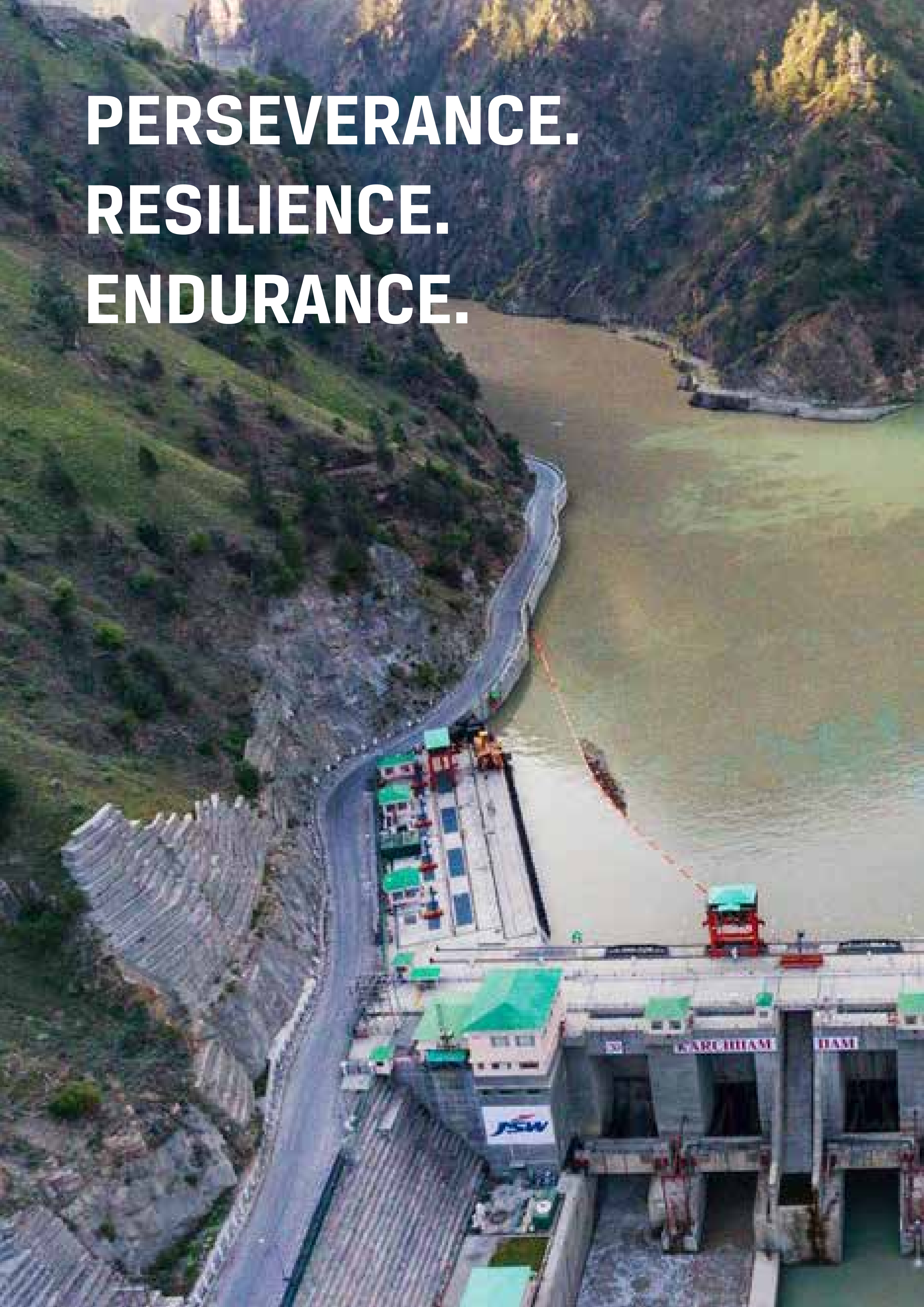
Sajjan Jindal
Chairman and Managing Director
[DIN: 00017762]

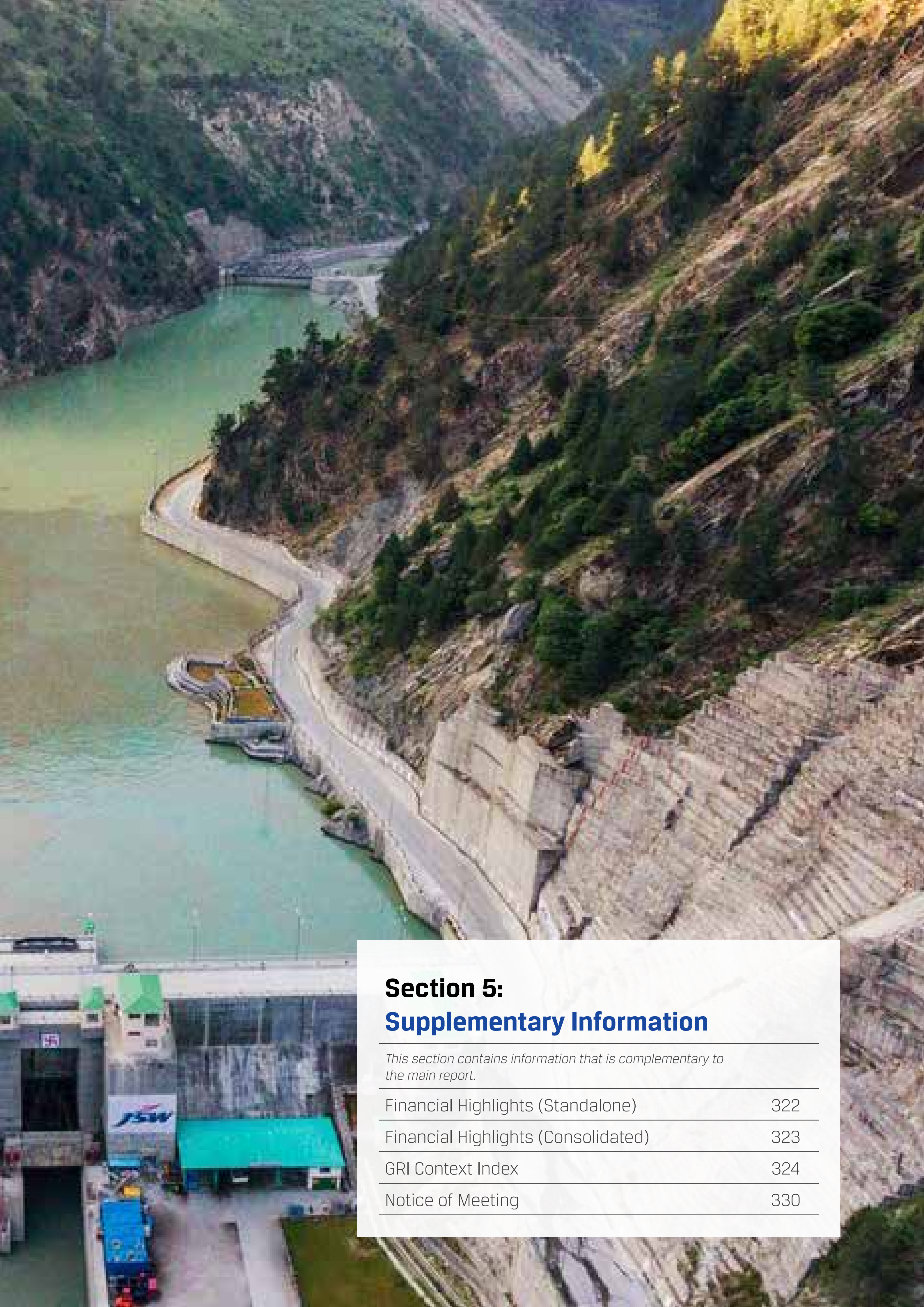
Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Jyoti Kumar Agarwal
Director Finance
[DIN: 01911652]

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2020

PERSEVERANCE.
RESILIENCE.
ENDURANCE.





Section 5:
Supplementary Information

This section contains information that is complementary to the main report.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (STANDALONE)

	2015-16 (INDAS)	2016-17 (INDAS)	2017-18 (INDAS)	2018-19 (INDAS)	2019-20 (INDAS)
REVENUE ACCOUNTS (₹Crore)					
Revenue from Operations	5,862.63	4,040.97	4,212.05	5,118.33	4,313.99
Other Income	398.08	328.55	493.71	362.78	197.90
Total Income	6,260.71	4,369.52	4,705.76	5,481.11	4,511.89
EBIDTA before exceptional items	2,560.68	1,233.82	1,200.65	1,167.09	1,092.07
Depreciation & amortisation expense	353.52	363.90	364.21	365.02	369.27
Finance Costs	644.08	533.04	476.21	411.79	321.95
Exceptional items	-	-	659.18	-	(23.02)
Profit before Tax	1,563.08	336.88	(298.95)	390.28	423.87
Tax Expense	381.01	142.13	145.33	138.83	(73.94)
Profit for the year	1,182.07	194.75	(444.28)	251.45	497.81
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS (₹Crore)					
Net carrying value of Property, plant & equipment and other intangibles	5,414.79	5,189.86	5,111.14	4,852.67	4,507.93
Capital Work in Progress (including capital advances)	326.29	494.48	282.40	391.26	120.65
Total Debt	5,024.66	3,464.07	3,140.18	2,818.37	2,246.32
Long Term Debt	3,524.66	3,464.07	3,140.18	2,818.37	2,246.32
Short Term Debt	1,500.00	-	-	-	-
Equity Share Capital (Net of Treasury Shares)	1,626.79	1,627.95	1,640.05	1,640.87	1,641.90
Other Equity	6,965.34	6,765.61	8,237.42	8,526.61	7,758.30
Total Equity	8,592.13	8,393.56	9,877.47	10,167.48	9,400.20
RATIOS					
Book Value Per Share (₹)	52.39	51.18	60.23	61.96	57.24
Market Price Per Share (₹)	69.55	62.70	72.80	72.60	43.03
Earning Per Share (Basic & Diluted) (₹)	7.27	1.20	(2.71)	1.53	3.03
Market Capitalisation (₹Crore)	11,406.58	10,283.14	11,939.60	11,913.93	7,067.07
Equity Dividend Per Share (₹)	2.00	0.50	-	1.00	1.00
Fixed Assets Turnover Ratio	1.05	0.75	0.79	1.02	0.90
EBIDTA Margin	40.9%	28.2%	25.5%	21.3%	24.2%
Interest Coverage	3.43	1.63	1.76	1.95	2.25
Net Debt Equity Ratio	0.56	0.39	0.30	0.25	0.19
Long Term Debt to EBIDTA	1.38	2.81	2.62	2.41	2.06

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (CONSOLIDATED)

	2015-16 (INDAS)	2016-17 (INDAS)	2017-18 (INDAS)	2018-19 (INDAS)	2019-20 (INDAS)
REVENUE ACCOUNTS (₹Crore)					
Revenue from Operations	9,824.49	8,263.43	8,048.96	9,137.59	8,272.71
Other Income	235.11	217.00	465.02	367.97	286.98
Total Income	10,059.60	8,480.43	8,513.98	9,505.56	8,559.69
EBIDTA before exceptional items	4,261.23	3,541.36	3,227.56	3,221.09	3,243.84
Depreciation & amortisation expense	854.25	969.15	966.08	1,163.69	1,168.05
Finance Costs	1,498.11	1,684.75	1,455.91	1,192.40	1,051.07
Exceptional items	(150.00)	-	417.94	-	(61.46)
Profit before Tax	2,016.53	891.52	338.14	896.93	1,114.22
Tax Expense	556.26	269.01	253.23	212.44	33.04
Share of Profit/(Loss) of Associate/Joint Venture Company	(42.34)	4.06	(49.49)	31.93	28.04
Non controlling interests	12.91	(6.52)	6.94	(10.64)	(18.74)
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	1,447.36	629.03	77.97	695.13	1,099.92
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS (₹Crore)					
Net carrying value of Property, plant & equipment and other intangibles	19,651.99	18,845.73	18,237.57	17,184.72	16,072.93
Capital Work in Progress (including capital advances)	419.96	601.73	369.69	469.52	466.10
Total Debt	14,862.23	14,349.27	11,883.26	10,554.88	9,840.48
Long Term Debt	13,272.90	14,340.61	11,875.07	10,554.88	9,840.48
Short Term Debt	1,589.33	8.67	8.19	-	-
Equity Share Capital (Net of Treasury Shares)	1,626.79	1,627.95	1,640.05	1,640.87	1,641.90
Other Equity	8,077.34	8,740.51	9,469.65	10,181.37	10,003.72
Total Equity attributable to owners of the Company	9,704.13	10,368.46	11,109.70	11,822.24	11,645.62
RATIOS					
Book Value Per Share (₹)	59.17	63.22	67.74	72.04	70.91
Market Price Per Share (₹)	69.55	62.70	72.80	72.60	43.03
Earning Per Share (Basic & Diluted) (₹)	8.90	3.86	0.48	4.24	6.70
Market Capitalisation (₹ Crore)	11,406.58	10,283.14	11,939.60	11,913.93	7,067.07
Equity Dividend Per Share (₹)	2.00	0.50	-	1.00	1.00
Fixed Assets Turnover Ratio	0.49	0.43	0.43	0.52	0.50
EBIDTA Margin	42.4%	41.8%	37.9%	33.9%	37.9%
Interest Coverage	2.27	1.53	1.55	1.73	1.97
Net Debt Equity Ratio	1.49	1.29	1.02	0.85	0.77
Long Term Debt to EBIDTA	3.11	4.05	3.68	3.28	3.03

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GRI 102	General Disclosure	102-4	Location of operations	JSW Energy At a Glance	14
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GRI 102	General Disclosure	102-8	Information on employees and other workers	Human Capital	60
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GRI 102	General Disclosure	102-23	Chair of the highest governance Body		

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GRI 103	Management Approach	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach		
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GRI 406	Non Discrimination	406-1	Incident of discrimination and corrective actions taken		
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NOTICE is hereby given that the 26th Annual General Meeting of the Members of JSW Energy Limited will be held through Video Conferencing (VC) / Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM) on Thursday, 13th August, 2020 at 3:30 p.m. IST to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. Adoption of the annual audited Financial Statement and Reports thereon

To receive, consider and adopt:

a. the audited Financial Statement of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2020, together with the Reports of the Board of Directors and the Auditors thereon.

b. the audited Consolidated Financial Statement of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2020, together with the Report of the Auditors thereon.

2. Declaration of Dividend

To declare a dividend on equity shares.

The Board of Directors has recommended a dividend of ₹1 (i.e. 10%) per equity share of ₹10.

3. Appointment of a Director in place of one retiring by rotation

To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal (DIN: 01911652) who retires by rotation and, being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

SPECIAL BUSINESS

4. Ratification of the remuneration of Cost Auditor

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following Resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 148 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof, the remuneration of ₹1,50,000 (Rupees One Lakh Fifty Thousand) plus applicable taxes and reimbursement of actual travel and out of pocket expenses, as recommended by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company, to be paid to Kishore Bhatia and Associates, Cost Accountants, Firm Registration No. 00294, for the conduct of the audit of the cost accounting records of the Company for the financial year ending 31st March, 2021, be and is hereby ratified."

5. Material Related Party Transactions with JSW International Tradecorp Pte. Limited

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following Resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT in terms of the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable, and the Rules made thereunder and pursuant to Regulation 23 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (Listing Regulations) including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof, consent of the Members be and is hereby accorded for the Company to enter into various transactions with JSW International Tradecorp Pte. Limited, Singapore, a related party within the meaning of Section 2(76) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 2(1)(zb) of the Listing Regulations, for procuring imported thermal coal for an aggregate value not exceeding ₹9,000 crore (Rupees Nine Thousand crore) over a period of 36 months starting from 1st April, 2020 on such terms and conditions, as may be agreed to by the Board of Directors provided however that the transactions so carried out shall at all times be on an arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of the Company's business.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors be and is hereby authorised to do all such acts, deeds and things and to take all such steps as may be necessary for the purpose of giving effect to this Resolution."

6. Material Related Party Transactions with JSW Steel Limited

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following Resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT in terms of the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable, and the Rules made thereunder and pursuant to Regulation 23 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (Listing Regulations), including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof, consent of the Members be and is hereby accorded for the Company to enter into various transactions with JSW Steel Limited, a related party within the meaning of Section 2(76) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 2(1)(zb) of the Listing Regulations, for an aggregate value not exceeding ₹10,000 crore (Rupees Ten Thousand crore) over a period of 36 months starting from 1st April, 2020, on such terms and conditions, as may be agreed to by the Board of Directors provided however that the transactions so carried out shall at all times be on an arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of the Company's business.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors be and is hereby authorised to do all such acts, deeds and things and to take all such steps as may be necessary for the purpose of giving effect to this Resolution."

7. Fund raising through Bonds

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following Resolution as a Special Resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Sections 23, 42, 71 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014, the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules, Regulations, Guidelines prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from time to time as also of all other applicable Laws, Rules, Regulations and Guidelines, including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof, and the enabling provisions in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and in accordance with the Regulations and Guidelines issued by, and subject to all such approvals, consents, permissions and sanctions of, the Government of India, RBI, Securities and Exchange Board of India and all other appropriate and / or concerned authorities and subject to such conditions and modifications, as may be prescribed by any of them while granting such approvals, consents, permissions and sanctions which may be agreed to by the Board of Directors of the Company (hereinafter referred to as 'the Board' which term shall include any committee(s), which the Board may have constituted or hereafter constitute in this behalf to exercise the powers conferred on the Board by this Resolution), which the Board be and is hereby authorised to accept, if it thinks fit in the interest of the Company, consent of the Members be and is hereby accorded to the Board to create, offer, issue and allot such number of non-convertible bonds denominated in foreign currency or Indian currency ('Bonds'), for an aggregate sum of upto US$750 Million (United States Dollars Seven Hundred and Fifty Million) or its equivalent in Indian or any other currency(ies), inclusive of such premium as may be determined by the Board, in the course of international offering(s), in one or more foreign market(s), to all eligible investors including foreign / non-resident investors (whether Institutions / Incorporated Bodies / Mutual Funds / Trusts / Foreign Institutional Investors / Banks and / or otherwise, whether or not such investors are Members of the Company), through an offering circular and / or private placement basis or through such offerings as may be permitted in accordance with applicable law, at such time or times, in one or more tranches, at such price or prices, at a discount or a premium to market price in such manner and on such terms and conditions as may be deemed appropriate by the Board.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT without prejudice to the generality of the above, the aforesaid issue of Bonds in international offering(s) may have all or any term or combination of terms or conditions in accordance with applicable regulations, prevalent market practices, including but not limited to the terms and conditions relating to the payment of interest, the premium on redemption at the option of the Company and / or holders of the Bonds.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board may enter into any arrangement with any agency or body for the issue of the Bonds, in registered or bearer form with such features and attributes as are prevalent in international markets for instruments of this nature and to provide for the tradability or free transferability thereof as per the prevailing practices and regulations in the international capital market.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT subject to applicable law, the Bonds issued in international offering(s) shall be deemed to have been made abroad and / or in the international market and / or at the place of issue of the Bonds and shall be governed by the applicable laws.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board be and is hereby authorised to dispose of such Bonds as are to be issued and are not subscribed on such terms and conditions as it may, in its absolute discretion, deem fit.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board be and is hereby authorised to appoint such Consultants, Lead Managers, Underwriters, Guarantors, Depositories, Custodians, Registrars, Trustees, Bankers, Solicitors, Lawyers, Merchant Bankers and any such agencies and intermediaries as may be involved or concerned in such offerings of Bonds and to remunerate all such agencies by way of commission, brokerage, fees or the like, and to enter into or execute agreements / arrangements with any such agency or intermediary and also to seek the listing of such Bonds in one or more Stock Exchanges and the admission of the Bonds in Depositories outside India.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board be and is hereby authorised to finalise the mode, terms and timing of the issue(s) including the class of investors to whom the Bonds are to be offered, issued and allotted, to the exclusion of all other categories of investors, the number of Bonds to be allotted in each tranche, issue price, face value, premium amounts on issue / redemptions of the Bonds, rates of interest, period as it may, in its absolute discretion, deem fit at the time of such issue or allotment considering the prevailing market conditions and other relevant factors, wherever necessary in consultation with the Lead Managers, Underwriters, Advisors and other intermediaries.

RESOLVED FINALLY THAT for the purpose of giving effect to any issue or allotment of Bonds, as described hereinabove, the Board be and is hereby authorised on behalf of the Company to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things as it may, at its absolute discretion, deem fit."

8. Issue of Equity Shares, etc.

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following Resolution as a Special Resolution:

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Sections 23, 41, 42, 62, 71 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013, (Act) read with the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014, including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof, all other applicable Laws and Regulations including the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules, Regulations, Guidelines prescribed thereunder, including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof, the Issue of Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds and Ordinary Shares (Through Depository Receipt Mechanism) Scheme, 1993, as amended and modified from time to time, the Depository Receipts Scheme, 2014 and such other Statutes, Notifications, Clarifications, Circulars, Guidelines, Rules and Regulations as may be applicable, as amended from time to time, issued by the Government of India (GOI), the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) including the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended (SEBI Regulations), Stock Exchanges and any other appropriate authorities, whether in India or abroad to the extent applicable and in accordance with the enabling provisions in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and / or stipulated in the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (Listing Regulations) and subject to such approvals, consents, permissions and sanctions, if any, of the GOI, SEBI, RBI, Stock Exchanges and any other relevant statutory / governmental authority (Relevant Authorities) as may be required and applicable and further subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed or imposed by any of the Relevant Authorities while granting such approvals, consents, permissions and sanctions as may be necessary, consent of the Members be and is hereby accorded to the Board of Directors of the Company (hereinafter referred to as the 'Board', which term shall include any committee(s) constituted / to be constituted by the Board to exercise the powers conferred on the Board by this Resolution) to create, issue, offer and allot (including with provisions for reservation on firm and / or competitive basis, of such part of issue and for such categories of persons as may be permitted), such number of equity shares of the Company (Equity Shares) and / or Equity Shares through depository receipts including American Depository Receipts (ADRs), Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) and / or Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs), Fully Convertible Debentures (FCDs), Partly Convertible Debentures (PCDs), Optionally Convertible Debentures (OCDs), Non-Convertible Debentures with warrants and / or other securities convertible into Equity Shares at a later date, at the option of the Company and / or the holder(s) of such securities or with or without detachable warrants with a right exercisable by the warrant holders to convert or subscribe to the Equity Shares or otherwise, in registered or bearer form, whether rupee denominated or denominated in foreign currency (collectively referred to as 'Securities') or any combination of Securities, as the Board at its sole discretion or in consultation with Underwriters, Merchant Bankers, Financial Advisors or Legal Advisors may at any time decide, by way of one or more public or private offerings in domestic and / or one or more international market(s), with or without a green shoe option, or issued / allotted through Qualified Institutional Placement ('QIP') in accordance with the SEBI Regulations, or by any one or more combinations of the above or otherwise and at such time or times and in one or more tranches, whether rupee denominated or denominated in foreign currency, at such price or prices, at market price or at a discount or premium to market price in terms of applicable regulations, to any eligible investors, including residents and / or non - residents and / or qualified institutional buyers and / or institutions / banks and / or incorporated bodies and / or individuals and / or trustees and / or stabilising agent or otherwise, whether or not such investors are Members of the Company, as may be deemed appropriate by the Board and as permitted under applicable laws and regulations, for an aggregate amount not exceeding ₹5,000 crore (Rupees Five Thousand crore), including premium, on such terms and conditions and in such manner as the Board may in its sole discretion decide including the timing of the issue(s) / offering(s), the Investors to whom the Securities are to be issued, terms of issue, issue price, number of Securities to be issued, the Stock Exchanges on which such Securities will be listed, finalisation of allotment of the Securities on the basis of the subscriptions received including details of face value, premium, rate of interest, redemption period, manner of redemption, amount of premium on redemption, the ratio / number of Equity Shares to be allotted on redemption / conversion, period of conversion, fixing of record date or book closure dates, etc., as the case may be, prescribe any terms or a combination of terms in respect of the Securities in accordance with local and / or international practices including conditions in relation to offer, early redemption of Securities, debt service payments, voting rights, variation of price and all such terms as are provided in domestic and / or international offerings and any other matter in connection with, or incidental to the issue, in consultation with the Merchant Bankers or other Advisors or otherwise, together with any amendments or modifications thereto (Issue).

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Securities to be created, issued, offered and allotted shall be subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and the Equity Shares to be allotted in terms of this Resolution shall rank pari passu in all respects with the existing equity shares of the Company.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT if the Issue or any part thereof is made by way of a QIP pursuant to Chapter VI of the SEBI Regulations, the allotment of Securities (or any combination of the Securities as decided by the Board) shall be only to Qualified Institutional Buyers as defined under the SEBI Regulations, such Securities shall be fully paid up, and the allotment of such Securities shall be completed within 365 days from the date of this Resolution or such other time as may be allowed under the SEBI Regulations from time to time, at such price being not less than the price determined in accordance with the pricing formula provided under Chapter VI of the SEBI Regulations. The Company may, in accordance with applicable law, also offer a discount of not more than 5% or such percentage as permitted under applicable law on the price calculated in accordance with the pricing formula provided under the SEBI Regulations.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT in the event of an issue of Securities by way of a QIP in terms of Chapter VI of the SEBI Regulations, the 'Relevant Date' shall mean the 'Relevant Date' as defined under Regulation 171 of SEBI Regulations, on the basis of which the price of the Securities shall be determined as specified under SEBI Regulations, subject to any relevant provisions of applicable Laws, Rules and Regulations as amended from time to time, in relation to the proposed issue of the Securities.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT in the event the Securities are proposed to be issued as FCCBs, pursuant to the provisions of the Issue of Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds and Ordinary Shares (Through Depository Receipt Mechanism) Scheme, 1993 and other applicable pricing provisions issued by the Ministry of Finance, the relevant date for the purpose of pricing of the Securities to be issued pursuant to such issue shall be the date of the meeting in which the Board or duly authorised Committee of the Board decides to open such issue after the date of this Resolution.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT in the event the Securities are proposed to be issued as ADRs or GDRs, the pricing of the Securities and the relevant date, if any, for the purpose of pricing of the Securities to be issued pursuant to such issue shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of applicable law including the provisions of the Depository Receipts Scheme, 2014 and such other Notifications, Clarifications, Circulars, Guidelines, Rules and Regulations issued by Relevant Authorities (including any statutory modifications, or re-enactment thereof).

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the issue to the holders of the Securities, which are convertible into or exchangeable with Equity Shares at a later date shall be, inter alia, subject to the following terms and conditions: a) in the event of the Company making a bonus issue by way of capitalisation of its profits or reserves prior to the allotment of the Equity Shares, the number of Equity Shares to be allotted shall stand augmented in the same proportion in which the equity share capital increases as a consequence of such bonus issue and the accumulated profits / reserves / securities premium account shall stand reduced pro tanto; b) in the event of the Company making a rights offer by issue of equity shares prior to the allotment of the Equity Shares, the entitlement to the Equity Shares will stand increased in the same proportion as that of the rights offer and such additional Equity Shares shall be offered to the holders of the Securities at the same price at which they are offered to the existing Members; c) in the event of merger, amalgamation, takeover or any other re-organisation or re-structuring or any such corporate action, the number of Equity Shares, the price and the time period as aforesaid shall be suitably adjusted; and d) in the event of consolidation and / or division of outstanding Equity Shares into smaller number of Equity Shares (including by way of stock split) or re-classification of the Securities into other securities and / or involvement in such other event or circumstances which in the opinion of concerned Stock Exchange requires such adjustments, necessary adjustments will be made.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT for the purpose of giving effect to any offer, issue or allotment of Equity Shares or Securities or instruments representing the same, as described above, the Board be and is hereby authorised on behalf of the Company to seek the listing of any or all of such Securities on one or more Stock Exchanges in India or outside India and the listing of Equity Shares underlying the ADRs and / or GDRs on the Stock Exchanges in India.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT without prejudice to the generality of the above, subject to applicable laws and subject to approval, consents, permissions, if any, of any government body, authority or regulatory institution including any conditions as may be prescribed in granting such approval or permissions by such government authority or regulatory institution, the Securities may have such features and attributes or any terms or combination of terms that provide for the tradability and free transferability thereof in accordance with the prevalent market practices in the capital markets including but not limited to the terms and conditions relating to variation of the price or period of conversion of the Securities into Equity Shares or for issue of additional Securities and such of these Securities to be issued, if not subscribed, may be disposed of by the Board, in such manner and / or on such terms including offering or placing them with banks / financial institutions / mutual funds or otherwise, as the Board may deem fit and proper in its absolute discretion, subject to applicable Laws, Rules and Regulations.

RESOLVED FINALLY THAT for the purpose of giving effect to the above Resolutions and any issue, offer and allotment of Securities, the Board be and is hereby authorised to take all such actions, give such directions and to do all such acts, deeds, things and matters connected therewith, as it may, in its absolute discretion deem necessary, desirable or incidental thereto including without limitation to the determination of terms and conditions for issuance of Securities including the number of Securities that may be offered in domestic and international markets and proportion thereof, timing for issuance of such Securities and shall be entitled to vary, modify or alter any of the terms and conditions as it may deem expedient, the entering into and executing arrangements / agreements for managing, underwriting, marketing, listing, trading of Securities, appointment of Merchant Banker(s), Advisor(s), Registrar(s), Paying and Conversion Agent(s) and any other advisors, professionals, intermediaries and all such agencies as may be involved or concerned in such offerings of Securities and to issue and sign all deeds, documents, instruments and writings and to pay any fees, commission, costs, charges and other outgoings in relation thereto and to settle all questions whether in India or abroad, for the issue and executing other agreements, including any amendments or supplements thereto, as necessary or appropriate and to finalise, approve and issue any document(s), including but not limited to prospectus and / or letter of offer and / or circular and / or placement document, documents and agreements including conducting all requisite filings with GOI, RBI, SEBI, Stock Exchanges, if required and any other Relevant Authority in India or outside, and to give such directions that may be necessary in regard to or in connection with any such issue, offer and allotment of Securities and utilisation of the issue proceeds, as it may, in its absolute discretion, deem fit, without being required to seek any further consent or approval of the Members or otherwise, to the end and intent that they shall be deemed to have given their approval thereto expressly by the authority of this Resolution, and accordingly any such action, decision or direction of the Board shall be binding on all the Members of the Company."

By order of the Board of Directors
JSW Energy Limited

Sd/-
Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Registered Office:
JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex
Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400051

Mumbai
20th May, 2020

Notes:

1. The Statement pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of the Special Business given in the Notice and the details under Regulations 26(4) and 36(3) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and clause 1.2.5 of the Secretarial Standard on General Meeting (SS-2) issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, in respect of the person seeking re-appointment as Director at the AGM, is annexed hereto.

2. In view of the current extraordinary circumstances due to outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic requiring social distancing, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs by Circular No. 14/2020 dated 8th April, 2020, Circular No. 17/2020 dated 13th April, 2020 and Circular No. 20/2020 dated 5th May, 2020 (the said Circulars) has permitted conducting Annual General Meeting through Video Conferencing (VC) or Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM) and accordingly in compliance with applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the said Circulars, the 26th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Members will be held through VC / OAVM.

3. The personal presence of the Members at the meeting has been dispensed with, and Members can attend and participate in the AGM through VC / OAVM only. In terms of Circular No. 14/2020 dated 8th April, 2020, the facility to appoint Proxy to attend and vote on behalf of the Members is not available for this AGM, and hence the Proxy Form and Attendance Slip are not annexed to this Notice. However, Corporate Members are entitled to appoint authorised representatives to attend the AGM through VC / OAVM and vote on their behalf. Institutional / Corporate Shareholders (i.e. other than individuals, HUF, NRI, etc.) are required to send a scanned, certified copy (PDF / JPG Format) of their Board or governing body's Resolution / Authorisation, authorising their representative to attend the AGM through VC / OAVM on their behalf and to vote through remote e-voting, to the Scrutinizer through e-mail at shreyanscs@gmail.com with a copy marked to KFin Technologies Private Limited at karthik.tikkisetti@kfintech.com.

4. The recorded transcript of the AGM shall also be made available on the website of the Company at https://www.jsw.in/investors/energy/jsw-energy-fy-2020-21-corporate-governance-shareholders-meetings as soon as possible after the meeting is over.

5. For the purpose of reckoning the quorum under Section 103 of the Companies Act, 2013, the attendance of the Members attending the AGM through VC / OAVM will be counted.

6. In terms of the said Circulars and the SEBI Circular dated 12th May, 2020, the Notice of AGM along with Annual Report for the Financial Year 2019-20 is being sent only through electronic mode to those Members whose e-mail addresses are registered with the Company / Depositories. Members may note that the Notice along with the Annual Report for the Financial Year 2019-20 has been uploaded on the website of the Company at https://www.jsw.in/investors/energy/jsw-energy-financials-annual-reports. The Notice and the Annual Report can also be accessed from the websites of the Stock Exchanges, i.e. BSE Limited at www.bseindia.com and National Stock Exchange of India Limited at www.nseindia.com and on the website of KFin Technologies Private Limited (KFin) (the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent and the agency engaged for providing the remote e-voting facility) at www.kfintech.com.

7. Members who have not registered their e-mail address and in consequence the Annual Report, Notice of AGM and e-voting instructions could not be served are requested to refer to Note No. 26(vii)(B) for receiving the Annual Report, Notice of AGM and the e-voting instructions.

8. Since the AGM will be held through VC / OAVM, the route map is not annexed to the Notice. The deemed venue for the AGM shall be the Registered Office of the Company.

9. Members can join the AGM through VC / OAVM 15 minutes before and after the scheduled time of the commencement of the Meeting by following the procedure mentioned herein. The facility for participation at the AGM through VC / OAVM will be made available for 1,000 Members on a first-come, first-served basis.

10. The business set out in the Notice can be transacted inter-alia through remote e-voting facility being provided by the Company through the e-voting platform of KFin in accordance with the provisions of Section 108 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, as amended and Regulation 44 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (Listing Regulations). The communication relating to remote e-voting containing details about User ID and Password, instructions and other information relating thereto is given in this Notice. The Cut-off date for Members to exercise their right to vote on Resolutions proposed to be passed in the meeting by electronic means is Thursday, 6th August 2020.

11. In case of joint holders attending the meeting, only such joint holder who is higher in the order of names will be entitled to vote.

12. The Company has notified closure of Register of Members and Share Transfer Books from Thursday, 6th August, 2020 to Thursday, 13th August, 2020 (both days inclusive) for determining the Members eligible to receive dividend, if declared by the Members.

13. Dividend on equity shares, if declared by the Members, will be paid on or before Friday, 11th September, 2020. In respect of shares held in dematerialised form, the dividend will be paid to Members whose names are furnished by National Securities Depository Limited and Central Depository Services (India) Limited as beneficial owners as at the close of business hours on Wednesday, 5th August, 2020. In respect of shares held in physical form, the dividend will be paid to Members whose names appear on the Company's Register of Members as on Thursday, 13th August, 2020.

14. Pursuant to the Finance Act 2020, dividend income is taxable in the hands of Members with effect from 1st April, 2020 and the Company is required to deduct tax at source at the prescribed rates from the dividend paid to Members. For the prescribed rates for various categories, Members are requested to refer to the Finance Act, 2020, as amended. Members are requested to update their Permanent Account Number (PAN) with their respective Depository Participant(s) (DP) (in case of shares held in a dematerialised form) and with KFin (in case of shares held in physical form).

15. A Resident individual Member having a PAN and who is not liable to pay income tax can submit a declaration at https://ris.kfintech.com/form15 on or before 31st July, 2020, in Form No. 15G /15H to avail the benefit of non-deduction of tax at source. Members are requested to note that in case their PAN is not registered, the tax will be deducted at a higher rate of 20%.

16. Non-resident Members can avail beneficial rates under the tax treaty between India and their country of residence, subject to providing necessary documents, i.e. PAN, if allotted, Tax Residency Certificate, Form 10F, any other document which may be required to avail the benefits of the tax treaty by uploading them at https://ris.kfintech.com/form15. The aforesaid declarations and documents need to be submitted by such Members on or before 31st July, 2020. Notwithstanding as mentioned above, tax shall be deducted at source @ 20% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) on dividend paid to Foreign Institutional Investors (FII) and Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPI). Such TDS rate shall not be reduced on account of the applicable favourable DTAA rate, if any.

17. In order to provide protection against fraudulent encashment of dividend warrants / demand drafts for Members holding shares in dematerialised form, Bank account details provided by the Depository Participants (DPs) will be used by the Company for printing on dividend warrants / demand drafts. Members who wish to change such bank accounts may advise their DPs about such change with complete details of Bank Account, including IFSC Code. Members residing at the regions where NECS / NEFT / Direct Credit / RTGS / Swift Facility is available are advised to avail of the option to collect dividend by way of these electronic modes.

18. For Members holding shares in dematerialised form, the NECS Mandate Form will have to be sent to the concerned DPs directly. Members holding shares in physical form are requested to send their NECS Mandate Form in the format available for download on the Company's website at the link:https://www.jsw.in/investors/energy/jsw-energy-investor-information-investor-forms duly filled in, under the signature of the Sole / First joint holder, to KFin. For Members who have not updated their bank account details, dividend warrants / demand drafts / cheques will be sent out to their registered addresses once the postal facility is available.

19. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 124 of the Companies Act, 2013, the amount of dividend remaining unpaid or unclaimed for a period of 7 years from the date of transfer to the unpaid dividend account, is required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) of the Central Government. Shares in respect of which dividend remains unclaimed for 7 consecutive years are also required to be transferred to the IEPF as per Section 124 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the relevant Rules thereunder. Details of such equity shares to be transferred to the IEPF Authority are uploaded on the website of the Company at the link: https://www.jsw.in/investors/energy/jsw-energy-investor-information-iepf.

20. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has mandated the submission of PAN by every participant in the securities market. Members holding shares in the dematerialised form are, therefore, requested to submit their PAN details to their DPs. Members holding shares in physical form are requested to submit their PAN details to KFin.

21. Members are requested to promptly intimate any change in their name, postal address, e-mail address, contact numbers, PAN, nominations, mandates, bank details, etc. to their DPs for equity shares held in dematerialised form and to KFin in respect of equity shares held in physical form.

22. We urge Members to support our commitment to environmental protection by choosing to receive the Company's communication through e-mail. Members holding shares in dematerialised form, who have not registered their e-mail addresses are requested to register their e-mail addresses with their respective Depository Participants, and Members holding shares in physical form are requested to update their e-mail addresses with KFin at einward.ris@kfintech.com for receiving all communication, including Annual Report, Notices, Circulars, etc. from the Company electronically.

23. In terms of Listing Regulations, securities of listed companies can only be transferred in dematerialised form with effect from 1st April, 2019. In view of the above and to eliminate the risks associated with physical shares, Members are advised to dematerialise shares held by them in physical form.

24. The Register of Directors' and Key Managerial Personnel and their shareholding and the Register of Contracts and

Arrangements in which Directors are interested maintained under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and all the documents referred to in the accompanying Notice and Statement will be available for inspection during the meeting in electronic mode, and the same may be accessed upon log-in to https://evoting.karvy.com/.

25. Members desirous of having any information regarding accounts of the Company or any other matter to be placed at the AGM are requested to e-mail their queries to jswel.investor@jsw.in at an early date. The same will be suitably replied by the Company.

26. Information and other instructions relating to remote e-voting are as under:

    i. Details of the User ID and Password are sent to all the Members along with this Notice.

    ii. The remote e-voting facility will be available during the following period:

        Commencement of remote e-voting: 9.00 a.m. (IST) on Monday, 10th August, 2020

        End of remote e-voting: 5.00 p.m. (IST) on Wednesday, 12th August, 2020

        The remote e-voting will not be allowed beyond the aforesaid date and time, and the e-voting module shall be disabled by KFin upon expiry of the aforesaid period.

    iii. The Board of Directors of the Company has appointed Mr. Shreyans Jain, Proprietor of Shreyans Jain & Co., Company Secretaries (Membership Number: FCS 8519), as a Scrutiniser to scrutinise the remote e-voting and voting through electronic means at the AGM in a fair and transparent manner and he has communicated his willingness to be appointed.

    iv. Any person who becomes a Member of the Company after dispatch of the Notice of the Meeting and holds shares as on the Cut-off Date, i.e. Thursday, 6th August, 2020 may obtain the User ID and Password in the manner as mentioned below:

        a) If the mobile number is registered against Folio No. / DP ID Client ID, the Member may send SMS: MYEPWD <space> E-Voting Event Number + Folio No. or DP ID Client ID to 9212993399

           Example for NSDL: MYEPWD <SPACE> IN12345612345678

           Example for CDSL: MYEPWD <SPACE> 1402345612345678

           Example for Physical: MYEPWD <SPACE> XXXX1234567890

        b) If e-mail address or mobile number is registered against Folio No. / DP ID Client ID, then on the home page of https://evoting.karvy.com, the Member may click 'Forgot Password' and enter Folio No. or DP ID Client ID and PAN to generate a password.

        c) Member may call KFin's toll-free number 1-800-3454-001 or send an e-mail request to evoting@karvy.com. If the Member is already registered with KFin's e-voting platform, he / she can use the existing User ID and password for casting his / her vote through remote e-voting.

    v. The Scrutiniser, after scrutinising the votes cast through remote e-voting and through electronic means at the AGM, will not later than three days of the conclusion of the meeting, make a consolidated Scrutiniser's Report and submit the same to the Chairman or the Company Secretary. The results declared along with the consolidated Scrutiniser's Report shall be placed on the website of the Company at the link https://www.jsw.in/investors/energy/jsw-energy-fy-2020-21-corporate-governance-shareholders-meetings and on the website of KFin at https://evoting.karvy.com. The results shall be communicated to the Stock Exchanges simultaneously.

    vi. Subject to receipt of the requisite number of votes, the Resolutions shall be deemed to have been passed on the date of the meeting, i.e. 13th August, 2020.

    vii. Process for remote e-voting is as under:

        A. In case of Members receiving the Notice through e-mail from KFin [for Members whose e-mail IDs are registered with the Company / Depository Participant(s)]

           (i) Launch an internet browser by typing the following URL for e-voting: https://evoting.karvy.com/

           (ii) Enter the log-in credentials, i.e., User ID and Password mentioned. Your Folio No / DP ID / Client ID will be your User ID. However, if you are already registered with KFin for e-voting, you can use your existing User ID and Password for casting your vote. Enter the verification code (Captcha), i.e., please enter the alphabets and numbers in the exact way as they are displayed for security reasons.

           (iii) After entering the details appropriately, click on LOG-IN.

           (iv) You will now reach password change Menu wherein you are required to mandatorily change your password. The new password shall comprise of minimum 8 characters with at least one upper case (A-Z), one lower case (a-z), one numeric value (0-9) and a special character (@, #, $, etc.). The system will prompt you to change your password and update your contact details like mobile number, e-mail ID, etc. on first log-in. You may also enter a secret question and answer of your choice to retrieve your password in case you forget it. It is strongly recommended that you do not share your password with any other person and that you take utmost care to keep your password confidential.

           (v) Log-in again with the new credentials.

           (vi) On successful log-in, the system will prompt to select the 'EVEN' (E-Voting Event Number), i.e., the Company's name 'JSW Energy Limited'.

(vii) On the voting page, you will see the 'Resolution Description' and against the same, the option 'FOR / AGAINST / ABSTAIN' from voting.

(viii) Enter the number of shares (which represents the number of votes) under 'FOR / AGAINST / ABSTAIN', or alternatively, you may partially enter a number in 'FOR' and partially in 'AGAINST', but the total number in 'FOR / AGAINST' taken together should not exceed your total shareholding. If the shareholder does not want to cast his / her vote, select 'ABSTAIN', and the shares/vote will not be counted under either head.

(ix) Members holding multiple folios / Demat account shall choose the voting process separately for each folio / Demat account.

(x) Voting has to be done for each item of the Notice separately. In case you do not desire to cast your vote on any specific item, it will be treated as abstained.

(xi) After selecting the Resolution you have decided to vote on, click on 'SUBMIT'. A confirmation box will be displayed. If you wish to confirm your vote, click on 'OK', else click on 'CANCEL' to modify your vote.

(xii) Once you 'CONFIRM' your vote on the Resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote. During the voting period, Members can log-in any number of times till they have voted on the Resolution(s).

B. In case of Members not receiving the Notice through e-mail [for Members whose e-mail IDs are not registered with the Depository Participant(s) / Company]:

1. Members who have not registered their e-mail address and in consequence the Annual Report, Notice of AGM and e-voting credentials could not be served may temporarily get their e-mail address and mobile number registered with KFin clicking the link: https://ris.kfintech.com/email_registration/ for receiving the same. Members are requested to follow the process as guided to capture the e-mail address and mobile number for receiving the soft copy of the notice and e-voting instructions along with the User ID and Password. In case of any queries, Members may write to einward.ris@kfintech.com.

2. Alternatively, Members may send an e-mail request to einward.ris@kfintech.com along with a scanned copy of the signed request letter providing the e-mail address, mobile number, self-attested PAN copy and Client Master copy in case of the electronic folio and copy of share certificate in case of the physical folio for receiving the Annual report, Notice of AGM and the e-voting instructions.

3. Once you have obtained the e-voting credentials, please follow all steps from Sr. No. (i) to (xii) as mentioned in (A) above, to cast your vote.

C. Once the vote on a resolution is cast by a Member, the Member shall not be allowed to change it subsequently or cast a vote again.

D. In case of any queries, you may refer to the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for Members and e-voting user manual for Members available at the download section of https://evoting.karvy.com or contact Ms. Rajitha Cholleti of KFin at 040-67161500 or at 1800 345 4001 (toll-free).

27. Information and other instructions for Members voting on the day of the AGM through the e-voting system:

i. The facility to case vote at the AGM will be available on the video conferencing screen and will be activated once the voting is announced at the Meeting. The procedure for e-voting on the day of the AGM is the same as remote e-voting. Please refer to the instructions for remote e-voting mentioned above.

ii. However, Members who have voted through remote e-voting will be eligible to attend the AGM.

iii. Only those Members, who attend the AGM through VC / OAVM and have not cast their vote through remote e-voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, are eligible to vote through e-voting in the AGM.

iv. If any votes are cast by Members through the e-voting available during the AGM and if the same Members have not participated in the meeting through VC / OA VM facility, then the votes cast by such Members shall be considered invalid as the facility of e-voting during the meeting is available only to the Members participating in / attending the meeting.

28. Information and instructions for the Members for attending the AGM through VC / OAVM:

i. Members will be provided with a facility to attend the AGM through the VC / OAVM platform provided by KFin. Members may access the same at https://emeetings.kfintech.com/ under Members log-in by using the remote e-voting credentials. The link for AGM will be available in Members log-in where the EVEN and the name of the company can be selected. Please note that Members who do not have the User ID and Password for e-voting or have forgotten the User ID and Password may retrieve the same by following the remote e-voting instructions mentioned in the Notice.

ii. Members are encouraged to join the Meeting through a desktop / laptop with Google Chrome for a better experience and allow access to camera and microphone.

iii. Members are requested to use the Internet with good speed to avoid any disturbance during the meeting. Please note that Members who participate in the AGM through Mobile Devices or Tablets or through Laptop connecting via Mobile Hotspot may experience audio / video loss due to fluctuation in their respective network.

It is therefore recommended to use stable Wi-Fi or LAN connection to mitigate any kind of aforesaid glitches.

29. Members who would like to express their views / ask questions during the meeting may do so at https://ris.kfintech.com/agmvcspeakerregistration/ from 10th August, 2020 (9:00 a.m. IST) to 12th August, 2020 (5:00 p.m. IST). Only those Members who have registered themselves as a speaker will be allowed to express their views / ask questions during the AGM. The Company reserves the right to restrict the number of speakers depending on the availability of time for the AGM.

30. For ease of conduct and due to limitation of transmission and coordination during the Q&A session, the Company may dispense with the speaker registration during the AGM.

Explanatory Statement in respect of Special Business pursuant to Section 102(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, Secretarial Standard - 2 on General Meetings and Regulation 36 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015

Item No. 4

As per Notification dated 31st December, 2014 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, provisions relating to the auditing of cost accounting records are applicable to the Company.

Accordingly, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors, at its meeting held on 20th May, 2020, approved the appointment of Kishore Bhatia and Associates, Cost Accountants, for the conduct of the audit of the cost accounting records of the Company for the financial year ending 31st March, 2021, at a remuneration of ₹1,50,000 (Rupees One Lakh Fifty Thousand) plus taxes as applicable and reimbursement of actual travel and out of pocket expenses subject to ratification by the Members pursuant to the provisions of Section 148(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 14 of the Companies (Audit and Auditor) Rules, 2014.

Kishore Bhatia and Associates have been specialising in Cost Records and Cost Audit for more than two decades covering diverse sectors. They are also the Cost Auditor of other reputed companies.

Kishore Bhatia and Associates, Cost Accountants have, as required under Section 141 of the Companies Act, 2013, consented to act as the Cost Auditor of the Company for the Financial Year 2020-21 and confirmed their eligibility to conduct the audit of the cost accounting records of the Company.

Your Directors recommend the Resolution at Item No. 4 for ratification by the Members.

None of the Directors or Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives has any concern or interest, financial or otherwise, in the Resolution.

Item No. 5

Out of the Company's 3,158 MW thermal generation capacity, 2,060 MW is primarily based on imported coal for which the Company will need to import about 5 to 6 mtpa of coal. At the same time, other verticals of the JSW group also have requirements of imported thermal coal. Considering the substantial requirement of imported thermal coal for the group and in turn to consolidate the procurement of thermal coal aimed at bringing in efficiency in time and costs, a dedicated team had been created under JSW International Tradecorp Pte. Limited (JSWITPL) in Singapore for procuring imported coal for the entire group. This will enable the business verticals to focus on their core business with the procurement of thermal coal being handled on a consolidated basis by a separate group company which will be able to negotiate better deals on consolidated volumes, develop a better understanding of coal markets besides reducing the overhead as also financing costs. Accordingly, pursuant to the approval by the Members at the 23rd Annual General Meeting held on 13th July, 2017, the Company had entered into an agreement with JSWITPL, a promoter group company, for procurement of quality thermal coal originating from Indonesia, South Africa, Australia and Mozambique and other parts of the world for an aggregate value of ₹9,000 crore over a period of 3 years starting from 1st April 2017. Pursuant to the said approval, transactions aggregating to ₹6,524 crore were entered into during the period of 36 months ended 31st March, 2020.

The Company now intends to renew the said contract(s) / agreement(s) with JSWITPL for a further period of 3 years from the Financial Year 2020-21 to 2022-23 (Transaction). The value of the Transaction proposed to be undertaken on an arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business, based on the business plan for 3 years duly extrapolated and marked appropriately for any exigencies and price variation, is expected to be for an amount not exceeding ₹9,000 crore. The aforesaid Transaction is expected to benefit the Company in the form of better planning and leveraging of group requirement for cost advantage as well as lower transaction costs and financing costs.

The Transaction, which is at arm's length and in the ordinary course of business of the Company, being a related party transaction, was approved by the Audit Committee at its meeting held on 19th May, 2020, in terms of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Though in the ordinary course of the Company's business and at arm's length, the related party transaction envisaged in this Resolution is considered material as per Regulation 23 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, being in excess of 10% of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company and hence, approval of the Members is being sought.

In terms of Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013, the shareholding interest of the Promoters / Directors / Key Managerial Personnel of the Company in JSWITPL being not less than 2%, is set out below:

a) JSWITPL is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Reynold Traders Private Limited (RTPL), a promoter group company.

b) Ms. Sangita Jindal, wife of Mr. Sajjan Jindal (Promoter and Chairman and Managing Director of the Company), holds 1,44,97,500 shares representing 99.98% of the total Equity Share capital of RTPL while Ms. Tarini Jindal Handa, daughter of Mr. Sajjan Jindal (Promoter and Chairman and Managing Director of the Company) holds the balance 2,500 shares representing 0.02% of the total Equity Share capital of RTPL.

This Explanatory Statement may also be regarded as a disclosure of the information required pursuant to Rule 15 of Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014, as amended till date.

All related parties shall not vote to approve the Transaction, irrespective of whether they are a party to the Transaction or not.

Your Directors recommend the Resolution at Item No. 5 for approval by the Members.

Except Mr. Sajjan Jindal and his relatives, none of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relatives, have any concern or interest, financial or otherwise in the Resolution.

Item No. 6

The Company, in the ordinary course of its business and on an arm's length basis, supplies power under sale or conversion basis, undertakes sale of various materials, provides operation and maintenance services, etc. to JSW Steel Limited (JSWSL), a promoter group company and also purchases from JSWSL, fuel, steel and other materials, receives / avails services, etc., besides allocating the common corporate expenditure and reimbursement of expenses paid on each other's behalf. Accordingly, at the 23rd Annual General Meeting held on 13th July, 2017, the Members had accorded approval for the Company to enter into various transactions with JSWSL for an aggregate value of ₹8,000 crore over a period of 36 months starting from 1st April, 2017. Pursuant to the said approval, transactions aggregating to ₹7,932 crore were entered into during the period of 36 months ended 31st March, 2020.

The Company now intends to enter into various transactions with JSWSL for a further period of 3 years from the Financial Year 2020-21 to 2022-23 (Transaction). The value of the Transaction proposed to be undertaken on an arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business, based on the business plan for three years duly extrapolated and marked appropriately for any exigencies, price variation, inflation, increased demand for power, etc. is expected to be for an amount not exceeding ₹10,000 crore.

The Transaction, which is at arm's length and in the ordinary course of business of the Company, being a related party transaction, was approved by the Audit Committee at its meeting held on 19th May, 2020, in terms of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Though in the ordinary course of the Company's business and at arm's length, the related party transaction envisaged in this Resolution is considered material as per Regulation 23 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, being in excess of 10% of the annual consolidated turnover of the Company and, hence, approval of the Members is being sought.

In terms of Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013, the shareholding interest of the Promoters / Directors / Key Managerial Personnel of the Company in JSWSL, being not less than 2%, is set out below:

Sr. No.	Name of the Promoter / Director / Key Managerial Personnel of the Company	Number of Shares held in excess of 2% in JSWSL	% of the total Shareholding in JSWSL
1.	JSW Holdings Limited	18,14,02,230	7.50
2.	Sahyog Holdings Private Limited	11,20,67,860	4.64
3.	Danta Enterprises Private Limited	6,03,68,250	2.50
4.	Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited	6,03,68,250	2.50

Members may note that the Company holds 7,00,38,350 equity shares of JSWSL equivalent to 2.90% equity stake.

This Explanatory Statement may also be regarded as a disclosure of the information required pursuant to Rule 15 of Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014, as amended till date.

All related parties shall not vote to approve the Transaction, irrespective of whether they are a party to the Transaction or not.

Your Directors recommend the Resolution at Item No. 6 for approval by the Members.

Except Mr. Sajjan Jindal and his relatives, none of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relatives, have any concern or interest, financial or otherwise in the Resolution.

Item No. 7

In order to augment the long-term resources for financing, inter alia, the capital expenditure of existing / new business, for the refinancing of existing loans, to reduce interest costs, for any general corporate purposes, etc. of the Company and its subsidiaries, joint ventures and affiliates, including investment in subsidiaries (including overseas subsidiaries), the Company may, depending upon market dynamics and conditions issue non-convertible foreign currency denominated bonds not exceeding US$ 750 Million (United States Dollar Seven Hundred and Fifty Million) and / or masala bonds denominated in equivalent Indian currency in the aggregate in the international capital market.

In terms of Section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 14 of the Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014, a Company shall not make a private placement of its securities unless the proposed offer of securities or invitation to subscribe to the securities has been previously approved by the Members of the Company by a special resolution. In case of an offer or invitation to subscribe to non-convertible foreign currency denominated bonds on private placement basis, the Company can obtain a previous approval of its Members by means of a special resolution once a year for all the offers or invitations for such non-convertible foreign currency denominated bonds during the year.

It is proposed that the Board of Directors be authorised by way of enabling Resolutions as at Item No. 7 of this Notice, to raise additional long-term resources by way of issue of non-convertible foreign currency denominated bonds not exceeding

US$ 750 Million (United States Dollar Seven Hundred and Fifty Million) and / or masala bonds denominated in equivalent Indian currency in the aggregate in the international capital market.

An enabling Resolution was passed by the Members at the 25th Annual General Meeting held on 13th August, 2019 authorising the issue of non-convertible foreign currency denominated bonds up to US$ 750 Million and / or masala bonds denominated in equivalent Indian currency in the aggregate in the international capital market and pursuant to which, no amount was raised by the Company. The detailed terms and conditions for the offer will be determined by the Board of Directors in consultation with the Advisors, Merchant Bankers, Underwriters and such other authority or authorities as may be required to be consulted by the Company considering the prevalent market conditions from time to time and in accordance with the applicable provisions of law, rules and regulations and other relevant factors. The end use of the issue proceeds will be in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Your Directors recommend the Resolution at Item No. 7 for approval by the Members.

None of the Directors or Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives have any concern or interest, financial or otherwise, in the Resolution.

Item No. 8

To fund the requirements of capital and revenue expenditure including working capital, to meet long-term capital requirements of the Company and its subsidiaries, joint ventures and affiliates, including investment in subsidiaries (including overseas subsidiaries), joint ventures and affiliates, for repayment of debt, towards strengthening the balance sheet of the Company and for any other general corporate purposes, it is proposed to enable the Board to create, issue, offer and allot Equity Shares, Global Depository Receipts, American Depository Receipts, Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds, Convertible Debentures, Non-Convertible Debentures with warrants and such other securities as stated in the Resolution (the 'Securities') at such price as may be deemed appropriate by the Board of Directors at its absolute discretion including the discretion to determine the categories of Investors to whom the issue, offer, and allotment shall be made considering the prevalent market conditions and other relevant factors and wherever necessary, in consultation with Merchant Bankers, Advisors, Underwriters, etc., inclusive of such premium, as may be determined by the Board of Directors in one or more tranche(s), subject to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 as amended (the 'SEBI Regulations') and other applicable laws, rules and regulations.

An enabling Resolution was passed by the Members at the 25th Annual General Meeting held on 13th August, 2019, for ₹5,000 crore (Rupees Five Thousand crore) which was valid for 12 months and pursuant to which, no amount was raised by the Company.

The Company is in the midst of pursuing various growth opportunities including organic and inorganic opportunities, and the Board of Directors believes that it may become necessary to raise funds, inter alia, for growth and expansion purposes.

The proposed Resolution enables the Board of Directors to issue Securities for an aggregate amount not exceeding ₹5,000 crore (Rupees Five Thousand crore) or its equivalent in any foreign currency.

The proposed Resolution also authorises the Board of Directors of the Company to undertake a Qualified Institutional Placement ('QIP') to Qualified Institutional Buyers ('QIBs') in the manner prescribed under Chapter VI of the SEBI Regulations for raising capital. The pricing of the Specified Securities to be issued to QIBs pursuant to the SEBI Regulations shall be freely determined subject to such price not being less than the price calculated in accordance with Chapter VIII of the SEBI Regulations. The Company may, in accordance with applicable law, offer a discount of not more than 5% or such percentage as permitted under applicable law on the price determined in accordance with Chapter VI of the SEBI Regulations. The 'Relevant Date' for this purpose will mean 'Relevant Date' as defined under regulation 171(b) of SEBI Regulations.

The detailed terms and conditions for the offer will be determined by the Board of Directors in consultation with the Advisors, Merchant Bankers, Underwriters and such other authority or authorities as may be required to be consulted by the Company considering the prevalent market conditions from time to time and in accordance with the applicable provisions of law, rules and regulations and other relevant factors. The Equity Shares allotted or arising out of the conversion of any Securities would be listed. The issue / allotment / conversion of Securities would be subject to the receipt of regulatory approvals if any. Further, the conversion of Securities held by foreign investors, into Equity Shares would be subject to the permissible foreign shareholding limits / cap specified by Reserve Bank of India from time to time.

Section 62(1)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013, provides, inter alia, that when it is proposed to increase the issued capital of a Company by allotment of further equity shares, such further equity shares shall be offered to the existing shareholders of such Company in the manner laid down therein unless the shareholders by way of a special resolution in a general meeting decide otherwise. Since the proposed Resolution proposed in the Notice may result in the issue of Equity Shares of the Company to persons other than existing shareholders of the Company, consent is being sought pursuant to the provisions of Section 62(1)(c) and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 as well as applicable Rules thereunder and the provisions of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as amended from time to time.

The Board of Directors believes that the proposed Resolution as set out at Item No. 8 of the Notice is in the interest of the Company and recommends the same for approval by the Members.

None of the Directors or Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives have any concern or interest, financial or otherwise, in the Resolution.

Pursuant to Regulations 26(4) and 36 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Clause 1.2.5 of the Secretarial Standard - 2, the details of the Director proposed to be re-appointed at the ensuing Annual General Meeting are given below:

Name of Director	Mr. Jyoti Kumar Agarwal
Category / Designation	Executive Director, Whole-time Director, designated as Director - Finance
DIN	01911652
Age	45 years
Date of Birth	29th May, 1974
Original Date of Appointment	11th August, 2017
Qualifications	Bachelor of Commerce, Chartered Accountant, Master of Business Administration from IIM, Calcutta and Chartered Financial Analyst
Directorship in other Companies	1. JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited 2. JSW Hydro Energy Limited 3. Jaigad PowerTransco Limited 4. Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited 5. JSW Sports Private Limited 6. JSW Ventures Trustee Private Limited
Chairmanship / Membership of Committees in other Companies	None
Number of Equity Shares held in the Company	NIL
Relationship between Directors inter-se; with other Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company	None
Terms and conditions of appointment or reappointment	To be re-appointed as Director liable to retire by rotation
Remuneration last drawn (in FY 2019-20), if applicable	Please refer to the Corporate Governance Report
Remuneration proposed to be paid	As per the Resolution passed by the Members at the Annual General Meeting held on 6th August, 2018, subject to a ceiling on remuneration of ₹50,00,000/- (Rupees Fifty Lakh) per month
Number of Meetings of the Board attended during the year	6 of 6
Justification for choosing the appointees for appointment / re-appointment as Independent Director	Not Applicable

By order of the Board of Directors
JSW Energy Limited

Sd/-
Monica Chopra
Company Secretary

Registered Office:
JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex
Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400051

Mumbai
20th May, 2020

JSW Energy Limited

JSW Centre
Bandra-Kurla Complex
Bandra (E)
Mumbai - 400 051

Tel: 022 4286 1000
Fax: 022 4286 3000
Website: www.jsw.in
CIN: L74999MH1994PLC077041