

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of JSW Steel Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of JSW Steel Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including 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, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, its profit including other 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 (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained 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 for the financial year ended March 31, 2022. 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. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the standalone financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying standalone financial statements.



Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>(a) Recoverability of investments in and loans / advances given to certain subsidiaries and joint ventures and financial guarantees given on behalf of certain subsidiaries (as described in note 48 of the standalone financial statements)</p> <p>The Company has investments in certain subsidiaries and joint ventures with a carrying value of Rs 2,391 crores. Further, the Company has also provided loans and/or guarantees to or on behalf of these subsidiaries and the joint venture amounting to Rs 14,767 crores. These subsidiaries and joint venture have either been incurring losses or the investments made by them in the step-down subsidiaries have been making losses.</p> <p>The Company has also recognised impairment allowance of Rs 722 crores during the year ended March 31, 2022 in respect of investments, loans / advances given to certain overseas subsidiaries, as described in note 57 of the standalone financial statements.</p> <p>Further, the Company has not recognised interest income of Rs 127 crores during the year from some of its subsidiaries due to uncertainty of recoverability of such income.</p> <p>Assessment of the recoverable amount of the investments in and loans/advances including interest thereon given to these subsidiaries and joint ventures and financial guarantees given on behalf of these subsidiaries has been identified as a key audit matter due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significance of the carrying amount of these balances. • The assessment requires management to make significant estimates concerning the estimated future cash flows, qualitative assessments of the status of the project and its future depending on balance work to be performed or approvals to be received, associated discount rates and growth rates based on management's view of future business prospects. • Changes to any of these assumptions could lead to material changes in the estimated recoverable amount, impacting both potential impairment charges and potential reversals of impairment taken in prior years. 	<p>Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We obtained and read management's assessment for impairment. • We performed test of controls over impairment process through inspection of evidence of performance of these controls. • We assessed the impairment model prepared by the management and the assumptions used, with particular attention to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - benchmarking or assessing key assumptions used in the impairment models, including discount rates, risk free rate of return, long term growth rate and other key assumptions against external and internal data; - assessing the cash flow forecasts including possible impact on account of global pandemic through analysis of actual past performance, and comparison to previous forecasts; - testing the mathematical accuracy and performing sensitivity analyses of the models; and - understanding the commercial prospects of the assets/projects and comparison of assumptions with external data sources; • We assessed the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the experts used by management in the process of evaluating impairment models. • We assessed the conclusions reached by management and those charged with governance on account of various estimates and judgements. • We assessed the compliance of the disclosures made in note 48 of the standalone financial statements with the accounting standards.
<p>Capital Expenditure in respect of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress (as described in notes 4 and 5 of the standalone financial statements)</p> <p>The Company has incurred significant expenditure on capital projects, as reflected by the total value of additions in property plant and equipment and capital work in progress in notes 4 and 5 of the standalone financial statements.</p> <p>The Company is in the process of executing various projects for expansions of existing capacity across the locations. These projects take a substantial period of time to get ready for intended use.</p> <p>We considered Capital expenditure as a Key audit matter due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significance of amount incurred on such items during the year ended March 31, 2022. • Judgement and estimate required by management in assessing assets meeting the /capitalisation criteria set out in Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment. • Judgement involved in determining the eligibility of costs including borrowing cost and other directly attributable costs for capitalisation as per the criteria set out in Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment. 	<p>Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We obtained an understanding of the Company's capitalisation policy and assessed for compliance with the relevant accounting standards. • We obtained understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls related to capital expenditure and capitalisation of assets. • We performed substantive testing on a sample basis for each element of capitalised costs including inventory issued to contractors for the purpose of these projects and physical verification performed by management alongwith reconciliation and directly attributable cost, including verification of underlying supporting evidence and understanding nature of the costs capitalised. • We have obtained componentisation reports issued by 3rd party management experts for capitalisations carried out during the year and have assessed appropriateness of basis of componentisation and estimates of useful life. • In relation to borrowing costs we obtained the supporting calculations, verified the inputs to the calculation and tested the arithmetical accuracy of the model. • We assessed accounting for costs incurred when projects are suspended or delayed for any reasons including the global pandemic. • We obtained understanding on management assessment relating to progress of projects and their intention to bring the asset to its intended use.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Accuracy and completeness of disclosure of related party transactions and compliance with the provisions of Companies Act 2013 and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended ('SEBI (LODR) 2015') (as described in note 44 of the standalone financial statements)</p>	
<p>We identified the accuracy and completeness of disclosure of related party transactions as set out in respective notes to the standalone financial statements as a key audit matter due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the significance of transactions with related parties during the year ended March 31, 2022. Related party transactions are subject to the compliance requirement under the Companies Act 2013 and SEBI (LODR) 2015. 	<p>Our audit procedures in relation to the disclosure of related party transactions included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested operating effectiveness of the controls related to capturing of related party transactions and management's process of ensuring all transactions and balances with related parties have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements. We obtained an understanding of the Company's policies and procedures in respect of evaluating arms-length pricing and approval process by the audit committee and the board of directors. We agreed the amounts disclosed with underlying documentation and read relevant agreements, evaluation of arms-length by management, on a sample basis, as part of our evaluation of the disclosure. We assessed management evaluation of compliance with the provisions of Section 177 and Section 188 of the companies Act 2013 and SEBI (LODR) 2015. We evaluated the disclosures through reading of statutory information, books and records and other documents obtained during the course of our audit.
<p>Claims and exposures relating to taxation and litigation (as described in note 45 of the standalone financial statements)</p>	
<p>The Company has disclosed in note 45 of the standalone financial statements, contingent liabilities of Rs 3,899 crores in respect of disputed claims/ levies under various tax and legal matters and Rs 3,710 crores towards Claims related to Forest development tax/ fee. In addition, the Company has assessed several claims as 'Remote' and hence are not required to be disclosed as contingent liabilities.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We obtained understanding, evaluated the design, and tested the operating effectiveness of the controls related to the identification, recognition and measurement of provisions for disputes, potential claims and litigation, and contingent liabilities. We obtained details of legal and tax disputed matters and evaluation made by the management and assessed management's position through discussions on both the probability of success in significant cases, and the magnitude of any potential loss. We read external legal opinions (where considered necessary) and other evidence to corroborate management's assessment of the risk profile in respect of legal claims. We involved tax specialists to assist us in evaluating tax positions taken by management. We assessed the relevant disclosures made in the standalone financial statements for compliance in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 37.
<p>Taxation and litigation exposures have been identified as a key audit matter due to:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significance of these amounts and large number of disputed matters with various authorities. Significant judgement and assumptions required by management in assessing the exposure of each case to evaluate whether there is a need to set up a provision and measurement of exposures as well as the disclosure of contingent liabilities. 	
<p>We focused on this matter because of the potential financial impact on the standalone financial statements. Additionally, the treatment of taxation and litigation cases require significant judgement due to the complexity of the cases, timescales for resolution and involvement of various authorities.</p>	

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 Annual report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report 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 such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the 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.

Responsibilities of Management 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting



Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of 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 the 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 Responsibilities 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 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 with reference to financial statements 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 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 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.

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 for the financial year ended March 31, 2022 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 the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, 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 the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 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 with reference to these standalone financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
 - (g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2022 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to 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 – Refer Note 45 to the standalone financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company, except for one instance, as fully described in Note 60 the standalone financial statements, amounting to Rs. 2.94 crores which has been transferred subsequent to the year-end;
 - iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 59 to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;



- b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
- v. The final dividend paid by the Company during the year in respect of the same declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.
- As stated in note 61 to the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per **Vikram Mehta**
Partner

Membership Number: 105938
UDIN No: 22105938AJRYOV5465

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 27, 2022

Annexure 1

referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date Re: JSW Steel Limited ("the Company")

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.
- (b) All Property, Plant and Equipment have not been physically verified by the management during

the year but there is a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

- (c) The title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in note 4 to the standalone financial statements included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company except immovable properties as indicated in the below mentioned cases:

(Rs in crores)

Description of Property	Gross carrying value	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held – indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in the name of Company
Leasehold land at Karnataka	67	Government of Karnataka	No	Mar 2007	Approval for Proposal for Execution of Absolute Sale deed is pending with Cabinet (State Government)
	18	Government of Karnataka	No	May 2011	Application Submitted to lessor for execution of Absolute Sale deed on 30.06.2021
	7	Bhuwalka Pipes Private Limited	No	Dec 2011	Extension of Lease deed is under process
Freehold Land at Maharashtra	6	Nippon Denro Ispat Limited	No	March 2000	Title deed is under dispute
	3	Ispat Metallics India Limited	No	March 2000	Title deed is under dispute
Land & Building	27	Loha Ispat Limited	No	March 2002	Liquidator is under process to take approvals for the transfer of title deed

- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2022.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year except for inventories lying with third parties. In our opinion, the frequency of verification by the management is reasonable and the coverage and procedure for such verification is appropriate. Inventories lying with third parties have been confirmed by them

as at March 31, 2022 and discrepancies were not noticed in respect of such confirmations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed in respect of such physical verification.

- (b) As disclosed in note 25 to the standalone financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. Based on the records examined by us in the normal course of audit of the financial statements including clarifications provided by the banks, the quarterly returns / statements along with subsequent revisions filed by the Company with the banks are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company.



- (iii) (a) During the year the Company has provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee and provided security to companies as follows:

Particulars	Guarantees	Security	Loans	Advances in nature of loans
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year				
Subsidiaries	3,027	-	2,247	-
Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	71	-
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases				
Subsidiaries	3,027	-	2,201	-
Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	87	-

- (b) During the year the investments made, guarantees provided and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans, investments and guarantees to companies are not prejudicial to the Company's interest. The Company has not provided security or granted advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties.
- (c) The Company has granted loans during the year to companies where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment or receipts are regular. The Company has not granted advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties.
- (d) There are no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.
- (e) During the year, the Company has renewed loans given to certain parties which have fallen due during the year. The aggregate amount of such renewed loans and the percentage of the aggregate to the total loans granted during the year is Rs 2,817 crores and 122% respectively.
- (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) Loans, investments, guarantees and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') are applicable have been complied with by the Company.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, related to the manufacture of its products, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.

(Rs in crores)

Name of Parties	Aggregate amount of overdues of existing loans extended	Percentage of the aggregate to the total loans or advances in the nature of loans granted during the year
Subsidiaries		
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc	875	38%
Inversiones Eurosh Limited	847	37%
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	724	31%
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	282	12%
Joint Ventures		
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	89	4%

- (vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) The dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues have not been deposited on account of any dispute, are as follows:

(Rs in crores)

Name of statute	Nature of Dues	Amount*	Period	Forum
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	97	2000-2015	High Court
		384	1997-2018	Central Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT)
		73	1995-2017	Commissioner / Joint Commissioner / Asst. Commissioner
The Custom Act, 1962	Custom Duty	225	2002-2016	High Court
		358	1995-2018	Central Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT)
		39	2000-2017	Commissioner (Appeals) / Joint Commissioner
Karnataka VAT, 2003	VAT	2	2006-2008	Joint Commissioner
The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	CST	29	2011-2012	High Court
		1	2004-2018	Commissioner / Joint Commissioner
Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods Act, 1979	Entry Tax	1	2005-2017	High Court
Maharashtra Value Added Tax, 2002	VAT	153	2003-2018	Commissioner (Appeals)/ Joint Commissioner /Asst. Commissioner / Assessing Officer
Chapter V of the Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	32	2003-2022	High Court
		64	1998-2017	Central Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT)
		56	2006-2017	Commissioner, Additional Commissioner
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	734	1995-2018	CIT/ITAT
Karnataka Forest Act, 1963	Forest Development Tax	378	2008-2016	Supreme Court of India
	Forest Development Fee	2,412	2016-2022	Supreme Court of India
The Goa Rural Improvement Welfare Cess Act, 2000	Goa Rural Cess	969	2006-2021	High Court
	Goa Green Cess	292	2011-2021	High Court
The Bombay Electricity Duty Act	Electricity Duty	150	2013-2019	Supreme Court of India
		636	2013-2019	High Court
Goods & Service Tax	Goods & Service Tax	2,678	2020-2022	High Court
		14	2017-2018	Commissioner/ Joint Commissioner
Maharashtra Stamp	Stamp duty	51	2013-2014	Revenue Department
Mines & Minerals (Development & regulation) Act	Mining premium	696	2020-2021	High Court
Orissa Minerals (PSIMR) Rules 2007	Mining premium and royalties	375	2020-2021	Joint Director of Mines, Orissa

* Net of amounts paid under protest.

The above table doesn't include cases decided in favour of the Company for which the department has preferred an appeal at higher levels amounting to Rs 785 crores (net of amount paid under protest) and matters remanded back amounting to Rs 228 crores (net of amount paid under protest).

(viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) On an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, no funds

raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries or joint ventures.

(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or joint ventures. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) Monies raised during the year by the Company by way of debt instruments in the nature of foreign currency bonds, non-convertible debentures and commercial papers were applied for the purposes for which they were raised, though idle/surplus funds which were not required for immediate utilization have been gainfully invested in fixed deposits. The Company has not raised any money way of initial public offer / further public offer and hence not commented upon.



- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) No material fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Act has been filed by cost auditor/ secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT - 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year while determining the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures.
- (xii) The Company is not a nidhi company as per the provisions of the Act. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the standalone financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) We have been informed by the management that as per the definition of Group under Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions 2016, there is one Core Investment Company (CIC) which is registered and three CICs which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India, forming part of the promoter group.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year respectively.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 58 to the standalone financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Act, in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 36 (b) to the standalone financial statements.
- (b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 36 (b) to the standalone financial statements.

For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per **Vikram Mehta**
Partner

Membership Number: 105938
UDIN No: 22105938AJRYOV5465

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 27, 2022

Annexure 2

to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the standalone financial statements of JSW Steel Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of JSW Steel Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 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 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 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 with reference to these standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143 (10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. 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 with reference to these standalone financial statements 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 with reference to these standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements, 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 with reference to these standalone financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements 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 controls with reference to standalone financial statements 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 With Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements, 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 with reference to standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements 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, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial

controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, 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 issued by the ICAI.

For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per **Vikram Mehta**
Partner

Membership Number: 105938
UDIN No: 22105938AJRYOV5465

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 27, 2022

Standalone Balance Sheet

As at 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

	Notes	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
I ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	65,862	46,167
(b) Capital work-in-progress	5	12,459	28,914
(c) Right-of-use assets	6	3,905	4,161
(d) Intangible assets	7	1,879	1,614
(e) Intangible assets under development	7	140	128
(f) Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	8	13,522	6,676
(g) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	9	4,506	5,782
(ii) Loans	10	5,763	4,872
(iii) Derivative assets	17	24	110
(iv) Other financial assets	11	3,534	2,481
(h) Current tax assets (net)		318	230
(i) Other non-current assets	12	3,473	2,394
Total non-current assets		1,15,385	1,03,529
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	13	21,028	10,692
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	14	6,146	3,333
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	15	7,670	11,121
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	16	7,857	625
(iv) Loans	10	265	602
(v) Derivative assets	17	403	86
(vi) Other financial assets	11	1,151	1,479
(c) Other current assets	12	2,965	1,765
Total current assets		47,485	29,703
Total assets		1,62,870	1,33,232
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	18	301	302
(b) Other equity	19	63,200	46,675
Total equity		63,501	46,977
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	20	41,176	39,551
(i)a Lease liabilities	6	1,767	2,413
(ii) Derivative liabilities	27	7	57
(iii) Other financial liabilities	21	1,035	1,310
(b) Provisions	22	1,292	753
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	23	6,935	3,095
(d) Other non-current liabilities	24	1,023	2,036
Total non-current liabilities		53,235	49,215
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	25	9,259	12,073
(i)a Lease liabilities	6	984	925
(ii) Trade payables	26		
(a) Total outstanding, dues of micro and small enterprises		330	205
(b) Total outstanding, dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		23,998	11,945
(iii) Derivative liabilities	27	105	96
(iv) Other financial liabilities	28	6,693	7,762
(b) Provisions	22	227	243
(c) Other current liabilities	29	4,153	3,254
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)		385	537
Total current liabilities		46,134	37,040
Total liabilities		99,369	86,255
Total equity and liabilities		1,62,870	1,33,232

See accompanying notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 324982E/E300003

per **VIKRAM MEHTA**

Partner

Membership No.: 105938

Place: Mumbai

Date : 27 May, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

RAJEEV PAI

Chief Financial Officer

SAJJAN JINDAL

Chairman & Managing Director

DIN 00017762

LANCY VARGHESE

Company Secretary

ICSI Membership No. FCS 9407

Place: Mumbai

Date : 27 May, 2022

SESHAGIRI RAO M.V.S

Jt. Managing Director & Group CFO

DIN 00029136



Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

For the year ended 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
I Revenue from operations	30	1,18,820	70,727
II Other income	31	1,929	669
III Total income (I + II)		1,20,749	71,396
IV Expenses:			
Cost of materials consumed		51,457	28,743
Purchases of stock-in-trade		234	199
Changes in inventories of finished and semi-finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	32	(3,112)	(872)
Mining premium and royalties (refer note 54)		13,894	6,972
Employee benefits expense	33	1,870	1,501
Finance costs	34	3,849	3,565
Depreciation and amortisation expense	35	4,511	3,781
Other expenses	36	22,609	14,925
Total expenses		95,312	58,814
V Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		25,437	12,582
VI Exceptional items	57	722	386
VII Profit before tax (V-VI)		24,715	12,196
VIII Tax expense:	23		
Current tax		4,411	2,162
Deferred tax		3,602	1,641
		8,013	3,803
IX Profit for the year (VII-VIII)		16,702	8,393
X Other comprehensive income			
A i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Re-measurements of the defined benefit plans		(75)	27
(b) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		2,083	385
ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(246)	(10)
Total (A)		1,762	402
B i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) The effective portion of gains and loss on hedging instruments		(22)	369
ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		8	(129)
Total (B)		(14)	240
Total Other comprehensive income / (loss) (A+B)		1,748	642
XI Total comprehensive income (IX + X)		18,450	9,035
XII Earnings per equity share of ₹ 1 each	38		
Basic (in ₹)		69.48	34.92
Diluted (in ₹)		69.10	34.72

See accompanying notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 324982E/E300003

per VIKRAM MEHTA

Partner

Membership No.:105938

Place: Mumbai

Date : 27 May, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

RAJEEV PAI

Chief Financial Officer

SAJJAN JINDAL

Chairman & Managing Director

DIN 00017762

LANCY VARGHESE

Company Secretary

ICSI Membership No. FCS 9407

Place: Mumbai

Date : 27 May, 2022

SESHAGIRI RAO M.V.S

Jt. Managing Director & Group CFO

DIN 00029136

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31. March, 2022

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	₹ in crores	Amount
As at 31.03.2020		301
Movement during the year		0
As at 31.03.2021		302
Movement during the year		(1)
As at 31.03.2022		301

0 = ₹ 0.34 crore

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Items of Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) (OCI)			Total		
	Capital reserve	Securities premium reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Equity settled share based payment reserve	General reserve		Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of cash flow hedges
Opening balance as at 1 April, 2020	4,359	5,439	774	17,709	122	9,944	148	(434)	38,061
Profit for the year	-	-	-	8,393	-	-	-	-	8,393
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	17	-	-	385	240	642
Dividend	-	-	-	(483)	-	-	-	-	(483)
Impact of ESOP trust consolidation	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	42
Recognition of share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to general reserve after exercise of options	-	-	-	-	(25)	25	-	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 March, 2021	4,359	5,439	774	25,678	117	9,969	533	(194)	46,675
Profit for the year	-	-	-	16,702	-	-	-	-	16,702
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	(49)	-	-	1,811	(14)	1,748
Dividend	-	-	-	(1,571)	-	-	-	-	(1,571)
Impact of ESOP trust consolidation	-	-	-	(515)	-	-	-	-	(515)
Recognition of share-based payments	-	-	-	-	161	-	-	-	161
Transfer to general reserve after exercise of options	-	-	-	(37)	(37)	37	-	-	-
Closing balance As at 31 March, 2022	4,359	5,439	774	40,245	241	10,006	2,344	(208)	63,200

See accompanying notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For S B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 324982E/E3000003

per **VIKRAM MEHTA**

Partner

Membership No.: 105938

Place: Mumbai

Date : 27 May, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

RAJEEV PAI

Chief Financial Officer

LANCY VARGHESE

Company Secretary

ICSI Membership No. FCS 9407

Place: Mumbai

Date : 27 May, 2022

SAJIAN JINDAL

Chairman & Managing Director

DIN 00017762

SESHAGIRI RAO M.V.S

Jt. Managing Director & Group CFO

DIN 00029136



Standalone Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	24,715	12,196
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	4,511	3,781
Loss on sale of property, plant & equipment (net)	61	30
Gain on sale of financial investments designated as Fair value through profit & loss account ('FVTPL')	(11)	(6)
Interest income	(932)	(593)
Gain arising of financial instruments designated as FVTPL	(799)	(6)
Unwinding of interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	(69)	(51)
Dividend income	(17)	(9)
Interest expense	3,466	3,410
Share based payment expense	161	20
Export obligation deferred income amortisation	(462)	(239)
Unrealised exchange (gain) /loss (net)	273	(415)
Allowance for doubtful debts, loans, advances and others	41	58
Loss arising from financial instruments designated as FVTPL	6	19
Exceptional Items	722	386
	6,951	6,385
Operating profit before working capital changes	31,666	18,581
Adjustments for :		
(Increase) in inventories	(10,336)	(1,069)
(Increase) in trade receivables	(2,842)	(183)
(Increase) in other assets	(2,801)	(398)
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payable	12,006	(1,203)
Increase in other liabilities	233	3,296
Increase in provisions	61	193
	(3,679)	636
Cash flow from operations	27,987	19,217
Income taxes paid (net of refund received)	(4,652)	(1,660)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	23,335	17,557
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant & equipment, intangible assets (including under development and capital advances)	(7,462)	(7,865)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	33	13
Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and others including advances	(2,612)	(5,785)
Purchase of current investments	(4,140)	(600)
Sale of current investments	4,151	606
Bank deposits not considered as cash and cash equivalents (net)	(7,232)	7,427
Loans to related parties	(2,318)	(4,277)
Loans repaid by related parties	902	6,181
Interest received	1,009	532
Dividend received	17	9
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(17,652)	(3,759)

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from sale of treasury shares	72	39
Payment for purchase of treasury shares	(591)	-
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	16,052	9,365
Repayment of non-current borrowings	(13,753)	(6,053)
Proceeds from/ Repayment of current borrowings (net)	(4,505)	(4,192)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(948)	(776)
Interest paid	(3,890)	(4,015)
Dividend paid	(1,571)	(483)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	(9,134)	(6,115)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents(A+B+C)	(3,451)	7,683
Cash and cash equivalents - opening balances	11,121	3,438
Cash and cash equivalents - closing balances (note 15)	7,670	11,121

Reconciliations part of cash flows

₹ in crores

Particulars	1 April, 2021	Cash flows(net)	Foreign exchange (Gain)/Loss	New leases	Other	31 March, 2022
Borrowings (including Current maturities of long term borrowing included in current borrowings note 25)	46,470	2,299	871	-	74#	49,714
Lease liabilities (including Current maturities)	3,339	(948)	-	360	-	2,751
Borrowings (Current) (excluding current maturities of long term borrowing)	5,154	(4,505)	72	-	-	721

₹ in crores

Particulars	1 April, 2020	Cash flows(net)	Foreign exchange (Gain)/Loss	Changes in fair values	New leases	Other	31 March, 2021
Borrowings (including Current maturities of long term borrowing included in current borrowings note 25)	44,356	3,312	(555)	(692)	-	49#	46,470
Lease liabilities (including Current maturities)	3,489	(776)	-	-	625	-	3,338
Borrowings (Current) (excluding current maturities of long term borrowing)	9,301	(4,192)	45	-	-	-	5,154

#Other comprises of Upfront Fees Amortisation and Interest Cost accrual on deferred sales tax loan

Notes:

1. The cash flow statement is prepared using the "indirect method" set out in IND AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows.

See accompanying notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 324982E/E300003

per **VIKRAM MEHTA**

Partner

Membership No.:105938

Place: Mumbai

Date : 27 May, 2022

RAJEEV PAI

Chief Financial Officer

LANCY VARGHESE

Company Secretary

ICSI Membership No. FCS 9407

Place: Mumbai

Date : 27 May, 2022

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

Chairman & Managing Director

DIN 00017762

SESHAGIRI RAO M.V.S

Jt. Managing Director & Group CFO

DIN 00029136



Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

1. General Information

JSW Steel Limited ("the Company") is primarily engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of Iron and Steel Products.

The Company is an integrated manufacturer of diverse range of steel products with its manufacturing facilities located at Vijaynagar Works in Karnataka, Dolvi Works in Maharashtra and Salem works in Tamil Nadu. The Company also has a Plate and Coil mill Division in Anjar, Gujarat. The Company has entered into long term lease arrangements of iron ore mines located at Odisha and Karnataka.

JSW Steel Limited is a public limited company incorporated in India on 15 March, 1994 under the Companies Act, 1956 and listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange. The registered office of the Company is JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051.

2. Significant Accounting policies

I. Statement of compliance

Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under the section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation and disclosures requirement of Division II of revised Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013, (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III), as applicable to standalone financial statement.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared these Standalone Financial Statements which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended as on that date, and accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Standalone Financial Statements" or "financial statements").

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) through a notification, amended Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 which is applicable from 1 April, 2021 and accordingly the presentation for line items in balance sheet is based on the amended schedule III and corresponding numbers as at 31 March, 2021 have been regrouped/reclassified.

These financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 27 May, 2022.

II. Basis of preparation and presentation

The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments measured at fair values at the end of each reporting year, as explained in the accounting policies below.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes in account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, fair value of plan assets within scope the of Ind AS 19 and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurements in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The Financial Statement is presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest crores except when otherwise stated.

Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

- it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle. It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified 12 months as its operating cycle.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current only.

III. Revenue recognition

A. Sale of Goods

The Company recognises revenue when control over the promised goods 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 those goods or services.

The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements as it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Revenue is adjusted for variable consideration such as discounts, rebates, refunds, credits, price concessions, incentives, or other similar items in a contract when they are highly probable to be

provided. The amount of revenue excludes any amount collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company recognises revenue generally at the point in time when the products are delivered to customer or when it is delivered to a carrier for export sale, which is when the control over product is transferred to the customer. In contracts where freight is arranged by the Company and recovered from the customers, the same is treated as a separate performance obligation and revenue is recognised when such freight services are rendered.

In revenue arrangements with multiple performance obligations, the Company accounts for individual products and services separately if they are distinct – i.e. if a product or service is separately identifiable from other items in the arrangement and if a customer can benefit from it. The consideration is allocated between separate products and services in the arrangement based on their stand-alone selling prices. Revenue from sale of by products are included in revenue.

Revenue from sale of power is recognised when delivered and measured based on the bilateral contractual arrangements.

Contract balances

i) Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration.

ii) Trade receivables

A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered and to the extent that it has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or other financial assets (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

iii) Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities



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are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract including Advance received from Customer

iv) Refund liabilities

A refund liability is the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the customer and is measured at the amount the Company ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer including volume rebates and discounts. The Company updates its estimates of refund liabilities at the end of each reporting period.

B. Dividend and interest income

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

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

IV. Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Company as lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for

short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term is as follows.

Class of assets	Years
Leasehold land	99 Years
Buildings	3 to 30 years
Plant & Machinery	3 to 15 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment test.

The Company accounts for sale and lease back transaction, recognising right-of-use assets and lease liability, measured in the same way as other right-of-use assets and lease liability. Gain or loss on the sale transaction is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value (i.e., below ₹ 5,00,000). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

V. Foreign currencies

The functional currency of the Company is determined on the basis of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The functional currency of the Company is Indian National Rupee (INR).

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 year, 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 year in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as

an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;

- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see below the policy on hedge accounting in 2 (XVIII) (C) (c));

VI. 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year 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 year 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 expenditures on that asset.

Borrowing Cost includes exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the finance cost.

VII. Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the years in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate or when performance obligations are met.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest and effect of this favorable interest is treated as a government grant. The



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Loan or assistance is initially recognised at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates and recognised to the Statement of profit and loss immediately on fulfillment of the performance obligations. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

VIII. Employee benefits

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

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

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting year. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the Balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the year in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to Statement of profit and loss. Past service cost is recognised in Statement of profit and loss in the year of a plan amendment or when the company recognises corresponding restructuring cost whichever is earlier. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- re-measurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in Statement of profit and loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expenses'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Balance sheet represents the actual deficit or

surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

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

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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

IX. 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. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in note 38.

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 year, 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 Benefit Trust for providing share-based payment to its employees. The Company uses the Trust as a vehicle for distributing shares to employees under

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the employee remuneration schemes. The Trust buys shares of the 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.

Own equity instruments that are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognised at cost and deducted from Equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit and loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration, if reissued, is recognised in capital reserve. Share options exercised during the reporting year are satisfied with treasury shares.

X. Taxes

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

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of expected 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.

Deferred tax

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting year 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. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that

it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an deferred tax asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year 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 year.

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

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit and loss, except when they are relating 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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the relevant entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

XI. Property, plant and equipment

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



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maintenance, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which the costs are incurred. Major shut-down and overhaul expenditure is capitalised as the activities undertaken improves the economic benefits expected to arise from the asset.

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

Assets in the course of construction are capitalised in the assets under Capital work in progress. At the point when an asset is operating at management's intended use, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment and depreciation commences. Costs associated with the commissioning of an asset and any obligatory decommissioning costs are capitalised where the asset is available for use but incapable of operating at normal levels until a year of commissioning has been completed. Revenue (net of cost) generated from production during the trial period is capitalised.

Property, plant and equipment held for use in the production, supply or administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements on transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition.

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 life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been assessed as under based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the

asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support etc.

Class of assets	Years
Plant and equipment	8 to 40 years
Work-rolls (shown under Plant and equipment)	1 - 5 years

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

Freehold land and leasehold land where the lease is convertible to freehold land under lease agreements at future dates at no additional cost, are not depreciated.

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.

The Company reviews the residual value, useful lives and depreciation method annually and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate on a prospective basis.

XII. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

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

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Useful lives of intangible assets

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Class of assets	Years
Computer Software & Licenses	3-5 years

Mining assets are amortised using unit of production method over the entire lease term.

The Company has elected to continue with carrying value of all its intangible assets recognised as on transition date, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of transition date.

XIII. Mining Assets

Acquisition Costs

The cost of Mining Assets capitalised includes costs associated with acquisition of licenses and rights to explore, stamp duty, registration fees and other such costs.

Bid premium and royalties payable with respect to mining operations is contractual obligation. The said obligations are variable and linked to market prices. The Company has accounted for the same as expenditure on accrual basis as and when related liability arises as per respective agreements/ statute.

Exploration and evaluation

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred after obtaining the mining right or the legal right to explore are capitalised as exploration and evaluation assets (intangible assets) and stated at cost less impairment. Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount.

The Company measures its exploration and evaluation assets at cost and classifies as Property, plant and equipment or intangible assets according to the nature of the assets acquired and applies the classification consistently. To the extent that tangible asset is consumed in developing an intangible asset, the amount reflecting that consumption is capitalised as a part of the cost of the intangible asset.

Exploration expenditure includes all direct and allocated indirect expenditure associated with finding specific mineral resources which includes depreciation and applicable operating costs of related support equipment and facilities and other costs of exploration activities:

General exploration costs - costs of surveys and studies, rights of access to properties to conduct those studies (e.g., costs incurred for environment clearance, defense clearance, etc.), and salaries and other expenses of geologists, geophysical crews and other personnel conducting those studies.

Costs of exploration drilling and equipping exploration - Expenditure incurred on the acquisition of a license interest is initially capitalised on a license-by-license basis. Costs are held, undepleted, within exploration and evaluation assets until such time as the exploration phase on the license area is complete or commercial reserves have been discovered.

Stripping cost

Developmental stripping costs in order to obtain access to quantities of mineral reserves that will be mined in future periods are capitalised as part of mining assets. Capitalisation of developmental stripping costs ends when the commercial production of the mineral reserves begins.

Production stripping costs are incurred to extract the ore in the form of inventories and/or to improve access to an additional component of an ore body or deeper levels of material. Production stripping costs are accounted for as inventories to the extent the benefit from production stripping activity is realised in the form of inventories.

Other production stripping cost incurred are expensed in the statement of profit and loss.

Developmental stripping costs are presented within mining assets. After initial recognition, stripping activity assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment. The expected useful life of the identified component of the ore body is used to depreciate or amortise the stripping asset.

Site restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs:

Provision is made for costs associated with restoration and rehabilitation of mining sites as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Such restoration and closure costs are typical of extractive industries and they are normally incurred at the end of the life of the mine. The costs are estimated on the basis of mine closure plans and the estimated discounted costs of dismantling and removing these facilities and the costs of restoration are capitalised. The provision for decommissioning assets is based on the current estimates of the costs for removing and decommissioning production facilities, the forecast timing of settlement of decommissioning



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liabilities and the appropriate discount rate. A corresponding provision is created on the liability side. The capitalised asset is charged to profit and loss over the life of the asset through amortisation over the life of the operation and the provision is increased each period via unwinding the discount on the provision. Management estimates are based on local legislation and/or other agreements are reviewed periodically

The actual costs and cash outflows may differ from estimates because of changes in laws and regulations, changes in prices, analysis of site conditions and changes in restoration technology. Details of such provisions are set out in note 22.

XIV. Impairment of Non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting year, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets 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 Company 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 Statement of Profit and Loss.

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.

XV. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost of raw materials include cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost of semi-finished /finished goods and work in progress include cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs. Cost of iron ore inventory includes cost of mining, bid premium, royalties and other manufacturing overheads. Cost of traded goods include purchase cost and inward freight.

Costs of inventories are determined on weighted average basis. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

XVI. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, 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.

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Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. However, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, the Company recognises any write down that has occurred on assets dedicated to that contract. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it. The cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract (i.e., both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities).

XVII. Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are shown at cost in accordance with the option available in Ind AS 27, 'Separate Financial Statements'. Where the carrying amount of an investment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. On disposal of investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company has elected to continue with carrying value of all its investment in affiliates recognised as on transition date, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of transition date.

XVIII. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

A. Financial assets

a) Recognition and initial measurement

A financial asset is initially recognised at fair value and, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

b) Classification of financial assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit and loss. A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets 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.

A debt instrument is classified as FVTOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not recognised at FVTPL;

- The asset 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.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Company recognises interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in



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OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces and accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting year, with any gains and losses arising on remeasurement recognised in statement of profit and loss. The net gain or loss recognised in statement of profit and loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when:

- The Company's right to receive the dividends is established,

- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividends will flow to the entity,
- The dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

d) Impairment

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the lifetime expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Company measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous year, but determines at the end of a reporting year that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous year, the Company again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

The impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance are equally applied to debt instruments at FVTOCI except that the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the balance sheet

The Company has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used and based on current

indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets.

e) **Effective interest method**

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

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

B. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

a) **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.

b) **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 the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

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

c) **Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.



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Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

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

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss. For Liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in OCI.

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The

difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Other financial liabilities:

The Company enters into deferred payment arrangements (acceptances) whereby overseas lenders such as banks and other financial institutions make payments to supplier's banks for import of raw materials and property, plant and equipment. The banks and financial institutions are subsequently repaid by the Company at a later date providing working capital benefits. These arrangements are in the nature of credit extended in normal operating cycle and these arrangements for raw materials are recognised as Acceptances (under trade payables) and arrangements for property, plant and equipment are recognised as borrowings. Interest borne by the company on such arrangements is accounted as finance cost. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities:

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

C. Derivative Instruments and Hedge Accounting

a) Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate, commodity price and foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts, commodity forward

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contracts, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps.

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 year. 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 hedge item.

b) Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit and loss.

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of Ind AS 109, the Company does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind AS 109 to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit and loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit and loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments.

c) Hedge accounting

The Company designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives,

embedded derivatives and non-derivatives in respect of foreign currency, interest rate and commodity risk, as either cash flow hedge, 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 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 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 the 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss in the line item relating to the hedged item.

The Company designates only the spot component for derivative instruments in fair value Hedging relationship. The Company defers changes in the forward element of such instruments in hedging reserve and the same is amortised over the period of the contract.

When the Company designates only the intrinsic value of the option as the hedging instrument, it account for the changes in the time value in OCI. This amount is removed from OCI and recognised in P&L, either over the period of the hedge if the hedge is time related, or when the hedged transaction affects P&L if the hedge is transaction related.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. For fair value hedges relating to items carried



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at amortised cost, 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 and non-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 profit and loss in the years 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 profit and loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in profit and loss.

XIX. Segment reporting:

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The Board of directors of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker which reviews and assesses the financial performance and makes the strategic decisions.

XX. Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalent in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalent consists of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

XXI. Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit and loss after tax 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 or loss after tax 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 including the treasury shares held by the Company to satisfy the exercise of the share options by the employees.

XXII. Business Combination

Acquisition of business has been accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in business combination is measured at the aggregate of the acquisition date fair values of assets given, liabilities incurred by the Company to the former owners of the acquiree and consideration paid by the Company in exchange for control of the acquiree.

Acquisition related costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

3. Key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgements

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes under section 2 above, the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

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 and operating costs. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation and amortisation expected in future periods.
- ii) **Impairment of investments in subsidiaries, joint-ventures and associates**
Determining whether the investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are impaired requires an estimate in the value in use of investments. In considering the value in use, the Directors have anticipated the future commodity prices, capacity utilisation of plants, operating margins, mineable resources and availability of infrastructure of mines, discount rates and other factors of the underlying businesses / operations of the investee companies as more fully described in note 48. Any subsequent changes to the cash flows due to changes in the above mentioned factors could impact the carrying value of investments.
- iii) **Contingencies**
In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognised. The cases which have been determined as remote by the Company are not disclosed.

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements unless when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.
- iv) **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.
- v) **Provision for site restoration**
Provision for site restoration are estimated case-by-case based on available information, taking into account applicable local legal requirements. The estimation is made using existing technology, at current prices, and discounted using an appropriate discount rate where the effect of time value of money is material. Management reviews all assumptions annually and any changes is accounted accordingly.
- vi) **Taxes**
Pursuant to the announcement of the changes in the corporate tax regime, the Companies have an option to either opt for the new tax regime or continue to pay taxes as per the old applicable tax structure together with the other benefits available to the Companies including utilisation of the MAT credit available. This requires significant estimation in determining in which year the company would migrate to the new tax regime basis future year's taxable profits including the impact of ongoing expansion plans of the Company and consequential utilisation of available MAT credit. Accordingly, in accordance with IND AS 12 - Income Taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities are required to be measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

During FY 19-20, the Company has assessed the outstanding deferred tax liability, and written back an amount to the extent of ₹ 2,150 crores to the Statement of Profit and loss. This is arising from the re-measurement of deferred tax liability that is expected to reverse in future when the Company would migrate to the new tax regime. During the year, the Company has re-assessed



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the impact of the Ordinance and there is no significant change in the measurement arising of the said assessment.

B) Critical accounting judgements

i) Control over JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited (RIPL)

RIPL has developed a residential township in Vijayanagar, Karnataka on the land taken on lease from the Company for a period of 30 years and provides individual housing units on rent to the employees of the Company or other group companies. RIPL is not allowed to sub-let or assign its rights under the arrangement without prior written consent of the Company. Though the Company does not hold any ownership interest in RIPL, the Company has concluded that the Company has practical ability to direct the relevant activities of RIPL unilaterally, considering RIPL's dependency on the Company for funding significant portion of its operation through subscription to 76.27% of preference share capital amounting to ₹ 355 crore issued by RIPL and significant portion of RIPL's activities.

ii) Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

iii) Joint control over JSW Ispat Special Products Limited (Formerly known as 'Monnet Ispat and Energy Limited')

The consortium of JSW Steel Limited and AION Investments Private II Limited completed the acquisition of JSW Ispat Special Products Limited ('JSWISPL') through their jointly controlled entity Creixent Special Steels Limited ("CSSL") on 31 August, 2018. The Company has made an investment in the year 2018-19 of ₹ 375 crores through equity and redeemable preference shares in CSSL to acquire joint control in JSWISPL and have an effective shareholding of 23.1% in JSWISPL.

As per the Shareholding agreement, all the relevant activities of CSSL that affect the Company's variable returns from its involvement with CSSL/ JSWISPL have to be decided unanimously by a Steering Committee on which the Company has representation and thus the Company has concluded that it has joint control over CSSL.

iv) Joint control over JSW One Platforms Limited (Formerly known as 'JSW Retail Limited')

Pursuant to the Shareholder's agreement, JSW Steel Limited, JSW Paints Limited and JSW Cement Limited will jointly control JSW One Platform Limited ('JSWOPL') (formerly known as 'JSW Retail Limited'). The Company has made an investment in the year 2021-22 of ₹ 32 crores through equity shares having an effective shareholding of 75% in JSWOPL.

As per the agreement, all the relevant activities of JSWOPL that affect the Company's variable returns have to be decided unanimously by the representatives of each of the shareholders' and thus the Company has concluded that it has joint control over JSWOPL.

v) Incentives under the State Industrial Policy

The Company units at Dolvi in Maharashtra and Vijayanagar in Karnataka are eligible for incentives under the respective State Industrial Policy and have been availing incentives in the form of VAT deferral / CST refunds historically. The Company currently recognises income for such government grants based on the State Goods & Service Tax rates instead of VAT rates, in accordance with the relevant notifications issued by the State of Maharashtra and the

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State of Karnataka post implementation of Goods & Services Tax (GST).

a) The Company is eligible for claiming incentives for investments made under the Industrial Policy of the Government of Maharashtra under PSI Scheme 2007 & PSI 2013 Scheme. The Company completed the Phase 1 expansion of 3.3 MTPA to 5 MTPA at Dolvi, Maharashtra in May 2016 and has also received the eligibility certificate for the same basis which it has started availing incentives under the PSI 2007 since then. Further, the Company completed the second phase of expansion from 5 MTPA to 10 MTPA at Dolvi Maharashtra during the financial year 2021-22. The Company is in the process of submitting required documents with the State Government for issuance of the Eligibility Certificate for the second phase and believes that all conditions with respect to the same are met by the Company and hence there are no uncertainties attached in recognising the grant income. Accordingly, the Company has recognised the cumulative grant income amounting to ₹ 571 crores for the year ended 31 March, 2022.

b) The State Government of Maharashtra (GOM) vide its Government Resolution (GR) dated 20 December, 2018 issued the modalities for sanction and disbursement of incentives, under GST regime, and introduced certain new conditions / restrictions for accruing incentive benefits granted to the Company.

The management has evaluated the impact of other conditions imposed and has obtained legal advice on the tenability of these changes in the said scheme. Based on such legal advice, the Company has also made the representation to GOM and believes that said Incentives would continue to be made available to the Company under the GST regime, since the new conditions are not tenable legally and will contest these changes appropriately.

vi) **Commitment under MDPA arrangement**

The Mine Development and Production Agreement ('MDPA') signed with respect to four mine blocks

in Odisha stipulates that the Company is required to fulfil certain minimum production quantities each year from commencement of mining lease. In the event the Company is unable to fulfil the required minimum production quantities, it would be liable to pay penalty, as prescribed in the MDPA, by appropriating the performance security given by the Company.

While determining the minimum production requirements of one of the mines for initial two years, Government of Odisha has erroneously considered production quantities of erstwhile lessee including quantities of dump rework, (which was not considered in the tender document of the said mine). Accordingly, the Company has requested amendment/correction in the production quantities considered in the MDPA to re-determine the minimum production required in the initial two years which is under consideration by the Government of Odisha.

During the year, the State Government issued a show cause notice alleging shortfall of minimum production quantity and issued a demand notice dated 13 August, 2021 raising a demand of ₹ 697 crores (including penalty) as prescribed in the MDPA. The Company has filed a writ petition with the High Court of Odisha (High Court) contesting the demand and the High court has granted stay on the above matter vide its order dated 27 September, 2021. Based on a legal evaluation, the Company believes that the MDPA would get rectified for the minimum production quantity. As a prudence, the demand has been disclosed under contingent liabilities as at 31 March, 2022.

C) Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 23 March, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from 1 April, 2022 as below:

Ind AS 103 – Reference to Conceptual Framework

The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and



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liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

The amendments clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognized in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant and equipment. The Company does not expect the amendments to have any significant impact in its recognition of its property, plant and equipment in its financial statements.

Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification and the Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 109 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 116 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendments remove the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives were described in that illustration. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Interbank Offered Rate (IBOR) reform: Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" and Ind AS 107 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures"

In view of the recent amendments in IFRS, and in order to keep the Ind AS converged with IFRS, the Ministry Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued similar amendments to Ind AS 109, and Ind AS 107. The key relief provided by the amendments include a practical expedient for modifications in the financial instrument that result directly from IBOR reform and temporary exceptions from applying specific hedge accounting requirement. The amendments do not have significant impact on the financial statements. The disclosures required by the amendments are provided in note 43.5.

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4. Property, Plant and Equipment

₹ in crores

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles and aircrafts	Office equipment	Tangibles Total
Cost/deemed cost							
At 31 March, 2020	1,043	7,398	50,807	125	152	91	59,616
Additions	39	278	1,897	10	11	17	2,252
Additions pursuant to business combination	40	95	715	-	-	-	850
Deductions	-	5	449	-	7	1	462
Other adjustments (refer note b)	-	-	58	-	-	-	58
At 31 March, 2021	1,122	7,766	53,028	135	156	107	62,314
Additions	44	2,093	19,307	8	47	20	21,519
Deductions	-	17	262	-	12	-	291
Other adjustments (refer note b)	-	147	1,859	-	-	-	2,006
At 31 March, 2022	1,166	9,989	73,932	143	191	127	85,548
Accumulated depreciation							
At 31 March, 2020	-	1,468	11,856	63	57	55	13,499
Depreciation	-	316	2,705	12	15	15	3,063
Deductions	-	5	405	-	4	1	415
At 31 March, 2021	-	1,779	14,156	75	68	69	16,147
Depreciation	-	349	3,344	12	16	15	3,736
Deductions	-	4	186	-	7	-	197
At 31 March, 2022	-	2,124	17,314	87	77	84	19,686
Net book value							
At 31 March, 2022	1,166	7,865	56,618	56	114	43	65,862
At 31 March, 2021	1,122	5,987	38,872	60	88	38	46,167

Notes:

₹ in crores

Description	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
a) Freehold land and buildings which has been/agreed to be hypothecated/mortgaged to lenders of related parties	Deemed cost 267	267
b) Other adjustments comprises:		
Borrowing cost	₹ in Crores 1,352	43
Foreign exchange loss / (gain) (including regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs)	₹ in Crores 654	15

c) Title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of the Company:

Relevant line item in the balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	- 40	Welspun Corp Limited	No	31-Mar-21	Transaction was executed on 31 March, 2021, the title deed has been transferred in the Company's name in FY 2022
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	6 6	Nippon Denro Ispat Limited	No	31-Mar-00	Under dispute
Property Plant & Equipment	Land & Building	27 -	Loha Ispat Limited	No	28-Jan-21	Liquidator is under process to take approvals for the transfer of title deed.
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	3 3	Ispat Metallics India Limited	No	31-Mar-00	Under dispute
Right of Use	Land	67 67	Government of Karnataka	No	31-Mar-07	Approval for Proposal for Execution of Absolute Sale deed is pending with Cabinet (State Government)
Right of Use	Land	18 -	Government of Karnataka	No	19-May-11	Application Submitted to lessor for execution of Absolute Sale deed on 30 June, 2021
Right of Use	Land	7 -	Bhuwalka Pipes Private Limited	No	15-Dec-11	Extention of Lease deed is under process

*bold figures represents current year figures



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d) Assets given on operating lease:

(i) The Company has entered into lease arrangements, for renting the following:

Category of Asset	Area	Period
Land at Vijayanagar*	1,357 acres	5 years to 30 years
Land at Dolvi along with certain buildings	178 acres	15 years to 20 years
Land at Palwal	6 acres	15 years
Office Premises at Mittal Tower	1,885 sq. feet	24 months
Office Premises at CBD Belapur	33,930 sq. feet	5 years
Houses at Vijayanagar Township	14,11,027 sq. feet (2,279 Houses)	120 months
Building for Vijayanagar Sports Institute	1,96,647 sq. feet	10 years
Hospital premises at Vijayanagar	81,500 sq. feet	20 years
Office Premises at Grand Palladium	30,784 sq. feet	1 year

*includes 1,043 acres of land classified as right-of-use assets in note 6.

The agreements are renewable & cancellable by mutual consent of both parties. The rent paid on above is based on mutually agreed rates.

(ii) Disclosure in respect of assets given on operating lease included in following heads:

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Land		
Cost/Deemed cost*	136	130
Building		
Cost/Deemed cost	288	233
Accumulated depreciation	44	31
Depreciation for the year	8	7

*includes ₹ 22 crores of land classified as right-of-use assets in note 6.

e) Certain property, plant and equipment are pledged against borrowings, the details relating to which have been described in Note 20 and Note 25.

f) Property, plant and equipment includes proportionate share (50%) of assets under joint operation as below:

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	Buildings	Plant and Equipment
Cost/deemed cost		
At 1 April, 2020	476	7
Additions	-	-
At 31 March, 2021	476	7
Additions	6	-
At 31 March, 2022	482	7
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 April, 2020	80	3
Depreciation	16	1
At 31 March, 2021	96	4
Depreciation	16	1
At 31 March, 2022	112	5
Net book value		
At 31 March, 2022	370	2
At 31 March, 2021	380	3

g. The Company is required to incur expenses towards Corporate Environment Responsibility ('CER') as an underlying condition for obtaining Environmental Clearance for 5-10 MTPA expansion project at Dolvi Works. The Company has accordingly incurred and capitalised ₹ 117 crores towards the same as on 31 March, 2022.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

5. Capital work in progress includes exchange fluctuation loss (including regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs) of ₹ 208 crores (previous year ₹ 46 crores) and borrowing cost (net off interest income) of ₹ 546 crores (previous year ₹ 720 crores) capitalised during the year.

CWIP ageing schedule:

As at 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	6,087	3,040	2,302	1,030	12,459
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Projects has been grouped into various heads basis nature of the projects.

For CWIP, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan, completion schedule is as below:

₹ in crores

Particulars	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Expansion Projects				
- 5 to 10 MTPA at Dolvi Works	1,368	-	-	-
- Blast furnace III Upgradation at Vijaynagar Works	-	-	737	-
- 13 MTPA expansion at Vijaynagar Works	708	-	-	-
- Others	827	-	97	-
Cost Reduction Projects				
- Coke Oven 5 & Pellet Plant 3	1,507	1,507	-	-
- 175 MW & 60 MW Power Plant	797	-	-	-
- Others	908	-	-	-
Total	6,115	1,507	834	-

As at 31 March, 2021

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	8,201	13,693	5,943	1,077	28,914
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

₹ in crores

Particulars	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Expansion Projects				
- 5 to 10 MTPA at Dolvi Works	13,954	-	-	-
- Cold Rolling Mill 1 expansion	1,746	-	-	-
- Blast furnace III upgradation at Vijaynagar Works	-	-	727	-
- 13 MTPA expansion at Vijaynagar Works	-	-	1,304	-
- Others	178	-	-	-
Cost Reduction Projects				
- Coke Oven for 5 to 10 MTPA expansion	1,960	-	-	-
- Coke Oven 5 & Pellet Plant 3	-	3,881	-	-
- 175 MW & 60 MW Power Plant	703	-	-	-
- Others	303	224	-	-
Total	18,844	4,105	2,031	-



Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

6. Right-of-use assets and Lease liability

₹ in crores

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Total
At 1 April, 2020	433	105	3,564	4,102
Additions	-	-	629	629
Depreciation expense	4	17	549	570
At 31 March, 2021	429	88	3,644	4,161
Additions	-	-	371	371
Deductions	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	4	5	618	627
At 31 March, 2022	425	83	3,397	3,905

Leasehold land aggregating to ₹ 85 crores wherein the lease deed has expired and the Company has a right to convert the land into freehold land subject to complying with certain conditions. The Company is in the process of converting the title into freehold as per the lease cum sale agreement.

Lease Liabilities

₹ in crores

Particulars	₹ in crores
At 1 April, 2020	3,489
Additions	625
Interest accrued	351
Lease principal payments	(776)
Lease interest payments	(351)
At 31 March, 2021	3,338
Additions	361
Interest accrued	336
Lease principal payments	(948)
Lease interest payments	(336)
At 31 March, 2022	2,751

Breakup of lease liabilities:

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Current	984	925
Non-current	1,767	2,413
Total lease liabilities	2,751	3,338

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at 31 March, 2022 on an undiscounted basis:

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Less than 1 year	1,315	1,240
1-5 years	1,429	2,138
More than 5 years	1,075	1,177
	3,819	4,555

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

The Company has lease contracts for machinery that contains variable payments amounting to ₹ 1,088 crores (₹ 452 crores in 31 March, 2021) shown under cost of material consumed/ other expenses.

The Company has recognised ₹ 15 crores as rent expenses during the year which pertains to short term lease/ low value asset which was not recognised as part of right of use asset.

Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

7. Intangible assets

₹ in crores

Particulars	Computer software	License fees	Mining Assets	Total
Cost/deemed Cost				
At 31 March, 2020	154	26	277	457
Additions (refer note i)	26	-	1,413	1,439
At 31 March, 2021	180	26	1,690	1,896
Additions (refer note i)	22	-	391	413
At 31 March, 2022	202	26	2,081	2,309
Accumulated amortisation				
At 31 March, 2020	88	24	22	134
Amortisation	26	1	121	148
At 31 March, 2021	114	25	143	282
Amortisation	23	-	125	148
At 31 March, 2022	137	25	268	430
Net book value				
At 31 March, 2022	65	1	1,813	1,879
At 31 March, 2021	66	1	1,547	1,614

Note:

- (i) The Company acquired mining blocks vis: -Nuagaon, Narayanposhi, Jajang and Gania in the Auctions held by the Government of Odisha in February 2020. The Company has signed the Mine Development and Production agreement(s) for all the four blocks and executed the lease deed(s) with Government of Odisha after complying with all regulatory aspects. Acquisition cost incurred for these mines such as stamp duty, registration fees and other such costs amounting to ₹ 817 crores have been capitalised as Intangible Assets. The Company had started mining operations at all the above said blocks since 1 July, 2020. The Company has also recognised restoration liability and capitalised ₹ 443 crores during the previous year. During the current year, the Company reestimated the restoration liability through a mining expert and accordingly recognised an additional asset and corresponding liability of ₹ 387 crores.
- (ii) Intangible assets under development include expenditure incurred on development of mining rights and other related costs for mines which are yet to be made operational.

Intangible assets under development ageing schedule is as below:

At 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amount in intangible assets under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	28	5	16	91	140
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Projects has been grouped into various heads basis nature of the projects.

For Intangibles under development, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan, completion schedule is as below:

₹ in crores

Particulars	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Mining Assets	118	-	-	-	118

At 31 March, 2021

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	16	5	16	91	128
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-



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For Intangibles under development, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan, completion schedule is as below:

₹ in crores

Particulars	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Mining Assets	112	-	-	-	112

8. Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

Particulars	Paid up value	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
		No. of shares	₹ in crores	No. of shares	₹ in crores
A Investment in equity instruments					
Unquoted					
Subsidiaries (at cost or deemed cost)					
Amba River Coke Limited (refer note a)	₹ 10 each	99,44,01,170	1,082	93,18,98,670	932
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	₹ 10 each	47,74,05,000	512	47,74,05,000	512
JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited	₹ 10 each	9,90,29,423	99	9,63,96,423	96
JSW Natural Resources Limited	USD 10 each	13,65,500	4	13,65,500	4
JSW Steel(Netherlands) B.V.	Euro 1 each	7,07,625	4	7,07,625	4
Periama Holdings, LLC	0.1% interest in members' capital	NA	8	NA	8
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	₹ 10 each	80,00,50,000	2,064	80,00,50,000	2,064
Arima Holdings Limited (refer note 53)	USD 100 each	-	-	50,390	***
Erebus Limited (refer note 53)	USD 100 each	-	-	2,15,420	\$\$\$
Nippon Ispat Singapore (Pte) Limited	SGD 1 each	7,84,502	-	7,84,502	-
Peddar Realty Private Limited	₹ 10 each	10,000	57	10,000	57
Lakeland Securities Limited (refer note 53)	USD 100 each	-	-	351	@@
JSW Global Trade Corp (Pte) Limited	USD 10 each	1,470	*	-	-
JSW Steel UK Limited	GBP 1 each	5,55,200	3	5,55,200	3
JSW Industrial Gases Private Limited	₹ 10 each	9,20,83,826	267	9,20,83,826	267
JSW Utkal Steel Limited	₹ 10 each	21,44,26,900	214	9,68,94,400	97
Acerio Junction Holdings, Inc.	USD 0.001 each	100	536	100	536
JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A. (Formerly known as Acciaierie e Ferriere di Piombino S.p.A.)	Euro 1 each	93,600	^^	93,600	^^
GSI Lucchini S.p.A	Euro 1 each	2,736	88	2,736	88
JSW One Platforms Limited (formerly known as JSW Retail Limited)	₹ 10 each	-	-	10,000	^
JSW Retail & Distribution Limited	₹ 10 each	10,000	**	-	-
Vardhman Industries Limited	₹ 10 each	45,00,000	5	45,00,000	5
JSW Vallabh Tinplate Private Limited	₹ 10 each	3,82,56,827	65	3,82,56,827	65
Piombino Steel Limited (refer note b & 50)	₹ 10 each	5,08,00,00,000	5,919	-	-
JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited	₹ 10 each	158,09,21,000	1,581	49,71,000	5
Neotrex Steel Private Limited	₹ 10 each	19,600	\$	-	-
Joint ventures (at cost or deemed cost)					
Gourangdih Coal Limited	₹ 10 each	24,50,000	2	24,50,000	2
JSW MI Steel Service Centre Private Limited	₹ 10 each	13,06,15,385	150	6,65,00,000	67
JSW Severfield Structures Limited	₹ 10 each	19,79,37,940	198	19,79,37,940	198
Rohne Coal Company Private Limited	₹ 10 each	4,90,000	""	4,90,000	""
Creixent Special Steels Limited	₹ 10 each	48,00,000	25	48,00,000	25
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited (Formerly known as 'Monnet Ispat and Energy Limited')	₹ 10 each	399	888	399	888
Vijayanagar Minerals Private Limited	₹ 10 each	4,000	@	4,000	@
Piombino Steel Limited (refer note b & 50)	₹ 10 each	-	-	98,00,00,000	1,117
JSW One Platforms Limited (formerly known as JSW Retail Limited)	₹ 10 each	2,54,394	32	-	-

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Particulars	Paid up value	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
		No. of shares	₹ in crores	No. of shares	₹ in crores
B Investment in limited liability partnership firm					
Unquoted subsidiary (at cost or deemed cost)					
Inversiones Eurosh Limitada	5% Equity Interest in the capital	NA	^^	NA	^^
C Investments in debentures of subsidiary companies at cost (Unquoted)					
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	0.1% compulsorily convertible debentures of ₹ 52 each	12,50,00,000	650	12,50,00,000	650
Neotrex Steel Private Limited	Zero coupon compulsorily convertible debentures of ₹ 52 each	8,33,16,200	83	-	-
D Investment in share warrants of Joint Venture					
Piombino Steel Limited	Share warrants of ₹ 0.02 each exercisable within 5 years for 1 equity share against 1 warrant	3,50,00,00,000	7	3,50,00,00,000	7
Total			13,559		6,714
Less: Aggregate amount of provision for impairment in the value of investments			(37)		(38)
			13,522		6,676
Unquoted					
Aggregate carrying value			13,522		6,676

*** ₹ 0.25 Crore \$\$\$ ₹ 0.27 Crore @@ ₹ 0.22 Crore "" ₹ 0.49 Crore ^^ ₹ 0.01 Crore @ ₹ 40,000 & \$1 @@@ ₹ 0.50 Crore ^ ₹ 0.01 Crore ^^ ₹ 0.19 Crore && ₹ 0.19 Crore \$\$\$ ₹ 0.01 Crore &&& ₹ 3,990 * ₹ 0.11 crore ** ₹ 0.01 crore \$ ₹ 0.02 crore

Note:

- NIL shares (as at 31 March, 2021 30,43,73,882 shares) are pledged to the Amba River & Coke Limited (ARCL)'s banker.
- 98,00,00,000 shares (as at 31 March, 2021 98,00,00,000 shares) are pledged to the Piombino Steel Limited's banker.

9. Investments (non-current)

Particulars	Paid up value	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
		No. of shares	₹ in crores	No. of shares	₹ in crores
A Investment in equity instruments					
Quoted-Others (at fair value through OCI)					
JSW Energy Limited	₹ 10 each	8,53,63,090	2,580	8,53,63,090	750
Others (at fair value through OCI)					
JSW Paints Private Limited	₹ 10 each	16,216,215	554	-	-
Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	₹ 10 each	1,10,00,000	-	1,10,00,000	-
MJSJ Coal Limited	₹ 10 each	1,04,61,000	9	1,04,61,000	9
SICOM Limited	₹ 10 each	6,00,000	5	6,00,000	5
Kalyani Mukand Limited	₹ 1 each	4,80,000	\$	4,80,000	\$
Ispat Profiles India Limited	₹ 1 each	15,00,000	\$	15,00,000	\$
	Terms		3,148		764
B Investments in preference shares and Debentures					
Unquoted- (at fair value through profit and loss)					
Subsidiaries					
JSW Steel(Netherlands) B.V.	5% redeemable, non-cumulative of Euro 1 each	3,99,00,250	217	3,99,00,250	217
JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	10% redeemable, non-cumulative of ₹ 100 each	1,99,15,000	111	1,99,15,000	103
JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	10% redeemable, non-cumulative of ₹ 100 each(Series 1)	50,00,000	43	50,00,000	39



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Particulars	Paid up value	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
		No. of shares	₹ in crores	No. of shares	₹ in crores
JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	10% redeemable, non-cumulative of ₹ 100 each (Series 2)	53,00,000	33	53,00,000	30
JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	10% redeemable, non-cumulative of ₹ 100 each	2,14,000	**	2,14,000	**
JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	10% redeemable, non-cumulative of ₹ 100 each (Series 3)	8,68,000	3	8,68,000	2
JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	10% redeemable, non-cumulative of ₹ 100 each (Series 3)	41,50,747	8	-	-
Vardhman Industries Limited	10% p.a. Compulsorily convertible Debentures of ₹ 10 each	5,90,00,000	141	5,90,00,000	59
Joint ventures					
Rohne Coal Company Private Limited	1% non-cumulative of ₹ 10 each	2,36,42,580	-	2,36,42,580	-
Rohne Coal Company Private Limited	1% Series-A non-cumulative of ₹ 10 each	71,52,530	\$\$	71,52,530	\$\$
Rohne Coal Company Private Limited	1% Series-B non-cumulative of ₹ 10 each	19,94,686	2	19,94,686	2
Piombino Steel Limited (refer note 50)	6% optionally fully convertible, non-cumulative of ₹ 10 each for a term of 10 years	-	-	4,10,00,00,000	4,100
			558		4,553
C Investments in preference shares and debentures					
Unquoted- (at amortised cost)					
Joint ventures					
Creixent Special Steels Limited	0.01% redeemable, cumulative of ₹ 10 each	17,19,69,200	260	17,19,69,200	232
Creixent Special Steels Limited	0.01% redeemable, cumulative of ₹ 10 each	19,83,00,410	259	19,83,00,410	233
Creixent Special Steels Limited (refer note a)	0.01% redeemable, cumulative debentures of ₹ 10,00,000 each	1,863	282	-	-
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited (Formerly known as 'Monnet Ispat and Energy Limited')	0.01% compulsorily convertible, non-cumulative of ₹ 10 each	601	@	601	@
			800		465
D Investments in Government securities (unquoted- Others) (at amortised cost)					
National Savings Certificates (Pledged with commercial tax department)			^^		^^
Total (A+B+C+D)			4,506		5,782
Quoted					
Aggregate book value			2,580		750
Aggregate market value			2,580		750
Unquoted					
Aggregate carrying value			1,926		5,032
Investment at amortised cost					
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income			800		465
Investment at fair value through profit and loss			3,148		764
			558		4,553

^^ ₹ 0.07 crore \$ ₹ 1 @ ₹ 6,010 ** ₹ 0.49 crore \$\$ ₹ 0.05 crore

Notes

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- a. The Company has purchased non-convertible debentures amounting to ₹ 269 crores issued by Crexient Special Steels Limited ('CSSL') from open market hence not disclosed as part of related party transactions.

10. Loans (Unsecured)

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Loans				
to related parties*	8,370	265	6,478	602
to other body corporate	9	-	9	-
Less : Allowance for doubtful loans (Considered doubtful)	(2,616)	-	(1,615)	-
Total	5,763	265	4,872	602
Note :				
Considered good	5,763	265	4,872	602
Loans which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-
Loans which are credit impaired	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to other body corporate	9	-	9	-
Loans and advances to related parties	2,607	-	1,606	-

*Loans are given for business purpose. Refer note 44 for terms of Loans

The Company has no loans and advances which are either repayable on demand or are without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

Movement in Allowance for doubtful loans

₹ in crores

As at 01 April, 2020	1,021
Provision made during the year (refer note 57)	330
Provision transferred from guarantee towards incremental loan (refer note a)	264
As at 31 March, 2021	1,615
Provision made during the year (refer note 57)	724
Provision transferred from guarantee towards incremental loan (refer note a)	280
Reclassified to other financial assets	(3)
As at 31 March, 2022	2,616

Note:

- (a) The Company had recognised financial guarantee obligation in the earlier years towards lenders of a subsidiary, against which incremental loans have been advanced to the subsidiary during the current year. Consequently, the financial guarantee obligation has been released and basis of the recoverability of the said loans provision for doubtful allowances has been recognised, resulting in NIL impact in Statement of profit & loss.



Notes

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Details of loans and advances in the nature of loans to related parties:

₹ in crores

Name of Company	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
	Maximum amount outstanding during the year	Amount outstanding	Maximum amount outstanding during the year	Amount outstanding
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	1,631	1,630	1,128	1,073
JSW Natural Resources Limited	147	147	146	142
Inversiones Eurosh Limitada	809	809	807	807
Periama Holdings, LLC	2,390	2,199	6,939	1,796
JSW Steel UK Limited	18	18	16	16
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.	3,142	2,973	2,291	2,256
JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A. (Formerly known as Acciaierie e Ferriere di Piombino S.p.A.)	90	85	92	88
Arima Holding Limited (refer note 53)	-	-	#	#
Lakeland Securities Limited (refer note 53)	-	-	#	#
Erebus Limited (refer note 53)	-	-	#	#
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited (Formerly known as 'Monnet Ispat and Energy Limited')	215	215	215	215
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	10	-	13	10
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	500	81	900	500
Creixent Special Steels Limited	4	4	3	3
JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	87	87	60	31
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited (Erstwhile Makler Private Limited merged with Bhushan Power & Steel Limited)	134	134	134	134
JSW Steel USA Inc	3	3	3	3
Piombino Steel Limited	56	56	-	-
Vallabh Tinplate Private Limited	105	105	-	-
Amba River & Coke Limited	156	89	-	-

represents amounts below ₹ 0.50 crore

11. Others financial assets (Unsecured)

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Security deposits	671	160	510	131
Export benefits and entitlements	1	152	1	140
Advance towards equity share capital / preference shares	1	-	4	-
Bank balances with maturity more than 12 months (Margin money)	107	-	-	-
Government grant income receivable	2,342	600	1,489	1,021
Interest receivable on				
- from related parties	169	347	238	761
- Others	-	-	-	8
Indirect tax balances refund due	-	22	-	22
Others	246	85	239	45
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables	(3)	(215)	-	(649)
Total	3,534	1,151	2,481	1,479

Notes

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Movement in Allowance for doubtful receivables

	₹ in crores
At 1 April, 2020	590
Additional provision for Interest receivable from related party (refer note 57)	60
Provision written back	(1)
At 31 March, 2021	649
Provision written back (refer note 36c)	(434)
Reclassified from loans	3
At 31 March, 2022	218

12. Other assets

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Capital advances	796	-	598	-
Less : Allowance for doubtful advances	(2)	-	(7)	-
Other Advances				
Advance to suppliers	259	1,310	271	937
Export benefits and entitlements	56	16	56	127
Security deposits	34	74	35	25
Indirect tax balances/recoverable/credits (refer note a)	2,516	1,254	1,649	509
Prepayments and others	72	326	62	182
Less : Allowance for doubtful advances	(258)	(15)	(270)	(15)
Total	3,473	2,965	2,394	1,765
Other Assets constitute:				
Capital advances				
Considered good	794	-	591	-
Considered doubtful, provided	2	-	7	-
Others				
Considered good	2,679	2,965	1,803	1,765
Considered doubtful, provided	258	15	270	15
Advances to suppliers	248	-	260	-
Prepayment and others	7	15	7	15
Indirect tax balances/recoverable/credits	3	-	3	-

Note:

- a. Maharashtra Electricity Regulation Commission (MERC) had approved levy of additional surcharge of ₹ 1.25/kWh w.e.f. 1 September, 2018 to all the consumers sourcing power from Captive power plants. Company had contested the demand and got a favorable judgement from Appellate tribunal for Electricity ('APTEL') in March 2019. MERC subsequently filed special leave petition ('SLP') in the Honourable Supreme Court against APTEL's decision. The Honourable Supreme Court has passed an order in favour of the Company on 10 December, 2021 confirming that the captive users are not liable to pay the additional surcharge leviable under Section 42(4) of the Electricity Act, 2003. Hence, the commission has proposed to adjust the amount paid under dispute towards 50% of the monthly transmission charges payable by the Company.

Accordingly, ₹ 72 crores has been classified as current and remaining ₹ 581 crores has been classified as non-current assets.



Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

13. Inventories

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Raw materials (at cost)	10,848	4,372
Work-in-progress (at cost)	578	539
Semi-finished/ finished goods (at cost or net realisable value)	7,185	4,112
Production consumables and stores and spares (at cost)	2,416	1,668
Others	1	1
Total	21,028	10,692

Value of inventories above is stated after write down to net realisable value of ₹123 crores (31 March, 2021 – ₹ 113 crores). These were recognised as an expense during the year and included in changes in inventories of finished goods, and semi finished, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade.

Inventories have been pledged as security against certain bank borrowings, details relating to which has been described in note 20 and note 25.

Details of Stock-in-transit

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Raw materials	5,228	968
Production consumables and stores and spares	240	131
Total	5,468	1,099

14. Trade receivables

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Trade Receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	6,136	3,318
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	158	158
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(148)	(143)
Trade Receivables – credit impaired	70	49
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(70)	(49)
Total	6,146	3,333

Ageing as at 31 March, 2022:

₹ in crores

Particulars	Not yet due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	5,171	918	25	11	6	5	6,136
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	4	3	4	5	22	38
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	158	158
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	1	21	10	32
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	(4)	(3)	(5)	(26)	(180)	(218)
Total	5,171	918	25	11	6	15	6,146

Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

Ageing as at 31 March, 2021:

₹ in crores

Particulars	Not yet due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6months	6months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	2,729	544	9	13	15	8	3,318
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	#	14	-	22	36
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	158	158
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	#	#	5	-	7	13
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	#	(1)	(19)	-	(172)	(192)
Total	2,729	544	9	13	15	23	3,333

represents less than ₹ 0.50 crore

The credit period on sales of goods ranges from 7 to 120 days with or without security.

Before accepting any new customer, the Company uses an external credit scoring system to assess the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits by customer. Limits and scoring attributed to customers are reviewed once a year.

The Company does not generally hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over these balances nor does it have a legal right of offset against any amounts owed by the Company to the counterparty.

Trade receivables have been given as collateral towards borrowings details relating to which has been described in note 20 and note 25.

Credit risk management regarding trade receivables has been described in note 43.7.

Trade receivables from related parties' details has been described in note 44.

Trade receivables does not include any receivables from directors and officers of the company.

15. Cash and cash equivalents

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Balances with Banks		
In current accounts	1,347	695
In term deposit Accounts with maturity less than 3 months at inception	6,248	10,425
Cheques in hand	74	1
Cash on hand	1	-
Total	7,670	11,121



Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

16. Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at	
	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
Earmarked balances in current accounts		
- in current accounts	48	35
Balances with Banks		
In term deposit accounts		
with maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months at inception	7,027	467
with maturity more than 12 months at inception	-	32
In margin money	782	91
Total	7,857	625

Earmarked bank balances are restricted in use and it relates to unclaimed dividend and balances with banks held as margin money for security against the guarantees.

17. Derivative Assets

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
	Commodity contract	-	58	-
Forward contract	-	137	-	84
Interest rate swap	24	-	-	1
Currency option	-	208	110	1
Total	24	403	110	86

18. Equity share capital

Particulars	As at		As at	
	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
	Number of Shares		Amount (₹ in crores)	
Share Capital				
(a) Authorised :				
Equity shares of the par value of ₹ 1 each	60,150,000,000	60,150,000,000	6,015	6,015
(b) Issued and subscribed				
(i) Outstanding at the beginning of the year, fully paid-up	2,417,220,440	2,417,220,440	242	242
(ii) Less: Treasury shares held under ESOP Trust (refer note below)	(16,716,857)	(11,454,094)	(2)	(1)
(iii) Outstanding at the end of the year, fully paid-up	2,40,05,03,583	2,405,766,346	240	241
(c) Equity shares forfeited (amount originally paid-up)			61	61
Total			301	302

a) Note for Shares held Under ESOP Trust:

The Company has created an Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) for providing share-based payment to its employees.

ESOP is the primary arrangement under which shared plan service incentives are provided to certain specified employees of the Company and its subsidiaries in India. For the purpose of the scheme, the Company purchases shares from the open market under ESOP trust. The Company treats ESOP trust as its extension and shares held by ESOP trust are treated as treasury shares.

For the details of shares reserved for issue under the Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) of the Company refer note 39.

Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

Movement in treasury shares

Particulars	As at	As at	As at	As at
	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
Shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid-up held under ESOP Trust	Number of Shares		Amount (₹ in crores)	
Equity shares as at 1 April	11,454,094	14,816,254	1	2
Changes during the year	52,62,763	(3,362,160)	1	@
Equity shares as at 31 March	1,67,16,857	11,454,094	2	1

@ ₹ (0.34) Crore

b) Rights, Preferences and Restrictions Attached to Equity Shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 1 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

c) Shareholders Holding More than 5% Share in the Company are Set Out Below

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
	No of shares	% of shares	No of shares	% of shares
Equity shares				
JFE Steel International Europe BV	36,25,83,070	15.00%	36,25,83,070	15.00%
JSW Techno Projects Management Ltd	26,45,96,120	10.95%	26,44,54,220	10.94%
JSW Holdings Limited	18,14,02,230	7.50%	18,14,02,230	7.50%
Life Insurance Corporation of India	14,64,13,832	6.06%	11,60,57,427	4.80%
Vividh Finvest Private Limited	14,33,70,690	5.93%	14,33,70,690	5.93%

d) Promoters' shareholding

Promoter Name	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021		% Change during the year
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	26,45,96,120	10.95%	26,44,54,220	10.94%	0.00%
JSW Holdings Limited	18,14,02,230	7.50%	18,14,02,230	7.50%	0.00%
Vividh Finvest Private Limited	14,33,70,690	5.93%	14,33,70,690	5.93%	0.00%
Sahyog Holdings Private Limited	11,20,67,860	4.64%	11,20,67,860	4.64%	0.00%
Siddeshwari Tradex Private Limited	8,45,50,760	3.50%	8,45,50,760	3.50%	0.00%
JSW Energy Limited	7,00,38,350	2.90%	7,00,38,350	2.90%	0.00%
Jtpm Metal Traders Private Limited	6,40,79,700	2.65%	4,20,79,700	1.74%	1.00%
Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited	6,03,68,250	2.50%	6,03,68,250	2.50%	0.00%
Nalwa Sons Investments Ltd	4,54,86,370	1.88%	4,54,86,370	1.88%	0.00%
JSL Overseas Limited	2,10,26,090	0.87%	2,10,26,090	0.87%	0.00%
Karnataka State Industrial And Infrastructure Development	90,79,520	0.38%	90,79,520	0.38%	0.00%
Tarini Jindal Handa	49,93,890	0.21%	49,13,890	0.20%	0.00%
Tanvi Shete	49,63,630	0.21%	48,83,630	0.20%	0.00%
Beaufield Holdings Limited	42,27,970	0.17%	42,27,970	0.17%	0.00%
Mendeza Holdings Limited	42,18,090	0.17%	42,18,090	0.17%	0.00%
Nacho Investments Limited	42,07,380	0.17%	42,07,380	0.17%	0.00%
Estrela Investment Company Limited	41,60,070	0.17%	41,60,070	0.17%	0.00%
Parth Jindal	18,20,000	0.08%	18,20,000	0.08%	0.00%
Seema Jajodia	17,65,000	0.07%	17,50,000	0.07%	0.00%
Urmila Bhuwalka	2,90,000	0.01%	2,45,000	0.01%	0.00%
Saroj Bhartia	2,37,110	0.01%	-	0.00%	0.00%
Arti Jindal	2,27,550	0.01%	2,27,550	0.01%	0.00%
Nirmala Goel	1,71,900	0.01%	1,12,000	0.00%	0.00%



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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

Promoter Name	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021		% Change during the year
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
Deepika Jindal	1,48,650	0.01%	1,48,650	0.01%	0.00%
Prithavi Raj Jindal	84,580	0.00%	84,580	0.00%	0.00%
Savitri Devi Jindal	75,300	0.00%	75,300	0.00%	0.00%
S K Jindal And Sons HUF	58,000	0.00%	58,000	0.00%	0.00%
Sminu Jindal	55,970	0.00%	55,970	0.00%	0.00%
Sarika Jhunjhnuwala	55,000	0.00%	10,000	0.00%	0.00%
Tripti Jindal	50,660	0.00%	50,660	0.00%	0.00%
P R Jindal HUF	45,550	0.00%	45,550	0.00%	0.00%
Sajjan Jindal	31,000	0.00%	1,000	0.00%	0.00%
Naveen Jindal	27,200	0.00%	27,200	0.00%	0.00%
Naveen Jindal HUF	27,790	0.00%	27,790	0.00%	0.00%
JSW Projects Limited	21,300	0.00%	1,000	0.00%	0.00%
Hexa Tradex Limited	13,620	0.00%	13,620	0.00%	0.00%
Aiyush Bhuwalka	10,000	0.00%	10,000	0.00%	0.00%
JSW Investments Private Limited	1,000	0.00%	1,000	0.00%	0.00%
Reynold Traders Private Limited	1,000	0.00%	1,000	0.00%	0.00%
Sangita Jindal	1,000	0.00%	1,000	0.00%	0.00%
South West Mining Limited	1,000	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%
Parth Jindal Family Trust	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
Sajjan Jindal Family Trust	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
Sajjan Jindal Lineage Trust	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
Sangita Jindal Family Trust	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
Tarvi Jindal Family Trust	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
Tarini Jindal Family Trust	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
Total	1,08,80,57,750	45.01%	1,06,53,02,540	44.07%	0.94%

e) Shares Alloted as Fully Paid-Up Pursuant to Contracts Without Payment Being Received in Cash During the Year of Five Years Immediately Preceding the Date of The Balance Sheet are as Under:

NIL

f) The Company has 3,00,00,00,000 authorised preference shares of ₹ 10 each amounting to ₹ 3,000 crores as on 31 March, 2022 (₹ 3,000 crores in 31 March, 2021).

19. Other equity

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at	
	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
General reserve	10,006	9,969
Retained Earnings	40,245	25,678
Other Comprehensive Income:		
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	2,344	533
Effective portion of cash flow hedges	(208)	(194)
Other Reserves		
Equity settled share based payment reserve	241	117
Capital reserve	4,359	4,359
Capital redemption reserve	774	774
Securities premium reserve	5,439	5,439
Total	63,200	46,675

Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

(i) General reserve

Under the erstwhile Indian Companies Act 1956, a general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. The purpose of these transfers was to ensure that if a dividend distribution in a given year is more than 10% of the paid-up capital of the Company for that year, then the total dividend distribution is less than the total distributable reserves for that year.

Consequent to introduction of Companies Act 2013, the requirement of mandatory transfer of a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn and the Company can optionally transfer any amount from the surplus of profit and loss to the General reserves. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

(ii) Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings includes re-measurement loss / (gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss. Retained earnings is a free reserve available to the Company.

(iii) Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income

The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investment in equity instrument in other comprehensive income. This amount will be reclassified to retained earnings on derecognition of equity instrument.

(iv) Effective portion of cash flow hedges

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 and loss only when the hedged transaction affects the profit and loss, or included as a basis adjustment to the non-financial hedged item, consistent with the Company accounting policies.

(v) Equity settled share based payment reserve

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

(vi) Capital reserve

Reserve is primarily created on amalgamation as per statutory requirement. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

(vii) Capital redemption reserve

Reserve is created for redemption of preference shares as per statutory requirement. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

(viii) Securities Premium

The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in securities premium. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provisions of the Companies Act 2013.



Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

20. Borrowings (at amortised cost)

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Bonds (unsecured)	14,403	3,790	10,291	-
Debentures (secured)	9,340	330	8,670	330
Debentures (unsecured)	-	-	-	1,000
Term loans				
Secured	5,953	1,882	9,837	2,716
Unsecured	11,088	1,434	9,421	2,550
Acceptance for Capital Projects more than 1 year				
Secured	-	585	576	66
Unsecured	2	601	596	345
Deferred government loans	623	2	373	3
	41,409	8,624	39,764	7,010
Unamortised upfront fees on borrowing	(230)	(86)	(213)	(91)
Fair value hedge adjustment (refer note 43.5)	(3)	-	-	-
	41,176	8,538	39,551	6,919
Less: Amount clubbed under short term borrowings (note 25)	-	(8,538)	-	(6,919)
Total	41,176	-	39,551	-

₹ in crores

As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
A. Bonds/Debentures					
Bonds (Unsecured)					
3,790	-	-	-	- 5.05% Repayable on 05.04.2032	
3,790	-	-	-	- 3.95% Repayable on 05.04.2027	
3,033	-	2,941	-	- 5.375% Repayable on 04.04.2025	
3,790	-	3,675	-	- 5.95% Repayable on 18.04.2024	
-	3,790	3,675	-	- 5.25% Repayable on 13.04.2022	
14,403	3,790	10,291	-		
Debentures (Unsecured)					
1000	-	-	-	- 8.76% secured NCD of ₹ 10,00,000 each redeemable in bullet payment on 03.05.2031	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipments upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL).
1000	-	1000	-	- 8.90% secured NCDs of ₹ 10,00,000 each are redeemable in four tranches a. ₹ 250 crores on 23.01.2027 b. ₹ 250 crores on 23.01.2028 c. ₹ 250 crores on 23.01.2029 and d. ₹ 250 crores on 23.01.2030.	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to Cold Rolling Mill 1 and 2 complex located at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/ machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL), both present and future.
2000	-	2000	-	- 8.79% secured NCDs of ₹ 10,00,000 each are redeemable in four tranches a. ₹ 500 crores on 18.10.2026 b. ₹ 500 crores on 18.10.2027 c. ₹ 500 crores on 18.10.2028 and d. ₹ 500 crores on 18.10.2029.	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipments upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL), both present and future.

Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
4000	-	4000	-	8.5% secured NCD of ₹ 10,00,000 each redeemable in bullet payment on 12.10.2027, with provision of put/call option on 10.10.2025	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipment of the following: - Salem Works, both present and future - secured value upto ₹ 1,000 crores - Cold Rolling Mill #1 & #2 complex situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka both present and future - secured value upto ₹ 1,000 crores - Upto 3.8 MTPA upstream assets situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka, both present and future - secured value upto ₹ 2,000 crores (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL)
340	330	670	330	10.34% secured NCDs of ₹ 10,00,000 each are redeemable in two tranches a. ₹ 330 crores on 18.01.2023 b. ₹ 340 crores on 18.01.2024	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to 2.8 MTPA capacity situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka, (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL) both present and future and a flat at Vasind, Maharashtra
1000	-	1000	-	10.02% secured NCDs of ₹ 10,00,000 each are redeemable in two tranches a. ₹ 500 crores on 20.05.2023 b. ₹ 500 crores on 19.07.2023	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to 3.8 MTPA capacity upstream assets situated at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL) and a flat situated at Vasind, Maharashtra.
9,340	330	8,670	330		
Debentures (Unsecured)					
-	-	-	1,000	Bullet payment on 03.09.2021 with put/call option on 15.06.2021 - repaid in June 2021	
-	-	-	1,000		
B. Term Loans					
Rupee Term Loans From Banks (Secured)				Weighted Average Interest cost as on 31 March, 2022 is 7.66%	
500	-	-	-	16 quarterly installments of ₹ 12.5 crores each from 30.06.2025 - 31.03.2029 12 quarterly installments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30.06.2029 - 31.03.2032	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipments upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL).
250	-	-	-	16 quarterly installments of ₹ 6.25 crores each from 30.06.2025 - 31.03.2029 12 quarterly installments of ₹ 12.5 crores each from 30.06.2029 - 31.03.2032	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipments upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL).
1,000	-	-	-	23 quarterly installments of ₹ 41.67 crores each from 30.06.2024-31.12.2029 1 quarterly installments of ₹ 41.59 crores on 31.03.2030	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to Cold Rolling Mill 1 and 2 complex located at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/ machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL).



Notes

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₹ in crores

As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
218	16	-	-	- 29 quarterly installments of ₹ 8.07 crores each from 31.12.2022-31.12.2029	First pari passu charge on the movable and immovable properties of the Project assets (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/ machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL), both present and future. Project assets vis. i) Upgradation of existing steel making facilities by 1 MTPA, from 12 MTPA to 13 MTPA at Vijayanagar works, Karnataka; ii) Installation of Pellet plant with a production capacity of 6.5 MTPA, at Vijayanagar works, Karnataka; iii) Installation of Coke oven plant with a capacity of 1.5 MTPA along with common infrastructure and allied facilities for 3 MTPA, at Vijayanagar works, Karnataka;
250	-	-	-	- 16 quarterly installments of ₹ 15.63 crores each from 01.07.2025 - 01.04.2029	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment related to 5-10 MTPA plant situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL), both present and future.
225	-	-	-	- 20 quarterly installments of ₹ 11.25 crores each from 31.03.2024-31.12.2028	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to new 5 MTPA Hot Strip Mill (HSM-2) situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka.
-	-	2,961	156	12 quarterly installments of ₹ 38.96 crores each from 30.06.2021-31.03.2024 04 quarterly installments of ₹ 194.8 crores each from 30.06.2024-31.03.2025 08 quarterly installments of ₹ 233.77 crores each from 30.06.2025 - 31.03.2027 - repaid in Mar 2022	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment related to 5-10 MTPA plant situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL), both present and future.
-	-	187	42	21 Quarterly installments of ₹ 10.41 Crore each from 30.06.2021 - 31.03.2026 and last installment of ₹ 10.57 crore on 30.06.2026 - repaid in Jun 2021	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to new 5 MTPA Hot Strip Mill (HSM-2) situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka.
366	32	-	-	- 4 quarterly installments of ₹ 15.92 crores each from 30.11.2022-30.08.2023 12 quarterly installments of ₹ 27.86 crores each from 30.11.2023-30.08.2026	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments situated at Salem Works, Tamil Nadu.
268	86	354	86	16 equal quarterly installments of ₹ 21.43 Crore each from 30.06.2022 to 31.3.2026 and last installment of ₹ 11.06 Crore on 30.06.2026	Loan in books of JSW Steel Ltd pursuant to merger with appointed date being 01.04.2019. First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to 1.5 MTPA coke oven plant (i.e. Phase I under erstwhile Dolvi Coke Projects Ltd) situated at Dolvi Works, Maharashtra, both present and future.
375	75	225	25	4 quarterly installments of ₹ 18.75 crores each from 30.06.2022-31.03.2023 4 quarterly installments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30.06.2023-31.03.2024 4 quarterly installments of ₹ 31.25 crores each from 30.06.2024-31.03.2025 4 quarterly installments of ₹ 37.50 crores each from 30.06.2025-31.03.2026	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments (other than specifically carved out) related to new 5 MTPA Hot Strip Mill (HSM-2) situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka.
225	94	319	75	1 quarterly installments of ₹ 18.75 crores on 30.06.2022 12 quarterly installments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30.09.2022-30.06.2025	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to 3.8 MTPA capacity upstream assets situated at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL)

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
200	100	300	100	12 quarterly installments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30.06.2022-31.03.2025	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to new 5 MTPA Hot Strip Mill (HSM-2) situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka.
260	120	380	120	8 quarterly installments of ₹ 30 crores each from 30.06.2022 to 31.03.2024 4 quarterly installments of ₹ 35 crores each from 30.06.2024 to 31.03.2025	Loan in books of JSW Steel Ltd pursuant to merger with appointed date being 01.04.2019. First charge on property plant and equipments situated at Salav works (erstwhile JSW Steel Salav Limited), Maharashtra.
200	100	300	100	12 quarterly installments of ₹ 25 crores each from 15.05.2022-15.02.2025	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments situated at Salem Works, Tamil Nadu.
358	256	614	192	9 quarterly instalments of ₹ 64 crores each from 30.06.2022 - 30.06.2024 1 quarterly instalment of ₹ 38.35 crores on 30.09.2024.	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipments upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL).
125	100	225	94	9 quarterly installments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30.06.2022-30.06.2024	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to 3.8 MTPA capacity upstream assets situated at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL)
375	375	750	250	8 quarterly instalments of ₹ 93.75 Crores each from 30.04.2022 - 31.01.2024	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipments upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL).
419	169	588	149	1 quarterly instalments of ₹ 37.5 crores on 30.06.2022 4 quarterly instalments of ₹ 43.75 crores each from 30.09.2022 - 30.06.2023 2 quarterly instalments of ₹ 187.5 crores each from 30.09.2023 - 31.12.2023	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to 3.8 MTPA capacity upstream assets situated at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL)
-	-	88	49	11 Quarterly instalments of ₹ 12.5 Crores each from 30.06.2021 - 31.12.2023 - repaid in Jan 2022	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipments upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL).
-	-	150	100	LTMR+0.30% : 10 quarterly installments of ₹ 25 crores each from 01.06.2021 - 01.09.2023 - repaid in May 2021	First charge on 3.2 MTPA expansion property, plant and equipments situated at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka
-	-	699	463	1 quarterly instalment on 30.6.2021 of 113.65 crore 3 quarterly installments of ₹ 116.40 crores each from 30.09.2021-31.03.2022 4 quarterly installments of ₹ 174.60 crores each from 30.06.2022-31.03.2023 - repaid in Dec 2021	First pari passu charge on the mining rights/assets proposed to be acquired for the 4 iron ore blocks acquired in the State of Odisha.
-	-	950	350	2 Quarterly instalments of ₹ 50 Crore each from 30.06.2021 - 30.09.2021 4 Quarterly installments of ₹ 125 Crore each from 31.12.2021 - 30.09.2022 2 Quarterly installments of ₹ 350 Crore each from 31.12.2022- 31.03.2023 - repaid in Mar 2022	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipments upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL).
-	263	262	163	2 quarterly instalments of ₹ 43.75 crores each from 30.06.2022 - 30.09.2022 2 quarterly instalments of ₹ 87.5 crores each from 31.12.2022 - 31.03.2023.	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to 3.8 MTPA capacity upstream assets situated at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL)



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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
-	-	62	63	8 quarterly installments of ₹ 15.625 crores each from 30.06.2021-31.03.2023 - repaid in May 2021	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to 3.8 MTPA capacity upstream assets situated at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL)
-	-	-	45	1 quarterly instalments of ₹ 45 crores on 30.06.2021 - repaid in Jun 2021	First charge on 3.2 MTPA expansion property, plant and equipments (other than assets specifically carved out) situated at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka
5,614	1,786	9,414	2,622		
Foreign Currency Term Loans From Banks (Secured)				Weighted Average Interest cost as on 31 March, 2022 is 4.46%	
339	96	423	94	16 equal quarterly installments of ₹ 24.36 Crores each from 30.06.2022 to 31.03.2026. 1 installment of ₹ 46.42 Crores on 30.06.2026.	Loan in books of JSW Steel Ltd pursuant to merger with appointed date being 01.04.2019. First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to 1.5 MTPA coke oven plant (i.e. Phase I under erstwhile Dolvi Coke Projects Ltd) situated at Dolvi Works, Maharashtra.
339	96	423	94		
Total Term Loan-Secured					
5,953	1,882	9,837	2,716		
Rupee Term Loans From Banks (Unsecured)				Weighted Average Interest cost as on 31 March, 2022 is 7.75%	
300	-	300	-	3 quarterly instalments of ₹ 100 crores each from 28.06.2023 to 28.12.2023	
-	-	-	75	2 quarterly instalments of ₹ 25 crores each from 20.06.2021 to 20.09.2021 01 quarterly instalment of ₹ 25 crores on 20.11.2021 - repaid in Nov 2021	
-	-	-	750	1 instalment of ₹ 250 crores on 05.04.2021 and 1 installment of ₹ 500 crore on 05.09.2021 - repaid in Sep 2021	
300	-	300	825		
Foreign Currency Term Loans From Banks (Unsecured)				Weighted Average Interest cost as on 31 March, 2022 is 2.87%	
568	-	-	-	16 half yearly instalments of ₹ 35.5 crores each from 01.11.2023 to 01.05.2031	
256	34	290	34	17 equal semi-annual installment of ₹ 17.06 crores from 31.08.2022 to 31.08.2030	
191	27	199	25	16 equal semi-annual installment of ₹ 13.65 crores from 31.08.2022 to 28.02.2030	
148	22	170	21	16 equal semi-annual installment of ₹ 10.60 crores from 30.06.2022 to 31.12.2029	
341	52	342	46	15 equal semi-annual installment of ₹ 26.22 crores from 30.06.2022 to 30.06.2029	
140	22	151	22	14 equal semi-annual instalment of ₹ 5.82 crores from 25.06.2022 to 25.12.2028 and 1 installment of ₹ 4.09 crores on 25.06.2029 14 equal semi-annual installment of ₹ 5.23 crores from 25.06.2022 to 25.12.2028 and 1 installment of ₹ 3.46 crores on 25.06.2029	
276	51	301	50	13 equal semi-annual installment of ₹ 12.12 crores from 27.09.2022 to 27.09.2028 and 1 installment of ₹ 3.7 crore on 25.03.2029. 13 equal semi-annual installment of ₹ 12.32 crores from 27.09.2022 to 27.09.2028 and 1 installment of ₹ 6.06 crores on 25.03.2029.	

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
205	37	209	37	12 equal semi-annual installment of ₹ 18.74 crores from 08.08.2022 to 07.02.2028 1 installment of ₹ 16.93 crores on 08.08.2028	
37	9	47	9	10 semi annual installments of ₹4.62 crores each from 31.07.2022 to 31.01.2027	
142	33	149	32	10 equal semi-annual installment of ₹ 16.51 crores from 25.06.2022 to 25.12.2026 and 1 installment of ₹ 9.62 crores on 25.06.2027	
683	-	-	-	- Repayable on 15.02.2027	
985	-	-	-	- 2 equal annual installments of ₹ 328.46 crores 30.07.2024 to 30.07.2025 and 1 annual installment of ₹ 328.56 on 30.07.2026	
48	21	69	21	4 half yearly instalments of ₹ 3.42 crores each from 31.07.2022 to 31.01.2024. 5 half yearly instalments of ₹ 1.38 crores each from 30.04.2022 to 30.04.2024 8 semi annual installments of ₹ 1.99 crores from 25.09.2022 to 25.3.2026. 8 semi annual installments of ₹ 2.28 crores each from 25.09.2022 to 25.03.2026 each 9 semi annual installments of ₹ 1.60 crores each from 25.06.2022 to 25.06.2026.	
1,895	-	1,838	-	- 2 annual installments of ₹ 631.66 crores from 19.03.2024 to 19.03.2025 and 1 installment of ₹ 631.85 crores on 19.03.2026	
42	14	54	13	8 semi annual installments of ₹ 4.74 crores each from 23.07.2022 to 23.01.2026 8 semi annual installments of ₹2.22 crores each from 06.08.2022 to 07.02.2026	
896	-	875	-	- 1 installment of ₹ 278.01 crores on 28.12.2023 2 annual installments of ₹ 277.93 crores from 28.12.2024 to 28.12.2025 for USD Loans 1 installment of ₹ 20.75 crores on 22.01.2024 and 2 annual installments of ₹ 20.74 crores from 22.01.2025 to 22.01.2026 for JPY loans	
426	142	551	-	- 4 equal annual installment of ₹ 142.1 crores from 19.10.2022 to 19.10.2025	
711	237	919	-	- 4 equal annual installments of ₹ 236.9 crores from 16.07.2022 to 16.07.2025	
227	76	294	-	- 4 equal annual installments of ₹ 75.80 crores from 12.07.2022 to 12.07.2025	
758	-	-	-	- 2 equal annual installments of ₹ 379.03 crores from 29.04.2024 and 29.04.2025	
21	10	30	108	5 equal semi annual instalments of ₹3.47 crores each from 25.09.2022 to 25.09.2024 and 1 installment of ₹ 2.92 crores on 25.03.2025 6 equal semi annual instalments of ₹ 1.71 crores from 25.09.2022 till 25.03.2025	



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₹ in crores

As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
71	37	108	37	5 equal semi annual instalments of ₹ 5.65 crores each from 09.07.2022 to 09.07.2024 and 1 semi annual instalment of ₹ 4.98 crores on 09.01.2025 5 equal semi annual instalments of ₹ 13.08 crores each from 09.07.2022 to 09.07.2024 and 1 semi annual instalment of ₹ 9.48 crores on 09.01.2025	
796	398	1,158	386	3 annual installments of ₹ 397.99 crores from 12.10.2022 to 12.10.2024	
759	-	735	-	Repayable on 05.04.2024	
52	93	141	90		
-	-	-	-	3 equal semi annual instalments of ₹ 40.29 crores each from 29.04.2022 to 29.04.2023	
-	-	-	-	4 equal semi annual instalments of ₹ 6.13 crores each from 18.09.2022 to 18.03.2024.	
14	15	28	14	4 half yearly instalments of ₹ 7.26 crores each from 30.09.2022 to 31.03.2024	
15	14	28	14	4 half yearly instalments of ₹ 7.22 crores each from 30.08.2022 to 28.02.2024	
75	80	157	81	4 equal half yearly instalments of ₹ 16.09 crores each from 19.07.2022 to 19.01.2024. 3 half yearly instalments of ₹ 24.15 crores each from 19.07.2022 to 19.07.2023 and 1 half yearly instalment of ₹ 18.35 crores on 19.01.2024.	
10	10	21	10	4 equal semi annual installments of ₹ 5.06 crores each from 15.06.2022 to 15.12.2023.	
-	-	257	405	Repayable in three tranches a. ₹ 367.52. crores on 21.2.2022 - repaid in Feb 2022 b. ₹ 36.75 crores on 06.03.2022 - repaid in Feb 2022 c. ₹ 257.27 crores on 03.07.2022 - repaid in Feb 2022	
-	-	-	270	Repayable of ₹ 270 crores on 27.4.2021 - repaid in Apr 2021	
10,788	1,434	9,121	1,725		
Total Term Loan-Unsecured					
11,088	1,434	9,421	2,550		
C. Acceptance for Capital Projects more than 1 year					
Acceptance - Secured					
-	585	567	56	Repayment of 78 cases 2022-23 - ₹ 584.73 crores on various dates	First pari-passu charge on movable fixed assets of 1.5 MTPA Coke Oven Plant (Phase 2) at Dolvi Works, Maharashtra.
-	-	-	10	Repayment of 04 cases in 2021-22 - ₹ 10.45 crores on various dates. Repaid in FY 21-22	First pari passu charge on expansion project at Dolvi Works, Maharashtra from 5 MTPA to 10 MTPA capacity (other than specifically carved out) .
-	-	9	-	Repayment of ₹ 9.45 crores on 01.08.2022. Repaid in FY 21-22	First pari-passu charge on movable fixed assets of 1.5 MTPA Coke Oven Plant (Phase 2) at Dolvi Works, Maharashtra.
-	585	576	66		

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₹ in crores

As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
Acceptance - Unsecured					
-	127	132	147	Repayment of 23 cases in 2022-23 - ₹ 126.76 crores on various dates	
2	474	464	198	Repayment of 120 cases in 2022-23 - ₹ 474.05 crores on various dates Repayment of 02 cases in 2023-24 - ₹ 2.28 crores on various dates	
2	601	596	345		
D. Deferred Payment Liabilities					
Deferred Government Loan (Unsecured)					
623	-	373	-	Interest free loan Payable after 14 years by 31.03.2032 - 31-03.2036.	
-	2	-	3	Interest free loan and payable in 42 varying monthly instalments starting from 12.04.2018 to 12.09.2022	
623	2	373	3		
E. Unamortised Upfront Fees on Borrowing					
(230)	(86)	(213)	(91)		
F. Fair value hedge adjustment					
(3)	-	-	-		
Total Amount					
41,176	8,538	39,551	6,919		

21. Other financial liabilities (Non-current, at amortised cost)

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Rent and other deposits	57	141	33	53
Retention money for capital projects	590	959	535	1,192
Deferred guarantee commission	50	-	137	-
Allowance for financial guarantees	338	-	605	-
	1,035	1,100	1,310	1,245
Less: Amount clubbed under Other financial liabilities(note 28)	-	(1,100)	-	(1,245)
Total	1,035	-	1,310	-

Movements in allowances for financial guarantees

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amount
As at 1 April, 2020	873
Release of financial guarantees towards incremental loan (refer note 10)	(264)
Exchange fluctuations	(4)
As at 31 March, 2021	605
Release of financial guarantees towards incremental loan (refer note 10)	(280)
Exchange fluctuations	13
As at 31 March, 2022	338



Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

22. Provisions

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for compensated absences (refer note 41)	176	49	139	36
Provision for gratuity (refer note 41)	266	41	167	38
Provision for long service award (refer note 41)	10	2	13	2
Provision for Covid Assistance	8	3	-	-
Other provisions				
Restoration liabilities (refer note a)	832	49	434	41
Provision for onerous contracts (refer note b)	-	83	-	126
Total	1,292	227	753	243

Note:

a) Movement of restoration liabilities provision during the year

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Opening Balance	475	18
Additions during the year (refer note 7)	387	455
Unwinding of discount and changes in the discount rate	20	2
Closing Balance	882	475

Site restoration expenditure is incurred on an ongoing basis until the closure of the site. The actual expenses may vary based on the nature of restoration and the estimate of restoration expenditure.

b) Movement of onerous contract provision during the year

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Opening Balance	126	-
Additions during the year	82	126
Utilisation/ reversal of provision during the year	(126)	-
Closing Balance	82	126

23. Income tax

Indian companies are subject to Indian income tax on a standalone basis. For each fiscal year, the entity profit and loss is subject to the higher of the regular income tax payable or the Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT").

Statutory income taxes are assessed based on book profits prepared under generally accepted accounting principles in India adjusted in accordance with the provisions of the (Indian) Income Tax Act, 1961. Statutory income tax is charged at 30% plus a surcharge and education cess.

MAT is assessed on book profits adjusted for certain items as compared to the adjustments followed for assessing regular income tax under normal provisions. MAT for the fiscal year 2021-22 is charged at 15% plus a surcharge and education cess. MAT paid in excess of regular income tax during a year can be set off against regular income taxes within a period of fifteen years succeeding the fiscal year in which MAT credit arises subject to the limits prescribed.

Business loss can be carried forward for a maximum period of eight assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year to which the loss pertains. Unabsorbed depreciation can be carried forward for an indefinite period.

Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

A. Income tax expense

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Current tax :		
Current tax (MAT) (including earlier years reversal/ adjustments)	4,411	2,162
	4,411	2,162
Deferred tax :		
Deferred tax	1,457	244
MAT credit utilisation	2,103	1,488
(Restoration)/reversal of MAT credit entitlement relating to earlier years on finalisation of income tax returns	10	172
Deferred tax provision/(reversal) for earlier years on finalisation of income tax returns	32	(263)
Total deferred tax	3,602	1,641
Total tax expense	8,013	3,803

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

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Profit before tax	24,715	12,196
Enacted tax rate in India	34.94%	34.94%
Expected income tax expense at statutory tax rate	8,635	4,261
Tax holiday and depreciation allowances	(631)	(481)
Income exempt from taxation/taxable separately	(154)	(5)
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	86	194
Tax provision/(reversal) for earlier years on finalisation of income tax returns	47	(137)
Others	30	(29)
Tax expense for the year	8,013	3,803
Effective income tax rate	32.42%	31.18%

Wherever the Company has a present obligation and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation, such amounts have been adequately provided for, and the Company does not currently estimate any probable material incremental tax liabilities in respect of these matters (refer note 45).

B. Deferred tax liabilities (net)

Significant components of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

₹ in crores

Deferred tax balance in relation to	As at 31-Mar-21	Recognised / reversed through profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income	As at 31-Mar-22
Property, plant and equipment	(8,553)	(1,284)	-	(9,837)
Cash flow hedges	106	-	8	114
Provisions for employee benefit / loans and advances and guarantees	1,465	373	26	1,864
Lease liabilities	1,167	(206)	-	961
Fair value of financial instruments	1	(130)	(272)	(401)
Others	183	(243)	-	(60)
MAT credit entitlement	2,536	(2,112)	-	424
Total	(3,095)	(3,602)	(238)	(6,935)



Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

Deferred tax balance in relation to	As at 31-Mar-20	Recognised / reversed through profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income	As at 31-Mar-21
Property, plant and equipment	(8,210)	(343)	-	(8,553)
Cash flow hedges	235	-	(129)	106
Provisions for employee benefit / loans and advances and guarantees	1,146	329	(10)	1,465
Lease liabilities	1,219	(52)	-	1,167
Others	99	85	-	184
MAT credit entitlement	4,196	(1,660)	-	2,536
Total	(1,315)	(1,641)	(139)	(3,095)

Deferred tax asset on long term capital losses of ₹ 2,025 crores expiring in fiscal year 2024-25 has not been recognised in the absence of probable future taxable capital gains.

Deferred tax asset on short term capital losses of ₹ 654 crores expiring in fiscal year 2024-25 has not been recognised in the absence of probable future taxable capital gains.

24. Other liabilities (Non-current)

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Advances from customer	1,022	2,033
Others	1	3
Total	1,023	2,036

Advance from customer pertains to amount outstanding relating to a five year Advance Payment and Supply Agreement ("APSA") agreement with Duferco S.A. for supply of Steel Products. In March 2018, Duferco S.A had provided an interest bearing advance amount of US \$ 700 million under this agreement. The advance and interest will be adjusted by export of steel products to Duferco S.A . Current portion of ₹ 1,010 crores (31 March, 2021 ₹ 1,010 crores) has been included in note 29.

25. Borrowings (current, at amortised cost)

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Working capital loans from banks (secured)		
Rupee loan	541	785
Rupee loans from banks (unsecured)	-	500
Acceptances relating to capital projects		
- Secured	-	1,277
- Unsecured	180	2,592
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 20)	8,538	6,919
Total	9,259	12,073

Borrowing have been drawn at following rate of interest

Particulars	Rates of interest
Rupee term loan from banks	6.70% p.a. to 8.55% p.a.
Commercial Papers	3.60% p.a. to 3.80% p.a.

- a. Working capital loans from banks of ₹ 541 crores (31 March, 2021 ₹ 785 crores) are secured by:
- pari passu first charge by way of hypothecation of stocks of raw materials, finished goods, work-in-process, consumables (stores and spares) and book debts / receivables of the Company, both present and future.

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- ii) pari passu second charge on movable properties and immovable properties forming part of the property, plant and equipment of the Company, both present and future except such properties as may be specifically excluded.
- b. The quarterly returns/ statements read with subsequent revisions filed by the Company with the banks are in agreement with the books of accounts.

26. Trade payables

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
(a) Total outstanding, dues of micro and small enterprises	330	205

Disclosure pertaining to micro, small and medium enterprises (as per information available with the Company):

₹ in crores

Description	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Principal amount outstanding as at end of year (refer note i)	499	243
Principal amount overdue more than 45 days	12	18
Interest due and unpaid as at end of year	1	#
Interest paid to the supplier	-	-
Payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	70	443
Interest due and payable for the period of delay	1	7
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at end of year	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding year	-	-

#less than ₹ 0.50 crore

- i. It includes vendors classified as part of other financial liabilities in note 28 relating to payable for capital projects amounting to ₹ 169 crores in 31 March, 2022 (₹ 38 crores in 31 March, 2021).

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
(a) Total outstanding, dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		
Acceptances	14,137	7,137
Other than acceptances	9,861	4,808
Total	23,998	11,945

Ageing:

At 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	Unbilled Dues*	Not yet due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Acceptances	-	14,137	-	-	-	-	14,137
Other than acceptances:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSME	114	199	17	-	-	-	330
Others	7,085	1,497	916	20	16	18	9,552
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	309	-	-	-	-	-	309



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At 31 March, 2021

₹ in crores

Particulars	Unbilled Dues*	Not yet due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Acceptances	-	7,137	-	-	-	-	7,137
Other than acceptances:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSME	45	135	24	-	-	1	205
Others	2,299	1,014	1,260	14	28	25	4,640
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	168	-	-	-	-	-	168

*includes liabilities towards stock in transit

Acceptances include credit availed by the Company from banks for payment to suppliers for raw materials purchased by the Company. The arrangements are interest-bearing and are payable within one year.

Payables Other than acceptances are normally settled within 180 days.

Trade payables from related parties' details has been described in note 44.

27. Derivative Liabilities

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Forward Contract	-	102	-	60
Commodity Contract	-	-	-	1
Interest Rate Swap	7	3	57	28
Currency Option	-	-	-	7
Total	7	105	57	96

28. Other financial liabilities (Current, at amortised cost)

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Current dues of other long-term liabilities (refer note 21)	1,100	1,245
Payables for capital projects	891	894
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	823	721
Payables to employees	290	271
Unclaimed matured debentures and accrued interest thereon	*	*
Unclaimed dividends	45	32
Unclaimed amount of sale proceeds of fractional shares	3	3
Payable for mining premium and royalty	2,498	2,944
Payable to Welspun Corp Limited pursuant to business combination	-	811
Refund liabilities (refer note 30)	991	783
Others	52	58
Total	6,693	7,762

*less than 0.50 crore

29. Other current liabilities

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Advances from customers (refer note a)	1,887	2,072
Statutory liabilities	2,177	763
Export obligation deferred income (refer note b)	89	419
Total	4,153	3,254

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

Note:

- a. Advance from customers includes ₹ 1,010 crores (31 March, 2021 ₹ 1,010 crores) relating to current portion of APSA. Refer note 24.
- b. Export obligation deferred income represents government assistance in the form of the duty benefit availed under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme on purchase of property, plant and equipment accounted for as government grant and accounted in revenue on fulfillment of export obligation.

30. Revenue from operations

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Sale of products		
Domestic turnover	92,229	54,732
Export turnover	24,699	14,726
A	1,16,928	69,458
Other operating revenues		
Government grant income		
Grant income recognised under PSI 2007 and PSI 2013 scheme (refer note a)	571	220
Deferred Income GST government	424	242
Export obligation deferred income amortisation	462	239
Export benefits and entitlements income	240	370
Unclaimed liabilities written back	86	62
Miscellaneous income*	109	136
B	1,892	1,269
Total Revenue from operations	A+B	1,18,820
		70,727

*includes income from scrap sales etc.

Note:

- a. The Company units at Dolvi in Maharashtra and Vijayanagar in Karnataka are eligible for incentives under the respective State Industrial Policy and have been availing incentives in the form of VAT deferral / CST refunds historically. The Company currently recognises income for such government grants based on the State Goods & Service Tax rates instead of VAT rates, in accordance with the relevant notifications issued by the State of Maharashtra and the State of Karnataka post implementation of Goods & Services Tax (GST).
 - i) The Company is eligible for claiming incentives for investments made under the Industrial Policy of the Government of Maharashtra under PSI Scheme 2007 & PSI 2013 Scheme. The Company completed the Phase 1 expansion of 3.3 MTPA to 5 MTPA at Dolvi, Maharashtra in May 2016 and has also received the eligibility certificate for the same basis which it has started availing incentives under the PSI 2007 since then. Further, the Company completed the second phase of expansion from 5 MTPA to 10 MTPA at Dolvi Maharashtra during the financial year 2021-22. The Company is in the process of submitting required documents with the State Government for issuance of the Eligibility Certificate for the second phase and believes that all conditions with respect to the same are met by the Company and hence there are no uncertainties attached in recognising the grant income. Accordingly, the Company has recognised the cumulative grant income amounting to ₹ 571 crores for the year ended 31 March, 2022.
 - ii) The State Government of Maharashtra (GOM) vide its Government Resolution (GR) dated 20 December, 2018 issued the modalities for sanction and disbursement of incentives, under GST regime, and introduced certain new conditions / restrictions for accruing incentive benefits granted to the Company.

The management has evaluated the impact of other conditions imposed and has obtained legal advice on the tenability of these changes in the said scheme. Based on such legal advice, the Company has also made the representation to GOM and believes that said Incentives would continue to be made available to the Company under the GST regime, since the new conditions are not tenable legally and will contest these changes appropriately.



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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

Product-wise turnover

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-22		For the year ended 31-Mar-21	
	Tonnes	₹ in crores	Tonnes	₹ in crores
MS slabs	1,61,652	1,047	75,020	238
Hot rolled coils/steel plates/sheets	94,34,927	62,272	9,044,252	38,601
Galvanised coils/sheets	6,48,194	5,540	493,366	2,741
Cold rolled coils/sheets	19,80,059	16,247	1,461,853	7,495
Steel billets & blooms	4,19,711	3,088	654,608	2,236
Long rolled products	38,75,032	22,167	3,148,095	13,935
Iron ores	1,18,67,227	3,894	4,672,224	2,188
Others	-	2,673	-	2,024
Total		1,16,928		69,458

Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Company recognises revenue when control over the promised goods 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 those goods or services.

The Company has assessed and determined the following categories for disaggregation of revenue in addition to that provided under segment disclosure (refer note 40):

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Revenue from contracts with customer - Sale of products (including shipping services)	1,16,928	69,458
Other operating revenue	1,892	1,269
Total revenue from operations	1,18,820	70,727
India	94,121	56,001
Outside India	24,699	14,726
Total revenue from operations	1,18,820	70,727
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	1,18,820	70,727
Total revenue from operations	1,18,820	70,727

Contract Balances

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Trade Receivables (refer note 14)	6,146	3,333
Contract liabilities		
Advance from customers (refer note 24 and 29)	2,910	4,105

The credit period on sales of goods ranges from 7 to 120 days with or without security.

As at 31 March, 2022 ₹ 218 crores (previous ₹ 192 crores) was recognised as provision for allowance for doubtful debts on trade receivables.

Contract liabilities include long term and short term advances received for sale of goods. The outstanding balances of these accounts decreased in due to adjustment against receivable balances. Long term advances are detailed in note 24.

Amount of revenue recognised from amounts included in the contract liabilities at the beginning of the year ₹ 2,072 crores (previous year ₹ 1,487 crores) and performance obligations satisfied in previous years ₹ NIL (previous year ₹ NIL).

Out of the total contract liabilities outstanding as on 31 March, 2022, ₹ 1,887 crores (previous ₹ 2,072 crores) will be recognised by 31 March, 2023 and remaining thereafter.

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Refund liabilities

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Arising from volume rebates and discount (included in Other Financial Liabilities- note 28)	991	783

The Company does not have any significant adjustments between the contracted price and revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss account.

31. Other income

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Interest Income earned on financial assets designated as amortised cost		
From related parties	634	231
Bank deposits	269	290
Other Interest income	23	67
Interest Income earned on financial assets that are designated as FVTPL	6	6
Gain on sale of current investments designated as FVTPL	11	6
Fair value gain arising from financial instruments designated as FVTPL (refer note a)	799	6
Unwinding of interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	69	51
Guarantees/Standby letter of credit commission	101	3
Dividend income from non-current investments	17	9
Total	1,929	669

Note:

- a. Includes ₹ 702 crores fair value gain on Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures of Piombino Steel Limited (refer note 50) and ₹ 82 crores on fair valuation of investment in compulsory convertible debentures of Vardhaman Industries Limited.

32. Changes in inventories of finished and semi-finished goods, work-in-progress and stock in trade

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Opening stock :		
Semi finished /finished goods	4,112	3,365
Work-in-progress	539	414
A	4,651	3,779
Closing stock :		
Semi finished /finished goods	7,185	4,112
Work-in-progress	578	539
B	7,763	4,651
A-B	(3,112)	(872)

33. Employee benefits expense

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Salaries and wages (net)	1,552	1,326
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 41)	105	92
Expenses on employees stock ownership plan	131	20
Staff welfare expenses	82	63
Total	1,870	1,501



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The Company in FY 2020 launched a one-time scheme ('Samruddhi') applicable only for certain permanent employees (Eligible Employee) of the Company. The Eligible Employee can purchase the Equity Shares from the open market by availing a loan provided by a bank / non-banking financial institution ("Lending Agency") identified by the Company to facilitate acquisition of Equity Shares by the Eligible Employees under the Plan. The plan provides that the Company shall service 75% of the total interest liability owed to the Lending Agency and the balance 25% will be borne by the Eligible Employee. The interest expense recognised in the financial statements during the year was ₹ 4 crores. (₹ 11 crores in 31 March, 2021). The scheme has been completed in September 2021.

34. Finance costs

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Interest:		
Bonds and Debentures	1,453	1,036
Others	1,424	1,978
Interest on lease liabilities	336	351
Unwinding of interest on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	88	45
Exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs	378	7
Other borrowing costs	156	95
Interest on Income Tax	14	53
Total	3,849	3,565

35. Depreciation and amortisation expense

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3,736	3,063
Amortisation of intangible assets	148	148
Depreciation of Right of use assets	627	570
Total	4,511	3,781

36. Other expenses

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Stores and spares consumed	3,428	2,606
Power and fuel	8,930	5,210
Rent	15	7
Repairs and maintenance		
Plant and machinery	1,200	979
Buildings	47	50
Others	21	12
Insurance	169	142
Rates and taxes	33	60
Carriage and freight	5,334	3,621
Jobwork and processing charges	712	545
Commission on sales	59	28
Net loss/ (gain) on foreign currency transactions and translation	391	(41)
Donations and contributions	#	-
CSR Expenditure (refer note b)	200	165
Fair value Loss arising from Financial instruments designated as FVTPL	6	19
Mining and development cost	551	251
Allowances for doubtful debts, loans and advances (net)	41	55
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	61	30
Writeoff of interest receivables (refer note c)	432	-
Less :- Provision for impairment/loss allowances recognised in earlier years	(432)	-
Miscellaneous expenses	1,411	1,186
Total	22,609	14,925

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Note :

a) Auditors remuneration (excluding tax) included in miscellaneous expenses:

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Statutory audit fees (including limited reviews)	8	7
Tax audit fees	#	#
Fees for capital market transactions and other certifications	3	3
Other services	#	#
Out of pocket expenses	#	#
Total	12	10

#represents amounts below ₹ 0.50 crore

b) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The Company has incurred an amount of ₹ 200 crores (31 March, 2021 ₹ 165 crores) towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and is included in other expenses

Particulars	₹ in crores			
	For the year ended 31 March, 2022		For the year ended 31 March, 2021	
	In- Cash	Yet to be Paid in Cash	In- Cash	Yet to be Paid in Cash
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	199		165	
(b) Amount spent on:				
(i) Construction / acquisition of assets	-	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above (for CSR projects)	158	42	67	98
(c) Details of related party transactions	Amount paid to JSW Foundation, a related party in relation to CSR expenditure (refer note 44)			
(d) Nature of CSR activities	1. COVID 19 Support & rehabilitation program 2. Educational infrastructure & systems strengthening 3. Enhance Skills & rural livelihoods through nurturing of supportive ecosystems & innovations 4. General community infrastructure support & welfare initiatives 5. Integrated water resources management 6. Nurture women entrepreneurship & employability 7. Nurturing aquatic & terrestrial ecosystems for better environment & reduced emissions 8. Promotion & preservation of art, culture & heritage 9. Public health infrastructure, capacity building & support programs 10. Sports promotion & institution building 11. Waste management & sanitation initiatives 12. Project Management Cost			

There was no amount unspent for the year ended 31 March, 2022. In respect of the unspent amount of ₹ 86 crores for FY 2021, the Company has spent an amount of ₹ 73 crores in the current financial year.

- c) The Company had applied with Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") for waiver of outstanding interest on intercompany loan given to Periana Holding LLC (subsidiary) upto 31 December, 2020 aggregating to USD 224 million. Of this USD 57.22 mio (₹ 430 crores) was recognised and provided for in the books of account in earlier years and balance USD 166.78 mio was not recognised due to uncertainty involved in its collectability. RBI has provided its approval for waiver of the interest for the period upto 31 December, 2020 in November 2021 subject to fulfillment of certain conditions. The Company on fulfillment of the conditions has written off interest accrued of USD 57.22 mio (₹ 430 crores) and waived interest of USD 166.78 mio (₹1,234 crores) aggregating to USD 224 mio.

37. Research and development activities

Details of expenditure incurred in respect of research and development activities undertaken during the year is as follows

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Manufacturing and other expenditure	34	27
Depreciation expense	14	17
Capital expenditure (including capital work in progress)	5	10



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38. Earnings per share (EPS)

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Profit attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in crores) (A)	16,702	8,393
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS (B)	2,40,39,42,787	2,40,38,12,821
Effect of dilution :		
Weighted average number of treasury shares held through ESOP trust	1,32,77,653	1,34,07,619
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution (C)	2,41,72,20,440	2,41,72,20,440
Basic EPS (Amount in ₹) (A/B)	69.48	34.92
Diluted EPS (Amount in ₹) (A/C)	69.10	34.72

For details regarding treasury shares held through ESOP trust (refer note 18(a))

39. Employee share based payment plans

ESOP Scheme 2016

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 29 January, 2016, formulated the JSWSL EMPLOYEES STOCK OWNERSHIP PLAN 2016 ("ESOP Plan"). At the said meeting, the Board authorised the ESOP Committee for the superintendence of the ESOP Plan.

ESOP is the primary arrangement under which shared plan service incentives are provided to certain specified employees of the Company and its' subsidiaries in India.

Three grants would be made under ESOP plan 2016 to eligible employees on the rolls of the Company as at 1 April, 2016, 1 April, 2017 and 1 April, 2018.

During the previous year the Company has made supplementary grants under the JSWSL Employee stock ownership Plan 2016 to its permanent employees who are on the rolls of the Company and its Indian subsidiaries as on 5 December, 2019 and the same was approved by the ESOP committee in its meeting held on 5 December, 2019.

The maximum value and share options that can be awarded to eligible employees is calculated by reference to certain percentage of individuals fixed salary compensation. 50% of the grant would vest at the end of the third year and 50% of the grant would vest at the end of the fourth year with a vesting condition that the employee is in continuous employment with the Company till the date of vesting.

The exercise price is determined by the ESOP committee at a certain discount to the primary market price on the date of grant.

A total of 2,86,87,000 options are available for grant to the eligible employees of the Company and a total of 31,63,000 options would be available for grant to the eligible employees of the Indian subsidiaries of the Company under the ESOP Plan.

These options are equity settled and are accounted for in accordance with the requirement applying to equity settled transactions.

The outstanding position as at 31 March, 2022 is summarised below:

Particulars	ESOP 2016		
	1st Grant	2nd Grant	3rd Grant
Date of grant			
-original grant	17 May, 2016	16 May, 2017	14 May, 2018
-supplementary grant	5 December, 2019	5 December, 2019	5 December, 2019
Share Price on date of grant			
-original grant	129.56	201.70	329.05
-supplementary grant	259.80	259.80	259.80
Average fair value on date of grant			
-original grant	67.48	104.04	167.15
-supplementary grant	91.07	92.55	98.63
Outstanding as on 1 April, 2020	51,76,445	42,83,313	29,13,919
Transfer in	12,360	8,394	6,108
Transfer Out	29,100	23,247	16,284

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Particulars	ESOP 2016		
	1st Grant	2nd Grant	3rd Grant
Forfeited during the period	64,225	46,219	67,460
Lapsed during the period	-	-	-
Exercised during the period	22,00,900	6,61,064	9,303
Outstanding as on 31 March, 2021	28,94,580	35,61,177	28,26,980
Transfer in	-	-	-
Transfer Out	3,01,941	2,06,332	1,56,054
Forfeited during the period	-	-	-
Lapsed during the period	-	-	2,776
Exercised during the period	7,20,352	14,40,247	5,91,808
Outstanding as on 31 March, 2022			
- vested outstanding options	18,72,287	19,14,598	20,76,342
- unvested outstanding options	-	-	-
Vesting Period			
- Original	17 May, 2016 till 31 March, 2019 (for 50% of the grant) and 17 May, 2016 to 31 March, 2020 (for remaining 50% of the grant)	16 May, 2017 till 31 March, 2020 (for 50% of the grant) and 16 May, 2017 to 31 March, 2021 (for remaining 50% of the grant)	14 May, 2018/ 5 December, 2019 till 31 March, 2021 (for 50% of the grant) and 14 May, 2018/ 5 December, 2019 to 31 March, 2022 (for remaining 50% of the grant)
- Supplementary	5 December, 2019 to 6 December, 2020 for the subsequent grants	5 December, 2019 to 6 th December 2020 for 50% of the options granted and upto 31 March, 2021 for remaining 50% of the options granted	
Exercise Period	4 years from vesting date	4 years from vesting date	4 years from vesting date
Weighted average remaining contract life			
- original grant	18 months	30 months	42 months
- Supplementary grant	33 months	35 months	42 months
Exercise price			
-Original grants	103.65	161.36	263.24
-Supplementary grants	207.84	207.84	207.84
Weighted average share price for shares exercised during the year	696.17	696.17	696.17
A description of the method and significant assumptions used during the year to estimate the fair value of options including the following information:	The fair value of options has been calculated by using Black Schole's Method. The assumptions used in the above are:	The fair value of options has been calculated by using Black Schole's Method. The assumptions used in the above are:	The fair value of options has been calculated by using Black Schole's Method. The assumptions used in the above are:
Expected volatility	Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price.	Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price.	Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price.
Original grants	The volatility used for valuation is 39.23 % for options with 3 year vesting and 39.62 % with 4 years vesting	The volatility used for valuation is 33.76 % for options with 3 year vesting and 37.43 % with 4 years vesting	The volatility used for valuation is 33.23 % for options with 3 year vesting and 33.28 % with 4 years vesting
Supplementary grants	The volatility used for valuation is 32.30 % for options with 1 year vesting	The volatility used for valuation is 32.30 % for options with 1 year vesting and 32.10% with 1.32 years vesting	The volatility used for valuation is 32.10 % for options with 1.32 year vesting and 32.21% with 2.32 years vesting
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	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	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



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Particulars	ESOP 2016		
	1st Grant	2nd Grant	3rd Grant
Expected dividends			
-Original grants	₹ 1.10 per share	₹ 0.75 per share	₹ 2.25 per share
-Supplementary grants	₹ 4.10 per share	₹ 4.10 per share	₹ 4.10 per share
Risk-free interest rate	Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilised with maturity equal to expected term of the option	Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilised with maturity equal to expected term of the option	Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilised with maturity equal to expected term of the option
Original grants	The rate used for calculation is 7.36% (for 3 years vesting) & 7.44% (for 4 years vesting)	The rate used for calculation is 6.87% (for 3 years vesting) & 6.96% (for 4 years vesting)	The rate used for calculation is 7.85% (for 3 years vesting) & 7.92% (for 4 years vesting)
Supplementary grants	The rate used for calculation is 5.67% (for 1 years vesting)	The rate used for calculation is 5.67% (for 1 years vesting) & 5.76% (for 1.32 years vesting)	The rate used for calculation is 5.76% (for 1.32 years vesting) & 6.02% (for 2.32 years vesting)
The method used and the assumptions made to incorporate the effects of expected early exercise	Black-Scholes Options pricing model	Black-Scholes Options pricing model	Black-Scholes Options pricing model
How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility	The following factors have been considered:		
Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair value, such as a market condition	(a) Share price (b) Exercise prices (c) Historical volatility (d) Expected option life (e) Dividend Yield		

ESOP Plan 2021

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 21 May, 2021, formulated the Shri OP Jindal Employees Stock Ownership Plan ("OPJ ESOP Plan"). At the said meeting, the Board authorised the ESOP Committee for the superintendence of the ESOP Plan.

ESOP is the primary arrangement under which shared plan service incentives are provided to certain specified employees of the Company and its' subsidiaries in India.

Three grants would be made under OPJ ESOP plan 2021 to eligible present and future employees on the rolls of the Company as at date of the grant.

The maximum value and share options that can be awarded to eligible employees is calculated by reference to certain percentage of individuals fixed salary compensation. 25% of the grant would vest at the end of the first year, 25% of the grant would vest at the end of the second year and 50% of the grant would vest at the end of the third year with a vesting condition that the employee is in continuous employment with the Company till the date of vesting.

The exercise price is determined by the ESOP committee at ₹ 1 per share.

A total of 47,00,000 options are available for grant to the eligible employees of the Company and a total of 3,00,000 options would be available for grant to the eligible employees of the Indian subsidiaries of the Company under the ESOP Plan.

These options are equity settled and are accounted for in accordance with the requirement applying to equity settled transactions.

Samruddhi Plan 2021

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 21 May, 2021, formulated the Shri OP Jindal Samruddhi Plan ("OPJ Samruddhi Plan"). At the said meeting, the Board authorised the ESOP Committee for the superintendence of the ESOP Plan.

Samruddhi plan is the primary arrangement under which shared plan service incentives are provided to certain specified employees of the Company and its' subsidiaries in India.

Single grants would be made under OPJ ESOP plan 2021 to eligible employees on the rolls of the Company as at date of the grant.

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The maximum value and share options that can be awarded to eligible employees is calculated by reference to certain percentage of individuals fixed salary compensation. 25% of the grant would vest at the end of the second year, 25% of the grant would vest at the end of the third year and 50% of the grant would vest at the end of the fourth year with a vesting condition that the employee is in continuous employment with the Company till the date of vesting.

The exercise price is determined by the ESOP committee at ₹ 1 per share.

A total of 67,00,000 options are available for grant to the eligible employees of the Company and a total of 13,00,000 options would be available for grant to the eligible employees of the Indian subsidiaries of the Company under the ESOP Plan.

These options are equity settled and are accounted for in accordance with the requirement applying to equity settled transactions.

The outstanding position as at 31 March, 2022 is summarised below:

Particulars	OPJ Samruddhi Plan 2021	OPJ ESOP Plan 2021
Date of grant	7 August, 2021	7 August, 2021
Share Price on date of grant	751	751
Average fair value on date of grant	716	723
Granted during the year	64,58,450	12,10,663
Transfer In	1,500	-
Transfer Out	1,10,500	55,670
Forfeited during the period	2,73,400	15,850
Outstanding as on 31 March, 2022	60,76,050	11,39,143
of above - vested outstanding options	6,250	3,300
of above - unvested outstanding options	60,69,800	11,35,843
Vesting Period	The vesting schedule is 25% at the end of 2 nd year (first tranche), 25% at the end of 3 rd year (second tranche) and the remaining 50% at the end of 4 th year (third tranche) from the date of grant respectively.	The vesting schedule is 25% at the end of 1 year (first tranche), 25% at the end of 2 nd year (second tranche) and the remaining 50% at the end of 3 rd year (third tranche) from the date of grant respectively.
Exercise Period	4 years from the date of vesting.	4 years from the date of vesting.
Weighted average remaining contract life	4 years from the date of vesting.	4 years from the date of vesting.
Exercise price	Re.1	Re.1
Weighted average share price for shares exercised during the year	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
A description of the method and significant assumptions used during the year to estimate the fair value of options including the following information:	The fair value of options has been calculated by using Black Schole's Method. The assumptions used in the above are:	The fair value of options has been calculated by using Black Schole's Method. The assumptions used in the above are:
Expected volatility	Volatility has been calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price for the expected life of the option for each tranche. The volatility used for vesting year 2 nd Year -39.17% 3 rd Year -37.47% 4 th Year -36.72%	Volatility has been calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price for the expected life of the option for each tranche The volatility used for year wise 1 st Year -41.99% 2 nd Year -39.17% 3 rd Year -37.47%
Expected option life	The expected option life is assumed to be mid-way between the option vesting and expiry. Accordingly, expected option life is calculated as Year to Vesting + (Exercise Period) / 2. Based on vesting and exercise schedule, expected option term for first tranche is 4 years, second tranche is 5 years, and third tranche is 6 years.	The expected option life is assumed to be mid-way between the option vesting and expiry. Accordingly, expected option life is calculated as Year to Vesting + (Exercise Period) / 2. Based on vesting and exercise schedule, expected option term for first tranche is 3 years, second tranche is 4 years, and third tranche is 5 years
Expected dividends	₹ 6.50 per share	
Risk-free interest rate	Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilised with maturity equal to expected term of the option	
The method used and the assumptions made to incorporate the effects of expected early exercise	Black-Scholes Options pricing model	



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How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility	The following factors have been considered:
Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair value, such as a market condition	(a) Share price (b) Exercise prices (c) Historical volatility (d) Expected option life (e) Dividend Yield

40. Segment reporting

The Company is in the business of manufacturing steel products having similar economic characteristics, primarily with operations in India and regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') for assessment of Company's performance and resource allocation.

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

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Domestic	94,121	56,001
Export	24,699	14,726
Total	1,18,820	70,727

Revenue from operations have been allocated on the basis of location of customers.

b) Non-current assets

All non-current assets other than financial instruments of the Company are located in India.

c) Customer contributing more than 10% of Revenue

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited (net of GST and cess)	17,552	8,464

41. Employee benefits

a) Defined contribution plan

The Company operates defined contribution retirement benefit plans for all qualifying employees. Under these plans, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll costs.

Company's contribution to provident fund & family pension scheme recognised in statement of profit and loss of ₹ 56 crores (31 March, 2021: ₹ 46 crores) (included in note 33).

b) Defined benefit plans

The Company sponsors funded defined benefit plans for all qualifying employees. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age.

The gratuity plan is covered by The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the gratuity plan, the eligible employees are entitled to post-retirement benefit at the rate of 15 days' salary for each year of service until the retirement age of 58, 60 and 62, without any payment ceiling. The vesting period for gratuity as payable under The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is 5 years.

The fund is managed by JSW Steel limited Employee Gratuity Trust and it is governed by the Board of trustees. The Board of trustees are responsible for the administration of the plan assets and for defining the investment strategy.

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

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

No other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 31 March, 2022 by Independent, Qualified Actuary. 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.

(i) Gratuity:

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
	Funded	Funded
a) Liability recognised in the balance sheet		
i) Present value of obligation		
Opening balance	279	286
Service cost	22	19
Interest cost	19	20
Actuarial loss on obligation	74	(27)
Benefits paid	(18)	(21)
Liability in	-	2
Liability transfer	-	#
Closing balance	376	279
Less:		
ii) Fair value of plan assets		
Opening balance	74	75
Interest Income	5	6
Actuarial (loss)/gain on plan assets	(1)	#
Employers' contribution	1	7
Benefits paid	(10)	(14)
Closing balance	69	74
Amount recognised in balance sheet(refer note 22)	307	205
b) Expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss		
Service cost	22	19
Interest cost	19	20
Expected return on plan assets	(5)	(6)
Component of defined benefit cost recognised in statement of profit and loss	36	33
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability		
-Actuarial (gain)/loss on defined benefit obligation	74	(27)
-Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	1	#
Component of defined benefit cost recognised in other comprehensive income	75	(27)
Transferred to preoperative expenses	-	(1)
Total	111	5



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₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
	Funded	Funded
c) Actual return on plan assets	4	5
d) Break up of plan assets:		
(i) ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Co. Limited (ICICI)		
Balanced fund	3	3
Debt fund	4	3
Short term debt fund	#	#
Group Short Term Debt Fund III	-	-
(ii) HDFC Standard Life Insurance Co. Limited (HDFC)		
Defensive managed fund	8	7
Secure managed fund	8	8
Stable managed fund	-	-
(iii) SBI Life Insurance Co. Limited – Cap assured fund (SBI)	31	37
(iv) LIC of India – Insurer managed fund (LIC)	14	16
(v) PNB Metlife	1	-
Total	69	74

represents amounts below ₹ 0.5 crores

During the year, entire unfunded liabilities have been funded.

e) Principal actuarial assumptions :

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
	Funded	Funded
Discount rate	6.98%	6.80%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	8.80%	5.10%
Expected return on plan assets	6.98%	6.80%
Attrition rate	7.00%	3.70%
Mortality rate during employment	Indian assured lives mortality (2012-2014)	Indian assured lives mortality (2006-2008)

f) Experience adjustments:

₹ in crores

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18
Defined benefit obligation	376	279	286	243	196
Plan assets	69	74	75	77	65
Surplus / (deficit)	(307)	(205)	(211)	(166)	(131)
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities – Loss/(gain)	74	(27)	19	15	3
Experience adjustments on plan assets – Gain/(loss)	(1)	#	#	#	#

represents amounts below ₹ 0.50 crore

- g)** The Company expects to contribute ₹ 41 crores (previous year ₹ 38 crores) to its gratuity plan for the next year.
- h)** The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 8 years (31 March, 2021: 8 years)
- i)** Expected return on plan assets is based on expectation of the average long term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of the obligations after considering several applicable factors such as the composition of plan assets, investment strategy, market scenario, etc.
- j)** The estimates of future salary increase, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

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- k) The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Government of India securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

The amount included in the financial statements arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plan is as follows:

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Defined benefit obligation	376	279
Plan assets	69	74
-net liability/(asset) arising from defined benefit obligation	307	205

Sensitivity Analysis:

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and attrition. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting year, while holding all other assumptions constant.

Particulars	₹ in crores			
	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(22)	25	(18)	20
Future salary growth (1% movement)	24	(22)	20	(18)
Attrition rate (1% movement)	(3)	3	2	(3)

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

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting year, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

Fund Allocation

Particulars	SBI	HDFC	ICICI	LIC	PNB
As on 31 March, 2022	45.09%	22.72%	10.25%	20.38%	1.55%
As on 31 March, 2021	50.22%	20.14%	8.69%	20.95%	-

Category of assets average percentage allocation fund wise as on 31 March, 2022

Particulars	SBI	HDFC	ICICI	LIC	PNB
Government securities	-	48.88%	37.85%	20%	40%
Debt	87.70%	35.51%	36.59%	Balance invested in approved investments as specified in schedule 1 of IRDA guidelines	26.20%
Equity	6.87%	10.97%	9.91%		29.90%
Others	5.43%	4.65%	15.65%		3.90%

Maturity analysis of projected benefit obligation

Particulars	₹ in crores			
	Less than a year	Between 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
As at 31 March, 2022				
Projected benefit payable	54	138	460	652
As at 31 March, 2021				
Projected benefit payable	40	91	363	494



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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

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.

ii) Other long term benefits:

a. Compensated Absences

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

b. Long Service Award

The Company has a policy to recognise the long service rendered by employees and celebrate their long association with the Company. This scheme is called - Long Association of Motivation, Harmony & Excitement(LAMHE). The award is paid at milestone service completion years of 10, 15, 20 and 25 years.

42. Financial Instruments

42.1 Capital risk 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 and elongate the maturity of its debt portfolio, and closely monitors its judicious allocation amongst competing capital expansion projects and strategic acquisitions, to capture market opportunities at minimum risk.

The Company monitors its capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt, divided to total equity. Net debt includes, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents and current investments.

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Long term borrowings	41,176	39,551
Current maturities of long term debt	8,538	6,919
Short term borrowings	721	5,155
Less: Cash and cash equivalent	(7,670)	(11,121)
Less: Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	(7,857)	(625)
Net debt	34,908	39,879
Total equity	63,501	46,977
Gearing ratio	0.55	0.85

- Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Company that are managed as capital.
- Debt is defined as long and short term borrowings (excluding derivatives and financial guarantee contracts), as described in notes 20 and 25.

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42.2 Categories of financial instruments

The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments, and their carrying amounts, are set out below:

As at 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit and loss	Derivatives in hedging relationship	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets						
Investments	800	3,148	558		4,506	4,519
Trade receivables	6,146	-	-		6,146	6,146
Cash and cash equivalents	7,670	-	-		7,670	7,670
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	7,857	-	-		7,857	7,857
Loans	6,028	-	-		6,028	6,028
Derivative Assets	-	-	94	333	427	427
Other financial assets	4,684	-	-		4,684	4,684
Total	33,185	3,148	652	333	37,318	37,331
Financial liabilities						
Long term Borrowings #	49,714	-	-		49,714	49,639
Lease Liabilities	2,751	-	-		2,751	2,900
Short term Borrowings	721	-	-		721	721
Trade payables	24,328	-	-		24,328	24,328
Derivative liabilities	-	-	11	101	112	112
Other financial liabilities	7,728	-	-		7,728	7,728
Total	85,242	-	11	101	85,354	85,428

As at 31 March, 2021

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit and loss	Derivatives in hedging relationship	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets						
Investments	465	764	4,553		5,782	5,793
Trade receivables	3,333	-	-		3,333	3,333
Cash and cash equivalents	11,121	-	-		11,121	11,121
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	625	-	-		625	625
Loans	5,474	-	-		5,474	5,474
Derivative Assets	-	-	11	185	196	196
Other financial assets	3,960	-	-		3,960	3,960
Total	24,978	764	4,564	185	30,491	30,502
Financial liabilities						
Long term Borrowings #	46,470	-	-		46,470	46,610
Lease Liabilities	3,338	-	-		3,338	3,523
Short term Borrowings	5,154	-	-		5,154	5,154
Trade payables	12,150	-	-		12,150	12,150
Derivative liabilities	-	-	14	139	153	153
Other financial liabilities	9,072	-	-		9,072	9,072
Total	76,184	-	14	139	76,337	76,662

including current maturities of long term debt



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43. Fair value hierarchy of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other financial assets and other financial liabilities (other than those specifically disclosed) are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

A significant part of the financial assets is classified as Level 1 and Level 2. The fair value of these assets is marked to an active market or based on observable market data. The financial assets carried at fair value by the Company are mainly investments in equity instruments, debt securities and derivatives, accordingly, any material volatility is not expected.

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021	Level	Valuation techniques and key inputs
Quoted investments in equity shares measured at FVTOCI	2,580	750	1	Quoted bid prices in an active market
Unquoted investments in equity shares measured at FVTOCI	9	9	3	Net Asset value of share arrived has been considered as fair value
Unquoted investments in equity shares measured at FVTOCI	5	5	3	Cost is approximate estimate of fair value
Unquoted investments in equity shares measured at FVTOCI	554	-	3	Discounted cash flow - Future cash flows are based on projections discounted at a rate that reflects market risks Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
Non-current investments in unquoted compulsory convertible debentures measured at FVTPL	141	59	3	Discounted cash flow - Future cash flows are based on terms of debentures discounted at a rate that reflects market risks
Non-current investments in unquoted optionally fully convertible debentures measured at FVTPL	-	4,100	2	Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
Non-current investments in unquoted preference shares measured at FVTPL	417	394	3	Discounted cash flow - Future cash flows are based on terms of Preference Shares discounted at a rate that reflects market risks
Derivative Assets	428	196	2	Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
Derivative Liabilities	111	153		

Sensitivity Analysis of Level 3:

Particulars	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Change	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Investments in unquoted Preference shares	DCF method	Discounting Rate of 8.85%	0.50%	0.50% Increase (decrease) in the discount would decrease (increase) the fair value by ₹ 5 crores (₹ 5 crores)
Investments in unquoted equity shares	DCF and CCM method	Discounting Rate of 25%	0.50%	0.50% Increase (decrease) in the discount would decrease (increase) the fair value by ₹ 4 crores (₹ 4 crores)
Investments in unquoted compulsory convertible debentures	DCF method	Discounting Rate of 10.00 %	0.50%	0.50% Increase (decrease) in the discount would decrease (increase) the fair value by ₹ 6 crores (₹ 6 crores)
Investments in unquoted equity shares	NAV method	Cost is approximate estimate of fair value	-	No sensitivity in the fair value of the investments.

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Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurement

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	Amount	
Balance as at 1 April, 2020	461	
Additions made during the period	2	
Allowance for loss	(2)	
Gain recognised in the statement of profit and loss	6	
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	467	
Additions made during the period	341	
Allowance for loss	(33)	
Gain recognised in the statement of profit and loss	351	
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	1,126	

Details of Financial assets/ liabilities measured at amortised cost but fair value disclosed in category wise

Particulars	₹ in crores		Level	Valuation techniques and key inputs
	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021		
Loans				
Carrying value	6,028	5,474	2	Discounted cash flow on observable Future cash flows are based on terms of loans discounted at a rate that reflects market risks
Fair value	6,028	5,474		
Investments				
Carrying value	800	465	2	Discounted cash flow on observable Future cash flows are based on terms of investments discounted at a rate that reflects market risks
Fair value	813	476		
Long Term Borrowings#				
Carrying value	49,714	46,470	2	Discounted cash flow on observable Future cash flows are based on terms of borrowings discounted at a rate that reflects market risks
Fair value	49,639	46,610		

includes current maturities of long term borrowings

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period.

The Asset and Liability position of various outstanding derivative financial instruments is given below:

Particulars	Underlying	Nature of Risk being Hedged	₹ in crores			₹ in crores		
			31 March, 2022			31 March, 2021		
			Asset	Liability	Net Fair Value	Asset	Liability	Net Fair Value
Cash Flow Hedges								
Designated & Effective Hedges								
Forwards Currency Contracts	Highly probable Forecast Sales	Exchange rate movement risk	10	(13)	(3)	30	(5)	25
Interest rate Swap	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Interest rate Risk	24	(8)	16	1	(85)	(84)
Commodity Contract	Purchase of Natural gases	Price Risk	52	-	52	-	-	-
Options contract	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Exchange rate movement risk	161	-	161	110	-	110
Designated & Ineffective hedges								
Forwards Currency Contracts	Highly probable Forecast Sales	Exchange rate movement risk	62	(5)	57	22	(2)	20
Fair Value Hedges								
Forwards Currency Contracts	Trade payables & Acceptance	Exchange rate movement risk	24	(75)	(51)	14	(39)	(25)
Forwards Currency Contracts	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Exchange rate movement risk	-	-	-	8	(8)	-
Interest rate Swap	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Interest rate Risk	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-



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₹ in crores

Particulars	Underlying	Nature of Risk being Hedged	31 March, 2022			31 March, 2021		
			Asset	Liability	Net Fair Value	Asset	Liability	Net Fair Value
Non-Designated Hedges								
Forwards Currency Contracts	Trade payables & Acceptance	Exchange rate movement risk	-	(2)	(2)	-	(1)	(1)
Forwards Currency Contracts	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Exchange rate movement risk	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Options Contract	Trade payables & Acceptance	Exchange rate movement risk	24	-	24	-	(6)	(6)
Options Contract	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Exchange rate movement risk	23	-	23	-	-	-
Forwards Currency Contracts	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Exchange rate movement risk	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
			380	(104)	276	185	(148)	37
Receivable/ payable from cancelled/ settled derivative contracts			48	(8)	40	11	(5)	6
Total			428	(112)	316	196	(153)	43

Details of non-derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments outstanding as at:

Cash Flow hedges	31 March, 2022		31 March, 2021	
	USD Mio	Fair Value ₹ in crores	USD Mio	Fair Value ₹ in crores
Long term borrowings	558	(317)	625	(221)
Acceptances	138	(53)	191	(25)
	696	(370)	816	(246)

Movement in cash flow hedge:

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Opening Balance	300	668
FX recognised in other comprehensive Income	(20)	(271)
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in P&L	24	54
Amount Reclassified to P&L during the year	17	(151)
Closing balance	321	300

43.1 Financial risk management

The Company has a Risk Management Committee established by its Board of Directors for overseeing the Risk Management Framework and developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The risk management policies are established to ensure timely identification and evaluation of risks, setting acceptable risk thresholds, identifying and mapping controls against these risks, monitor the risks and their limits, improve risk awareness and transparency. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in the market conditions and the Company's activities to provide reliable information to the Management and the Board to evaluate the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risk faced by the Company.

The risk management policies aims to mitigate the following risks arising from the financial instruments:

- Market risk
- Credit risk; and
- Liquidity risk
- Equity price risk

43.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices. The Company is exposed in the ordinary course of its business to risks related to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices and interest rates.

The Company seeks to minimise the effects of these risks by using derivative and non-derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments is governed by the Company's policies approved by the Board of Directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange risk,

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interest rate risk, credit risk, 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 Management and the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivatives for speculative purposes.

43.3 Foreign currency risk management

The Company's functional currency is Indian Rupees (INR). The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Volatility in exchange rates affects the Company's revenue from export markets and the costs of imports, primarily in relation to raw materials. The Company is exposed to exchange rate risk under its trade and debt portfolio.

Adverse movements in the exchange rate between the Rupee and any relevant foreign currency result's in increase in the Company's overall debt position in Rupee terms without the Company having incurred additional debt and favourable movements in the exchange rates will conversely result in reduction in the Company's receivables in foreign currency.

In order to hedge exchange rate risk, the Company has a policy to hedge cash flows up to a specific tenure using forward exchange contracts, options and other non-derivative financial instruments like long-term foreign currency borrowings and acceptances. At any point in time, the Company hedges its estimated foreign currency exposure in respect of forecast sales over the following 6 months using derivative instruments. Forecasted sales beyond the period of 6 months are hedged using non-derivative financial instruments basis the tenure of the specific long term foreign currency borrowings. In respect of imports and other payables, the Company hedges its payables as when the exposure arises. Short term exposures are hedged progressively based on their maturity.

All hedging activities are carried out in accordance with the Company's internal risk management policies, as approved by the Board of Directors, and in accordance with the applicable regulations where the Company operates.

The Company has also considered the effect of changes, if any, in both counterparty credit risk and own credit risk while assessing hedge effectiveness and measuring hedge ineffectiveness. The Company continues to believe that there is no impact on effectiveness of its hedges.

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

Currency exposure as at 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	USD	EURO	INR	JPY	Other	Total
Financial assets						
Non-current investments	-	217	4,289	-	-	4,506
Loans	5,154	85	771	-	18	6,028
Trade receivables	343	1,041	4,762	-	-	6,146
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	7,670	-	-	7,670
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	7,857	-	-	7,857
Derivative assets	427	-	-	-	-	427
Other financial assets	63	9	4,613	-	-	4,685
Total financial assets	5,987	1,352	29,962	-	18	37,319
Financial liabilities						
Long term borrowings	24,385	616	15,842	333	-	41,176
Lease liabilities	-	-	2,751	-	-	2,751
Short term borrowings	6,266	243	2,666	84	-	9,259
Trade payables	18,801	53	5,436	38	-	24,328
Derivative liabilities	111	-	1	-	-	112
Other financial liabilities	935	287	6,439	53	14	7,728
Total financial liabilities	50,498	1,199	33,135	508	14	85,354



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Currency exposure as at 31 March, 2021

₹ in crores

Particulars	USD	EURO	INR	JPY	Other	Total
Financial assets						
Non-current investments	-	217	5,565	-	-	5,782
Loans	4,474	88	896	-	16	5,474
Trade receivables	632	199	2,502	-	-	3,333
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	11,121	-	-	11,121
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	625	-	-	625
Derivative assets	196	-	-	-	-	196
Other financial assets	263	-	3,697	-	-	3,960
Total financial assets	5,565	504	24,406	-	16	30,491
Financial liabilities						
Long term borrowings	19,613	835	18,693	410	-	39,551
Lease liabilities	-	-	3,338	-	-	3,338
Short term borrowings	3,908	1,790	6,249	127	-	12,074
Trade payables	7,665	66	4,402	13	4	12,150
Derivative liabilities	148	3	-	2	-	153
Other financial liabilities	1,047	551	7,358	87	28	9,071
Total financial liabilities	32,381	3,245	40,040	639	32	76,337

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the INR against the relevant foreign currencies net of hedge accounting impact. 1% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year-end for a 1% 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 1% against the relevant currency. For a 1% weakening of INR against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on profit or equity, and the balances below would be negative.

₹ in crores

Particulars	Increase (strengthening of INR)		Decrease (weakening of INR)	
	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
Receivable				
USD/INR	(67)	(57)	67	57
Payable				
USD/INR	272	227	(272)	(227)

The forward exchange contracts entered into by the Company and outstanding are as under:

As at	Nature	No. of Contracts	Type	US\$ Equivalent (Millions)	INR Equivalent (crores)	MTM (₹ in crores)
31 March, 2022	Assets	36	Buy	611	4,628	24
		43	Sell	647	4,906	72
	Liabilities	88	Buy	1,255	9,515	(76)
		34	Sell	541	4,097	(18)
31 March, 2021	Assets	84	Buy	352	2,585	18
		54	Sell	461	3,390	52
	Liabilities	111	Buy	513	3,772	(46)
		16	Sell	201	1,480	(7)

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Currency options to hedge against fluctuations in changes in exchange rate:

As at	Nature	No. of Contracts	US\$ equivalent (Million)	INR equivalent (Crores)	MTM of Option (₹ in crores)
31 March, 2022	Assets	63	1,354	10,264	208
	Liabilities	1	20	152	#
31 March, 2021	Assets	14	545	4,006	110
	Liabilities	16	307	2,257	(7)

represents less than ₹ 0.50 crore

Unhedged currency risk position:

I) Amounts receivable in foreign currency

	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
	US\$ equivalent	INR Equivalent	US\$ equivalent	INR Equivalent
	(Millions)	(crores)	(Millions)	(crores)
Trade receivables	183	1,384	113	831
Balances with banks	-	-	-	-
- in Fixed deposit account	-	-	-	-
- in Current account	-	-	-	-
Advances/Loans to subsidiaries	703	5,331	659	4,842

II) Amounts payable in foreign currency

	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
	US\$ equivalent	INR Equivalent	US\$ equivalent	INR Equivalent
	(Millions)	(crores)	(Millions)	(crores)
Loans payable	3,351	25,405	2,901	21,325
Trade payables and acceptances	148	1,124	95	702
Payable for capital projects	65	491	118	869
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	61	461	33	239
Other provisions	45	338	82	603

43.4 Commodity price risk:

The Company's revenue is exposed to the market risk of price fluctuations related to the sale of its steel products. Market forces generally determine prices for the steel products sold by the Company. These prices may be influenced by factors such as supply and demand, production costs (including the costs of raw material inputs) and global and regional economic conditions and growth. Adverse changes in any of these factors may reduce the revenue that the Company earns from the sale of its steel products.

The Company is subject to fluctuations in prices for the purchase of iron ore, coking coal, ferro alloys, zinc, scrap and other raw material inputs. The Company purchased primarily all of its iron ore and coal requirements at prevailing market rates during the year ended 31 March, 2022.

The Company aims to sell the products at prevailing market prices. Similarly, the Company procures key raw materials like iron ore and coal based on prevailing market rates as the selling prices of steel prices and the prices of input raw materials move in the same direction.

Commodity hedging is used primarily as a risk management tool to secure the future cash flows in case of volatility by entering into commodity forward contracts.



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Hedging commodity is based on its procurement schedule and price risk. Commodity hedging is undertaken as a risk offsetting exercise and, depending upon market conditions hedges, may extend beyond the financial year. The Company is presently hedging maximum up to 100% of its consumption.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% movement in the input price of iron ore and coking coal. The sensitivity analysis includes only 5% change in commodity prices for quantity sold or consumed during the year, with all other variables held constant. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the commodity prices decrease by 5% and vice-versa.

₹ in crores

Commodity	Increase for the year ended		Decrease for the year ended	
	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
Iron ore lumps/fines	1,043	601	(1,043)	(601)
Coal/Coke	1,450	701	(1,450)	(701)

The commodity forward contracts entered into by the Company and outstanding at the year-end are as under:

As at	Nature	No. of Contracts	Commodity Name	Quantity Natural Gases - BTMU	US\$ Equivalent of notional value (Millions)	INR equivalent (Crores)	MTM of Commodity contract (₹ in crores)
31-Mar-22	Assets	7	Natural Gas	37,95,000	14	108	52
	Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
31-Mar-21	Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-

43.5 Interest rate risk

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 is exposed to interest rate risk because funds are borrowed at both fixed and floating interest rates. Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rate. The borrowings of the Company are principally denominated in rupees and US dollars with a mix of fixed and floating rates of interest. The Company hedges its US dollar interest rate risk through interest rate swaps to reduce the floating interest rate risk. The company hedges up to 20% of interest risk in US dollars. The Company has exposure to interest rate risk, arising principally on changes in base lending rate and LIBOR rates. The Company uses a mix of interest rate sensitive financial instruments to manage the liquidity and fund requirements for its day to day operations like non-convertible bonds and short term loans. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings, and by the use of interest rate swap contracts. Hedging activities are evaluated regularly to align with interest rate views and defined risk appetite, ensuring the most cost-effective hedging strategies are applied.

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

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
Fixed rate borrowings	31,468	25,621
Floating rate borrowings	18,564	21,153
Total gross borrowings	50,032	46,774
Less: Upfront fees	(316)	(304)
Total borrowings (refer note 20)	49,716	46,470

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for floating rate liabilities, after the impact of hedge accounting, assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the year-end was outstanding for the whole year.

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher / lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit for the year ended 31 March, 2022 would decrease / increase by ₹ 186 crores (for the year ended 31 March, 2021: decrease / increase by ₹ 212 crores). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings

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

As at	Nature	No. of Contracts	US\$ Equivalent of notional value (Millions)	MTM of IRS (₹ in crores)
31-Mar-22	Assets	7	110	24
	Liabilities	10	110	(8)
31-Mar-21	Assets	2	50	1
	Liabilities	22	335	(85)

The following table details the nominal amounts and remaining terms of interest rate swap contracts to hedge against fluctuations in fair value of borrowing outstanding at the year-end.

As at	Nature	No. of Contracts	Notional value (₹ in crores)	MTM of IRS (₹ in crores)
31-Mar-22	Assets	1	25	#
	Liabilities	6	575	(1)
31-Mar-21	Assets	-	-	-
	Liabilities	-	-	-

less than ₹ 0.50 crore

Interest rate benchmark reform

The company is exposed to LIBORs through various financial instrument including borrowings and derivatives. Existing LIBOR-referencing contracts that mature beyond their respective LIBOR cessation dates are generally expected to be transitioned to Alternative Reference Rates (ARRs). The company is closely monitoring the market and managing the transition to new benchmark interest rates.

Progress towards implementation of alternative benchmark interest rates:

As a part of the company's risk management policy for transition, the following measures have been initiated:

- New contracts/facilities are being linked to the relevant ARR or other benchmarks like EURIBOR that are not expected to cease.
 - The existing facilities/ contracts are a mix of fixed and floating rates denominated in USD, EUR and JPY.
1. The Company's USD floating rate exposure is primarily linked to USD 6 month LIBOR and these exposures are proposed to be transitioned to SOFR (the ARR recommended for USD exposures) for contracts/ facilities that mature beyond 30 June, 2023 (cessation date for the 6 month USD LIBOR).
 2. The JPY facility was linked to JPY LIBOR and has already been transitioned to Tokyo Term Risk Free Rate (TORF), the term RFR applicable for JPY currency.
 3. The EUR facilities are linked to EURIBOR, which is presently not expected to be phased out.
- Derivative contract: Interest rate swap linked to LIBOR 3 months' Derivative contract will be transition as per International Swaps and Derivatives Association ("ISDA") protocol.

The tables below show the company's exposure to significant IBORs subject to reform that have yet to transition to RFRs as at 31 March 2022.

Interest Rate Benchmark	Carrying value as at 31 March 2022			
	Non-derivative financial assets	Non-derivative financial liabilities	Derivative financial assets	Derivative financial liabilities
USD LIBOR (6 Months)				
Loans given to subsidiary	6,076	-		-
External Commercial Borrowings / Loans	-	10,564		-
USD LIBOR (1 Months)				
Advance Payment and Supply Agreement	-	756		-
USD LIBOR (3 months)				
Interest Rate Swap	-	-	24	5

Amount in Rs. crores



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43.6 Equity Price risk:

The Company is exposed to equity price risk arising from equity investments (other than subsidiaries and joint ventures, which are carried at cost).

Equity price sensitivity analysis:

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to equity price risk at the end of the reporting period.

If equity prices of the investments increase/ decrease by 5%, other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March, 2022 would increase/ decrease by ₹ 157 crores (₹ 37 crores in 31 March, 2021).

43.7 Credit risk management:

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

The Company is exposed to credit risk for trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, investments, other bank balances, loans, other financial assets, financial guarantees and derivative financial instruments.

Moreover, given the diverse nature of the Company's business trade receivables are spread over a number of customers with no significant concentration of credit risk. No single customer (other than the Group Companies) accounted for 10% or more of the trade receivables in any of the years presented. The history of trade receivables shows a negligible provision for bad and doubtful debts. Therefore, the Company does not expect any material risk on account of non-performance by any of the Company's counterparties. The assessment is carried out considering the segment of customer, impact seen in the demand outlook of these segments and the financial strength of the customers in respect of whom amounts are receivable. Basis this assessment, the allowance for doubtful trade receivables as at 31 March, 2022 is considered adequate.

Movements in allowances for bad and doubtful debts

Particulars	₹ in crores
	Amount
As at 1 April, 2020	153
Additional Allowance	40
Reversal during the year	(1)
As at 31 March, 2021	192
Additional Allowance	25
As at 31 March, 2022	217

For current investments, counterparty limits are in place to limit the amount of credit exposure to any one counterparty. This, therefore, results in diversification of credit risk for Company's mutual fund and bond investments. For derivative and financial instruments, the Company attempts to limit the credit risk by only dealing with reputable banks and financial institutions.

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was ₹ 37,317 crores as at 31 March, 2022 and ₹ 30,491 crores as at 31 March, 2021, being the total carrying value of trade receivables, balances with bank, bank deposits, current investments, loans and other financial assets.

In respect of financial guarantees provided by the Company to banks and financial institutions, the maximum exposure which the Company is exposed to is the maximum amount which the Company would have to pay if the guarantee is called upon. Based on the expectation at the end of the reporting period, the Company considers that it is more likely than not that such an amount will not be payable under the guarantees provided.

Receivables are deemed to be past due or impaired with reference to the Company's normal terms and conditions of business. These terms and conditions are determined on a case to case basis with reference to the customer's credit quality and prevailing market conditions. The Company based on past experiences does not expect any material loss on its receivables and hence no provision is deemed necessary on account of expected credit loss ('ECL').

The credit quality of the Company's customers is monitored on an ongoing basis and assessed for impairment where indicators of such impairment exist. The Company uses simplified approach (i.e. lifetime expected credit loss model) for impairment of trade receivables/ contract assets. The solvency of the debtor and their ability to repay the receivable

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is considered in assessing receivables for impairment. Where receivables have been impaired, the Company actively seeks to recover the amounts in question and enforce compliance with credit terms.

For all other financial assets, if credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month expected credit loss is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime expected credit loss is used.

43.8 Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk of financial distress or extraordinary high financing costs arising due to shortage of liquid funds in a situation where business conditions unexpectedly deteriorate and requiring financing. The Company requires funds both for short term operational needs as well as for long term capital expenditure growth projects. The Company generates sufficient cash flow for operations, which together with the available cash and cash equivalents and short term investments provide liquidity in the short-term and long-term. The Company has acceptances in line with supplier's financing arrangements which might invoke liquidity risk as a result of liabilities being concentrated with few financial institutions instead of a diverse group of suppliers. The Company has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium 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 following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment Years and its non-derivative financial assets. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting year. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

Liquidity exposure as at 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Non-current investments	-	129	4,377	4,506
Loans	265	5,676	87	6,028
Trade receivables	6,146	-	-	6,146
Cash and cash equivalents	7,670	-	-	7,670
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	7,857	-	-	7,857
Derivative assets	404	24	-	428
Other financial assets	1,151	3,527	6	4,684
Total financial assets	23,493	9,356	4,470	37,319
Financial liabilities				
Long term borrowings	-	27,584	13,592	41,176
Lease liabilities	984	1,000	767	2,751
Short term borrowings	9,259	-	-	9,259
Trade payables	24,328	-	-	24,328
Derivative liabilities	105	7	-	112
Other financial liabilities	6,693	1,028	7	7,728
Total financial liabilities	41,369	29,619	14,366	85,354
Interest payout liability	1,710	6,471	2,504	10,685



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Liquidity exposure as at 31 March, 2021

₹ in crores

Particulars	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Non-current investments	-	94	5,688	5,782
Loans	602	4,870	2	5,474
Trade receivables	3,333	-	-	3,333
Cash and cash equivalents	11,121	-	-	11,121
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	625	-	-	625
Derivative assets	86	110	-	196
Other financial assets	1,479	2,199	282	3,960
Total financial assets	17,246	7,273	5,972	30,491
Financial liabilities				
Long term borrowings	-	31,345	8,206	39,551
Lease liabilities	925	1,561	852	3,338
Short term borrowings	12,073	-	-	12,073
Trade payables	12,150	-	-	12,150
Derivative liabilities	96	57	-	153
Other financial liabilities	7,762	1,302	8	9,072
Total financial liabilities	33,006	34,265	9,066	76,337
Interest payout liability	2,208	5,071	1,206	8,485

The amount of guarantees/standby letter of credit given on behalf of subsidiaries included in Note 46 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 year, the Company considers that it is more likely than not that such an amount will not be payable under the arrangement.

Collateral

The Company has pledged part of its trade receivables, short term investments and cash and cash equivalents in order to fulfil certain collateral requirements for the banking facilities extended to the Company. There is obligation to return the securities to the Company once these banking facilities are surrendered. (Refer note 20 and 25).

44. Related party disclosures as per Ind AS 24:

A	Name of related parties
1	Subsidiaries
	JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.
	JSW Steel (UK) Limited
	JSW Steel (USA), Inc.
	Periama Holdings, LLC
	Purest Energy, LLC
	Meadow Creek Minerals, LLC
	Hutchinson Minerals, LLC
	R.C. Minerals, LLC (merged with Purest Energy, LLC with effect from 2 December, 2021)
	Keenan Minerals, LLC (merged with Purest Energy, LLC with effect from 2 December, 2021)
	Peace Leasing, LLC (merged with Purest Energy, LLC with effect from 2 December, 2021)
	Prime Coal, LLC (merged with Periama Holdings, LLC with effect from 2 December, 2021)
	Planck Holdings, LLC
	Rolling S Augering, LLC (merged with Planck Holdings, LLC with effect from 2 December, 2021)
	Periama Handling, LLC (merged with Planck Holdings, LLC with effect from 2 December, 2021)
	Lower Hutchinson Minerals, LLC
	Caretta Minerals, LLC
	JSW Panama Holdings Corporation
	Inversiones Eurosh Limitada
	Santa Fe Mining
	Santa Fe Puerto S.A.
	JSW Natural Resources Limited
	JSW Natural Resources Mozambique Limitada
	JSW ADMS Carvao Limitada

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A	Name of related parties
	Nippon Ispat Singapore (PTE) Limited
	Erebus Limited (liquidated with effect from 15 March, 2022)
	Arima Holdings Limited (liquidated with effect from 15 March, 2022)
	Lakeland Securities Limited (liquidated with effect from 15 March, 2022)
	JSW Bengal Steel Limited
	JSW Natural Resources India Limited
	JSW Energy (Bengal) Limited
	JSW Natural Resource Bengal Limited
	JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited
	Amba River Coke Limited
	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited
	Peddar Realty Private Limited
	JSW Industrial Gases Private Limited
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited
	JSW Steel Italy S.r.l.
	JSW Utkal Steel Limited
	Hasaud Steel Limited
	Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.
	JSW Steel USA Ohio, Inc.
	JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A.
	Piombino Logistics S.p.A.- A JSW Enterprise
	GSI Lucchini S.p.A.
	JSW One Platforms Limited (formerly known as JSW Retail Limited) (upto 31 January, 2022)
	Makler Private Limited (with effect from 6 June, 2019, upto 25 March, 2021)
	Piombino Steel Limited (with effect from 1 October, 2021)
	JSW Vijayanagar Metalics Limited
	Vardhman Industries Limited
	JSW Vallabh Tinplate Private Limited
	Asian Color Coated Ispat Limited (with effect from 27 October, 2020)
	JSW Retail and Distribution Limited (with effect from 15 March, 2021)
	West Waves Maritime & Allied Services Private Limited (with effect from 24 November, 2021, upto 30 November, 2021) (merged with Piombino Steel Limited with effect from 1 December, 2021)
	Bhushan Power & Steel Limited (with effect from 1 October, 2021)
	Neotrex Steel Private Limited (with effect from 1 October, 2021)
	JSW One Distribution Limited (with effect from 22 November, 2021, upto 31 January, 2022)
	JSW Steel Global Trade Pte. Limited (with effect from 27 January, 2022)
2	Joint ventures
	Vijayanagar Minerals Private Limited
	Rohne Coal Company Private Limited
	JSW Severfield Structures Limited
	Gourangdih Coal Limited
	JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited
	JSW MI Steel Service Center Private Limited
	JSW MI Chennai Steel Service Center Private Limited (with effect from 24 May, 2021)
	Creixent Special Steels Limited
	JSW Ispat Special Products Limited (formerly known as Monnet Ispat & Energy Limited)
	Piombino Steel Limited (with effect from 27 March, 2021, upto 30 September, 2021)
	Bhushan Power & Steel Limited (with effect from 27 March, 2021, upto 30 September, 2021)
	JSW One Platforms Limited (with effect from 1 February, 2022)
	JSW One Distribution Limited (with effect from 1 February, 2022)
3	Key management personnel
	Mr. Sajjan Jindal (Non-Independent Executive Director)
	Mr. Seshagiri Rao M V S (Non-Independent Executive Director)
	Dr. Vinod Nowal (Non-Independent Executive Director)
	Mr. Jayant Acharya (Non-Independent Executive Director)
	Mr. Rajeev Pai (Chief Financial Officer)
	Mr. Lancy Varghese (Company Secretary)



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A	Name of related parties
4	Independent non-executive directors
	Dr. M.R.Ravi, IAS - Nominee Director, KSIIDC (with effect from 21 January, 2022)
	Mr. K.P. Mohan Raj, IAS - Nominee Director, KSIIDC (with effect from 21 October, 2021, upto 21 January, 2022)
	Dr. V. Ram Prasath Manohar, IAS - Nominee Director, KSIIDC (with effect from 21 May, 2021, upto 21 October, 2021)
	Mr. M.S.Srikar, IAS - Nominee Director, KSIIDC (upto 21 May, 2021)
	Mr. Hiroyuki Ogawa - Nominee Director, JFE Steel Corporation
	Dr. (Mrs.) Punita Kumar Sinha
	Mr. Malay Mukherjee (upto 29 January, 2022)
	Mr. Haigreve Khaitan
	Mr. Seturaman Mahalingam
	Mrs. Nirupama Rao
	Mr. Harsh Charandas Mariwala
5	Relatives of key management personnel
	Mrs. Savitri Devi Jindal
	Mr. Prithvi Raj Jindal
	Mr. Naveen Jindal
	Mrs. Nirmala Goyal
	Mrs. Urmila Bhuwalka
	Mrs. Seema Jajodia
	Mrs. Sarika Jhunjhnuwala
	Mrs. Saroj Bhartia
	Mrs. Sangita Jindal
	Mrs. Tarini Jindal Handa
	Mrs. Tanvi Shete
	Mr. Parth Jindal
	Mrs. Shanti Acharya
	Mrs. Esther Varghese
6	Other related parties
	JSW Energy Limited
	JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited
	JSW Power Trading Company Limited
	JSW Hydro Energy Limited
	JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited
	JSW Future Energy Limited
	JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited
	Jindal Stainless Limited
	Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited
	Jindal Stainless Steelway Limited
	Jindal Saw Limited
	JITF Urban Infrastructure Limited
	JITF Commodity Tradex Limited
	Jindal Urban Waste Management (Visakhapatnam) Limited
	Jindal Urban Waste Management (Guntur) Limited
	Jindal Rail Infrastructure Limited
	Jindal Steel & Power Limited
	India Flysafe Aviation Limited
	Sapphire Airlines Private Limited
	JSW Infrastructure Limited
	JSW Jaigarh Port Limited
	South West Port Limited
	JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited
	JSW Paradip Terminal Private Limited
	Mangalore Coal Terminal Private Limited
	Jaigarh Digni Rail Limited
	JSW Cement Limited
	JSW Cement, FZE
	South West Mining Limited

Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

A	Name of related parties
	JSW Projects Limited
	BMM Ispat Limited (with effect from 27 October, 2020)
	JSW IP Holdings Private Limited
	Reynold Traders Private Limited
	JSW Techno Projects Management Limited
	JSW Global Business Solutions Limited
	Everbest Consultancy Services Private Limited
	Jindal Industries Private Limited
	JSW Foundation
	Inspire Institute of Sports
	Jindal Technologies & Management Services Private Limited
	Epsilon Carbon Private Limited
	JSW Living Private Limited
	JSW International Tradecorp Pte. Limited
	JSW Paints Private Limited
	Toshiba JSW Power System Private Limited
	MJSJ Coal Limited
	JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited (formerly known as Utkarsh Advisory Services Private Limited)
	Neotrex Steel Private Limited (upto 30 September, 2021)
	JSW Minerals Trading Private Limited
	Khaitan & Company
	Eurokids International Private Limited
	J Sagar Associates
	Shiva Cement Limited
	Tekhhand Waste to Electricity Projects Limited
	Encorp Powertrans Private Limited
	Nourish Organic Foods Private Limited
	Brahmani River Pellets Limited
	Danta Enterprises Private Limited
	Glebe Trading Private Limited
	JSW Holdings Limited
	JSW Investments Private Limited
	JSW Logistics Infrastructure Private Limited
	JTPM Metal Traders Private Limited
	Sahyog Holdings Private Limited
	Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited
	S K Jindal and Sons HUF
	P R Jindal HUF
	JSW GMR Cricket Private Limited
	OPJ Trading Private Limited
	Jindal Coke Limited
	Ennore Coal Terminal Private Limited
	IUP Jindal Metals & Alloys Limited
7	Post-employment benefit entities
	JSW Steel EPF Trust (ceased with effect from 31 December, 2020)
	JSW Steel Group Gratuity Trust
	JSW Steel Limited Employee Gratuity Fund
	JSW Steel (Salav) Limited Employees Group Gratuity Trust

Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Joint ventures		Other related parties^			Total
	FY 2021-22		FY 2021-22		FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	
	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	FY 2020-21	
Purchase of goods/power & fuel/services/branding expenses								
Amba River Coke Limited	6,636	3,587	-	-	-	-	6,636	3,587
JSW International Tradecorp Pte. Limited	-	-	-	-	28,027	10,803	28,027	10,803
Others	975	413	608	206	5,358	3,736	6,941	4,355
Total	7,611	4,000	608	206	33,385	14,539	41,604	18,745
Reimbursement of expenses incurred on our behalf by								
JSW One Platforms Limited	-	11	*	-	-	-	*	11
Amba River Coke Limited	*	10	-	-	-	-	*	10
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
JSW Retail & Distribution Limited	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	4	1	4	1
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	4
Others	*	1	*	-	*	1	*	2
Total	10	22	*	-	5	6	15	28
Sales of goods/power & fuel/services/assets								
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	20,919	10,017	-	-	-	-	20,919	10,017
Asian Color Coated Ispat Limited	4,374	1,775	-	-	-	-	4,374	1,775
Others	6,233	1,656	3,143	1,176	4,431	3,116	13,807	5,948
Total	31,526	13,448	3,143	1,176	4,431	3,116	39,100	17,740
Other income/interest income/dividend income								
Amba River Coke Limited	65	34	-	-	-	-	65	34
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.	172	117	-	-	-	-	172	117
Piombino Steel Limited	-	2	123	3	-	-	123	5
Periama Holdings, LLC	131	-	-	-	-	-	131	-
Others@	81	35	35	30	71	59	187	124
Total	449	188	158	33	71	59	678	280
Purchase of assets								
JSW Severfield Structures Limited	-	-	114	228	-	-	114	228
Jindal Steel & Power Limited	-	-	-	-	136	87	136	87
Jindal Saw Limited	-	-	-	-	94	55	94	55
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	194	157	194	157
Others	96	14	-	*	3	4	99	18
Total	96	14	114	228	427	303	637	545
Capital/revenue advances given								
Amba River Coke Limited	-	238	-	-	-	-	-	238
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	81
Total	-	238	-	-	-	81	-	319

₹ in crores

B. Transactions with related parties for year ended

Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Joint ventures		Other related parties^		Total
	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	
	₹ in crores						
Security deposits given/(received back)							
JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	53	71	53
India Flysafe Aviation Limited	-	-	-	-	(11)	(10)	(11)
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	-	-	147	-	147
Total	-	-	-	-	189	61	189
Security deposit taken							
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	92	-	92
Total	-	-	-	-	92	-	92
Donation/ CSR expenses							
JSW Foundation	-	-	-	-	250	73	250
Total	-	-	-	-	250	73	250
Recovery of expenses incurred by us on their behalf							
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	124	88	-	-	-	-	124
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	94	70	94
JSW International Tradecorp Pte. Limited	-	-	-	-	149	68	149
Others@	73	10	2	6	60	53	135
Total	197	98	2	6	303	191	502
Investments/share application money given							
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	-	650	-	-	-	-	650
Piombino Steel Limited	-	5079	-	137	-	-	5,216
JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited	1576	5	-	-	-	-	1,576
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	-	-	-	300	-	300
Others	375	15	92	*	-	-	467
Total	1,951	5,749	92	137	300	-	2,343
Interest expenses							
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	5	37	-	-	-	-	5
Amba River Coke Limited	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	5	38	-	-	-	-	5
Guarantees and collaterals provided by the company on behalf							
Periama Holdings, LLC	-	6,890	-	-	-	-	6,890
JSW Steel (USA) Inc.	1,926	-	-	-	-	-	1,926
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.	760	150	-	-	-	-	760
JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A.	341	22	-	-	-	-	341
Makler Private Limited	-	10,800	-	-	-	-	10,800
Total	3,027	17,862	-	-	-	-	3,027
Guarantees and collaterals released							
JSW Steel (USA) Inc.	977	147	-	-	-	-	977
Periama Holdings, LLC	-	2,978	-	-	-	-	2,978
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	265	-	-	-	-	-	265



Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Joint ventures		Other related parties^		Total
	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	
	₹ in crores						
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
JSW Italy Piombino S.p.A.	255	180	-	-	-	-	255
Total	1,997	3,305	-	-	-	-	1,997
Provision for loans & advances written back to profit & loss							
Periama Holdings, LLC	430	-	-	-	-	-	430
Others	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Total	434	-	-	-	-	-	434
Provision for loans & advances/interest receivable							
Periama Holdings, LLC	722	309	-	-	-	-	722
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	-	77	-	-	-	-	77
Others	2	4	-	-	-	-	2
Total	724	390	-	-	-	-	724
Adjustment of receivable/(payable)							
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	166	1,079	-	-	-	-	166
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	-	-	(166)	-	-	-	(166)
Total	166	1,079	(166)	-	-	-	1,079
Lease interest cost							
Amba River Coke Limited	70	101	-	-	-	-	70
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	-	75	105	75
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	-	-	118	95	118
Others	13	15	-	-	44	19	57
Total	83	116	-	-	237	219	320
Lease liabilities repayments							
Amba River Coke Limited	502	424	-	-	-	-	502
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	-	285	255	285
Others	32	29	-	-	92	28	124
Total	534	453	-	-	377	283	911
Loans given							
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	539	866	-	-	-	-	539
Periama Holdings, LLC	558	1,547	-	-	-	-	558
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.	828	780	-	-	-	-	828
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	-	900	-	-	-	-	900
Others@	387	182	5	2	-	-	392
Total	2,312	4,275	5	2	-	-	2,317

Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Joint ventures		Other related parties [^]		Total	
	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21
	₹ in crores							
Dividend paid								
JSW Holdings Limited	-	-	-	-	118	36	118	36
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	-	-	172	51	172	51
Sahyog Holdings Private Limited	-	-	-	-	73	22	73	22
Others	-	-	-	-	121	51	121	51
Total	-	-	-	-	484	160	484	160
Loans given received back								
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.	196	-	-	-	-	-	196	-
Periama Holdings, LLC	211	5,725	-	-	-	-	211	5,725
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	419	400	-	-	-	-	419	400
Others	67	53	-	-	10	3	77	56
Total	893	6,178	-	-	10	3	903	6,181
Contribution to post-employment benefits entities								
JSW Steel EPF Trust	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	16
JSW Steel Group Gratuity Trust	-	-	-	-	3	7	3	7
Total	-	-	-	-	3	23	3	23

*Less than 0.50 crores, @ includes transactions with Makler Private Limited which was merged with Bhushan Power & Steel Limited on 26 March, 2021, ^ Includes relatives of key management personnel and post-employment benefit entities.

Notes:

- The transactions are inclusive of taxes wherever applicable.
- The transactions are disclosed under various relationships (i.e. subsidiary, joint ventures and other related parties) based on the status of related parties on the date of transactions.
- The Company gives or receives trade advances during normal course of business. The transactions against those trade advances are part of above-mentioned purchases or sales and accordingly, such trade advances have not been shown separately.
- In view of the uncertainty involved in collectability, revenue as interest income of ₹ 127 crores (previous year ₹ 368 crores) have not been recognised on loan provided to certain overseas subsidiaries. Further during the year, the Company has recognized interest income of ₹ 21 crores pertaining to previous years relating to Periama Holdings, LLC.
- During the year, the Company has transferred hospital (including land) to JSW Foundation by way of a gift amounting to ₹ 73 crores for no consideration.



Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

Compensation to key management personnel:

₹ in crores

Nature of Transaction	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21
Short-term employee benefits	153	88
Post-employment benefits	1	1
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Share-based payment	-	-
Total Compensation to key management personnel	154	89

Notes:

- As the future liability for gratuity is provided on an actuarial basis for the company as a whole, the amount pertaining to individual is not ascertainable and therefore not included above.
- The Company has recognised an expenses of ₹ 2 crores (previous year ₹ 2 crores) towards employee stock options granted to Key Managerial Personnel. 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.
- Dividend paid to key management personnel is ₹ 0.28 crores (previous year 0.09 crores), not included above.
- The Independent Non-Executive Directors are paid remuneration by way of commission and sitting fees. The commission payable to the Non-Executive Directors (in case of Nominee Director, the commission is paid to the respective institution to which the Nominee Director represents) is based on the number of meetings of the Board attended by them and their Chairmanship/Membership of Audit Committee during the year, subject to an overall ceiling of 1% of the net profits approved by the Members. The Company pays sitting fees at the rate of ₹ 20,000 for each meeting of the Board and sub-committees attended by them. The amount paid to them by way of commission and sitting fees during current year is ₹ 3 crores (previous year ₹ 3 crores), which is not included above.

Terms and conditions

Sales:

The sales to related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and in the ordinary course of business. Sales transactions are based on prevailing price lists and memorandum of understanding signed with related parties. For the year ended 31 March, 2022, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties.

Purchases:

The purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and in the ordinary course of business. Purchase transactions are based on made on normal commercial terms and conditions and market rates.

Loans to overseas subsidiaries:

The Company had given loans to subsidiaries for general corporate purposes. The loan balance as on 31 March, 2022 was ₹ 7,864 crores (As on 31 March, 2021: ₹ 6,178 crores). These loans are unsecured and carry an interest rate ranging from LIBOR + 375-615 basis points and repayable within a period of one to five years.

Guarantees to subsidiaries/joint venture:

Guarantees provided to the lenders of the subsidiaries/joint venture are for availing term loans and working capital facilities from the lender banks.

The transactions other than mentioned above are also in the ordinary course of business and at arms' length basis.

Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Joint ventures		Other related parties		Total	
	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
Party's Name								
Trade payables (including capex payables)								
JSW International Tradecorp Pte. Limited	-	-	-	-	4,119	1,060	4,119	1,060
Others	58	74	179	33	941	379	1,178	486
Total	58	74	179	33	5,060	1,439	5,297	1,546
Advance received from customers								
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	110	354	-	-	-	-	110	354
Others	-	*	4	1	15	24	19	25
Total	110	354	4	1	15	24	129	379
Lease & other deposits received								
JSW Severfield Structures Limited	-	-	13	13	-	-	13	13
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	11	11	11	11
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	11	11	11	11
Others	13	13	-	-	17	17	30	30
Total	13	13	13	13	39	39	65	65
Trade receivables								
Peddar Realty Private Limited	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	97
Asian Color Coated Ispat Limited	30	56	-	-	-	-	30	56
JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A.	747	-	-	-	-	-	747	-
Piombino Steel Limited	461	-	-	-	-	-	461	-
Epsilon Carbon Private Limited	-	-	-	-	113	92	113	92
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	-	147	-	147
Others	819	53	89	79	75	8	983	140
Total	2,057	206	89	79	188	247	2,334	532
Share application money given								
JSW Uttkal Steel Limited	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
JSW One Platforms Limited	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gourangdih Coal Limited	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Total	-	3	1	1	-	-	1	4
Capital/revenue advances (including other receivables)								
Amba River Coke Limited	233	248	-	-	-	-	233	248
JSW Dharamatar Port Private Limited	-	-	-	-	200	200	200	200
Others@	8	59	32	30	60	58	100	147
Total	241	307	32	30	260	258	533	595
Loan and advances given								
Inversiones Eurosh Limitada	809	807	-	-	-	-	809	807
Periama Holdings, LLC	2,199	1,796	-	-	-	-	2,199	1,796
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	1,630	1,073	-	-	-	-	1,630	1,073
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.	2,973	2,254	-	-	-	-	2,973	2,254
Others	806	748	218	352	-	10	1,024	1,110
Total	8,417	6,678	218	352	-	10	8,635	7,040

C. Amount due to/ from related parties



Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Joint ventures		Other related parties		Total
	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021	
	₹ in crores						
Interest receivable							
Inversiones Eurosh Limitada	209	209	-	-	-	-	209
Periama Holdings, LLC	16	431	-	-	-	-	16
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.	20	230	-	-	-	-	20
Piombino Steel Limited	116	-	-	5	-	-	116
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	-	-	68	45	-	-	68
Others	56	49	*	*	30	30	87
Total	417	919	69	51	30	30	1000
Allowances for loans & advances given/interest receivable							
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	823	546	-	-	-	-	823
Periama Holdings, LLC	978	686	-	-	-	-	978
Inversiones Eurosh Limitada	1,017	1,017	-	-	-	-	1,017
Others	3	4	-	-	-	-	3
Total	2,821	2,253	-	-	-	-	2,821
Security & other deposits given							
JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	300	247	300
India Flysafe Aviation Limited	-	-	-	-	171	183	171
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	-	-	147	-	147
Total	-	-	-	-	618	430	618
Security & other deposits taken							
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	92	-	92
Total	-	-	-	-	92	-	92
Lease liabilities							
Amba River Coke Limited	438	940	-	-	-	-	438
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	-	512	797	512
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	-	-	946	997	946
JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	298	137	298
Others	123	155	-	-	239	176	362
Total	561	1,095	-	-	1,995	2,107	2,556
Guarantees and collaterals provided by the company on behalf							
Periama Holdings, LLC	7,107	6,891	-	-	-	-	7,107
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	10,800	-	-	10,800	-	-	10,800
Others	6,733	5,750	-	-	-	-	6,733
Less : Loss allowance against aforesaid	(338)	(605)	-	-	-	-	(338)
Total	24,302	12,036	-	10,800	-	-	24,302

*Less than ₹ 0.50 crore

Notes:

- The closing balance of guarantees and collaterals provided by the Company on behalf of subsidiaries/joint venture represent the gross amount. Please refer note 46 for net exposure of the Company related to financial guarantees. The differential amount represents loans not drawn or repayments made to the lenders.
- The Company maintains gratuity trust for the purpose of administering the gratuity payment to its employees (JSW Steel Group Gratuity Trust and JSW Steel Limited Employee Gratuity Fund). As on 31 March, 2022, the fair value of plan assets was as ₹ 69 crores. (As at 31 March, 2021: ₹ 74 crores)

Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

45. Contingent liabilities:

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

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at	
	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
Excise Duty	472	463
Custom Duty	469	469
Income Tax	128	32
Sales Tax / VAT / Special Entry tax/ Electricity duty	1,652	1,526
Service Tax/ Goods & Service tax	301	631
Levies by local authorities - Statutory	79	73
Levies relating to Energy / Power Obligations	31	408
Claims by suppliers, other parties and Government	767	73
Total	3,899	3,675

- Excise duty cases includes disputes pertaining to availment of CENVAT credit, valuation methodologies, classification of gases under different chapter heading.
- Custom duty cases includes disputes pertaining to import of Iron ore fines and lumps under different chapter headings, utilisation of SHIS licences for clearance of imported equipment, payment of customs duty Steam Coal through Krishnapatnam Port and anti-dumping duty on Met Coke used in Corex.
- Sales Tax/ VAT/ Special Entry tax cases includes disputes pertaining to demand of special entry tax in Karnataka and demand of cess by department of transport in Goa.
- Service Tax/ Goods & Service tax cases includes disputes pertaining to availment of service tax credit on ineligible services, denial of credit distributed as an ISD, service tax on railway freight not taken as per prescribed documents.
- Income Tax cases includes disputes pertaining to transfer pricing and other matters.
- Levies by local authorities - Statutory cases includes disputes pertaining to payment of water charges and enhanced compensation.
- Levies relating to Energy / Power Obligations cases includes disputes pertaining to uninterrupted power charges by Karnataka Power Transmission Company Ltd., belated payment surcharge, claims for the set off of renewable power obligations against the power generated in its captive power plants and dues relating to additional surcharge imposed on captive consumption by Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd.
- Claims by Suppliers, other parties and Government includes quality/ shortfall claims issues raised by suppliers and others. Refer note 47(e) for demand relating to MDPA shortfall.
- There are several other cases which has been determined as remote by the Company and hence not been disclosed above.



Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

- j) The Deputy Commissioner of GST State Tax (Enforcement Unit, Orissa) had issued show cause notice (SCN) alleging that the Company has wrongfully and illegally transferred the unutilised Input Tax Credit to the Company's ISD registration in Mumbai. The Company filed its reply to the SCN, however, the GST Authorities (Department) raised demand for tax of ₹ 2,539 crores including interest and penalty thereon. The Company filed a Writ Petition challenging the tax demand in October 2021 before the Honourable High Court of Odisha (Odisha High Court) which set aside the order issued by the Department and directed the Department for holding fresh adjudication. The Department issued fresh Orders dated 28 March, 2022 ('impugned orders') confirming demand of tax, interest and penalty for ₹ 2,678 crores. The Company again filed Writ Petitions, dated 19 April, 2022 against the impugned orders before the Odisha High Court. The Odisha High Court vide interim orders dated 17 May, 2022 issued notices directing the revenue to file counter affidavits. However, no stay was granted to the Company. Aggrieved by the interim order of the Odisha High Court, the Company has filed Special Leave Petition before the Honourable Supreme Court on 23 May, 2022, wherein hearing is awaited. The Company basis the legal opinion obtained has evaluated the matter and concluded that the outflow of resources is remote (Interest of ₹ 200 crores has been disclosed as contingent liabilities) and accordingly, no provision is made in the financial statement as on 31 March, 2022.
- k) The Company has received a show cause cum demand notice ('SCN') for additional bid premium and royalty to be paid arising out of grade variation on the iron ore sold by the Company, basis joint sample collected before dispatch amounting to ₹ 375 crores. The Company has contested the SCN as the iron ore grade is determined on the basis of the analysis report issued by the Deputy Director Chemical Analysis Government Laboratory. Accordingly, the Company believes that the outflow of resources is remote and no provision is made in the financial statements as on 31 March, 2022.

(ii) Forest Development Tax/Fee:

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at	
	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
Claims related to Forest Development Tax/Fee	3,710	3,035
Amount paid under protest	920	920

In response to a petition filed by the iron ore mine owners and purchasers (including the Company) contesting the levy of Forest Development Tax (FDT) on iron ore on the ground that the State does not have jurisdiction to legislate in the field of major minerals which is a central subject, the Honourable High Court of Karnataka vide its judgement dated 3 December, 2015 directed refund of the entire amount of FDT collected by Karnataka State Government on sale of iron ore by private lease operators and National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDC). The Karnataka State Government has filed an appeal before the Supreme Court of India ("SCI"). SCI has not granted stay on the judgement but stayed refund of FDT. The matter is yet to be heard by SCI. Based on merits of the case and supported by a legal opinion, the Company has not recognised provision for FDT of ₹ 1,043 crores (including paid under protest - ₹ 665 crores) and treated it as a contingent liability.

The State of Karnataka on 27 July, 2016, has amended Section 98-A of the Forest Act retrospectively substituting the levy as Forest Development Fee (FDF) instead of FDT. In response to the writ petition filed by the Company and others, the Honourable High Court of Karnataka has vide its order dated 4 October, 2017, held that the amendment is ultra-vires the Constitution of India and directed the State Government to refund the FDF collected. The State Government has filed an appeal before the SCI, and based on merits of the case duly supported by a legal opinion and a favorable order from the High Court, the Company has not recognised provision for FDF amount of ₹ 2,667 crores (including paid under protest - ₹ 255 crores) pertaining to the private lease operators & NMDC and treated it as contingent liability.

Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

46. Financial guarantees

The Company has issued financial guarantees to banks on behalf of and in respect of loan facilities availed by its group companies. Guarantees given have a markup over and above the loan amount whereas it is recognised only to the extent of outstanding loans.

Refer below for details of exposure towards financial guarantees issued:

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Guarantees (refer note a)	13,920	20,318
Standby letter of credit facility	-	14
Less: Loss allowance against aforesaid	(338)	(605)
Total	13,582	19,727

Note:

- a. The Company has issued a corporate guarantee dated 24 March, 2021 in favour of trustee for the benefit of the Lenders for the financial assistance availed by Makler Private Limited (merged with Bhushan Power and Steel Limited) for a sum of ₹ 10,800 crores out of which ₹ 4,500 crores is outstanding as on 31 March, 2022 to part finance the cost of implementation of the Resolution Plan of Bhushan Power and Steel Limited.

47. Commitments

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	7,577	6,438

Other commitments:

- (a) The Company from time to time provides need based support to subsidiaries and joint ventures entity towards capital and other requirements.
- (b) In March 2018, the Company has entered into a five-year Advance Payment and Supply Agreement ("APSA") agreement with Duferco S.A. ("DSA") for supply of Steel Products. Duferco S.A has provided an interest bearing advance amount of US \$700 million under this agreement, secured by committed export of steel products to Duferco S.A. Out of this US \$296 million is pending towards fulfilment.
- (c) The Company has imported capital goods under the export promotion capital goods scheme to utilise the benefit of a zero or concessional customs duty rate. These benefits are subject to future exports within the stipulated year. Such export obligations at year end aggregate to

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Export promotion capital goods scheme	1,825	19,126

- (d) The Company has given guarantees aggregating ₹ 127 crores (previous year ₹ 127 crores) on behalf of subsidiaries to Commissioner of Customs in respect of goods imported.
- (e) In The MDPA signed with respect to four mine blocks in Odisha stipulates that the Company is required to fulfil certain minimum production quantities each year from commencement of mining lease. In the event the Company is unable to fulfil the required minimum production quantities, it would be liable to pay penalty, as prescribed in the MDPA, by appropriating the performance security given by the Company.

While determining the minimum production requirements of one of the mines for initial two years, Government of Odisha has erroneously considered production quantities of erstwhile lessee including quantities of dump rework, (which was not considered in the tender document of the said mine). Accordingly, the Company has requested amendment/correction in the production quantities considered in the MDPA to re-determine the minimum production required in the initial two years which is under consideration by the Government of Odisha.



Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

During the year, the State Government issued a show cause notice alleging shortfall of minimum production quantity and issued a demand notice dated 13 August, 2021 raising a demand of ₹ 697 crores (including penalty) as prescribed in the MDPA. The Company has filed a writ petition with the High Court of Odisha (High Court) contesting the demand and the High court has granted stay on the above matter vide its order dated 27 September, 2021. As a prudence, the demand has been disclosed under contingent liabilities as at 31 March, 2022.

- 48.** In assessing the carrying amounts of Investments in and loans / advances (net of impairment loss / loss allowance) to certain subsidiaries and a joint ventures and financial guarantees to certain subsidiaries (listed below), the Company considered various factors as detailed there against and concluded they are recoverable.

The Company has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used and based on current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets.

- (a) Investment, Loans and Financials guarantees as per table below:

₹ in crores					
As at 31 March, 2022	JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V ("NBV")	Periama Holdings, LLC ("PHL")	Acero Junction Holdings, Inc. ("Acero")	JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A. ("JSIP")	GSI Lucchini S.p.A. ("GSI")
Investments	221	-	536	*	*
Loans (including interest accrued)	810	1,236	2,993	92	-
Financial Guarantees	659	6,087	1,420	909	7

₹ in crores					
As at 31 March, 2021	JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V ("NBV")	Periama Holdings, LLC ("PHL")	Acero Junction Holdings, Inc. ("Acero")	JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A. ("JSIP")	GSI Lucchini S.p.A. ("GSI")
Investments	221	-	536	*	*
Loans (including interest accrued)	533	1,540	2,484	93	-
Financial Guarantees	719	5,847	1,428	915	18

*represents ₹ 0.19 crores

Estimate of values of the businesses and assets by independent external values based on cash flow projections/ implied multiple approach. In making the said projections, reliance has been placed on estimates of future prices of iron ore and coal, mineable resources, and assumptions relating to discount rate, future margins, increase in operational performance on account of committed capital expenditure and significant improvement in capacity utilisation and margins based on forecasts of demand in local markets and availability of infrastructure facilities for mines.

- (b) Equity shares of JSW Bengal Steel Limited, a subsidiary (carrying amount of investments: ₹ 508 crores as at 31 March, 2022 ₹ 508 crores as at 31 March, 2021) - Evaluation of the status of its integrated Steel Complex (including power plant) to be implemented in phases at Salboni of district Paschim Medinipur in West Bengal by the said subsidiary and the plans for commencing construction of the said complex.
- (c) Equity shares of JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited, a subsidiary (carrying amount: ₹ 99 crores as at 31 March, 2022; ₹ 96 crores as at 31 March, 2021) - Evaluation of the status of its integrated Steel Complex to be implemented in phases at Ranchi, Jharkhand by the said subsidiary and the plans for commencing construction of the said complex.
- (d) Investment of ₹ 4 crores (₹ 4 crores as at 31 March, 2021) and loan of ₹ 172 crores (₹ 167 crores as at 31 March, 2021) relating to JSW Natural Resources Mozambique Limitada and JSW ADMS Carvo Limitada (step down subsidiaries) - Assessment of minable reserves by independent experts based on the plans to commence operations after mining lease arrangements are in place for which application has been submitted to regulatory authorities, and infrastructure is developed.
- (e) Preference shares of JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited, a subsidiary (carrying amount: ₹ 198 crores as at 31 March, 2022; ₹ 175 crores as at 31 March, 2021 and loans of ₹ 95 crores as at 31 March, 2022; ₹ 31 crores as at 31 March, 2021) - Estimates of value of business based on the cash flow projections approved by the Management. The assessments include significant assumptions relating to operational performance, expansion, rentals and other charges, inflation and terminal value.

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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

(f) Equity and Preference shares of, Creixent Special Steels Limited, a joint venture, (carrying amount: ₹ 825 crores as at 31 March, 2022; ₹ 490 crores as at 31 March, 2021) and loans and interest receivable (including of JSW Ispat Special Products Limited) of ₹ 286 crores (previous year ₹ 262 crores) – Valuation of property plant & equipment by an independent expert.

49. The Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 27 May, 2022 considered and approved the Scheme of Amalgamation pursuant to Section 230-232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act 2013, providing for amalgamation of its Joint Venture Creixent Special Steels Limited ("CSSL") and CSSL's subsidiary JSW Ispat Special Products Limited with the Company. The amalgamation is subject to regulatory and other approvals.

50. Pursuant to the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, the Resolution Plan submitted by the Company for Bhushan Power and Steel Limited ('BPSL') was approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) vide order dated 5 September, 2019 and subsequently an appeal preferred by the Company has been allowed by the Hon'ble National Company Law Appellate Tribunal ('NCLAT') vide its order dated 17 February, 2020. The erstwhile promoters of BPSL, certain operational creditors and the Directorate of Enforcement ('ED') preferred an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the NCLAT Order which are pending for adjudication.

On 26 March, 2021 the Company has completed the acquisition of BPSL by implementing the resolution plan approved under IBC Code basis an agreement entered with erstwhile committee of creditors that provides an option/right to the Company to unwind the transaction in case of unfavorable ruling on certain specified matters by Hon'ble Supreme Court.

On Implementation of Resolution Plan, the Company has also entered an arrangement with JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited ('JSLPL') through which the Company and JSLPL holds equity of Piombino Steel Limited ('PSL') in the ratio of 49% and 51% respectively giving joint control of PSL to the Company and JSLPL.

The Company has invested ₹ 980 crores, ₹ 4,100 crores and ₹ 7 crores in equity shares, Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures (OFCD) and share warrants respectively. PSL has received additional equity contribution from JSLPL amounting to ₹ 1,027 crores (including share warrants) and raised further debt. PSL has invested ₹ 8,550 crores in Makler Private Limited ('Makler') and Makler has raised further debt and paid ₹ 19,350 crores to the financial creditors of BPSL in accordance with approved Resolution Plan. Pursuant to merger of Makler with BPSL in accordance with Resolution Plan, BPSL had become wholly owned subsidiary of PSL. Post this transaction, Piombino Steel Limited had become joint venture of the Company in the previous year.

Pursuant to the Subscription and Shareholders agreement between the Company, with JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited ('JSLPL') and Piombino Steel Limited ('PSL'), the Company had subscribed to certain Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures ('OFCDs') of PSL. As per the terms of OFCDs, including revisions, the Company had the option to convert the OFCDs into equity shares at any time at the option of the Company. Accordingly, the Company has exercised the option of conversion of 410,00,00,000 OFCDs held by the Company in PSL into 410,00,00,000 equity shares of PSL of face value of ₹ 10/- each on 1 October, 2021. Pursuant to the conversion, the Company holds 83.28% equity in PSL and JSLPL holds 16.72% equity in PSL.

Consequent to the aforesaid conversion, PSL has become a Subsidiary of the Company and the Company is controlling and managing Bhushan Power & Steel Limited ('BPSL') through PSL w.e.f. 1 October, 2021.

BPSL operates a 2.5 MTPA integrated steel plant located at Jharsuguda, Odisha and also have downstream manufacturing facilities at Kolkata, West Bengal and Chandigarh, Punjab.

51. On 1 October, 2021, the Company acquired 80% shareholding in Neotrex Steel Private Limited ('NSPL') by way of acquisition of equity shares and Zero Coupon Compulsory Convertible Debentures ('CCDs') from Everbest Consultancy Services Private Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary Neotrex Steel Wires Private Limited at a value of ₹ 11.45 crores and infused a further sum of ₹ 32.55 crores in NSPL towards subscription money and has been allotted, Equity Shares and Zero-Coupon CCDs of NSPL at par value.

Consequent to the aforesaid acquisition, NSPL is a subsidiary of the Company w.e.f. 1 October, 2021.



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To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

- 52.** In accordance with the Share Subscription agreement entered into with JSW Paints Private Limited on 23 July, 2021, the Company has agreed to invest ₹ 750 crores in JSW Paints Private Limited. During the year, the Company has invested ₹ 300 crores and has been allotted 16,216,215 equity shares which approximates to 7.5% of the issued and paid-up equity capital of JSW Paints Private Limited. The Investment has been fair valued at ₹ 554 crores as on 31 March, 2022.
- 53.** During the year, as part of the overall exercise to simplify the group structure three wholly owned overseas subsidiaries of the Company domiciled in the Republic of Mauritius namely Arima Holdings Limited, Erebus Limited and Lakeland Securities Limited have undergone winding up and have liquidated effective 15 March, 2022. There is no material of such liquidation on the standalone financial statement of the Company.
- 54.** The Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) had carried out upward revision of already published average selling price of iron ore for the month of September and October 2021. Based on a legal opinion obtained, the Company believes that the methodology used by IBM for arriving at such revised average selling price by excluding certain bona fide sale transactions of iron ore by the Company is not in accordance with the provisions of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2017. Accordingly, the Company contested the same before the Honourable High Court of Odisha. The Honourable High Court of Odisha in its order dated 16 March, 2022 has held that fixation of average selling prices of iron ore by IBM is in accordance with the Minerals (other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016.
- Accordingly, the Company has recognised the expenditure towards Mining Premium and Royalties payable based on such revised average selling prices published by IBM.
- 55.** The Company does not have material transactions with the struck off companies during the current & previous years.
- 56.** Previous year figures have been re-grouped /re-classified wherever necessary including those as required in keeping with revised Schedule III amendments.

57. Exceptional Items:

₹ in crores

Particulars	JSW Netherlands B.V. (NBV)	Periama Holdings LLC ("PHL")	Total
31-Mar-2022			
Allowance on doubtful loans	-	722	722
	-	722	722
31-Mar-2021			
Allowance on doubtful loans	70	256	326
Allowance on doubtful interest receivables	7	53	60
	77	309	386

Subsequent to the year end, a subsidiary company in USA received a final arbitration order on its dispute with the lessors of coking coal mining lease and Plant lease and consequential notice of termination of lease. Accordingly, an impairment provision of ₹ 722 crores is recorded towards the value of the loans given to overseas subsidiary.

Exceptional items for the year ended 31 March, 2021 represents impairment provision of ₹ 386 crores on loans and interest receivables from an overseas subsidiary in USA and Netherlands based on the assessment of recoverable value of the US operations. The said assessment includes significant assumptions such as discount rate, increase in operational performance on account of committed capital expenditure, mining production and future margins on the said operations.

Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

58. Ratios:

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	Variance	Reasons for Variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.03	0.80	28.4%	Current ratio has improved to 1.03 primarily on account of increase in value of inventories and trade receivables
Debt Equity Ratio	Total Borrowings	Total Equity	0.79	1.10	-27.7%	Debt equity ratio has improved to 0.79 mainly due to increase in equity on account of current year's profit
Debt service coverage ratio	Profit before Tax, Exceptional Items, Depreciation, Net Finance Charges	Net Finance Charges + Long Term Borrowings scheduled 'principal repayments (excluding prepayments/ refinancing) 'during the year) (Net Finance Charges : Finance Costs - Interest Income - Net Gain /(Loss) on sale of current investments	3.78	2.60	45.7%	Debt service coverage ratio has improved to 3.78 mainly due to increase in current year's profit
Return on Equity	Profit after tax	Average Shareholder's equity	30.24%	19.67%	53.7%	Return on equity has increased mainly due to increase in current year's profit
Inventory Turnover (no. of days)	Average inventory	Cost of materials consumed + Purchases of stock-in-trade + Changes in inventories + Mining premium and royalties + Power and fuel + Stores & spares consumed + Repairs & Maintenance + Job work charges + Labour charges + MDO cost	75	83	-9.8%	
Trade receivables turnover (no. of days)	Average trade receivables	Sale of products	15	17	-13.4%	
Trade payables turnover (no. of days)	Average trade payables	Cost of materials consumed + Purchases of stock-in-trade + Changes in inventories	137	166	-17.4%	
Net capital turnover	Net Sales	Current assets - Current liabilities	86.55	-9.47	-1014.2%	Increase is primarily on account of increase in sales in the current year
Net Profit Margin (%)	Profit after tax	Revenue from operations	14.06%	11.87%	18.5%	
Return on capital employed	Profit before Tax after Exceptional Items, Finance cost	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	24.03%	15.77%	52.4%	Increase is primarily on account of increase in profit in the current year
Return on Investment	Profit on sale of investments	Cost of Investments	0.26%	1.08%	-75.8%	Lower mainly due lower holding period of investments



Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

59. Below are the details of the funds loaned to related parties 'Intermediaries' which has been further advanced to another related parties who is the 'Ultimate Beneficiaries':

Intermediaries					Ultimate beneficiaries				₹ in crores
Name of party	Relationship	Registered Address	Date	Amount	Name of party	Relationship	Registered Address	Date	Amount
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc	Subsidiary	1500 Commercial St, Mingo Junction, OH 43938-1096, United States	7-Apr-21	77	JSW Steel USA Ohio, Inc	Subsidiary	1500 Commercial Ave, Mingo Junction, OH 43938, United States	7-Apr-21	77
			15-Apr-21	58				15-Apr-21	58
			20-Apr-21	37				20-Apr-21	37
			23-Apr-21	4				23-Apr-21	4
			7-May-21	85				7-May-21	85
			12-May-21	125				12-May-21	125
			19-May-21	25				19-May-21	25
			25-May-21	18				25-May-21	18
			2-Jun-21	12				7-Jun-21	12
			19-Jul-21	55				23-Jul-21	55
			18-Aug-21	186				26-Aug-21	318
		18-Aug-21	132						
		25-Aug-21	16				31-Aug-21	16	
Inversioua E Limitada	Subsidiary	Juan Franciscvo Gonzalez 562, Sector Placilla, Morales Copiapo, Chile	19-Apr-21	#	Santa Fe Mining S.A.	Subsidiary	Juan Franciscvo Gonzalez 562, Sector Placilla, Morales Copiapo, Chile	20-Apr-21	#
			9-Sep-21	#				10-Sep-21	#
			29-Sep-21	#				1-Oct-21	#
			22-Dec-21	#				23-Dec-21	#
			4-Jan-22	#				11-Jan-22	#
			31-Jan-22	#				31-Jan-22	#
3-Mar-22	#	4-Mar-22	#						
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	Subsidiary	Hoogoorddreef, 15,1101, BA, Amsterdam	6-Apr-21	9	Piombino Logistics S.P.A	Subsidiary	Largo Caduti Sul Lavoro 21 Piombino (LI), 57025, Italy	7-Apr-21	9
			26-Jul-21	22				27-Jul-21	22
			15-Dec-21	129				16-Dec-21	129

Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

		Intermediaries			Ultimate beneficiaries				₹ in crores
Name of party	Relationship	Registered Address	Date	Amount	Name of party	Relationship	Registered Address	Date	Amount
Periama Holdings LLC	Subsidiary	2711, Centreville Road, Suite 400, City of Wilmington Country of New Castle Delaware 19808	23-Apr-21	7	Planck Holdings, LLC	Subsidiary	407 Prosperity Road, Prosperity, WV, 25909	23-Apr-21	7
			14-May-21	12	JSW Steel (USA) Inc.		5200 E, Mckinney Road, Baytown , Texas 77523	14-May-21	12
			25-May-21	41	JSW Steel (USA) Inc.		5200 E, Mckinney Road, Baytown , Texas 77523	25-May-21	36
					Planck Holdings, LLC		407 Prosperity Road, Prosperity, WV, 25909	26-May-21	4
			28-Jul-21	8	JSW Steel (USA) Inc.		5200 E, Mckinney Road, Baytown , Texas 77523	28-Jul-21	8
			30-Jul-21	1	Planck Holdings, LLC		407 Prosperity Road, Prosperity, WV, 25909	30-Jul-21	1
			30-Aug-21	2	Planck Holdings, LLC			30-Aug-21	2
			8-Sep-21	1	Planck Holdings, LLC			8-Sep-21	1
			29-Sep-21	149	JSW Steel (USA) Inc.		5200 E, Mckinney Road, Baytown , Texas 77523	29-Sep-21	149
			14-Oct-21	168	JSW Steel (USA) Inc.			14-Oct-21	168
14-Oct-21	1	Planck Holdings, LLC	407 Prosperity Road, Prosperity, WV, 25909	22-Oct-21	1				

represents amount less than ₹ 0.50 crore

No borrowed funds has been loaned/ invested in intermediaries which has been passed on to the ultimate beneficiaries during the year.

60. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company, except for an instance of transfer of Sale proceeds of fractional shares arising out of a composite Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation amongst JSW ISPAT Steel Limited, JSW Building Systems Limited, Maharashtra Sponge Iron Limited, JSW Steel Limited , their respective shareholders and creditors, amounting to ₹ 2.94 crores and were required to be transferred during F.Y. 2020-21. The said amount was subsequently transferred to IEPF.

Further, amounts aggregating to 0.11 crore, is held in abeyance due to dispute/ pending legal cases.

61. Events occurring after balance sheet:

On 27 May, 2022 the board of directors recommended a final dividend of ₹ 17.35 per equity share be paid to shareholders for financial year 2021-22, which is subject to approval by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 20 July, 2022. If approved, the dividend would result in a cash outflow of ₹ 4,194 crores.



Notes

To the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

62. Additional information

A) C.I.F. value of imports:

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Capital goods	713	1,734
Raw materials (including power and fuel)	30,208	12,975
Stores & spare parts	967	564

B) Expenditure in foreign currency:

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Interest and finance charges	1,330	1,012
Ocean freight	1,619	604
Technical know-how	83	72
Commission on sales	35	16
Legal & professional fees	41	37
Others	41	40

C) Earnings in foreign currency:

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
F.O.B. value of exports	23,238	14,205
Interest Income	305	122

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 324982E/E300003

per VIKRAM MEHTA

Partner

Membership No.:105938

Place: Mumbai

Date : 27 May, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

RAJEEV PAI

Chief Financial Officer

SAJJAN JINDAL

Chairman & Managing Director

DIN 00017762

LANCY VARGHESE

Company Secretary

ICSI Membership No. FCS 9407

Place: Mumbai

Date : 27 May, 2022

SESHAGIRI RAO M.V.S

Jt. Managing Director & Group CFO

DIN 00029136

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of JSW Steel Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of JSW Steel Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company"), its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") its joint ventures, comprising of the consolidated Balance sheet as at 31 March, 2022, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, including other comprehensive income, the consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

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 other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries and joint ventures, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group and its joint ventures as at 31 March, 2022, their consolidated profit including other comprehensive income, their consolidated cash flows and the consolidated statement of 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 (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further

described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Group and its joint ventures in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained 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 for the financial year ended 31 March, 2022. 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. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of audit procedures performed by us and by other auditors of components not audited by us, as reported by them in their audit reports furnished to us by the management, including those procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.



Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Recoverability of Goodwill, Property plant and Equipment, Capital work in progress, Right-of-use assets and Advances related to certain business (as described in note 49 of the consolidated financial statements)</p> <p>As at 31 March, 2022, the Group has carrying amount of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goodwill of ₹ 107 crores, • Property plant and Equipment, capital work in progress, advances and license fees of ₹ 7,492 crores • Right-of-use assets ₹ 76 crores • Investment in equity and preference shares ₹ 800 crores • Loan and interest receivable from related party ₹ 287 crores related to certain businesses incurring losses or where projects are on hold. <p>The Group has also recognised impairment allowance of ₹ 741 crores during the year ended 31 March, 2022 in respect of property plant and equipment, capital work in progress, goodwill and other assets and accrual of resultant liabilities related to certain business, as described in note 48 of the consolidated financial statements.</p> <p>Assessment of the recoverable amount of Goodwill, Property plant and Equipment, Capital work in progress, Right-of-use assets and Advances related to certain businesses has been identified as a key audit matter due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significance of the carrying amount of these balances. • The assessment requires management to make significant estimates concerning the estimated future cash flows, qualitative assessments of the status of the project and its future depending on balance work to be performed or approvals to be received, associated discount rates and growth rates based on management's view of future business prospects. • Changes to any of these assumptions could lead to material changes in the estimated recoverable amount, impacting both potential impairment charges and potential reversals of impairment taken in prior years. 	<p>Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We obtained and read management's assessment for impairment. • We performed test of controls over impairment process through inspection of evidence of performance of these controls. • We assessed the impairment model prepared by the management and the assumptions used, with particular attention to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Benchmarking or assessing assumptions used in the impairment models, including discount rates, risk free rate of return, long term growth rate and other key assumptions against external and internal data; - assessing the cash flow forecasts through analysis of actual past performance and comparison to previous forecasts; - testing the mathematical accuracy and performing sensitivity analyses of the models; and - understanding the commercial prospects of the assets/projects, and comparison of assumptions with external data sources; • We assessed the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the experts used by management in the process of determining recoverable amounts. • We assessed the conclusions reached by management and those charged with governance on account of various estimates and judgements including possible impact of pandemic. • We assessed the compliance of the disclosures made in note 49 of the consolidated financial statements with the accounting standards.
<p>Capital Expenditure in respect of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress (as described in note 4 and 5 of the consolidated financial statements)</p> <p>The Group has incurred significant expenditure on capital projects, as reflected by the total value of additions in property plant and equipment and capital work in progress in notes 4 and 5 of the consolidated financial statements.</p> <p>The Group is in the process of executing various projects for expansions of existing capacity across the locations. These projects take a substantial period of time to get ready for intended use.</p> <p>We considered Capital expenditure as a Key audit matter due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significance of amount incurred on such items during the year ended 31 March, 2022. • Judgement and estimate required by management in assessing assets meeting the capitalisation criteria set out in Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment. • Judgement involved in determining the eligibility of costs including borrowing cost and other directly attributable costs for capitalisation as per the criteria set out in Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment. 	<p>Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We obtained an understanding of the Group's capitalisation policy and assessed for compliance with the relevant accounting standards. • We obtained understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls related to capital expenditure and capitalisation of assets. • We performed substantive testing on a sample basis for each element of capitalised costs including inventory issued to contractors for the purpose of these projects and physical verification performed by management alongwith reconciliation and directly attributable cost including verification of underlying supporting evidence and understanding nature of the costs capitalised. • We have obtained componentisation reports issued by 3rd party management expert for capitalisations carried out during the year and have assessed appropriateness of basis of componentisation and estimates of useful life. • In relation to borrowing costs we obtained the supporting calculations, verified the inputs to the calculation and tested the arithmetical accuracy of the model. • We assessed accounting for costs incurred when projects are suspended or delayed for any reasons including the global pandemic. • We obtained understanding on management assessment relating to progress of projects and their intention to bring the asset to its intended use.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Accuracy and completeness of disclosure of related party transactions and compliance with the provisions of Companies Act 2013 and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended ('SEBI (LODR) 2015') (as described in note 45 of the consolidated financial statements)</p> <p>We identified the accuracy and completeness of disclosure of related party transactions as set out in respective notes to the consolidated financial statements as a key audit matter due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the significance of transactions with related parties during the year ended 31 March, 2022. Related party transactions are subject to the compliance requirement under the Companies Act 2013 and SEBI (LODR) 2015. 	<p>Our audit procedures in relation to the disclosure of related party transactions included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested operating effectiveness of the controls related to capturing of related party transactions and management's process of ensuring all transactions and balances with related parties have been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements. We obtained an understanding of the Group's policies and procedures in respect of evaluating arms-length pricing and approval process by the audit committee and the board of directors. We agreed the amounts disclosed with underlying documentation and read relevant agreements, evaluation of arms-length by management, on a sample basis, as part of our evaluation of the disclosure. We assessed management evaluation of compliance with the provisions of Section 177 and Section 188 of the companies Act 2013 and SEBI (LODR) 2015. We evaluated the disclosures through reading of statutory information, books and records and other documents obtained during the course of our audit.
<p>Claims and exposures relating to taxation and litigation (as described in note 46 of the consolidated financial statements)</p> <p>The Group has disclosed in note 46 of the consolidated financial statements contingent liabilities of ₹ 4,421 crores in respect of disputed claims/ levies under various tax and legal matters and ₹ 3,710 crores towards Claims related to Forest development tax/ fee. In addition, the Group has assessed several claims as 'Remote' and hence are not required to be disclosed as contingent liabilities.</p> <p>Taxation and litigation exposures have been identified as a key audit matter due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significance of these amounts and large number of disputed matters with various authorities. Significant judgement and assumptions required by management in assessing the exposure of each case to evaluate whether there is a need to set up a provision and measurement of exposures as well as the disclosure of contingent liabilities. <p>We focused on this matter because of the potential financial impact on the consolidated financial statements. Additionally, the treatment of taxation and litigation cases require significant judgement due to the complexity of the cases, timescales for resolution and involvement of various authorities.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We obtained understanding, evaluated the design, and tested the operating effectiveness of the controls related to the identification, recognition and measurement of provisions for disputes, potential claims and litigation, and contingent liabilities. We obtained details of legal and tax disputed matters and evaluation made by the management and assessed management's position through discussions on both the probability of success in significant cases, and the magnitude of any potential loss. We read external legal opinions (where considered necessary) and other evidence to corroborate management's assessment of the risk profile in respect of legal claims. We involved tax specialists to assist us in evaluating tax positions taken by management. We assessed the relevant disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements for compliance in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 37.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report but does not include the consolidated 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 and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the 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.

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity of the Group including its joint ventures in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its joint ventures are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Group and of its joint ventures 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 the 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 consolidated 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 Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its joint ventures are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group and of its joint ventures 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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its joint ventures are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group and of its joint ventures.

Auditor's Responsibilities 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 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 Holding Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 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 joint ventures 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 joint ventures 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 joint ventures of which we are the independent auditors, 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 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.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company 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 for the financial year ended 31 March, 2022 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 Matter

(a) We did not audit the financial statements and other financial information, in respect of 28 subsidiaries, whose financial statements and other financial information include total assets of ₹ 45,343 crores as at 31 March, 2022, and total revenues of ₹ 29,542 crores and net cash outflows of ₹ 603 crore for the year ended on that date. These financial statements and other financial information have been audited by other auditors, which financial statements, other financial information and auditor's reports have been furnished to us by the management. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit of ₹ 1,114 crores for the year ended 31 March, 2022, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of 7 joint ventures, whose financial statements, other financial information have been audited by other auditors and whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management. 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 joint ventures, and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries and joint ventures, is based solely on the reports of such other auditors.

Certain of these subsidiaries and joint ventures are located outside India whose financial statements and other financial information have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries and which have been audited by other auditors under generally accepted auditing standards applicable in their respective countries. The Holding Company's management has converted the financial statements of such subsidiaries and joint ventures located outside India from accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries to accounting principles generally accepted in India. We have audited these conversion adjustments made by the Holding Company's management. Our opinion in so far as it relates to the balances and affairs of such subsidiaries and joint ventures located outside India is based on the report of other auditors and the conversion adjustments prepared by the management of the Holding Company and audited by us.

(b) The accompanying consolidated financial statements include unaudited financial statements and other unaudited financial information in respect of 5 subsidiaries, whose financial statements and other financial information reflect total assets of ₹ 0.11 crores as at 31 March, 2022, and total revenues of ₹ 8 crores and net cash inflows of ₹ 3 crores for the year ended on that date. These unaudited financial statements and other unaudited financial information have been furnished to us by the management. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net loss of ₹ 6 crores for the year ended 31 March, 2022, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of 2 joint ventures, whose financial statements, other financial information have not been audited and whose unaudited financial statements, other unaudited financial information have been furnished to us by the Management. Our opinion, in so far as it relates amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and joint ventures, and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries and joint ventures, is based solely on such unaudited financial statements and other unaudited financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial statements and other financial information are not material to the Group.

Our opinion above on the consolidated financial statements, 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 and other financial information certified by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and the other financial information of the subsidiaries and joint ventures, incorporated in India, as noted in the 'Other Matter' paragraph we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3(xxi) of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and the other financial information of subsidiaries and joint ventures, as noted in the 'Other Matter' paragraph we report, to the extent applicable, that:
 - (a) We/the other auditors whose report we have relied upon 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 consolidation of the financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and reports of the other auditors;
- (c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the 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 Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on 31 March, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors who are appointed under Section 139 of the Act, of its subsidiary companies and joint ventures, none of the directors of the Group's companies, its joint ventures incorporated in India is disqualified as on 31 March, 2022 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 with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, and joint ventures incorporated in India, and operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
- (g) In our opinion and based on the consideration of reports of other statutory auditors of the subsidiaries and joint ventures incorporated in India, the managerial remuneration for the year ended 31 March, 2022 has been paid / provided by the Holding Company, its subsidiaries and joint ventures incorporated in India to their directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to 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 and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements as also the other financial information of the subsidiaries and joint ventures, as noted in the 'Other matter' paragraph:
- i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on its consolidated financial position of the Group and its joint ventures in its consolidated financial statements – Refer Note 46 to the consolidated financial statements;
 - ii. The Group and its joint ventures did not have any material foreseeable losses in long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the year ended 31 March, 2022;
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Group, except for one instance, as fully described in Note 53 the consolidated financial statements, amounting to ₹ 2.94 crores which has been transferred subsequent to the year-end.
 - iv.
 - a) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries and joint ventures which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries and joint ventures respectively that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 58 to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries and joint ventures to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the respective Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries and joint ventures ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries and joint ventures which are companies incorporated in India

whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries and joint ventures respectively that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 58 to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been received by the respective Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries and joint ventures from any person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries and joint ventures shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

- c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us and that performed by the auditors of the subsidiaries and joint ventures which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our or other auditor's notice that has caused us or the other auditors to

believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

- v. The final dividend paid by the Holding Company during the year in respect of the same declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

As stated in note 54 to the consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Holding Company have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members of the respective companies at the respective ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by its subsidiaries, associate and joint venture companies, incorporated in India.

For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per **Vikram Mehta**
Partner
Membership Number: 105938
UDIN: 22105938AJRYQB6655

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 27 May, 2022



Annexure 1

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date

Re: JSW Steel Limited ("the Company")

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

(xxi) Qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the Companies (Auditors Report) Order (CARO) reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements are:

Name	CIN	Holding company / subsidiary / associate/ joint venture	Clause number of the CARO report which is qualified or is adverse
JSW Steel Limited	L27102MH1994PLC152925	Holding Company	(i)(c) (iii)(e)
Amba River Coke Limited	U23100MH1997PLC110901	Subsidiary	(vii)(a)
Asian Color Coated Ispat Limited	U27105DL2005PLC132593	Subsidiary	(i)(c)
Bhushan Power and Steel Limited	U27100DL1999PLC108350	Subsidiary	(i)(c)
JSW Energy (Bengal) Limited	U40300MH2010PLC199844	Subsidiary	(xvii)
JSW Industrial Gases Private Limited	U85110MH1995PTC293892	Subsidiary	(iii)(e)
JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited	U27310MH2007PLC171405	Subsidiary	(xvii)
JSW Natural Resources Bengal Limited	U10300MH2010PLC200871	Subsidiary	(xvii)
JSW Natural Resources India Limited	U14200MH2007PLC173687	Subsidiary	(xvii)
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	U27100MH1985PLC037346	Subsidiary	(i)(c) (iii)(e)
JSW Utkal Steel Limited	U27209MH2017PLC301887	Subsidiary	(xvii)
JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited	U27300MH2019PLC334944	Subsidiary	(i)(c) (xvii)
Piombino Steel Limited	U27320MH2018PLC374653	Subsidiary	(xvii)
Rohne Coal Company Private Limited	U10300DL2008PTC176675	Joint Venture	(xvii)
Vardhman Industries Limited	U74899MH1984PLC377011	Subsidiary	(i)(c)

The audit report under Companies (Auditors Report) Order, 2020 of these companies has not been issued till the date of our auditor's report:

Name	CIN	Holding company / subsidiary / associate/ joint venture
JSW One Platforms Limited	U51100MH2018PLC314290	Joint Venture
JSW One Distribution Limited	U51909MH2021PLC371909	Joint Venture
Gourangdih Coal Limited	U10100WB2009PLC139007	Joint Venture

For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per **Vikram Mehta**
Partner
Membership Number: 105938
UDIN: 22105938AJRYQB6655

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 27 May, 2022

Annexure 2

To the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the consolidated financial statements of JSW Steel Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls 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 JSW Steel Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") as of and for the year ended 31 March, 2022, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") and its joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and its joint ventures, 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 Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting 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 Holding Company's internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143 (10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both, issued by ICAI. 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 with reference to consolidated financial statements 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 with reference to consolidated financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements, 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 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 with reference to consolidated financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to consolidated financial statements 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 with reference to consolidated financial statements 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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 With Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements, 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 with reference to consolidated financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements 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, the Group and its joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, have, maintained in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements were operating effectively as at 31

March, 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

Other Matters

Our report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company, in so far as it relates to these 17 subsidiaries and 4 joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such subsidiaries and joint ventures incorporated in India.

For **S R B C & CO LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per **Vikram Mehta**

Partner

Membership Number: 105938

UDIN: 22105938AJRYQB6655

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: 27 May, 2022

Consolidated Balance Sheet

As at 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

	Notes	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
I ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	92,952	58,857
(b) Capital work-in-progress	5	16,756	32,433
(c) Investment property	6	180	259
(d) Right-of-use assets	7	4,715	3,816
(e) Goodwill	8	119	336
(f) Other intangible assets	9	1,914	1,649
(g) Intangible assets under development	9(b)	149	133
(h) Investments in joint ventures	10	367	1,815
(i) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	11	4,565	5,604
(ii) Loans	12	125	493
(iii) Derivative assets	19(a)	24	110
(iv) Other financial assets	13	4,084	2,683
(j) Current tax assets (net)		528	275
(k) Other non-current assets	14	4,633	2,848
Total non-current assets		131,111	111,311
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	15	33,787	14,249
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	16	8	8
(ii) Trade receivables	17	7,457	4,486
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	18(a)	8,808	11,943
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	18(b)	8,575	870
(v) Loans	12	759	479
(vi) Derivative assets	19(b)	426	102
(vii) Other financial assets	13	1,289	1,610
(c) Current tax assets (net)		7	6
(d) Other current assets	14	4,250	2,091
(e) Assets classified as held for sale		8	8
Total current assets		65,374	35,852
TOTAL - ASSETS		196,485	147,163
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	20	301	302
(b) Other equity	21	66,996	45,308
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		67,297	45,610
Non-controlling interests (NCI)		1,238	(619)
Total equity		68,535	44,991
Liabilities			
(2) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	22	57,929	49,731
(ia) Lease liabilities	7	1,582	1,939
(ii) Derivative liabilities	23(a)	7	57
(iii) Other financial liabilities	24	699	725
(b) Provisions	25	1,481	852
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	26	7,621	3,509
(d) Other non-current liabilities	27	1,080	2,060
Total non-current liabilities		70,399	58,873
(3) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	28	12,046	14,652
(ia) Lease liabilities	7	680	405
(ii) Trade payables	29		
a) Total outstanding, dues of micro and small enterprises		497	230
b) Total outstanding, dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		30,392	15,013
(iii) Derivative liabilities	23(b)	115	110
(iv) Other financial liabilities	30	8,415	8,694
(b) Provisions	25	256	274
(c) Other current liabilities	31	4,759	3,365
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)		391	556
Total current liabilities		57,551	43,299
Total liabilities		127,950	102,172
TOTAL - EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		196,485	147,163

See accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For S R B C & CO LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 324982E/E300003

per **VIKRAM MEHTA**
 Partner
 Membership No.:105938

Place: Mumbai
 Date : 27 May, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

RAJEEV PAI
 Chief Financial Officer

SAJJAN JINDAL
 Chairman & Managing Director
 DIN 00017762

LANCY VARGHESE
 Company Secretary
 ICSI Membership No. FCS 9407
 Place: Mumbai
 Date : 27 May, 2022

SESHAGIRI RAO M.V.S
 Jt. Managing Director & Group CFO
 DIN 00029136



Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

For the year ended 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
I Revenue from operations	32	146,371	79,839
II Other income	33	1,531	592
III Total income (I + II)		147,902	80,431
IV Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed		62,337	32,623
Purchases of stock-in-trade		534	233
Changes in inventories of finished goods and semi-finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	34	(3,601)	(348)
Mining premium and royalties (refer note 55)		13,894	6,972
Employee benefits expense	35	3,493	2,506
Finance costs	36	4,968	3,957
Depreciation and amortisation expense	37	6,001	4,679
Other expenses	38	30,707	17,712
Total expenses		118,333	68,334
V Profit before share of profit / (loss) from joint ventures (net), exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		29,569	12,097
VI Share of profit / (loss) from joint ventures (net)		917	1
VII Profit before exceptional items and tax (V+VI)		30,486	12,098
VIII Exceptional items	48	741	83
IX Profit before tax (VII-VIII)		29,745	12,015
X Tax expense/(credit)	26		
Current tax		4,974	2,467
Deferred tax		3,833	1,675
Total tax expense/(credit)		8,807	4,142
XI Profit for the year (IX-X)		20,938	7,873
XII Other comprehensive income / (loss)			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
a) Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	43	(83)	33
b) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		2,435	459
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(284)	(12)
Total (A)		2,068	480
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
a) The effective portion of gain /(loss) on hedging instruments		(9)	426
b) Foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR)		(148)	25
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		5	(143)
Total (B)		(152)	308
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) (A+B)		1,916	788
XIII Total comprehensive income/(loss) (XI+XII)		22,854	8,661
Total Profit /(loss) for the year attributable to:			
- Owners of the Company		20,665	7,911
- Non-controlling interests		273	(38)
		20,938	7,873
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year attributable to:			
- Owners of the Company		1,937	770
- Non-controlling interests		(21)	18
		1,916	788
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year attributable to:			
- Owners of the Company		22,602	8,681
- Non-controlling interests		252	(20)
		22,854	8,661
XIV Earnings per equity share of Re 1 each	39		
Basic (in ₹)		85.96	32.91
Diluted (in ₹)		85.49	32.73

See accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 324982E/E300003

per VIKRAM MEHTA

Partner

Membership No.:105938

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

RAJEEV PAI

Chief Financial Officer

SAJJAN JINDAL

Chairman & Managing Director

DIN 00017762

LANCY VARGHESE

Company Secretary

ICSI Membership No. FCS 9407

Place: Mumbai

Date : 27 May, 2022

SESHAGIRI RAO M.V.S

Jt. Managing Director & Group CFO

DIN 00029136

Place: Mumbai

Date : 27 May, 2022

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March, 2022

A. Equity share capital

	As at 1 April, 2020 301	Movement during 2020-21 ②	As at 31 March, 2021 302	Movement during 2021-22 (1)	As at 31 March, 2022 301
					₹ in crores

② - ₹ 0.34 crores

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Items of Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) (OCI)				Non-controlling interest	Total				
	Capital reserve	Securities premium reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Equity settled share based payment reserve	General reserve	Capital reserve on bargain purchase			FCTR	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of cash flow hedges	Attributable to owners of the parent
Balance as at 1 April, 2020	3,585	5,417	774	16,561	122	9,947	1,019	(823)	172	(476)	36,298	(575)	35,723
Profit for the year	-	-	-	7,911	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,911	(38)	7,873
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax (refer note 26)	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	7	458	282	770	18	788
Dividends	-	-	-	(483)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(483)	-	(483)
Impact of ESOP trust consolidation	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	42
Recognition of share based payments	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20
Acquisition of stake from NCI	-	-	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11)	(24)	(35)
Acquisition of business (refer note 41)	-	-	-	-	-	-	761	-	-	-	761	-	761
Transfer between reserves	-	-	-	-	(25)	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	3,585	5,417	774	24,043	117	9,972	1,780	(816)	630	(194)	45,308	(619)	44,689
Profit for the year	-	-	-	20,665	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,665	273	20,938
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax (refer note 26)	-	-	-	(56)	-	-	-	(126)	2,124	(5)	1,937	(21)	1,916
Dividends	-	-	-	(1,571)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,571)	-	(1,571)
Impact of ESOP trust consolidation	-	-	-	(515)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(515)	-	(515)
Recognition of share based payments	-	-	-	-	161	-	-	-	-	-	161	-	161
Acquisition of stake from NCI (refer note 52)	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	(59)	(10)
Acquisition of business (refer note 41)	-	-	-	-	(37)	37	962	-	-	-	962	1,648	2,610
Transfer between reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss of Control of subsidiaries Investment by NCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	4
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	3,585	5,417	774	42,615	241	10,009	2,742	(942)	2,754	(199)	66,996	1,238	68,234

See accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For **S R B C & COLLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 324982E/E300003

per **VIKRAM MEHTA**

Partner

Membership No.: 105938

Place: Mumbai

Date : 27 May, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

RAJEEV PAI
Chief Financial Officer

LANCY VARGHESE
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. FCS 9407
Place: Mumbai
Date : 27 May, 2022

SAJJAN JINDAL
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN 00017762

SESHAGIRI RAO M.V.S
Joint Managing Director & Group CFO
DIN 00029136



Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	29,745	12,015
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	6,001	4,679
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	107	37
Gain on sale of financial investments designated as FVTPL	(11)	(7)
Export obligation deferred income amortization	(526)	(239)
Interest income	(580)	(481)
Dividend income	(25)	(11)
Interest expense	4,584	3,745
Unrealised exchange (gain) / loss (net)	388	(436)
Gain on financial instruments designated as FVTPL	(707)	-
Unwinding of interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	(69)	(52)
Share based payment expense	161	20
Share of (profit) / loss from joint ventures (net)	(917)	(1)
Fair value loss on financial instrument designated as FVTPL	-	2
Allowances for doubtful receivable and advances	56	101
Exceptional items	741	83
Gain on sale of Investment property	(35)	-
	9,168	7,440
Operating profit before working capital changes	38,913	19,455
Adjustments for:		
(Increase) in inventories	(15,593)	(335)
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(1,884)	72
(Increase) in other assets	(2,884)	(423)
Increase in trade payable and other liabilities	13,013	1,348
Increase in provisions	84	644
	(7,264)	1,306
Cash flow from operations	31,649	20,761
Income taxes paid (net of refund received)	(5,379)	(1,930)
Net cash generated from operating activities	26,270	18,831
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangibles assets (including under development and capital advances)	(10,091)	(10,966)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	43	51
Proceeds from sale of Investment property	135	-
Cash outflow on acquisition of a subsidiary / acquisition of NCI (refer note 41 and 52)	(20)	(1,575)
Investment in joint ventures (refer note 41)	(364)	(5,087)
Equity investment in other related parties	(300)	-
Inter corporate deposits	(149)	(293)
Purchase of current investments	(4,140)	(606)
Sale of current investments	4,153	612
Bank deposits not considered as cash and cash equivalents (net)	(5,870)	7,407
Interest received	591	619
Dividend received	25	11
Net cash used in investing activities	(15,987)	(9,827)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from sale of treasury shares	72	39
Payment for purchase of treasury shares	(591)	-
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	17,043	15,897
Repayment of non-current borrowings	(19,651)	(7,562)
Proceeds from / (repayment) of current borrowings (net)	(4,440)	(4,660)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(417)	(335)
Interest paid	(5,102)	(4,340)
Dividend paid (including corporate dividend tax)	(1,571)	(483)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities	(14,657)	(1,444)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents(A+B+C)	(4,374)	7,560
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	11,943	3,966
Add: Translation adjustment in cash and cash equivalents	(3)	(3)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents pursuant to business combinations (refer note 41)	1,246	420
Less: Cash and cash equivalents upon loss of control of subsidiaries	(4)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	8,808	11,943

Reconciliation forming Statement of Cash flows

₹ in crores

Particulars	1 April, 2021	Cash flows (net)	Foreign exchange difference	New leases	Business combination	Others #	31 March, 2022
Borrowings (non-current) (including current maturities of long term borrowing included in current borrowings note 28)	58,049	(2,608)	1,148	-	11,500	(87)	68,002
Lease liabilities (including current maturities)	2,344	(417)	-	360	11	(36)	2,262
Borrowings (current) (excluding current maturities of long term borrowing)	6,334	(4,440)	79	-	-	-	1,973

₹ in crores

Particulars	1 April, 2020	Cash flows (net)	Foreign exchange difference	Changes in fair values	New leases	Other #	31 March, 2021
Borrowings (non-current) (including current maturities of long term borrowing included in current borrowings note 28)	51,049	8,335	(668)	(650)	-	(17)	58,049
Lease liabilities (including current maturities)	2,050	(335)	-	-	629	-	2,344
Borrowings (current) (excluding current maturities of long term borrowing)	11,035	(4,659)	-	-	-	(42)	6,334

Other comprises of upfront fees amortization and interest cost accrual on preference shares and deferred sales tax loan

Notes:

1. The cash flow statement is prepared using the "indirect method" set out in Ind AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows.

See accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 324982E/E300003

per **VIKRAM MEHTA**

Partner

Membership No.:105938

Place: Mumbai

Date : 27 May, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

RAJEEV PAI

Chief Financial Officer

LANCY VARGHESE

Company Secretary

ICSI Membership No. FCS 9407

Place: Mumbai

Date : 27 May, 2022

SAJJAN JINDAL

Chairman & Managing Director

DIN 00017762

SESHAGIRI RAO M.V.S

Jt. Managing Director & Group CFO

DIN 00029136



Notes

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

1. General Information

JSW Steel Limited ("the Company" or "the Parent") is primarily engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of Iron and Steel Products.

The Parent and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group") is an integrated manufacturer of diverse range of steel products with its manufacturing facilities located at Vijayanagar works in Karnataka, Dolvi works in Maharashtra and Salem works in Tamil Nadu and also in the United States of America and Italy. The Group also has a Plate and Coil mill Division in Anjar, Gujarat. The Group has entered into long term lease arrangements of iron ore mines located at Odisha and Karnataka and also in the United States of America.

JSW Steel Limited is a public limited company incorporated in India on 15 March, 1994 under the Companies Act, 1956 and listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange. The registered office of the Company is JSW Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051.

2. Significant Accounting policies

I. Statement of compliance

Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation and disclosure requirement of Division II of revised Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013, (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III), as applicable to Consolidated financial statement.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared these Consolidated Financial Statements which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2022, 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 as on that date, and accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Consolidated Financial Statements" or "financial statements").

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) through a notification, amended Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 which is applicable from 1 April, 2021 and accordingly the presentation for line items in balance sheet is based on the amended schedule III and

corresponding numbers as at 31 March, 2021 have been regrouped/reclassified.

These financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 27 May, 2022.

II. Basis of preparation and presentation

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments measured at fair values at the end of each reporting year as explained in the accounting policies below, and acquisition of subsidiaries where assets and liabilities are measured at fair values as at the date of acquisition in accordance with Ind AS 103.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes in account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, fair value of plan assets within scope of Ind AS 19 and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurements in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Notes

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

The Financial Statement is presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest crores except when otherwise stated.

Current and non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Group's normal operating cycle. it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current only.

III. Basis of consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved where the Company:

- has power over the investee
- is exposed to, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- 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 when the voting rights 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;

- the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- 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 the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of 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 Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidation procedure:

- Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.
- Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.
- Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group



Notes

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

(profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

Profit or 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.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

IV. Business combinations

Business combinations 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. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition date fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. 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:

- 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;
- 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

- 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.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

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. The Group then reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts that Ind AS requires for the purposes of calculating the bargain purchase. 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. This gain is attributed to the acquirer. 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. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another Ind AS.

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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.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the financial year, the provisional amounts for which the accounting is incomplete shall be disclosed in the financial statements and provisional amounts recognized at the acquisition date shall be retrospectively adjusted during the measurement period. During the measurement period, the group shall also recognize additional assets or liabilities if the new information is obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and if known, would have resulted in the recognition of those assets and liabilities as of that date. However, the measurement period shall not exceed the period of one year from the acquisition date.

Business combinations involving entities or businesses under common control shall be accounted for using the pooling of interest method.

V. Investment Property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The Group depreciates building component of investment property over 30 years from the date of original purchase.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss in the period of derecognition. In determining the amount of derecognition from the derecognition of investment properties the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, existence of a significant financing component, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the buyer (if any).

VI. 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 recognized directly in the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. An impairment loss recognized 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 at note 2(VII) below.

VII. 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 statement of financial position 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



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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.

After application of the equity method of accounting, the Group determines whether there is any objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the net investment in an associate or a joint venture and that event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows from the net investment that can be reliably estimated. If there exists such an objective evidence of impairment, then it is necessary to recognise impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate or a joint venture.

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 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.

VIII. Revenue recognition

A. Sale of Goods

The Group recognizes revenue when control over the promised goods 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 those goods or services.

The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements as it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer

Revenue is adjusted for variable consideration such as discounts, rebates, refunds, credits, price concessions, incentives, or other similar items in a contract when they are highly probable to be provided. The amount of revenue excludes any amount collected on behalf of third parties.

The Group recognises revenue generally at the point in time when the products are delivered to customer or when it is delivered to a carrier for export sale, which is when the control over product is transferred to the customer. In contracts where freight is arranged by the Group and recovered from the customers, the same is treated as a separate performance obligation and revenue is recognized when such freight services are rendered.

In revenue arrangements with multiple performance obligations, the Group accounts for individual products and services separately if they are distinct – i.e. if a product or service is separately identifiable from other items in the arrangement and if a customer can benefit from it. The consideration is allocated between separate products and services in the arrangement based on their stand-alone selling prices. Revenue from sale of by products are included in revenue.

Revenue from sale of power is recognised when delivered and measured based on the bilateral contractual arrangements.

Contract balances

i. Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration.

ii. Trade receivables

A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered and to the extent that it has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or other financial assets (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

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iii. Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract including Advance received from Customer

iv. Refund liabilities

A refund liability is the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the customer and is measured at the amount the Company ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer including volume rebates and discounts. The Company updates its estimates of refund liabilities at the end of each reporting period.

B. Construction contracts

When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of the reporting period, measured based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs, except where this would not be representative of the stage of completion. Variations in contract work, claims and incentives payments are included to the extent that the amount can be measured reliably and its receipt is considered probable.

When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognized to the extent of contract cost incurred that it is probable will be recoverable. Contract costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognized as an expense immediately.

C. Dividend and interest income

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

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

IX. Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases.

Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

The Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at



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the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term is as follows:

Class of assets	Lease term (years)
Leasehold land	75 to 99 Years
Buildings	3 to 30 years
Plant & Machinery	3 to 15 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment test.

The Company accounts for sale and lease back transaction, recognising right-of-use assets and lease liability, measured in the same way as other right-of-use assets and lease liability. Gain or loss on the sale transaction is recognised in statement of profit and loss

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the

commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value (i.e., below ₹ 5,00,000). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

X. Foreign currencies

The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is determined on the basis of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The functional currency of the Company is Indian National Rupee (INR).

In preparing the financial statements of each individual Group entity, 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 year, 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 year in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see below the policy on hedge accounting in 2 (XXII) (C) (c));
- exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to Statement of Profit and Loss on repayment of the monetary items; and

For the purposes of presenting these consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated into

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INR using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity (and attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

Goodwill, capital reserve on bargain purchase and fair value adjustments to identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed through acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

XI. 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 the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the year 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 year 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 expenditures on that asset.

Borrowing Cost includes exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the finance cost.

XII. Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the years in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate or when performance obligations are met.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest and effect of this favorable interest is treated as a government grant. The Loan or assistance is initially recognized at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates and recognised to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss immediately on fulfillment of the performance obligations. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

XIII. Employee benefits

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

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

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting year. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the Consolidated Balance Sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the year in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to Consolidated Statement Profit or Loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the year of a plan amendment or when the Group recognizes corresponding restructuring cost whichever is earlier. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

1. service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
2. net interest expense or income; and
3. re-measurement



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The Group presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expenses'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Consolidated Balance Sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Group's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

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

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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

XIV. 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. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in note 40.

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 year, 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 or 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 Benefit 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 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.

Own equity instruments that are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognized at cost and deducted from Equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit and loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration, if reissued, is recognized in capital reserve. Share options exercised during the reporting year are satisfied with treasury shares.

XV. Taxes

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

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of expected 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 and other applicable tax laws in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

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 recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are 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.

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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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting year 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. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as a deferred tax asset if there is convincing evidence that the Group will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Group.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year 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 year.

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

Current and deferred tax for the year

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the relevant entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

XVI. Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Assets in the course of construction are capitalised in the assets under Capital work in progress. At the point when an asset is operating at management's intended use, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment and depreciation commences. Costs associated with the commissioning of an asset and any obligatory decommissioning costs are capitalised where the asset is available for use but incapable of operating at normal levels until a year of commissioning has been completed. Revenue (net of cost) generated from production during the trial period is capitalised.

Property, plant and equipment except freehold land held for use in the production, supply or administrative purposes, are stated in the consolidated balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.



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The Group has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements on transition to Ind AS measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition.

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of following categories of assets located in India, in whose case the life of the assets has been assessed as under based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.

Class of assets	Years
Plant and equipment	8 to 40 years
Work-rolls (shown under Plant and equipment)	1 to 5 years

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

Freehold land and leasehold land where the lease is convertible to freehold land under lease agreements at future dates at no additional cost, are not depreciated.

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.

The Group reviews the residual value, useful lives and depreciation method annually and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate on a prospective basis.

Depreciation on the property, plant and equipment of the Company's foreign subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities has been provided on straight-

line method as per the estimated useful life of such assets as follows:

Class of assets	Years
Buildings	15 to 50 years
Plant and machinery	3 to 30 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 to 10 years
Vehicles and aircrafts	4 to 5 years
Office equipment	3 to 10 years

XVII. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

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

Useful lives of intangible assets

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Class of assets	Years
Computer software	3 to 5 years
Licenses	Over the period of license

Mining assets are amortised using the unit of production method over the entire lease term.

The Group has elected to continue with carrying value of all its intangible assets recognised as on transition date measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of transition date.

XVIII. Mining Assets

Acquisition Costs

The cost of Mining Assets capitalised includes costs associated with acquisition of licenses and rights

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to explore, stamp duty, registration fees and other such costs.

Bid premium and royalties payable with respect to mining operations is contractual obligation. The said obligations are variable and linked to market prices. The Company has accounted for the same as expenditure on accrual basis as and when related liability arises as per respective agreements/ statute.

Exploration and evaluation

Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred after obtaining the mining right or the legal right to explore are capitalised as exploration and evaluation assets (intangible assets) and stated at cost less impairment. Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount.

The Company measures its exploration and evaluation assets at cost and classifies as Property, plant and equipment or intangible assets according to the nature of the assets acquired and applies the classification consistently. To the extent that tangible asset is consumed in developing an intangible asset, the amount reflecting that consumption is capitalised as a part of the cost of the intangible asset.

Exploration expenditure includes all direct and allocated indirect expenditure associated with finding specific mineral resources which includes depreciation and applicable operating costs of related support equipment and facilities and other costs of exploration activities:

General exploration costs - costs of surveys and studies, rights of access to properties to conduct those studies (e.g., costs incurred for environment clearance, defense clearance, etc.), and salaries and other expenses of geologists, geophysical crews and other personnel conducting those studies.

Costs of exploration drilling and equipping exploration - Expenditure incurred on the acquisition of a license interest is initially capitalised on a license-by-license basis. Costs are held, undepleted, within exploration and evaluation assets until such time as the exploration phase on the license area is complete or commercial reserves have been discovered.

Stripping cost

Developmental stripping costs in order to obtain access to quantities of mineral reserves that will be mined in future periods are capitalised as part of mining assets. Capitalisation of developmental

stripping costs ends when the commercial production of the mineral reserves begins.

Production stripping costs are incurred to extract the ore in the form of inventories and/or to improve access to an additional component of an ore body or deeper levels of material. Production stripping costs are accounted for as inventories to the extent the benefit from production stripping activity is realized in the form of inventories.

Other production stripping cost incurred are expensed in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Developmental stripping costs are presented within mining assets. After initial recognition, stripping activity assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment. The expected useful life of the identified component of the ore body is used to depreciate or amortise the stripping asset.

Site restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs:

Provision is made for costs associated with restoration and rehabilitation of mining sites as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Such restoration and closure costs are typical of extractive industries and they are normally incurred at the end of the life of the mine. The costs are estimated on the basis of mine closure plans and the estimated discounted costs of dismantling and removing these facilities and the costs of restoration are capitalised. The provision for decommissioning assets is based on the current estimates of the costs for removing and decommissioning production facilities, the forecast timing of settlement of decommissioning liabilities and the appropriate discount rate. A corresponding provision is created on the liability side. The capitalised asset is charged to consolidated statement of profit and loss over the life of the asset through amortisation over the life of the operation and the provision is increased each period via unwinding the discount on the provision. Management estimates are based on local legislation and/or other agreements are reviewed periodically.

The actual costs and cash outflows may differ from estimates because of changes in laws and regulations, changes in prices, analysis of site conditions and changes in restoration technology. Details of such provisions are set out in note 25.

XIX. Impairment of Non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting year, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication



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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.

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.

XX. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost of raw materials include cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost of semi-finished / finished goods and work in progress include cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs. Cost of iron ore inventory includes cost of mining, bid premium, royalties and other manufacturing overheads. Cost of traded goods include purchase cost and inward freight.

Costs of inventories are determined on weighted average basis. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

XXI. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, 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 recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. However, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, the Company recognises any write down that has occurred on assets dedicated to that contract. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it. The cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract (i.e., both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities).

XXII. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are

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

A. Financial assets

a) Recognition and initial measurement

A financial asset is initially recognised at fair value and, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

b) Classification of financial assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI) and fair value through profit and loss.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets 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.

A debt instrument is classified as FVTOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not recognised at FVTPL;

- The asset 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.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each

reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Group recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Group decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces and accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting year, with any gains and losses arising on remeasurement recognized in consolidated statement of profit and loss. The net gain or loss recognized in consolidated statement of profit and loss



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incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognized when:

- The Group's right to receive the dividends is established,
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividends will flow to the entity,
- The dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

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.

d) Impairment

The Group applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Group estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

The Group measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal

to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the lifetime expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Group measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous year, but determines at the end of a reporting year that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous year, The Group again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Group uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, The Group always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Group has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

The impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance are equally applied to debt instruments at FVTOCI except that the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the balance sheet.

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The Group has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used and based on current indicators of future economic conditions, the Group expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets.

e) **Effective interest method**

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

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

B. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

a) **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.

b) **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 the Group are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Group'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 Group's own equity instruments.

c) **Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

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

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in OCI.

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of



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the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Other financial liabilities:

The Group enters into deferred payment arrangements (acceptances) whereby overseas lenders such as banks and other financial institutions make payments to supplier's banks for import of raw materials and property, plant and equipment. The banks and financial institutions are subsequently repaid by the Group at a later date providing working capital benefits. These arrangements are in the nature of credit extended in normal operating cycle and these arrangements for raw materials are recognized as Acceptances (under trade payables) and arrangements for property, plant and equipment are recognised as borrowings. Interest borne by the Group on such arrangements is accounted as finance cost. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities:

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

C. Derivative instruments and hedge accounting

a) Derivative financial instruments

The Group enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate, commodity price and foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts, commodity forward contracts, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps.

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 year. 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 hedge item.

b) Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit and loss.

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of Ind AS 109, the Group does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind AS 109 to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit and loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit and loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments.

c) Hedge accounting

The Group designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives, embedded derivatives and non-derivatives in respect of foreign currency, interest rate and commodity risk, as either cash flow hedge, fair value hedge or hedges of net investments in foreign operations. Hedges of foreign currency

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risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the 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 the 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 the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the line item relating to the hedged item.

The Group designates only the spot component for derivative instruments in fair value hedging relationship. The Group defers changes in the forward element of such instruments in hedging reserve and the same is amortised over the period of the contract.

When the Group designates only the intrinsic value of the option as the hedging instrument, it accounts for the changes in the time value in OCI. This amount is being removed from OCI and recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss, either over the period of the hedge if the hedge is time related, or when the hedged transaction affects consolidated statement of profit and loss if the hedge is transaction related.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, 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 and non-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 profit and loss in the years 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 profit and loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in profit and loss.

(iii) Hedges of net investments in a foreign operation

Hedges of net investments in a foreign operation, including a hedge of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of the net investment, are accounted for in a way similar to cash flow hedges. Gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of foreign currency translation reserve. The gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognised immediately in the profit or loss.

Gains and losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve are reclassified to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss on the disposal of the foreign operation.



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XXIII. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The Board of directors of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker which reviews and assesses the financial performance and makes the strategic decisions.

XXIV. Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalent in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the Consolidated Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalent consists of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

XXV. Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit or loss after tax 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) after tax 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 including the treasury shares held by the Company to satisfy the exercise of the share options by the employees.

3. Key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgements

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes under section 2 above, the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

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 and operating costs. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation and amortisation expected in future periods.

ii) Impairment of investments in joint ventures and associate

Determining whether the investments in joint ventures and associate are impaired requires an estimate in the value in use of investments. In considering the value in use, the Directors have anticipated the future commodity prices, capacity utilization of plants, operating margins, mineable resources and availability of infrastructure of mines, discount rates and other factors of the underlying businesses / operations of the investee companies as more fully described in note 49. Any subsequent changes to the cash flows due to changes in the above mentioned factors could impact the carrying value of investments.

iii) Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognized. The cases which have been determined as remote by the Group are not disclosed.

Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements unless when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

iv) Fair value measurements

When the fair values of financial assets or financial liabilities recorded or disclosed in the financial statements cannot be measured based

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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.

v) Impairment of Goodwill

Determining whether the goodwill acquired in business combinations are impaired, requires an estimate of recoverable amount of the Group's cash Generating unit (or groups of cash generating units). In considering the recoverable value of cash generating unit, the management have anticipated the future benefits to arise from commodity prices, capacity utilization of plants, mineable resources and availability of infrastructure of mines, discount rates and other factors of the underlying unit. If the recoverable amount of 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 directly in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

vi) Provision for site restoration

Provision for site restoration are estimated case-by-case based on available information, taking into account applicable local legal requirements. The estimation is made using existing technology, at current prices, and discounted using an appropriate discount rate where the effect of time value of money is material. Management reviews all assumptions annually and any changes is accounted accordingly.

vii) Taxes

Pursuant to the Taxation Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 ('Ordinance') subsequently amended in Finance Act issued by Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) on 20 September, 2019 which is effective 1 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 31 March, 2020, the Group had made an assessment of the impact

of the Ordinance and the Company and one of its subsidiaries decided to continue with the existing tax structure until utilisation of accumulated minimum alternative tax (MAT) credit. Based on the detailed assessment carried out the management, deferred tax liabilities on temporary differences expected to reverse during the year in which the Company and one of its 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 had resulted in reversal of deferred tax liabilities amounting to ₹ 2,225 crores. During the year, the Group has re-assessed the impact of the Ordinance and there is no significant change in the measurement arising of the said assessment.

B) Critical accounting judgements

i) Control over JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited (RIPL)

RIPL has developed a residential township in Vijayanagar, Karnataka on the land taken on lease from the Company for a period of 30 years and provides individual housing units on rent to the employees of the Company or other group companies. RIPL is not allowed to sub-let or assign its rights under the arrangement without prior written consent of the Company. Though the Company does not hold any ownership interest in RIPL, the Company has concluded that the Company has practical ability to direct the relevant activities of RIPL unilaterally, considering RIPL's dependency on the Company for funding significant portion of its operation through subscription to 76.27% of preference share capital amounting to ₹ 355 crore issued by RIPL and significant portion of RIPL's activities.

ii) Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as lessee

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating



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whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

iii) **Joint control over JSW Ispat Special Products Limited (formerly known as Monnet Ispat and Energy Limited)**

The consortium of JSW Steel Limited and AION Investments Private II Limited completed the acquisition of JSW Ispat Special Products Limited ("JSWISPL") through their jointly controlled entity Creixent Special Steels Limited ("CSSL") on 31 August, 2018. The Company has made an investment in the year 2018-19 of ₹ 375 crores through equity and redeemable preference shares in CSSL to acquire joint control in JSWISPL and have an effective shareholding of 23.1% in JSWISPL.

As per the Shareholding agreement, all the relevant activities of CSSL that affect the Company's variable returns from its involvement with CSSL/ JSWISPL have to be decided unanimously by a Steering Committee on which the Company has representation and thus the Company has concluded that it has joint control over CSSL.

iv) **Joint control over JSW One Platforms Limited (Formerly known as 'JSW Retail Limited')**

Pursuant to the Shareholder's agreement JSW Steel Limited, JSW Paints Limited and JSW Cement Limited will jointly control JSW One Platform Limited ('JSWOPL') (formerly known as 'JSW Retail Limited'). The Company has made an investment in the year 2021-22 of ₹ 32 crores through equity shares having an effective shareholding of 75% in JSWOPL.

As per the agreement, all the relevant activities of JSWOPL that affect the Company's variable returns have to be decided unanimously by the representatives of each of the shareholders' and thus the Company has concluded that it has joint control over JSWOPL.

v) **Incentives under the State Industrial Policy**

The Company units at Dolvi in Maharashtra and Vijayanagar in Karnataka are eligible for incentives under the respective State Industrial Policy and have been availing incentives in the form of VAT deferral / CST refunds historically. The Company currently recognises income for such government grants based on the State Goods & Service Tax rates instead of VAT rates, in accordance with the relevant notifications issued by the State of Maharashtra and the State of Karnataka post implementation of Goods & Services Tax (GST).

a) The Company is eligible for claiming incentives for investments made under the Industrial Policy of the Government of Maharashtra under PSI Scheme 2007 & PSI 2013 Scheme. The Company completed the Phase 1 expansion of 3.3 MTPA to 5 MTPA at Dolvi, Maharashtra in May 2016 and has also received the eligibility certificate for the same basis which it has started availing incentives under the PSI 2007 since then. Further, the Company completed the second phase of expansion from 5 MTPA to 10 MTPA at Dolvi Maharashtra during the financial year 2021-22. The Company is in the process of submitting required documents with the State Government for issuance of the Eligibility Certificate for the second phase and believes that all conditions with respect to the same are met by the Company and hence there are no uncertainties attached in recognising the grant income. Accordingly, the Company has recognised the cumulative grant income amounting to ₹ 571 crores for the year ended 31 March, 2022.

b) The State Government of Maharashtra (GOM) vide its Government Resolution (GR) dated 20 December, 2018 issued the modalities for sanction and disbursement of incentives, under GST regime, and introduced certain new conditions / restrictions for accruing incentive benefits granted to the Company.

The management has evaluated the impact of other conditions imposed and has obtained legal advice on the tenability of these changes in the said scheme. Based on such legal advice, the Company has also made the representation to GOM and believes that said Incentives would continue to be made available to the Company under the GST regime, since the new conditions

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are not tenable legally and will contest these changes appropriately.

vi) Commitment under MDPA arrangement

The Mine Development and Production Agreement ('MDPA') signed with respect to four mine blocks in Odisha stipulates that the Company is required to fulfil certain minimum production quantities each year from commencement of mining lease. In the event the Company is unable to fulfil the required minimum production quantities, it would be liable to pay penalty, as prescribed in the MDPA, by appropriating the performance security given by the Company.

While determining the minimum production requirements of one of the mines for initial two years, Government of Odisha has erroneously considered production quantities of erstwhile lessee including quantities of dump rework, (which was not considered in the tender document of the said mine). Accordingly, the Company has requested amendment/correction in the production quantities considered in the MDPA to re-determine the minimum production required in the initial two years which is under consideration by the Government of Odisha.

During the year, the State Government issued a show cause notice alleging shortfall of minimum production quantity and issued a demand notice dated 13 August, 2021 raising a demand of ₹ 697 crores (including penalty) as prescribed in the MDPA. The Company has filed a writ petition with the High Court of Odisha (High Court) contesting the demand and the High court has granted stay on the above matter vide its order dated 27 September, 2021. Based on a legal evaluation, the Company believes that the MDPA would get rectified for the minimum production quantity. As a prudence, the demand has been disclosed under contingent liabilities as at 31 March, 2022.

C) Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 23 March, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from 1 April, 2022, as below:

Ind AS 103 – Reference to Conceptual Framework

The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103. The Group does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

The amendments clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognized in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant and equipment. The Group does not expect the amendments to have any material impact in its recognition of its property, plant and equipment in its financial statements.

Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification and the Group does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 109 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. The Group does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 116 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendments remove the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that



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might arise because of how lease incentives were described in that illustration. The Group does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" and Ind AS 107 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" - Interbank Offered Rate (IBOR) reform

In view of the recent amendments in IFRS, and in order to keep the Ind AS converged with IFRS, the

Ministry Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued similar amendments to Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 107. The key relief provided by the amendments include a practical expedient for modifications in the financial instrument that result directly from IBOR reform and temporary exceptions from applying specific hedge accounting requirement. The amendments do not have significant impact on the financial statements. The disclosures required by the amendments are provided in note 44G.

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4. Property, plant and equipment

₹ in crores

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles and aircrafts	Office equipment	Mining development and projects	Total
Cost / deemed cost								
At 01 April, 2020	1,813	9,901	62,644	144	165	111	1,129	75,907
Additions	50	374	2,868	10	12	18	7	3,339
Acquired pursuant to business combination	298	326	1,626	1	1	1	-	2,253
Deductions	-	20	519	@	8	1	-	548
Transfer to investment property (refer note 6)	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Other adjustments (refer note c below)	-	-	117	-	-	-	-	117
Asset transfer to held for sale	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	(2)
Translation reserve	4	(25)	(178)	@	@	@	(9)	(208)
At 31 March, 2021	2,154	10,556	66,556	155	170	129	1,127	80,847
Additions	59	2,374	21,483	17	51	25	4	24,013
Acquired pursuant to business combination (refer note 41)	1,467	2,316	9,924	3	4	1	-	13,715
Deductions	-	23	324	1	18	1	-	367
Asset transfer to held for sale	-	(3)	(7)	-	-	-	-	(10)
Other adjustments (refer note b below)	-	316	1,859	-	-	-	-	2,175
Translation reserve	1	33	234	@	@	@	14	282
At 31 March, 2022	3,681	15,569	99,725	174	207	154	1,145	120,655
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
At 01 April, 2020	4	1,964	15,287	71	62	61	833	18,282
Depreciation	-	401	3,775	14	18	17	6	4,231
Disposals	-	12	451	@	4	1	-	468
Asset transfer to held for sale	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	(2)
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Translation reserve	@	(7)	(62)	@	@	@	(4)	(73)
At 31 March, 2021	4	2,346	18,547	85	76	77	855	21,990
Depreciation	-	476	4,927	16	18	18	7	5,462
Disposals	-	6	240	1	9	1	-	257
Asset transfer to held for sale	-	(3)	(6)	-	-	-	-	(9)
Impairment (refer note 48)	6	3	205	-	1	-	185	400
Translation reserve	@	11	98	@	@	@	8	117
At 31 March, 2022	10	2,827	23,531	100	86	94	1,055	27,703
Net book value								
At 31 March, 2022	3,671	12,743	76,193	74	121	60	90	92,952
At 31 March, 2021	2,150	8,210	48,009	70	94	52	272	58,857

@ - between ₹ (0.50) crores to ₹ 0.50 crores

Notes:

₹ in crores

Description	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
a) Freehold land and buildings which have been/agreed to be hypothecated/mortgaged to lenders of related parties	Deemed cost 70	99
b) Other adjustments comprises:		
Borrowing cost	1,479	85
Foreign exchange loss / (gain) (net)	696	32



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c) Title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of the group companies:

*bold figures represents current year figures

Relevant line item in the balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative# of promoter/director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	- 40	Welspun Corp Limited	No	31-Mar-2021	Transaction was executed on 31 March, 2021, the title deed has been transferred in the Company's name in FY 2022
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	6 6	Nippon Denro Ispat Limited	No	31-Mar-2000	Under dispute
Property Plant & Equipment	Land & Building	27 -	Loha Ispat Limited	No	28-Jan-2021	Liquidator is under process to take approvals for the transfer of title deed.
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	3 3	Ispat Metallics India Limited	No	31-Mar-2000	Under dispute
Right of Use	Land	7 -	Bhuwarka Pipes Private Limited	No	15-Dec-2011	Extension of lease deed in under process.
Right of Use	Land	67 67	Government of Karnataka	No	31-Mar-2007	Approval for Proposal for Execution of Absolute Sale deed is pending with Cabinet (State Government)
Right of Use	Land	18 -	Government of Karnataka	No	19-May-2011	Application Submitted to lessor for execution of Absolute Sale deed on 30.06.2021
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	1 -	Oswal Hosiery Factory	No	26-May-1980	Acquired under NCLT proceedings, pending to be transferred by insolvency professional.
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	11 -	Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation	No	3-Mar-2014	No dues certificate received. Conveyance deed is in process
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	44 134	Pradeep Agarwal	No	2007-2010	Process for transfer initiated
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	1 -	Ashwini Dharua	No	26-Mar-2021	The said assets have been taken over by the subsidiary from erstwhile company on 26 March, 2021 and the subsidiary is in the process to get it transferred in its name
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	1 -	Dasrath Parekh	No	26-Mar-2021	The said assets have been taken over by the subsidiary from erstwhile company on 26 March, 2021 and the subsidiary is in the process to get it transferred in its name
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	5 -	Durga Prasad Sasni N	No	26-Mar-2021	The said assets have been taken over by the subsidiary from erstwhile company on 26 March, 2021 and the subsidiary is in the process to get it transferred in its name
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	@ -	Parmeshwar Kichhu	No	26-Mar-2021	The said assets have been taken over by the subsidiary from erstwhile company on 26 March, 2021 and the subsidiary is in the process to get it transferred in its name
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	2 -	Rajeev Kumar Mohanty	No	26-Mar-2021	The said assets have been taken over by the subsidiary from erstwhile company on 26 March, 2021 and the subsidiary is in the process to get it transferred in its name

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Relevant line item in the balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative# of promoter/director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	@ -	Rakesh Khandelwal	No	26-Mar-2021	The said assets have been taken over by the subsidiary from erstwhile company on 26 March, 2021 and the subsidiary is in the process to get it transferred in its name
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	@ -	Ranjit Ghosh	No	26-Mar-2021	The said assets have been taken over by the subsidiary from erstwhile company on 26 March, 2021 and the subsidiary is in the process to get it transferred in its name
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	3 -	Rishi Pal	No	26-Mar-2021	The said assets have been taken over by the subsidiary from erstwhile company on 26 March, 2021 and the subsidiary is in the process to get it transferred in its name
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	3 -	Sanjay Mehta	No	26-Mar-2021	The said assets have been taken over by the subsidiary from erstwhile company on 26 March, 2021 and the subsidiary is in the process to get it transferred in its name
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	7 -	Saraswati Kuanr	No	26-Mar-2021	The said assets have been taken over by the subsidiary from erstwhile company on 26 March, 2021 and the subsidiary is in the process to get it transferred in its name
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	@ -	Subhash Sharma	No	26-Mar-2021	The said assets have been taken over by the subsidiary from erstwhile company on 26 March, 2021 and the subsidiary is in the process to get it transferred in its name
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	2 -	Varinder Singh	No	26-Mar-2021	The said assets have been taken over by the subsidiary from erstwhile company on 26 March, 2021 and the subsidiary is in the process to get it transferred in its name
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	@ -	Varinder Verma	No	26-Mar-2021	The said assets have been taken over by the subsidiary from erstwhile company on 26 March, 2021 and the subsidiary is in the process to get it transferred in its name
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	4 -	Vikas Gupta	No	26-Mar-2021	The said assets have been taken over by the subsidiary from erstwhile company on 26 March, 2021 and the subsidiary is in the process to get it transferred in its name

@ - less than ₹ 0.50 crores

c) Assets given on operating lease:

(i) The Group has entered into lease arrangements, for renting the following:

Category of Asset	Area	Period
Land at Vijayanagar	524.81 acres*	5 years to 30 years
Land at Dolvi along with certain buildings	78.95 acres	15 years to 20 years
Land at Palwal	6 acres	15 years
Office Premises at Mittal Tower	1,885 sq. feet	24 months
Office Premises at CBD Belapur	33,930 sq. feet	5 years
Building for Vijayanagar Sports Institute	1,96,647 sq. feet	10 years
Hospital premises at Vijayanagar	81,500 sq. feet	20 years
Land at Vasind	22,303 sq. mtr.	25 years
Office at Grand Palladium	30,784 sq. feet	1 year

*includes 440 acres of land classified as right-of-use assets in note 7.



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The agreements are renewable & cancellable by mutual consent of both parties. The rent paid on above is based on mutually agreed rates.

(ii) Disclosure in respect of assets given on operating lease included in following heads:

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Land		
Cost/Deemed cost*	92	86
Building		
Cost/Deemed cost	174	119
Accumulated depreciation	27	15
Depreciation for the year	6	5

* Includes ₹ 22 Crores of land classified as Right of use assets in Note 7

d) Certain property, plant and equipment are pledged against borrowings, the details relating to which have been described in Note 22 and 28.

e) Property, plant and equipment includes proportionate share (50%) of assets under joint operation as below:

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	Buildings (Owned)	Plant and Equipment (Owned)
Cost / deemed cost		
At 31 March, 2020	476	7
Additions	-	-
At 31 March, 2021	476	7
Additions	6	-
At 31 March, 2022	482	7
Accumulated depreciation		
At 31 March, 2020	80	3
Depreciation expense	16	1
At 31 March, 2021	96	4
Depreciation expense	16	1
At 31 March, 2022	112	5
Net book value		
At 31 March, 2022	370	2
At 31 March, 2021	380	3

f) The Company is required to incur expenses towards Corporate Environment Responsibility ('CER') as an underlying condition for obtaining Environmental Clearance for 5-10 MTPA expansion project at Dolvi Works. The Company has accordingly incurred and capitalised ₹ 117 crores towards the same as on 31 March, 2022.

5. Capital work in progress includes exchange fluctuation (regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs) to of ₹ 263 crores (previous year ₹ 46 crores) and borrowing cost (net off interest income) of ₹ 583 crores (previous year ₹ 786 crores), capitalised during the year.

CWIP ageing:

As at 31 March, 2022

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) Projects in progress	9,294	3,728	2,597	1,123	16,742
ii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	14	14
Total	9,294	3,728	2,597	1,137	16,756

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For CWIP, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan, completion schedule is as below:

₹ in crores

Particulars	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Expansion Projects				
- 13 MTPA expansion at Vijayanagar Works	708	-	-	-
- 5 to 10 MTPA at Dolvi Works	1,368	-	-	-
- Baytown, Phase-II	-	528	-	-
- Blast furnace III Upgradation at Vijayanagar Works	-	-	737	-
- Continuous Annealing Line	554	-	-	-
- Tinplate Project Line- Tarapur	387	-	-	-
- Others	861	20	97	-
Cost Reduction Projects				
- Centre Coke Screening Project	32	-	-	-
- Coke Oven 5 & Pellet Plant 3	1,507	1,507	-	-
- 175 MW & 60 MW Power Plant	797	-	-	-
- Others	924	2	-	-
Others	11	131	66	-
Total	7,149	2,188	900	-

As at 31 March, 2021

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) Projects in progress	9,142	14,669	6,479	1,171	31,461
ii) Projects temporarily suspended	672	246	7	47	972
Total	9,814	14,915	6,486	1,218	32,433

For CWIP, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan, completion schedule is as below:

₹ in crores

Particulars	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Expansion Project				
- 13 MTPA expansion at Vijayanagar Works	-	-	1,304	-
- 5 to 10 MTPA at Dolvi Works	13,954	-	-	-
- Baytown, Phase-II	-	504	-	-
- Blast furnace III Upgradation at Vijayanagar Works	-	-	727	-
- Cold Rolling Mill 1 expansion	1,746	-	-	-
- Colour Coated Line- Kalmeshwar	194	-	-	-
- Pickling Line and Tandem Cold Mill-Vasind	1,350	-	-	-
- Tinplate Project Line- Tarapur	-	180	-	-
- Continuous Annealing Line- Vasind	-	236	-	-
- Others	241	71	20	-
Cost Reduction Projects				
- Coke Oven 5 & Pellet Plant 3	-	3,881	-	-
- Coke Oven for 5 to 10 MTPA expansion	1,960	-	-	-
- 175 MW & 60 MW Power Plant	703	-	-	-
- Others	343	224	-	-
Others	-	126	46	-
Total	20,490	5,222	2,096	-



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6. Investment property

₹ in crores

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Total
Cost / deemed cost			
At 01 April, 2020	3	242	245
Acquired pursuant to business combination (refer note 41)	16	-	16
Transfer from property, plant and equipment (refer note 4)	11	-	11
Translation reserve	-	14	14
At 31 March, 2021	30	256	286
Additions	-	19	19
Disposals	-	91	91
Translation reserve	@	(4)	(4)
At 31 March, 2022	30	180	210
Accumulated depreciation			
At 31 March, 2020	-	21	21
Depreciation expense	-	4	4
Translation reserve	-	2	2
At 31 March, 2021	-	27	27
Depreciation expense	-	4	4
Translation reserve	-	(1)	(1)
At 31 March, 2022	-	30	30
Net book value			
At 31 March, 2022	30	150	180
At 31 March, 2021	30	229	259

The Fair value of investment property as at 31 March, 2022 is ₹ 231 crores (as at 31 March, 2021 - ₹ 392 crores) which has been determined on the basis of valuation carried by independent valuer. The fair value for investment property has been categorised as level 2 based on the techniques used and inputs applied.

7. Right-of-use assets and Lease Liability

₹ in crores

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Total
At 01 April, 2020	797	36	2,638	3,471
Additions	-	-	629	629
Depreciation	(10)	(17)	(258)	(285)
Translation reserve	-	-	1	1
At 31 March, 2021	787	19	3,010	3,816
Additions	11	-	371	382
Acquired pursuant to business combinations (refer note 41)	904	1	-	905
Depreciation	(16)	(5)	(325)	(346)
Impairment (refer note 48)	-	-	(42)	(42)
Translation reserve	-	-	@	@
At 31 March, 2022	1,686	15	3,014	4,715

Leasehold land aggregating to ₹ 85 crores wherein the lease deed has expired and the Company has a right to convert the land into freehold land subject to complying with certain conditions. The Company is in the process of converting the title into freehold as per the lease cum sale agreement.

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Lease Liabilities

Particulars	₹ in crores
At 01 April, 2020	2,050
Additions	628
Interest accrued	357
Lease principal payments	(335)
Lease interest payments	(357)
Translation reserve	1
At 31 March, 2021	2,344
Additions	360
Acquired pursuant to business combinations (refer note 41)	11
Interest accrued	259
Lease principal payments	(417)
Lease interest payments	(259)
Impairment (refer note 48)	(36)
Translation reserve	@
At 31 March, 2022	2,262

Breakup of lease liabilities:

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Current	680	405
Non-current	1,582	1,939
Total	2,262	2,344

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Less than 1 year	975	640
1-5 years	1,283	1,573
More than 5 years	1,111	1,248
Total	3,369	3,461

The Group does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

The Group has lease contracts for machinery that contains variable payments amounting to ₹ 539 crores (previous year ₹ 442 crores) shown under Cost of material consumed / other expenses.

The Group has recognized ₹ 78 crores (previous year ₹ 50 crores) as rent expenses during the year which pertains to short term lease/ low value asset which was not recognized as part of right-of-use asset.



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8. Goodwill

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Cost / deemed cost		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,949	2,002
Translation reserve	58	(53)
Balance at the end of the year (a)	2,007	1,949
Accumulated impairment		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,613	1,587
Impairment (refer note 33 and 48)	223	63
Translation reserve	52	(37)
Balance at the end of the year (b)	1,888	1,613
Net book value (a-b)	119	336

Allocation of goodwill to Cash Generating Units (CGU's)

₹ in crores

CGU	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Coal mines at West Virginia, USA	-	196
Steel plant at Mingo Junction, USA	99	96
Others	20	44
Total	119	336

Description of key assumptions considered for the value in use calculation

Steel plant at Mingo Junction, USA

The recoverable amount of steel plant is determined based on a value in use calculation which uses cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by the directors, and a pre-tax discount rate of 17.9% per annum (18.2% per annum for 31 March, 2021). The discount rate commensurate with the risk specific to the projected cash flow and reflects the rate of return required by an investor.

Cash flow projections during the budget period are based on estimated steel production till FY 2026-27 and future prices of steel prices. The projections do not consider growth rate in production and price in terminal year.

Considering past trend of movement in steel prices, the management believes that the following changes in these key estimates would result into carrying amount exceeding the recoverable amount:

- Decrease in steel prices by 1% would result into change in recoverable value by ₹ 565 crores.
- Decrease in production schedule by 5% would result into change in recoverable value by ₹ 501 crores.

9. Other intangible assets

₹ in crores

Particulars	Computer software	Licences	Mining concession	Coal Linkage	Port concession	Total
Cost / deemed cost						
At 01 April, 2020	170	52	283	-	1	506
Additions (refer note a below)	45	-	1,413	-	-	1,458
Translation reserve	@	@	@	-	@	@
At 31 March, 2021	215	52	1,696	-	1	1,964
Additions (refer note a below)	29	3	391	-	-	423
Acquired pursuant to business combinations (refer note 41)	2	-	-	28	-	30
Translation reserve	@	@	@	-	@	@
At 31 March, 2022	246	55	2,087	28	1	2,417

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₹ in crores

Particulars	Computer software	Licences	Mining concession	Coal Linkage	Port concession	Total
Accumulated amortisation and impairment						
At 01 April, 2020	100	28	27	-	1	156
Amortization	35	3	121	-	-	159
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Translation reserve	@	@	@	-	@	@
At 31 March, 2021	135	31	148	-	1	315
Amortization	29	3	129	28	-	189
Translation reserve	@	@	(1)	-	@	(1)
At 31 March, 2022	164	34	276	28	1	503
Net book value						
At 31 March, 2022	82	21	1,811	-	-	1,914
At 31 March, 2021	80	21	1,548	-	-	1,649

@ - Less than ₹ 0.50 crores

- a) The Company acquired mining blocks viz: -Nuagaon, Narayanposhi, Jajang and Ganua in the Auctions held by the Government of Odisha in February 2020. The Company has signed the Mine Development and Production agreement(s) for all the four blocks and executed the lease deed(s) with Government of Odisha after complying with all regulatory aspects. Acquisition cost incurred for these mines such as stamp duty, registration fees and other such costs amounting to ₹ 817 crores have been capitalized as Intangible Assets. The Company had started mining operations at all the above said blocks since 1 July, 2020. The Company has also recognised restoration liability and capitalised ₹ 443 crores during the previous year. During the current year, the Company reestimated the restoration liability through a mining expert and accordingly recognized an additional assets and corresponding liability of ₹ 387 crores.
- b) Intangible assets under development include expenditure incurred on development of mining rights and other related costs for mines which are yet to be made operational.

Intangible assets under development ageing schedule is as below:

As at 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amount in Intangibles assets under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) Projects in progress	35	7	16	91	149
ii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	35	7	16	91	149

For Intangibles under development, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan, completion schedule is as below:

₹ in crores

Particulars	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Mining Assets	118	-	-	-	118

As at 31 March, 2021

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amount in Intangibles assets under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) Projects in progress	18	8	16	91	133
ii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	18	8	16	91	133



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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

For Intangibles under development, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan, completion schedule is as below:

₹ in crores

Particulars	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Mining Assets	112	-	-	-	112

10. Investments in joint ventures

Particulars	Paid up value	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
		No. of shares	₹ in crores	No. of shares	₹ in crores
A. Investment in equity shares accounted for using equity method					
Joint ventures					
Gourangdih Coal Limited					
Equity shares	₹ 10 each	2,450,000	2	2,450,000	2
Add: Share of profit/(loss) (net)			@		@
			2		2
JSW MI Steel Service Centre Private Limited					
Equity shares	₹ 10 each	130,615,385	150	66,500,000	67
Add: Share of profit/(loss) (net)			36		27
			186		94
JSW Severfield Structures Limited					
Equity shares	₹ 10 each	198,937,940	198	198,937,940	198
Add: Share of profit/(loss) (net)			(35)		(44)
			163		154
Rohne Coal Company Private Limited					
Equity shares	₹ 10 each	490,000	@@	490,000	@@
Add: Share of profit/(loss) (net)			@@@		@@@
			-		-
Vijayanagar Minerals Private Limited					
Equity shares	₹ 10 each	4,000	@@@@	4,000	@@@@
Add: Share of profit/(loss) (net)			2		2
			2		2
Creixent Special Steels Limited					
Equity shares	₹ 10 each	4,800,000	255	4,800,000	255
Add: Share of profit/(loss) (net)			(254)		(214)
			1		41
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited					
Equity shares	₹ 10 each	399	&	399	&
			&		&
Piombino Steel Limited (refer note 41)					
Equity shares	₹ 10 each	-	-	980,000,000	1,515
Add: Share of profit/(loss) (net)			-		-
			-		1,515
B. Investments in share warrants					
Joint Ventures					
Piombino Steel Limited (refer note 41)	Share warrants of ₹ 0.02 each exercisable within 5 years for 1 equity share against 1 warrant		-	3,500,000,000	7
Total			367		1,815
Unquoted					
Aggregate book value			367		1,815

@ - ₹ (0.26) crores (previous year ₹ (0.22) crores)

@@ - ₹ 0.49 crores

@@@ - ₹ (0.49) crores

@@@@ - ₹ 40,000/-

& - ₹ 3,990/-

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

11. Investments (non-current)

Particulars	Paid up value	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
		No. of shares	₹ in crores	No. of shares	₹ in crores
A Investment in equity instruments					
Fully paid up					
Quoted (at fair value through other comprehensive income)					
JSW Energy Limited	₹ 10 each	101,605,500	3,071	101,605,500	893
SBI Infrastructure Fund	₹ 10 each	40,000	\$	40,000	\$
Unquoted (at fair value through other comprehensive income)					
JSW Paints Private Limited (refer note a below)	₹ 10 each	16,216,215	554	-	-
Tarapur Environment Protection Society	₹ 100 each	244,885	4	244,885	4
Toshiba JSW Power Systems Private Limited	₹ 10 each	11,000,000	-	11,000,000	-
MJSJ Coal Limited	₹ 10 each	10,461,000	9	10,461,000	9
SICOM Limited	₹ 10 each	600,000	5	600,000	5
Kalyani Mukand Limited	Re. 1 each	480,000	\$	480,000	\$
Ispat Profiles India Limited	Re. 1 each	1,500,000	\$	1,500,000	\$
Vallabh Steels Limited	₹ 10 each	295,000	\$	295,000	\$
Geo Steel LLC	10% equity interest in capital		45		44
Caparo Power Limited	₹ 10 each	3,823,781	20	3,823,781	17
B Investments in preference shares					
Fully paid up					
Joint ventures					
Unquoted (at fair value through profit or loss)					
Rohne Coal Company Private Limited					
1% non-cumulative preference shares	₹ 10 each	23,642,580	-	23,642,580	-
1% Series-A non-cumulative preference shares	₹ 10 each	7,152,530	1	7,152,530	1
1% Series-B non-cumulative preference shares	₹ 10 each	2,317,686	2	1,994,686	2
Unquoted (at amortised cost)					
Creixent Special Steels Limited					
0.01% Redeemable preference shares I	₹ 10 each	171,969,200	260	171,969,200	232
0.01% Redeemable preference shares II	₹ 10 each	198,300,410	259	198,300,410	234
0.01% Non-convertible debentures (refer note b below)	₹ 1,000,000	1,863	281	-	-
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	0.01% compulsorily convertible, non- cumulative preference shares of ₹ 10 each	601	@@	601	@@
Others					
Unquoted (at fair value through profit or loss)					
JSW Investments Private Limited					
8% Non-Cumulative Non-Convertible Preference shares	₹ 10 each	100,000,000	51	100,000,000	47
Unquoted (at cost)					
Metal interconnector SCPA	EUR 1 each	1,192,771	8	1,192,771	21



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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

Particulars	Paid up value	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
		No. of shares	₹ in crores	No. of shares	₹ in crores
C Investments in Optionally fully convertible debentures					
Fully paid up					
Joint ventures					
Unquoted (at fair value through profit or loss)					
Piombino Steel Limited (refer note 41)	6% optionally fully convertible, non-cumulative of ₹ 10 each for a term of 10 years	-	-	4,100,000,000	4,100
D Investments in government securities (unquoted- Others) (at amortised cost)					
National Savings Certificates (pledged with commercial tax department)			@		@
Total			4,570		5,609
Less: Aggregate amount of provision for impairment in the value of investments			(5)		(5)
Total			4,565		5,604
Quoted					
Aggregate book value			3,071		893
Aggregate market value			3,071		893
Unquoted					
Aggregate book value (net of impairment)			1,494		4,711
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income			3,708		972
Investment at fair value through profit and loss			49		4,145
Investment at amortised cost			808		487

₹ Re. 1, @ - ₹ 0.15 crores, @@ - ₹ 6,010/-

Note:

- (a) In accordance with the Share Subscription agreement entered into with JSW Paints Private Limited on 23 July, 2021, the Company has agreed to invest ₹ 750 crores in JSW Paints Private Limited. During the year, the Company has invested ₹ 300 crores and has been allotted 16,216,215 equity shares which approximates to 7.5% of the issued and paid-up equity capital of JSW Paints Private Limited. The Investment has been fair valued at ₹ 554 crores as on 31 March, 2022.
- (b) The Company has purchased non-convertible debentures amounting to ₹ 269 crores issued by Crexient Special Steels Limited ('CSSL') from an open market hence not disclosed as part of related party transactions.

12. Loans (unsecured)

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Loans				
to related parties	125	317	493	188
to other body corporates	9	442	9	293
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	(9)	-	(9)	(2)
Total	125	759	493	479
Notes:				
Loans Receivable Considered good	125	759	493	479
Loans Receivable which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-
Loans Receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	2
Loans and advances to other body corporate	9	-	9	-

The Company has no loans and advances which are either repayable on demand or are without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

13. Other financial assets (unsecured)

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Security deposits	831	177	529	143
Export benefits and entitlements	5	208	25	192
Advance towards equity share capital / preference shares	1	-	1	-
Bank balances with maturity more than 12 months (margin money)	107	-	-	-
Receivable for coal block development expenditure	116	-	116	-
Indirect tax balances refund due	-	22	-	22
Government grant incentive income receivable	2,499	690	1,623	1,096
Interest receivable on loan to related parties	@	99	2	81
Others	525	196	387	179
Less: Allowance for doubtful balances	-	(103)	-	(103)
Total	4,084	1,289	2,683	1,610
Notes:				
Considered good	4,084	1,289	2,683	1,610
Considered doubtful, provided				
Export benefits and entitlements	-	15	-	19
Others	-	88	-	84

@ - less than ₹ 0.50 crores

14. Other assets (unsecured)

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Capital advances	1,663	-	680	-
Less: Allowances for doubtful advances	(2)	-	(7)	-
(A)	1,661	-	673	-
Advances to suppliers	259	1,592	271	925
Export benefits and entitlements	56	18	56	128
Advance royalty	-	-	7	-
Security deposits	102	74	39	26
Indirect tax balances/ recoverable /credits (refer note a below)	2,712	2,208	1,972	822
Prepayments and others	107	386	100	230
Less: Allowances for doubtful advances	(264)	(28)	(270)	(40)
(B)	2,972	4,250	2,175	2,091
Total (A+B)	4,633	4,250	2,848	2,091
Notes:				
Capital advances				
Considered good	1,661	-	673	-
Considered doubtful, provided	2	-	7	-
Other advances				
Considered good	2,972	4,250	2,175	2,091
Considered doubtful, provided				
Advance to suppliers	248	-	260	-
Prepayments and others	13	28	7	40
Indirect tax balances/recoverable/credits	3	-	3	-

- a) Maharashtra Electricity Regulation Commission (MERC) had approved levy of additional surcharge of ₹ 1.25/kWh w.e.f. 1 September, 2018 to all the consumers sourcing power from Captive power plants. Company had contested the demand and got a favorable judgement from Appellate tribunal for Electricity ('APTEL') in March 2019. MERC subsequently filed special leave petition ('SLP') in the Honourable Supreme Court against APTEL's decision. The Honourable Supreme Court has passed an order in favour of the Company on 10 December, 2021 confirming that the captive users are not liable to pay the additional surcharge leviable under Section 42(4) of the Electricity Act,



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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

2003. Hence, the commission has proposed to adjust the amount paid under dispute towards 50% of the monthly transmission charges payable by the Company.

Accordingly, ₹ 72 crores has been classified as current and remaining ₹ 581 crores has been classified as non-current assets.

15. Inventories

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at	
	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
Raw materials (at cost)	18,916	6,422
Work-in-progress (at cost)	1,000	556
Semi-finished/ finished goods (at cost or net realisable value)	10,464	5,217
Production consumables, fuel stock and stores and spares (at cost)	3,388	2,053
Traded goods	19	1
Total	33,787	14,249
Notes:		
Details of stock-in-transit		
Raw materials	6,850	1,442
Semi-finished/ finished goods	62	-
Production consumables and stores and spares	367	133
Total	7,279	1,575

Value of inventories above is stated after write down to net realisable value of ₹ Nil (31 March, 2021 – ₹ 113 crores). These were recognised as an expense and included in cost of materials consumed and changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade.

Inventories have been pledged as security against certain bank borrowings, the details relating to which have been described in note 22 and 28.

16. Investments (current)

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at	
	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
Mutual funds (quoted)	8	8
Total	8	8
Quoted		
Aggregate book value	8	8
Aggregate market value	8	8

17. Trade receivables

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at	
	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
Trade receivables considered good - Secured	-	2
Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured	7,447	4,467
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	158	160
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(148)	(143)
Trade Receivables – credit impaired	125	62
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(125)	(62)
Total	7,457	4,486

Notes

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

Ageing as at 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	Due date of payment							Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	>3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables considered good	39	5,226	2,091	59	19	8	5	7,447
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	16	6	4	31	30	87
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	158	158
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	1	21	16	38
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	(16)	(6)	(5)	(52)	(194)	(273)
Total	39	5,226	2,091	59	19	8	15	7,457

Ageing as at 31 March, 2021

₹ in crores

Particulars	Due date of payment							Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	>3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables considered good	19	3,293	969	96	57	27	8	4,469
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	1	14	-	35	50
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	2	158	160
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	5	-	7	12
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	-	(1)	(19)	(2)	(183)	(205)
Total	19	3,293	969	96	57	27	25	4,486

The credit period on sales of goods ranges from 7 to 120 days with or without security

Before accepting any new customer, the Group uses an external credit scoring system to assess the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits by customer. Limits and scoring attributed to customers are reviewed once a year.

The Group does not generally hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over these balances nor does it have a legal right to offset against any amounts owed by the Group to the counterparty.

Trade receivable have been given as collateral towards borrowings, the details relating to which has been described in note 22 and 28.

Credit risk management regarding trade receivables has been described in note 44 (I).

Trade receivables from related party has been disclosed in note 45.

Trade receivables does not include any receivables from directors and officers of the company.



Notes

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

18 (a) Cash and cash equivalents

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	1,973	953
In term deposit accounts with maturity less than 3 months at inception	6,760	10,988
Cheques on hand	74	1
Cash on hand	1	1
Total	8,808	11,943

18 (b) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Earmarked balances in current account		
In current accounts	253	42
Balance with banks		
In term deposit accounts		
with maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months at inception	7,107	488
with maturity more than 12 months at inception	29	56
In margin money	1,186	284
Total	8,575	870

Earmarked bank balances are restricted in use and it relates to unclaimed dividend and balances with banks held as margin money for security against the guarantee.

19. Derivative assets

a. Non-current

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Interest rate swaps	24	-
Forward contracts	-	110
Total	24	110

b. Current

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Forward contracts	160	100
Commodity contracts	58	-
Interest rate swaps	-	1
Currency options	208	1
Total	426	102

@ - Less than ₹ 0.50 crores

Notes

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

20. Equity share capital

Particulars	As at	As at	As at	As at
	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
	Number of Shares		Amount (₹ in crores)	
Share Capital				
(a) Authorised				
Equity shares of the par value of Re. 1 each	60,150,000,000	60,150,00,00,000	6,015	6,015
(b) Issued and subscribed				
(i) Outstanding at the beginning of the year fully paid up	2,417,220,440	2,41,72,20,440	242	242
(ii) Less: Treasury shares held under ESOP trust (refer note a below)	(16,716,857)	(11,454,094)	(2)	(1)
(iii) Outstanding at the end of the year fully paid up	2,40,05,03,583	2,405,766,346	240	241
(c) Equity shares forfeited (amount originally paid-up)			61	61
Total			301	302

a) Shares Held Under ESOP Trust:

The Company has created an Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) for providing share-based payment to its employees. ESOP is the primary arrangement under which shared plan service incentives are provided to certain specified employees of the company and its subsidiaries in India. For the purpose of the scheme, the Company purchases shares from the open market under ESOP trust. The Company treats ESOP trust as its extension and shares held by ESOP trust are treated as treasury shares.

For the details of shares reserved for issue under the Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) of the Company (refer note 40).

Movement in treasury shares

Particulars	As at	As at	As at	As at
	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
	Number of Shares		Amount (₹ in crores)	
Shares of Re. 1 each fully paid up held under ESOP Trust				
Equity shares as at 1 April	11,454,094	14,816,254	1	2
Changes during the year	5,262,763	(3,362,160)	1	@
Equity shares as at 31 March	16,716,857	11,454,094	2	1

@ - ₹ (0.34) crores

b) Rights, Preferences and Restrictions Attached to Equity Shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

c) Shareholders Holding more than 5% Share in the Company are Set Out Below

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
	No of shares	% of shares	No of shares	% of shares
Equity shares				
JFE Steel International Europe BV	36,25,83,070	15.00%	36,25,83,070	15.00%
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	26,45,96,120	10.95%	26,44,54,220	10.94%
JSW Holdings Limited	18,14,02,230	7.50%	18,14,02,230	7.50%
Vividh Finvest Private Limited	14,64,13,832	6.06%	11,60,57,427	4.80%
LIC ULIP-GROWTH FUND	14,33,70,690	5.93%	14,33,70,690	5.93%



Notes

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

d) Promoters' shareholding

Promoter Name	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021		% Change during the
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
1 Jsw Techno Projects Management Limited	26,45,96,120	10.95%	26,44,54,220	10.94%	0.00%
2 Jsw Holdings Limited	18,14,02,230	7.50%	18,14,02,230	7.50%	0.00%
3 Vividh Finvest Private Limited	14,33,70,690	5.93%	14,33,70,690	5.93%	0.00%
4 Sahyog Holdings Private Limited	11,20,67,860	4.64%	11,20,67,860	4.64%	0.00%
5 Siddeshwari Tradex Private Limited	8,45,50,760	3.50%	8,45,50,760	3.50%	0.00%
6 Jsw Energy Limited	7,00,38,350	2.90%	7,00,38,350	2.90%	0.00%
7 Jtpm Metal Traders Private Limited	6,40,79,700	2.65%	4,20,79,700	1.74%	1.00%
8 Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited	6,03,68,250	2.50%	6,03,68,250	2.50%	0.00%
9 Nalwa Sons Investments Ltd	4,54,86,370	1.88%	4,54,86,370	1.88%	0.00%
10 Jsl Overseas Limited	2,10,26,090	0.87%	2,10,26,090	0.87%	0.00%
11 Karnataka State Industrial And Infrastructure Deve	90,79,520	0.38%	90,79,520	0.38%	0.00%
12 Tarini Jindal Handa	49,93,890	0.21%	49,13,890	0.20%	0.00%
13 Tanvi Shete	49,63,630	0.21%	48,83,630	0.20%	0.00%
14 Beaufield Holdings Limited	42,27,970	0.17%	42,27,970	0.17%	0.00%
15 Mendez Holdings Limited	42,18,090	0.17%	42,18,090	0.17%	0.00%
16 Nacho Investments Limited	42,07,380	0.17%	42,07,380	0.17%	0.00%
17 Estrela Investment Company Limited	41,60,070	0.17%	41,60,070	0.17%	0.00%
18 Parth Jindal	18,20,000	0.08%	18,20,000	0.08%	0.00%
19 Seema Jajodia	17,65,000	0.07%	17,50,000	0.07%	0.00%
20 Urmila Bhuwalka	2,90,000	0.01%	2,45,000	0.01%	0.00%
21 Saroj Bhartia	2,37,110	0.01%	-	0.00%	0.00%
22 Arti Jindal	2,27,550	0.01%	2,27,550	0.01%	0.00%
23 Nirmala Goel	1,71,900	0.01%	1,12,000	0.00%	0.00%
24 Deepika Jindal	1,48,650	0.01%	1,48,650	0.01%	0.00%
25 Prithavi Raj Jindal	84,580	0.00%	84,580	0.00%	0.00%
26 Savitri Devi Jindal	75,300	0.00%	75,300	0.00%	0.00%
27 S K Jindal And Sons Huf .	58,000	0.00%	58,000	0.00%	0.00%
28 Sminu Jindal	55,970	0.00%	55,970	0.00%	0.00%
29 Sarika Jhunjhnuwala	55,000	0.00%	10,000	0.00%	0.00%
30 Naveen Jindal	27,200	0.00%	27,200	0.00%	0.00%
31 Naveen Jindal Huf	27,790	0.00%	27,790	0.00%	0.00%
32 Tripti Jindal	50,660	0.00%	50,660	0.00%	0.00%
33 P R Jindal Huf .	45,550	0.00%	45,550	0.00%	0.00%
34 Sajjan Jindal	31,000	0.00%	1,000	0.00%	0.00%
35 Jsw Projects Limited	21,300	0.00%	1,000	0.00%	0.00%
36 Hexa Tradex Limited	13,620	0.00%	13,620	0.00%	0.00%
37 Aiyush Bhuwalka	10,000	0.00%	10,000	0.00%	0.00%
38 Jsw Investments Private Limited	1,000	0.00%	1,000	0.00%	0.00%
39 Reynold Traders Private Limited	1,000	0.00%	1,000	0.00%	0.00%
40 Sangita Jindal	1,000	0.00%	1,000	0.00%	0.00%
41 South West Mining Limited	1,000	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%
42 Parth Jindal Family Trust	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
43 Sajjan Jindal Family Trust	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
44 Sajjan Jindal Lineage Trust	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
45 Sangita Jindal Family Trust	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
46 Tanvi Jindal Family Trust	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
47 Tarini Jindal Family Trust	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
Total	1,08,80,57,750	45.01%	1,06,53,02,540	44.07%	0.94%

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e) Shares Allotted as Fully Paid-Up Pursuant to Contracts Without Payment Being Received in Cash During the Period of Five Years Immediately Preceding the Date of the Balance Sheet

Nil

f) The Company has 3,00,00,00,000 authorised preference shares of ₹ 10 each amounting to ₹ 3,000 crores as on 31 March, 2022 (₹ 3,000 crores in 31 March, 2021).

21. Other equity

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
General reserve	10,009	9,972
Retained earnings	42,615	24,043
Other comprehensive income		
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	2,754	630
Effective portion of cash flow hedges	(199)	(194)
Foreign currency translation reserve	(942)	(816)
Other reserves		
Equity settled share based payment reserve	241	117
Capital reserve	3,585	3,585
Capital redemption reserve	774	774
Capital reserve on bargain purchase	2,742	1,780
Securities premium reserve	5,417	5,417
Total	66,996	45,308

(i) General reserve

Under the erstwhile Indian Companies Act 1956, a general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. The purpose of these transfers was to ensure that if a dividend distribution in a given year is more than 10.0% of the paid-up capital of the Company for that year, then the total dividend distribution is less than the total distributable results for that year.

Consequent to introduction of Companies Act 2013, the requirement to mandatory transfer a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn and the Company can optionally transfer any amount from the surplus of profit or loss account to the general reserves. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

(ii) Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Group has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings includes re-measurement loss / (gain) on de-fined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Retained earnings is a free reserve available to the Group.

(iii) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income

The Group has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investment in equity instrument in other comprehensive income. This amount will be reclassified to retained earnings on derecognition of equity instrument.

(iv) Effective portion of cash flow hedges

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, or included as a basis adjustment to the non-financial hedged item, consistent with the Group accounting policy.

(v) Foreign currency translation reserve

Exchange differences relating to the translation of the results and net assets of the Group's foreign operations from their functional currencies to the Group's presentation currency (i.e. Indian rupees) are recognised directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve. Gains and losses on hedging instruments that are designated as hedging instruments for hedges of net investments in foreign operations are



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included in the foreign currency translation reserve. Exchange differences previously accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve (in respect of translating both the net assets of foreign operations and hedges of foreign operations) are reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the foreign operation.

(vi) Equity settled share based payment reserve

The Group offers ESOP, under which options to subscribe for the Company's shares 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

(vii) Capital reserve

Reserve is created primarily on amalgamation as per statutory requirement. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

(viii) Capital redemption reserve

Reserve is created on redemption of preference shares as per statutory requirement. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

(ix) Capital reserve on bargain purchase

The excess of fair value of net assets acquired over the consideration paid in a business combination is recognised as capital reserve on bargain purchase. The reserve is not available for distribution.

(x) Securities Premium

The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in securities premium. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

22. Borrowings

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Bonds (unsecured)	20,489	3,790	15,921	-
Debentures (secured)	11,840	330	8,670	510
Debentures (unsecured)	-	-	-	1,000
Term loans:				
Secured	11,885	2,876	11,995	3,450
Unsecured	13,496	1,848	11,787	2,953
Acceptances for capital projects with maturity more than 1 year				
Secured	-	609	601	86
Unsecured	5	707	703	345
Deferred government loans (unsecured)	629	2	379	4
Other loans:				
Preference shares (unsecured)	29	-	26	-
Unamortised upfront fees on borrowing	(441)	(89)	(351)	(30)
Fair value hedge adjustment (refer note 44 (G))	(3)	-	-	-
Total	57,929	10,073	49,731	8,318
Less: Current maturities of long-term debt clubbed under Short term borrowings (refer note 28)	-	(10,073)	-	(8,318)
Total	57,929	-	49,731	-

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

Details of securities and terms of repayment:

As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
A. Bonds/Debentures					
Bonds (Unsecured)					
3,033	-	2,941	-	5.375% Repayable on 4 April, 2025	
3,790	-	3,675	-	5.95% Repayable on 18 April, 2024	
-	3,790	3,675	-	5.25% Repayable on 13 April, 2022	
3,790	-	-	-	3.95% Repayable on 5 April, 2027	
3,790	-	-	-	5.05% Repayable on 5 April, 2032	
5,783	-	5,630	-	5.95% Repayable on 19 April, 2026	
303	-	-	-	3.50% Repayable on 1 December, 2051	
20,489	3,790	15,921	-		
Debentures (secured)					
1,000	-	1,000	-	8.90% secured NCDs of ₹ 10,00,000 each are redeemable in four tranches a. ₹ 250 crores on 23 January, 2027 b. ₹ 250 crores on 23 January, 2028 c. ₹ 250 crores on 23 January, 2029 and d. ₹ 250 crores on 23 January, 2030.	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipment (other than specifically carved out) related to Cold Rolling Mill 1 and 2 complex located at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka (excluding equipment/ machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL), both present and future.
2,000	-	2,000	-	8.79% secured NCDs of ₹ 10,00,000 each are redeemable in four tranches a. ₹ 500 crores on 18 October, 2026 b. ₹ 500 crores on 18 October, 2027 c. ₹ 500 crores on 18 October, 2028 and d. ₹ 500 crores on 18 October, 2029.	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (other than specifically carved out) related to upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (excluding equipment/ machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/ FCL), both present and future.
340	330	670	330	10.34% secured NCDs of ₹ 10,00,000 each are redeemable in two tranches a. ₹ 330 crores on 18 January, 2023 b. ₹ 340 crores on 18 January, 2024	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipment related to 2.8 MTPA capacity situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka, both present and future and a flat at Vasind, Maharashtra (excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL).
1,000	-	1,000	-	10.02% secured NCDs of ₹ 10,00,000 each are redeemable in two tranches a. ₹ 500 crores on 20 May, 2023 b. ₹ 500 crores on 19 July, 2023	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipment (other than specifically carved out) related to 3.8 MTPA capacity upstream assets situated at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka and a flat situated at Vasind, Maharashtra.
4,000	-	4,000	-	8.5% secured NCD of ₹ 10,00,000 each redeemable in bullet payment on 12 October, 2027, with provision of put/call option on 10 October, 2025	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipment of the following: - Salem Works, bith present and future - secured value upto ₹ 1,000 Cr - Cold Rolling Mill #1 & #2 complex situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka (excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL), both present and future - secured value upto ₹ 1,000 Cr - Upto 3.8 MTPA upstream assets situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka, both present and future - secured value upto ₹ 2,000 Cr
1,000	-	-	-	8.76% secured NCD of ₹ 10,00,000 each redeemable in bullet payment on 3 May, 2031	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (other than specifically carved out) related to upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (excluding equipment/ machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/ FCL).
-	-	-	180	8.75% NCDs aggregating to ₹ 180 Crores were duly repaid on 10 February, 2022.	Secured by way of first ranking charge on all the movable and immovable fixed assets both present and future and on lease hold rights over immovable property of pellet project situated at Village Jui Bapuji, Taluka Alibag, District Raigad, Maharashtra.
2,500	-	-	-	9.05% NCD is repayable on 22 March, 2024	Pari passu with any other unsecured and unsubordinated creditors of the Company.
11,840	330	8,670	510		



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As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
Debentures (Unsecured)					
-	-	-	1,000	Bullet payment on 03.09.2021 with put/call option on 15.06.2021	
-	-	-	1,000		
Term Loans (secured)					
Weighted Average Interest cost as on 31 March, 2022 is 7.40%					
-	-	2,961	156	Repaid in FY 21-22	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (other than specifically carved out) related to 5-10 MTPA plant situated at Dolvi works in the in the State of Maharashtra (excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL), both present and future.
-	-	187	42	Repaid in FY 21-22	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipment related to new 5 mtpa Hot Strip Mill (HSM-2) situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka.
268	86	354	86	16 equal quarterly instalments of ₹ 21.43 Crore each from 30 June, 2022 to 31 March, 2026 and last instalment of ₹ 11.06 Crore on 30 June, 2026	Loan in books of JSW Steel Ltd pursuant to merger with appointed date being 01.04.2019. First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment related to 1.5 MTPA coke oven plant (i.e. Phase I under erstwhile Dolvi Coke Projects Ltd) situated at Dolvi Works, Maharashtra, both present and future.
225	94	319	75	1 quarterly instalment of ₹ 18.75 crores on 30 June, 2022 12 quarterly instalments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30 September, 2022-30 June, 2025	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipment (other than specifically carved out) related to 3.8 MTPA capacity upstream assets situated at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka and a flat situated at Vasind, Maharashtra.
200	100	300	100	12 quarterly instalments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30 June, 2022-31 March, 2025	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipment related to new 5 mtpa Hot Strip Mill (HSM-2) situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka.
260	120	380	120	8 quarterly instalments of ₹ 30 crores each from 30 June, 2022 to 31 March, 2024 4 quarterly instalments of ₹ 35 crores each from 30 June, 2024 to 31 March, 2025	Loan in books of JSW Steel Ltd pursuant to merger with appointed date being 01.04.2019. First charge on property plant and equipment situated at Salav works (erstwhile JSW Steel Salav Limited), Maharashtra.
200	100	300	100	12 quarterly instalments of ₹ 25 crores each from 15 May, 2022-15 February, 2025	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipment situated at Salem Works, Tamil Nadu.
358	256	614	192	9 quarterly instalments of ₹ 64 crores each from 30 June, 2022 - 30 June, 2024 1 quarterly instalment of ₹ 38 crores on 30 September, 2024.	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (other than specifically carved out) related to upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL).
125	100	225	94	9 quarterly instalments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30 June, 2022-30 June, 2024	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipment (other than specifically carved out) related to 3.8 MTPA capacity upstream assets situated at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka and a flat situated at Vasind, Maharashtra.
375	375	750	250	8 Quarterly instalments of ₹ 93.75 Crores each from 30 April, 2022 - 31 January, 2024	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (other than specifically carved out) related to upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL).
419	169	588	149	1 quarterly instalment of ₹ 37.5 crores on 30 June, 2022 4 quarterly instalments of ₹ 43.75 crores each from 30 September, 2022 - 30 June, 2023 2 quarterly instalments of ₹ 187.5 crores each from 30 September, 2023 - 31 December, 2023	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipment (other than specifically carved out) related to 3.8 MTPA capacity upstream assets situated at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka and a flat situated at Vasind, Maharashtra.

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As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
-	-	88	49	Repaid in FY 21-22	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (other than specifically carved out) related to upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (excluding equipment/ machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/ FCL).
-	-	150	100	Repaid in FY 21-22	First charge on 3.2 mtpa expansion property, plant and equipment situated at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka
-	-	699	463	Repaid in FY 21-22	First pari passu charge on the mining rights/ assets proposed to be acquired for the 4 iron ore blocks acquired in the State of Odisha.
-	-	950	350	Repaid in FY 21-22	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (other than specifically carved out) related to upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (excluding equipment/ machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/ FCL).
-	263	262	163	2 quarterly instalments of ₹ 43.75 crores each from 30 June, 2022 – 30 June, 2022 2 quarterly instalments of ₹ 87.5 crores each from 31 December, 2022 – 31 March, 2023.	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipment (other than specifically carved out) related to 3.8 MTPA capacity upstream assets situated at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka and a flat situated at Vasind, Maharashtra.
-	-	62	63	Repaid in FY 21-22	First pari passu charge on 3.8 mtpa property, plant and equipment located at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka (other than specifically carved out) .
-	-	-	45	Repaid in FY 21-22	First charge on 3.2 mtpa expansion property, plant and equipment (other than assets specifically carved out) situated at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka
375	75	225	25	4 quarterly instalments of ₹ 18.75 crores each from 30 June, 2022-31 March, 2023 4 quarterly instalments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30 June, 2023-31 March, 2024 4 quarterly instalments of ₹ 31.25 crores each from 30 June, 2024-31 March, 2025 4 quarterly instalments of ₹ 37.50 crores each from 30 June, 2025-31 March, 2026	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipment (other than specifically carved out) related to new 5 mtpa Hot Strip Mill (HSM-2) situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka.
366	32	-	-	4 quarterly instalments of ₹ 15.92 crores each from 30 November, 2022-30 August, 2023 12 quarterly instalments of ₹ 27.86 crores each from 30 November, 2023-30 August, 2026	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipment situated at Salem Works, Tamil Nadu.
225	-	-	-	20 quarterly instalments of ₹ 12.25 crores each from 31 March, 2024-31 December, 2028	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipment related to new 5 mtpa Hot Strip Mill (HSM-2) situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka.



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As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
218	16	-	-	- 29 quarterly instalments of ₹ 8.07 crores each from 31 December, 2022-31 December, 2029	First pari passu charge on the movable and immovable properties of the Project assets (other than excluded assets and excluding equipment/ machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/ FCL), both present and future. Project assets viz. i) Upgradation of existing steel making facilities by 1 MTPA, from 12 MTPA to 13 MTPA at Vijayanagar works, Karnataka; ii) Installation of Pellet plant with a production capacity of 6.5 MTPA, at Vijayanagar works, Karnataka; iii) Installation of Coke oven plant with a capacity of 1.5 MTPA along with common infrastructure and allied facilities for 3 MTPA, at Vijayanagar works, Karnataka;
1,000	-	-	-	- 23 quarterly instalments of ₹ 41.67 crores each from 30 June, 2024-31 December, 2029 1 quarterly instalments of ₹ 41.59 crores on 31 March, 2030	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipment (other than specifically carved out) related to Cold Rolling Mill 1 and 2 complex located at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka (excluding equipment/ machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL).
250	-	-	-	- 16 quarterly instalments of ₹ 6.25 crores each from 30 June, 2025 - 31 March, 2029 12 quarterly instalments of ₹ 12.5 crores each from 30 June, 2029 - 31 March, 2032	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (other than specifically carved out) related to upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (excluding equipment/ machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/ FCL).
500	-	-	-	- 16 quarterly instalments of ₹ 12.5 crores each from 30 June, 2025 - 31 March, 2029 12 quarterly instalments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30 June, 2029 - 31 March, 2032	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (other than specifically carved out) related to upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (excluding equipment/ machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/ FCL).
250	-	-	-	- 16 quarterly instalments of ₹ 15.63 crores each from 1 July 2025 - 1 April, 2029	First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment (other than specifically carved out) related to 5-10 MTPA plant situated at Dolvi works in the in the State of Maharashtra (excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA/ECB/FCL), both present and future.
38	46	85	54	Repayable in equal monthly installments of 10 years.	Secured by way of equitable mortgage by deposit of title deeds of project assets and by way of mortgage of Phase III of JSW township at Basapur village site, extension of mortgage of phase I and II of housing colony at Toranagallu, assignment of receivables from the property financed and comfort letter from the parent for loan repayment.
4,500	-	-	-	- Repayable on 25 March, 2024	First pari-passu charge on immovable properties situated at Odisha, Kolkata and Chandigarh and also first pari passu charge on the entire moveable fixed assets of the respective subsidiary, both present and future. Second charge on the entire current assets consisting of receivables, book debts and inventories both present and future alongwith the insurance contracts on the inventories. First charge on the escrow account and the residual assets, both present and future and further secured by the corporate guarantee of JSW Steel Limited, the ultimate holding company.

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As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
191	106	297	106	6 quarterly installments of ₹ 26.56 crores each from 30 April, 2022 to 31 July, 2023. 2 quarterly installments of ₹ 69.06 crores each from 30 October, 2023 to 31 January, 2024.	First charge by way of legal mortgage on 2400sq feet land at Toranagallu village in the state of Karnataka. First pari-passu charge on the entire property, plant and equipment of the respective subsidiary Company situated at Vasind, Tarapur and Kalmeshwar both present and future.
-	460	390	110	1 quarterly installment of ₹ 140 crores on 30 August, 2022 3 quarterly installments of ₹ 40 crores each from 16 June, 2022 to 16 December, 2022 4 quarterly installments of ₹ 50 crores each from 7 May, 2022 to 7 February, 2023	First pari-passu charge on the entire property, plant and equipment of the respective subsidiary Company situated at Vasind, Tarapur and Kalmeshwar both present and future.
83	67	150	50	9 quarterly installments of ₹ 16.67 crores each from 31 May, 2022 to 31 May, 2024	First pari-passu charge on the entire property, plant and equipment of the respective subsidiary Company situated at Vasind, Tarapur and Kalmeshwar both present and future.
500	-	500	-	4 quarterly installments of ₹ 12.5 crores each from 30 June, 2023 to 31 March, 2024 16 quarterly installments of ₹ 28.12 crores each from 30 June, 2024 to 31 March, 2028	First pari-passu charge on the entire property, plant and equipment of the respective subsidiary Company situated at Vasind, Tarapur and Kalmeshwar both present and future.
63	-	-	-	12 quarterly instalments of ₹ 5.28 crores each payable from 31 March, 2024 to 31 March, 2027	First pari-passu charge on the entire property, plant and equipment of the respective subsidiary Company situated at Vasind, Tarapur and Kalmeshwar both present and future.
-	-	86	86	Repaid in FY 21-22	First ranking charge / mortgage / security interest on all movable and immovable property, plant and equipment both present and future and on lease hold rights over immovable property of pellet project situated at Village JuiBapuji, Taluka Alibag, District Raigad, Maharashtra.
-	-	7	15	Repaid in FY 21-22	First pari passu charge on all the property, plant and equipment and current assets of the respective subsidiary company situated at Rajpura, Punjab.
-	-	2	1	Repaid in FY 21-22	First pari passu charge on all the property, plant and equipment and current assets of the respective subsidiary company situated at Rajpura, Punjab.
-	-	4	6	Repaid in FY 21-22	First pari-passu charge on all the property, plant and equipment and current assets of the respective subsidiary company situated at Rajpura, Punjab.
339	97	423	94	16 equal quarterly installments of ₹ 24.36 Crores each from 30 June, 2022 to 31 March, 2026. 1 installment of ₹ 46.42 Crores on 30 June, 2026.	Loan in books of JSW Steel Ltd pursuant to merger with appointed date being 01.04.2019. First pari-passu charge on property, plant and equipment related to 1.5 MTPA coke oven plant (i.e. Phase I under erstwhile Dolvi Coke Projects Ltd) situated at Dolvi Works, Maharashtra.
192	-	-	-	36 monthly instalments USD 0.7 mio each (₹ 5.31 crores) from 22 January, 2025 to 21 December, 2027	First ranking pari passu charge over all fixed assets of Borrower both present and future First ranking priority charge over the Project Accounts.
42	-	-	-	102 monthly instalments USD 0.05 mio each (₹ 0.42 crores) from 29 October, 2023 to 27 March, 2032	First ranking pari passu charge over all fixed assets of Borrower both present and future First ranking priority charge over the Project Accounts.
1	1	1	2	33 varying instalments commencing from April 2022 to December 2024	Secured against equipment for its preparation plant
322	313	616	303	1 instalment of USD 41.25 mio (equivalent ₹ 322.18 crores) in August 2022 and 1 instalment of USD 42.50 mio (equivalent ₹ 312.70 crores) payable in August 2023	Secured against the property, plant and equipment (as on the date of agreement i.e. August 2018) located at Mingo Junction, Ohio, USA



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As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
-	-	10	@	Repaid in FY 21-22	First pari passu charge on all the property, plant and equipment and current assets of the respective subsidiary company situated at Rajpura, Punjab.
-	-	10	1	Repaid in FY 21-22	First pari passu charge on all the property, plant and equipment and current assets of the respective subsidiary company situated at Rajpura, Punjab.
11,885	2,876	11,995	3,450		
Term Loans From Banks (Unsecured)				Weighted Average Interest cost as on 31 March, 2022 is 3.05%	
-	-	-	750	Repaid in FY 21-22	
-	-	-	75	Repaid in FY 21-22	
300	-	300	-	3 quarterly instalments of ₹ 100 crores each from 28 June, 2023 to 28 December, 2023	
256	34	290	34	17 equal semi-annual instalments of ₹ 17.06 crores from 31 August, 2022 to 31 August, 2030	
191	27	199	25	16 equal semi-annual instalments of ₹ 13.65 crores from 31 August, 2022 to 28 February, 2030	
148	22	170	21	16 equal semi-annual instalments of ₹ 10.60 crores from 30 June, 2022 to 31 December, 2029	
341	52	342	46	15 equal semi-annual instalments of ₹ 26.22 crores from 30 July, 2022 to 30 June, 2029	
140	22	151	22	14 equal semi-annual instalments of ₹ 5.82 crores from 25 June, 2022 to 25 December, 2028 and 1 instalment of ₹ 4.09 crores on 25 June, 2029 14 equal semi-annual instalments of ₹ 5.23 crores from 25 June, 2022 to 25 December, 2028 and 1 instalment of ₹ 3.46 crores on 25 June, 2029	
276	51	301	50	13 equal semi-annual instalments of ₹ 12.12 crores from 27 September, 2022 to 27 September, 2028 and 1 instalment of ₹ 3.7 crore on 25 March, 2029. 13 equal semi-annual instalments of ₹ 12.32 crores from 27 September, 2022 to 27 September, 2028 and 1 instalment of ₹ 6.06 crores on 25 March, 2029.	
37	9	47	9	10 semi annual instalments of ₹ 4.62 crores each from 31 July, 2022 to 31 January, 2027	
204	37	209	37	12 equal semi-annual instalment of ₹ 18.74 crores from 8 August, 2022 to 7 February, 2028 1 instalment of ₹ 16.93 crores on 8 August, 2028	
142	33	149	32	10 equal semi-annual instalments of ₹ 16.51 crores from 25 June, 2022 to 25 December, 2026 and 1 instalment of ₹ 9.62 crores on 25 June, 2027	
48	21	69	21	4 half yearly instalments of ₹ 3.42 crores each from 31.07.2022 to 31.01.2024.	
1,895	-	1,838	-	2 annual instalments of ₹ 631.66 crores from 19 March, 2024 to 19 March, 2025 and 1 instalment of ₹ 631.85 crores on 19 March, 2026	

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As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
42	14	54	13	8 semi annual instalments of ₹ 4.74 crores each from 23 July, 2022 to 23 January, 2026 8 semi annual instalments of ₹ 2.22 crores each from 6 August, 2022 to 7 February, 2026	
896	-	875	-	1 instalment of ₹ 278.01 crores on 28 December, 2023 and 2 annual instalments of ₹ 277.93 crores from 28 December, 2024 to 28 December, 2025 for USD Loans 1 instalment of ₹ 20.75 crores on 22 January, 2024 and 2 annual instalments of ₹ 20.74 crores from 22 January, 2025 to 22 January, 2026 for JPY loans	
426	142	551	-	4 equal annual instalments of ₹ 142.1 crores from 19 October, 2022 to 19 October, 2025	
711	237	919	-	4 equal annual instalments of ₹ 236.9 crores from 19 July, 2022 to 19 July, 2025	
227	76	294	-	4 equal annual instalments of ₹ 75.80 crores from 12 July, 2022 to 12 July, 2025	
20	10	30	108	5 equal semi annual instalments of ₹ 3.47 crores each from 25 September, 2022 to 25 September, 2024 and 1 instalment of ₹ 2.92 crores on 25 March, 2025 6 equal semi annual instalments of ₹ 1.71 crores from 25 September 2022 till 25 March, 2025	
71	37	108	37	5 equal semi annual instalments of ₹ 5.65 crores each from 9 July, 2022 to 9 July, 2024 and 1 semi annual instalment of ₹ 4.98 crores on 9 January, 2025 5 equal semi annual instalments of ₹ 13.08 crores each from 9 July, 2022 to 9 July, 2024 and 1 semi annual instalment of ₹ 9.48 crores on 9 January, 2025	
796	398	1,158	386	3 annual instalments of ₹ 397.99 crores from 12 October, 2022 to 12 October, 2024	
758	-	735	-	Repayable on 5 April, 2024	
53	93	141	90	3 equal semi annual instalments of ₹ 40.29 crores each from 29 April, 2022 to 29 April, 2023 4 equal semi annual instalments of ₹ 6.13 crores each from 18 September, 2022 to 18 March, 2024.	
15	15	28	14	4 half yearly instalments of ₹ 7.26 crores each from 30 September, 2022 to 31 March, 2024	
14	14	28	14	4 half yearly instalments of ₹ 7.22 crores each from 30 August, 2022 to 28 February, 2024	
75	80	157	81	4 equal half yearly instalments of ₹ 16.09 crores each from 19 July, 2022 to 19 January, 2024. 3 half yearly instalments of ₹ 24.15 crores each from 19 July, 2022 to 19 July, 2023 and 1 half yearly instalment of ₹ 18.35 crores on 19 January, 2024.	
10	10	21	10	4 equal semi annual instalments of ₹ 5.06 crores each from 15 June, 2022 to 15 December, 2023.	



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As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
-	-	257	405	Repayable in three tranches a. ₹ 367.52 crores on 21 February, 2022 b. ₹ 36.75 crores on 6 March, 2022 c. ₹ 257.27 crores on 3 July, 2022	
-	-	-	270	Repaid in FY 21-22	
568	-	-	-	16 half yearly instalments of ₹ 35.5 crores each from 1 November, 2023 to 1 May, 2031	
759	-	-	-	Repayable in two equal tranches on 29 April, 2024 and 29 April, 2025	
683	-	-	-	Repayable on 15 February, 2027	
986	-	-	-	2 equal annual instalments of ₹ 328.46 crores 30 July, 2024 to 30 July, 2025 and 1 annual instalment of ₹ 328.56 crores on 30 July, 2026	
169	106	279	64	3 quarterly instalment of Euro 2.5 mio each (equivalent ₹ 21.04 crores) from 21 April, 2022 to 21 October, 2022 5 quarterly installment of Euro 5 mio (Equivalent – ₹ 42.08 crores) from 21 January, 2023 and 21 January, 2024	
379	-	368	-	2 annual instalments of USD 25 each (equivalent ₹ 189.52 crores) payable on 14 May, 2023 and 14 May, 2024	
126	126	245	123	2 annual instalments of USD 16.67 mio each (equivalent ₹ 126.35 crores) payable on 13 March, 2023 and 13 March, 2024	
-	84	86	151	2 quarterly instalment of Euro 5 mio each (equivalent ₹ 42.08 crores) on 21 April, 2022 and 25 July, 2022	
-	2	2	2	1 annual instalment of USD 0.24 mio (equivalent ₹ 1.88 crores)	
32	57	87	38	1 Semiannual instalment of USD 3.31 mio (equivalent ₹ 25.06 crores) on 27 August, 2022 2 Semiannual instalment of USD 4.25 mio each (equivalent ₹ 32.22 crores) on 26 February, 2023 and 27 August, 2023	
379	-	-	-	3 semi annual instalment of USD 16.67 mio each (equivalent ₹ 126.35 crores) from 23 October, 2023 to 23 October, 2024	
18	-	-	-	20 quarterly instalment of Euro 0.11 mio (equivalent – ₹ 0.93 crores)	
1,125	13	1,103	-	3 annual installments of USD 1.67 mio each (equivalent ₹ 12.63 crores) from 28 March, 2023 to 28 March, 2025 3 annual installments of USD 6.67 mio each (equivalent ₹ 50.54 crores) from 19 April, 2023 to 12 April, 2025 3 annual installments of USD 10.0 mio each (equivalent ₹ 75.80 crores) from 11 July, 2023 to 11 July, 2025 3 annual installments of USD 6.67 mio each (equivalent ₹ 50.54 crores) from 9 October, 2023 to 9 October, 2025 3 annual installments of USD 3.33 mio each (equivalent ₹ 25.27 crores) from 11 January, 2024 to 11 January, 2026 3 annual installments of USD 6.67 mio each (equivalent ₹ 50.54 crores) from 29 January, 2024 to 29 January, 2026 3 annual installments of USD 15.0 mio each (equivalent ₹ 113.71 crores) from 12 April, 2024 to 12 April, 2026	

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
180	26	196	25	16 semi annual installments of USD 1.7 mio each (equivalent ₹ 12.89 crores) from 30 June, 2022 to 31 December, 2029	
13,496	1,848	11,787	2,953		
Acceptance for Capital Projects more than 1 year					
Acceptance for Capital Projects more than 1 year (Secured)					
-	585	568	56	Repayment of 78 cases 2022-23 - ₹ 584.73 crores on various dates	First pari-passu charge on movable fixed assets of 1.5 MTPA Coke Oven Plant (Phase 2) at Dolvi Works, Maharashtra.
-	-	-	10	Repaid in FY 21-22	First pari-passu charge on expansion project at Dolvi Works, Maharashtra from 5 MTPA to 10 MTPA capacity (other than specifically carved out) .
-	-	9	-	Repaid in FY 21-22	First pari-passu charge on movable fixed assets of 1.5 MTPA Coke Oven Plant (Phase 2) at Dolvi Works, Maharashtra.
-	24	24	20	Repayable till Nov 2022	Secured against specific first charge over the capital goods covered under the LC's
-	609	601	86		
Acceptance for Capital Projects more than 1 year (Unsecured)					
-	127	132	147	Repayment of 23 cases in 2022-23 - ₹ 126.76 crores on various dates. Repayment of 02 cases in 2023-24 - ₹ 2.28 crores on various dates.	
2	474	464	198	Repayment of 120 cases in 2022-23 - ₹ 474.05 crores on various dates. Repayment of 02 cases in 2023-24 - ₹ 2.28 crores on various dates.	
3	-	-	-	Repayment on 1 case in FY 2023-24 for ₹ 2.13 crores	
-	106	107	-	Repayable till Jan 2023	
5	707	703	345		
Deferred Payment Liabilities					
623	2	373	3	Interest free loan Payable after 14 years by 31 March, 2032	
6	@	6	1	6 varying annual instalments starting after 12 years of disbursement till July 2031	
629	2	379	4		
Preference Shares					
29	-	26	-	10% non-cumulative, Redeemable at their face value after 15 years from the date of allotment at 20% per annum on or before 31 March, of every year starting from the 16 th year and ending on or before 31 march of the 20 th year	
29	-	26	-		
Unamortised Upfront Fees on Borrowing					
(441)	(89)	(351)	(30)		
Fair value hedge adjustment					
(3)	-	-	-		
57,929	10,073	49,731	8,318		

@ - less than ₹ 0.50 crores

23. Derivative liabilities

a. Non-current

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Interest rate swaps	7	57
Total	7	57



Notes

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

b. Current

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at	
	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
Forward contract	112	74
Commodity contract	-	1
Interest rate swaps	3	28
Currency options	-	7
Total	115	110

24. Other financial liabilities (non-current)

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Rent and other deposits	71	158	47	69
Retention money for capital projects	622	979	535	1,202
Deferred guarantee commission	-	-	137	-
Other payables	6	-	6	19
Total	699	1,137	725	1,290
Less: Amount clubbed under other financial liabilities (refer note 30)	-	(1,137)	-	(1,290)
Total	699	-	725	-

25. Provisions

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for compensated absences (refer note 43)	237	58	167	41
Provision for gratuity (refer note 43)	379	52	224	45
Provision for long term service award	10	2	13	2
Provision for COVID assistance	8	3	-	-
Other provisions				
Restoration liabilities	843	49	445	41
Provision for onerous contracts	-	84	-	126
Others	4	8	3	19
Total	1,481	256	852	274

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at	
	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
Restoration liabilities #		
Balance at the beginning of the year	486	29
Created during the year	387	455
Unwinding of discount and changes in the discount rate	20	2
Movement on account of exchange rate variation	(1)	@
Balance at the end of the year	892	486
Provision for onerous contracts		
Balance at the beginning of the year	126	-
Movement during the year	84	126
Utilisation/ reversal of provision during the year	(126)	-
Balance at the end of the year	84	126
Others		
Balance at the beginning of the year	22	19
Movement during the year	(10)	3
Balance at the end of the year	12	22

@ - less than ₹ 0.50 crores

Site restoration expenditure is incurred on an ongoing basis until the closure of the site. The actual expenses may vary based on the nature of restoration and the estimate of restoration expenditure.

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26. Income Tax

India

Indian companies are subject to Indian income tax on a standalone basis. For each fiscal year, the respective entities profit or loss is subject to the higher of the regular income tax payable or the Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT").

Statutory income taxes are assessed based on book profits prepared under generally accepted accounting principles in India adjusted in accordance with the provisions of the (Indian) Income Tax Act, 1961. Statutory income tax is charged at 30% plus a surcharge and education cess with tax benefits or 22% plus a surcharge and education cess without tax benefits.

MAT is assessed on book profits adjusted for certain items as compared to the adjustments followed for assessing regular income tax under normal provisions. MAT for the fiscal year 2021-22 is 15% plus a surcharge and education cess. MAT paid in excess of regular income tax during a year can be set off against regular income taxes within a period of fifteen years succeeding the fiscal year in which MAT credit arises subject to the limits prescribed.

Business loss can be carried forward for a maximum period of eight assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year to which the loss pertains. Unabsorbed depreciation can be carried forward for an indefinite period.

United States of America (USA)

Some of the subsidiaries of the Group are a C corporation for federal tax purposes and files a consolidated tax return. The subsidiaries records income taxes pursuant to the liability method and the applicable tax rate is 21%.

Italy

The subsidiaries in Italy records income taxes pursuant to the liability method. The nominal tax rates in Italy are 24% for the Income Tax of the Companies (IRES) and 3.9% for the Regional Tax on Productive Activities (IRAP), calculated on a different tax base.

a) Income tax expense/(benefit)

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Current tax		
Current tax (including earlier years reversal/ adjustments)	4,974	2,467
Total	4,974	2,467
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax	1,583	288
MAT credit entitlement	2,212	1,478
(Restoration)/Reversal of MAT credit entitlement relating to earlier years on finalisation of income tax returns	9	172
Deferred tax provision/(reversal) for earlier years on finalisation of income tax returns	29	(263)
Total	3,833	1,675

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

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Profit before tax	29,745	12,015
Enacted tax rate in India	34.94%	34.94%
Expected income tax expense at statutory tax rate	10,394	4,199
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profits	91	71
Income exempt from taxation / taxable separately	(143)	(7)
Tax holiday allowances	(631)	(516)
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries	(251)	231
Deferred tax assets not recognised / Utilisation of losses on which deferred was not recognised	(735)	394
Tax provision/(reversal) for earlier years on finalisation of income tax returns	51	(137)
Others	31	(93)
Total	8,807	4,142
Effective tax rate	29.61%	34.47%



Notes

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

- a) Wherever the Group has a present obligation and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation, such amounts have been adequately provided for, and the Group does not currently estimate any probable material incremental tax liabilities in respect of these matters (refer note 46).

b) Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)

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

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Deferred tax liabilities	(7,621)	(3,509)
Deferred tax assets	-	-
Total	(7,621)	(3,509)

Significant component of deferred tax assets / (liabilities) and movement during the year are as under:

Deferred tax balance in relation to	₹ in crores				As at 31 March, 2022
	As at 31 March, 2021	Recognised / (reversed) through profit and loss	Recognised in / (reclassified) from OCI	Others	
Property, plant and equipment	(9,676)	(1,312)	-	4	(10,984)
Carried forward business loss / unabsorbed depreciation	516	(11)	-	2	507
Provision for employee benefit / loans and advances	1,508	373	31	-	1,912
Minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit entitlement	2,794	(2,221)	-	-	573
Cashflow hedges / Fair value of financial instruments	111	(130)	(267)	-	(286)
Lease liabilities	662	(157)	-	-	505
Others	576	(375)	(43)	(6)	152
Total	(3,509)	(3,833)	(279)	-	(7,621)

Deferred tax balance in relation to	₹ in crores				As at 31 March, 2021
	As at 31 March, 2020	Recognised / (reversed) through profit and loss	Recognised in / (reclassified) from OCI	Others	
Property, plant and equipment	(9,454)	(242)	18	2	(9,676)
Carried forward business loss / unabsorbed depreciation	661	(137)	(6)	(2)	516
Provision for employee benefit / loans and advances	1,197	323	(12)	-	1,508
Minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit entitlement	4,444	(1,650)	-	-	2,794
Cashflow hedges / Fair value of financial instruments	254	-	(143)	-	111
Lease liabilities	679	(17)	-	-	662
Others	542	48	(12)	(2)	576
Total	(1,677)	(1,675)	(155)	(2)	(3,509)

The Group offsets deferred tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and relates to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Deferred tax assets on carry forward business loss/ unabsorbed depreciation have been recognised to the extent of deferred tax liabilities on taxable temporary differences available. It is expected that any reversals of the deferred tax liability would be offset against the reversal of the deferred tax asset at respective entities.

The deferred tax liabilities on temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries which have not been recognised aggregate to ₹ 1,557 crores (31 March, 2021: ₹ 971 crores), 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.

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Expiry schedule of losses on which deferred tax assets is not recognised is as under:

₹ in crores

Expiry of losses (as per local tax laws)	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	Beyond 5 years	Indefinite	Total
I. Business losses	97	122	1,981	1,064	51	312	7,189	10,816
II. Unabsorbed depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,529	12,529
III. Long term capital losses	1	-	2,025	-	-	@	-	2,026
IV. Short term capital losses	-	-	665	-	-	-	-	665
Total	98	122	4,671	1,064	51	312	19,718	26,036

@ - Less than ₹ 0.50 crores

27. Other non-current liabilities

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Advance from customer #	1,024	2,033
Others	56	27
Total	1,080	2,060

Advance from customer pertains to amount outstanding relating to a five year Advance Payment and Supply Agreement ("APSA") agreement with Duferco S.A. for supply of Steel Products. In March 2018, Duferco S.A had provided an interest bearing advance amount of US \$ 700 million under this agreement. The advance and interest will be adjusted by export of steel products to Duferco S.A. Current portion of ₹ 1,010 crores (as at 31 March, 2021 - ₹ 1,010 crores) has been included in note 31.

28. Borrowings (current) (at amortised cost)

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Loan repayable on demand		
Working capital loans from banks (secured)		
Rupee loans	541	846
Foreign currency loans	1,202	653
Rupee loans from banks (unsecured)	-	500
Acceptances relating to capital projects		
- Secured	-	1,277
- Unsecured	230	3,058
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 22)	10,073	8,318
Total	12,046	14,652

Borrowing have been drawn at following rate of interest

Particulars	Rates of interest
Working capital loans from banks (including rupee loans from banks)	0.25% p.a. to 8.55% p.a.
Commercial Papers	3.60% p.a. to 3.80% p.a.

- a) Working capital loans from banks of ₹ 1,743 crores (31 March, 2021 - ₹ 1,499 crores) are secured by:
- pari passu first charge by way of hypothecation of stocks of raw materials, finished goods, work-in-process, consumables (stores and spares) and book debts / receivables of the Company and the respective subsidiary, both present and future.
 - pari passu second charge on movable properties and immovable properties forming part of the property, plant and equipment of the Company and respective subsidiary, both present and future except such properties as may be specifically excluded.
- b) The quarterly returns/ statements read with subsequent revisions filed by the Company and the respective subsidiary with the banks are in agreement with the books of accounts.



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29. Trade payables

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
(a) Total outstanding, dues of micro and small enterprises	497	230

Disclosure pertaining to micro, small and medium enterprises (as per information available with the Group):

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Principal amount due outstanding as at end of year (refer note (i) below)	670	268
Principal amount overdue more than 45 days	12	18
Interest due and unpaid as at end of year	1	@
Interest paid to the supplier	-	14
Payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	70	443
Interest due and payable for the year of delay	1	7
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at end of year	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding year	-	-

@ - Less than ₹ 0.50 crores, *Under legal valuation

- i) It includes vendors classified as part of other financial liabilities in note 30 relating to payable for capital projects amounting to ₹ 173 crores as at 31 March, 2022 (₹ 38 crores as at 31 March, 2021).

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
(a) Total outstanding, dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		
Acceptances	16,519	8,356
Other than acceptances	13,873	6,657
Total	30,392	15,013

Ageing as at 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	Unbilled *	Due date of payment					Total
		Not Due	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	>3 years	
Acceptances	-	16,519	-	-	-	-	16,519
Other than acceptances							
MSME	115	294	88	-	-	-	497
Others	7,816	2,436	2,889	141	32	80	13,394
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	309	-	11	10	12	137	479
Total	8,240	19,249	2,988	151	44	217	30,889

Ageing as at 31 March, 2021

₹ in crores

Particulars	Unbilled *	Due date of payment					Total
		Not Due	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	>3 years	
Acceptances	-	8,356	-	-	-	-	8,356
Other than acceptances							
MSME	45	158	26	-	-	1	230
Others	2,579	1,373	2,306	80	28	36	6,402
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	168	-	10	12	10	55	255
Total	2,792	9,887	2,342	92	38	92	15,243

*includes liabilities towards stock in transit

Acceptances include 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 one year.

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Payables other than acceptances payables are normally settled within 180 days.

Trade payables to related parties has been disclosed in note 45.

30. Other financial liabilities (current)

₹ in crores

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Current dues of other financial liabilities (refer note 24)	1,137	1,290
Payables for capital projects	1,563	1,323
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	1,262	892
Payables for bid premium and royalty	2,498	2,944
Payables to employees	439	375
Unclaimed matured debentures and accrued interest thereon	@	@
Unclaimed dividends	45	32
Unclaimed amount of sale proceeds of fractional shares	3	3
Purchase consideration payable on acquisition of business	-	811
Refund liabilities	1,233	864
Others	235	160
Total	8,415	8,694

@ - less than ₹ 0.50 crores

31. Other current liabilities

₹ in crores

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Advances from customers	2,133	1,984
Statutory liabilities	2,491	847
Export obligation deferred income	125	513
Others	10	21
Total	4,759	3,365

Advance from customer includes current portion ₹ 1,010 crores (as at 31 March, 2021 – ₹ 1,010 crores relating to APSA. Refer note 27.

Export obligation deferred income represents government assistance in the form of the duty benefit availed under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme on purchase of property, plant and equipment accounted for as government grant and accounted in revenue on fulfillment of export obligation.

32. Revenue from operations

₹ in crores

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Sale of products (including shipping services)	143,829	78,059
Other operating revenues		
Government grant income		
Grant income recognised under PSI 2007 and 2013 scheme (refer note a below)	631	261
Deferred Income GST government / Sales Tax Loan	424	242
Export obligation deferred income amortization	526	239
Export benefits and entitlements income	444	445
Unclaimed liabilities written back	86	62
Miscellaneous income* (refer note c below)	431	531
Total Revenue from operations	146,371	79,839

*includes income from scrap sales, CST incentive etc.



Notes

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

Notes:

- a) The Company units at Dolvi in Maharashtra and Vijayanagar in Karnataka are eligible for incentives under the respective State Industrial Policy and have been availing incentives in the form of VAT deferral / CST refunds historically. The Company currently recognises income for such government grants based on the State Goods & Service Tax rates instead of VAT rates, in accordance with the relevant notifications issued by the State of Maharashtra and the State of Karnataka post implementation of Goods & Services Tax (GST).
- i) The Company is eligible for claiming incentives for investments made under the Industrial Policy of the Government of Maharashtra under PSI Scheme 2007 & PSI 2013 Scheme. The Company completed the Phase 1 expansion of 3.3 MTPA to 5 MTPA at Dolvi, Maharashtra in May 2016 and has also received the eligibility certificate for the same basis which it has started availing incentives under the PSI 2007 since then. Further, the Company completed the second phase of expansion from 5 MTPA to 10 MTPA at Dolvi Maharashtra during the financial year 2021-22. The Company is in the process of submitting required documents with the State Government for issuance of the Eligibility Certificate for the second phase and believes that all conditions with respect to the same are met by the Company and hence there are no uncertainties attached in recognising the grant income. Accordingly, the Company has recognised the cumulative grant income amounting to ₹ 571 crores for the year ended 31 March, 2022.
- ii) The State Government of Maharashtra (GOM) vide its Government Resolution (GR) dated 20 December, 2018 issued the modalities for sanction and disbursement of incentives, under GST regime, and introduced certain new conditions / restrictions for accruing incentive benefits granted to the Company.

The management has evaluated the impact of other conditions imposed and has obtained legal advice on the tenability of these changes in the said scheme. Based on such legal advice, the Company has also made the representation to GOM and believes that said Incentives would continue to be made available to the Company under the GST regime, since the new conditions are not tenable legally and will contest these changes appropriately.

b) Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Group recognizes revenue when control over the promised goods 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 those goods or services.

The Group has assessed and determined the following categories for disaggregation of revenue in addition to that provided under segment disclosure (refer note 42):

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Revenue from contracts with customer - Sale of products (including shipping services)	143,829	78,059
Other operating revenue	2,542	1,780
Total revenue from operations	146,371	79,839
India	100,558	59,030
Outside India	45,813	20,809
Total revenue from operations	146,371	79,839
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	146,371	79,839
Total revenue from operations	146,371	79,839

Notes

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

Product wise turnover

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
MS slabs	107	428
Hot rolled coils/steel plates/sheets	47,194	28,023
Galvanised coils/sheets	21,445	10,262
Color Coated Galvanised and Galvalume coils/sheets	12,987	5,407
Cold rolled coils/sheets	18,291	7,967
Steel billets & blooms	1,358	1,451
Long rolled products	25,999	15,528
Plates and pipes	6,875	2,527
Iron ores	3,412	2,188
Others	6,161	4,278
Total	143,829	78,059

Contract Balances

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Trade Receivables (refer note 17)	7,457	4,486
Contract liabilities		
Advance from customers (refer note 27 and 31)	3,157	4,018

The credit period on sales of goods ranges from 7 to 120 days with or without security.

The acquisition of the subsidiaries resulted in increase in trade receivables of ₹ 1,140 crores in FY 2021-22.

As at 31 March, 2022, ₹ 273 crores (previous year: ₹ 205 crores) was recognised as provision for allowance for doubtful debts on trade receivables.

Contract liabilities include long term and short term advances received for sale of goods. The outstanding balances of these accounts increased in due to the continuous increase in the customer base. Long term advances are detailed in note 27.

Amount of revenue recognized from amounts included in the contract liabilities at the beginning of the year ₹ 1,984 crores (previous year: ₹ 1,459 crores) and performance obligations satisfied in previous years is ₹ Nil (previous year: ₹ Nil).

Out of total contract liabilities outstanding as on 31 March, 2022 ₹ 2,133 crores (previous year ₹ 1,984 crores) will be recognized by 31 March, 2023 and remaining thereafter.

Refund liabilities

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Arising from volume rebates and discount (included in Other financial liabilities - Note 30)	1,233	864

The Group does not have any significant adjustments between the contracted price and revenue recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

- c) During the previous year, miscellaneous income includes an amount of ₹ 260 crores income recognised from a one time disputed claims settlement and Government Grant received at the US operations of the Group.



Notes

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

33. Other income

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Interest income earned on financial assets that are not designated as FVTPL		
Loans to related parties	221	102
Bank deposits	161	300
Others	198	79
Dividend income from non-current investments designated as FVTOCI	25	11
Gain on sale of current investments designated as FVTPL	11	7
Fair value gain on financial instruments designated as FVTPL (refer note a below)	707	-
Guarantee commission	27	-
Unwinding of interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	69	52
Net loss/ (gain) on foreign currency transactions and translation	-	1
Gain on sale of investment property (refer note b below)	35	-
Miscellaneous income (insurance claim received, rent income etc.)	77	40
Total	1,531	592

- (a) Includes ₹ 702 crores fair value gain on Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures of Piombino Steel Limited (refer note 41)
- (b) Gain on sale of investment property is net of goodwill impairment of ₹ 24 crores.

34. Changes in inventories of finished goods and semi-finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Opening stock:		
Semi-finished /finished goods/stock-in-trade	5,218	4,903
Work-in-progress	556	451
A	5,774	5,354
Acquired pursuant to business combination (refer note 41):		
Semi-finished /finished goods/stock-in-trade	1,879	72
Work-in-progress	229	-
B	2,108	72
Closing stock:		
Semi-finished /finished goods/stock-in-trade	10,483	5,218
Work-in-progress	1,000	556
C	11,483	5,774
Total	D=A+B-C	(348)

35. Employee benefits expense

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Salaries, wages and bonus	2,861	2,121
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 43)	333	262
Gratuity expense	2	2
Expense on employees stock ownership plan	154	20
Staff welfare expenses	143	101
Total	3,493	2,506

Notes

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

The Company in FY 2020 launched a one-time scheme ("Samruddhi") applicable only for certain permanent employees (Eligible Employee) of the Group. The Eligible Employee can purchase the Equity Shares from the open market by availing a loan provided by a bank / non-banking financial institution ("Lending Agency") identified by the Company to facilitate acquisition of Equity Shares by the Eligible Employees under the Plan. The plan provides that the Group shall service 75% of the total interest liability owed to the Lending Agency and the balance 25% will be borne by the Eligible Employee. The interest expense recognised in the financial statements during the year was ₹ 5 crores. (₹ 13 crores in 31 March, 2021). The scheme has been completed in September 2021.

36. Finance costs

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Interest expense		
On bonds and debentures	1,466	1,250
Others	2,463	2,205
Interest on finance lease obligations	259	241
Unwinding of interest on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	86	49
Exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs	378	7
Other borrowing costs	310	152
Interest on income tax	6	53
Total	4,968	3,957

37. Depreciation and amortisation expense

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	5,462	4,231
Depreciation of Investment property	4	4
Amortisation of intangible assets	189	159
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	346	285
Total	6,001	4,679

38. Other expenses

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Stores and spares consumed	5,032	3,057
Power and fuel	11,289	5,985
Rent	78	50
Repairs and maintenance		
Plant and equipment	1,513	1,123
Buildings	75	41
Others	79	47
Insurance	269	196
Rates and taxes	92	102
Carriage and freight	7,222	4,110
Jobwork and processing charges	1,360	646
Commission on sales	118	56
Net loss / (gain) on foreign currency transactions and translation	472	(104)
Donation and contributions	@	-
Fair value loss on financial instruments designated as FVTPL	-	2
Mining and development cost	551	251
Miscellaneous expenses	2,394	2,012
Allowance for doubtful debts and advances	56	101
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	107	37
Total	30,707	17,712

@ less than ₹ 0.50 crores



Notes

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

39. Earnings per share

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2021
Profit attributable to equity shareholders (A) (₹ in crores)	20,665	7,911
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS (B)	2,403,942,787	2,403,812,821
Effect of dilution :		
Weighted average number treasury shares held through ESOP trust	13,277,653	13,407,619
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution (C)	2,417,220,440	2,417,220,440
Earnings per share of Re. 1 each		
Basic (₹)	(A / B)	85.96
Diluted (₹)	(A / C)	85.49
		32.91
		32.73

For details regarding treasury shares held through ESOP trust (refer note 20(a) and 40)

40. Employee share based payment plans

ESOP SCHEME 2016

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 29 January, 2016, formulated the JSWSL EMPLOYEES STOCK OWNERSHIP PLAN 2016 ("ESOP Plan"). At the said meeting, the Board authorized the ESOP Committee for the superintendence of the ESOP Plan.

ESOP 2016 is the primary arrangement under which shared plan service incentives are provided to certain specified employees of the company and its subsidiaries in India.

Three grants have been made under ESOP plan 2016 to eligible employees on the rolls of the company as at 1 April, 2016, 1 April, 2017 and 1 April, 2018.

During the previous year the Company has made supplementary grants under the JSWSL Employee stock ownership Plan 2016 to its permanent employees who are on the rolls of the Company and its Indian subsidiaries as on 5 December, 2019 and the same was approved by the ESOP committee in its meeting held on 5 December, 2019.

The maximum value and share options that can be awarded to eligible employees is calculated by reference to certain percentage of individuals fixed salary compensation. 50% of the grant would vest at the end of the third year and 50% of the grant would vest at the end of the fourth year with a vesting condition that the employee is in continuous employment with the company till the date of vesting.

The exercise price would be determined by the ESOP committee as a certain discount to the primary market price on the date of grant.

A total of 28,687,000 options are available for grant to the eligible employees of the Company and a total of 3,163,000 options would be available for grant to the eligible employees of the Indian subsidiaries of the Company under the ESOP Plan.

These options are equity settled and are accounted for in accordance with the requirement applying to equity settled transactions.

The outstanding position as at 31 March, 2022 is summarized below:

Particulars	ESOP 2016		
	1st grant (L-16 and above Grade)	2nd grant (L-16 and above Grade)	3rd grant (L-16 and above Grade)
Date of grant			
-original grant	17 May, 2016	16 May, 2017	14 May, 2018
-supplementary grant	5 December, 2019	5 December, 2019	5 December, 2019
Share Price on date of grant			
-original grant	129.56	201.70	329.05
-supplementary grant	259.80	259.80	259.80
Average fair value on date of grant			
-original grant	67.48	104.04	167.15
-supplementary grant	91.07	92.55	98.63
Outstanding as on 01 April, 2020	5,220,260	4,397,108	3,260,951

Notes

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

Particulars	ESOP 2016		
	1st grant (L-16 and above Grade)	2nd grant (L-16 and above Grade)	3rd grant (L-16 and above Grade)
Granted during the year *	-	-	6,108
Transfer in	-	-	-
Transfer out	29,100	23,247	16,284
Forfeited\ lapsed during the year	64,225	46,219	67,460
Exercised during the year	2,289,495	675,644	12,357
Outstanding as on 31 March, 2021	2,837,440	3,651,998	3,170,958
Transfer out	17,185	27,732	25,823
Forfeited\ lapsed during the year			
Exercised during the year	8,21,502	14,97,602	5,97,916
Outstanding as on 31 March, 2022			
Vested outstanding options	19,98,753	21,26,664	25,47,219
Unvested outstanding options	-	-	-
Vesting Period			
- Original	17 May, 2016 till 31 March, 2019 (for 50% of the grant) and 17 May, 2016 to 31 March, 2020 (for remaining 50% of the grant)	16 May, 2017 till 31 March, 2020 (for 50% of the grant) and 16 May, 2017 to 31 March, 2021 (for remaining 50% of the grant)	14 May, 2018/ 5 December, 2019 till 31 March, 2021 (for 50% of the grant) and 14 May, 2018/ 5 December, 2019 to 31 March, 2022 (for remaining 50% of the grant)
- Supplementary	5 December, 2019 to 6 December, 2020 for the subsequent grants	5 December, 2019 to 6 th December 2020 for 50% of the options granted and upto 31 st March, 2021 for remaining 50% of the options granted	
Exercise period	4 years from vesting date		
Weighted average remaining contract life			
- original grant	18 months	30 months	42 months
- Supplementary grant	33 months	35 months	42 months
Exercise Price			
- Original grants	103.65	161.36	263.24
- Supplementary grants	207.84	207.84	207.84
Weighted average share price for shares exercised during the year	696.17	696.17	696.17
A description of the method and significant assumptions used during the year to estimate the fair value of options including the following information:	The fair value of options has been calculated by using Black Scholes Method. The assumptions used in the above are:	The fair value of options has been calculated by using Black Scholes Method. The assumptions used in the above are:	The fair value of options has been calculated by using Black Scholes Method. The assumptions used in the above are:
Expected volatility	Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price.	Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price.	Volatility was calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price.
Original grants	The volatility used for valuation is 39.23 % for options with 3 year vesting and 39.62 % with 4 years vesting	The volatility used for valuation is 33.76 % for options with 3 year vesting and 37.43 % with 4 years vesting	The volatility used for valuation is 33.23 % for options with 3 year vesting and 33.28% with 4 years vesting
Supplementary grants	The volatility used for valuation is 32.30 % for options with 1 year vesting	The volatility used for valuation is 32.30 % for options with 1 year vesting and 32.10 % with 1.32 years vesting	The volatility used for valuation is 32.10 % for options with 1.32 years vesting and 32.21 % with 2.32 years vesting



Notes

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Particulars	ESOP 2016		
	1st grant (L-16 and above Grade)	2nd grant (L-16 and above Grade)	3rd grant (L-16 and above Grade)
Expected option life	The expected option life is assumed to be midway 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	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	The expected option life is assumed to be midway 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 dividends			
- Original grants	₹ 1.10 per share	₹ 0.75 per share	₹ 2.25 per share
- Supplementary grants	₹ 4.10 per share	₹ 4.10 per share	₹ 4.10 per share
Risk-free interest rate	Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilized with maturity equal to expected term of the option	Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilized with maturity equal to expected term of the option	Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilized with maturity equal to expected term of the option
Original grants	The rate used for calculation is 7.36% (for 3 years vesting) & 7.44%(for 4 years vesting)	The rate used for calculation is 6.87% (for 3 years vesting) & 6.96%(for 4 years vesting)	The rate used for calculation is 7.85% for options with 3 year vesting and 7.92% for options with 4 years vesting
Supplementary grants	The rate used for calculation is 5.67% (for 1 year vesting)	The rate used for calculation is 5.67% (for 1 years vesting) & 5.76% (for 1.32years vesting)	The rate used for calculation is 5.76% (for 1.32 years vesting) & 6.02% (for 2.32 years vesting)
The method used and the assumptions made to incorporate the effects of expected early exercise;	Black-Scholes Options pricing model		
How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility; and	The following factors have been considered:		
Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair value, such as a market condition.	a) Share price b) Exercise prices c) Historical volatility d) Expected option life e) Dividend Yield		

ESOP PLAN 2021

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 21 May, 2021, formulated the Shri OP Jindal Employees Stock Ownership Plan ("OPJ ESOP Plan"). At the said meeting, the Board authorized the ESOP Committee for the superintendence of the ESOP Plan.

ESOP is the primary arrangement under which shared plan service incentives are provided to certain specified employees of the Company and its' subsidiaries in India.

Three grants would be made under OPJ ESOP plan 2021 to eligible present and future employees on the rolls of the Company as at date of the grant.

The maximum value and share options that can be awarded to eligible employees is calculated by reference to certain percentage of individuals fixed salary compensation. 25% of the grant would vest at the end of the first year, 25% of the grant would vest at the end of the second year and 50% of the grant would vest at the end of the third year with a vesting condition that the employee is in continuous employment with the Company till the date of vesting.

The exercise price is determined by the ESOP committee at Re. 1 per share.

A total of 47,00,000 options are available for grant to the eligible employees of the Company and a total of 3,00,000 options would be available for grant to the eligible employees of the Indian subsidiaries of the Company under the ESOP Plan.

These options are equity settled and are accounted for in accordance with the requirement applying to equity settled transactions.

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SAMRUDDHI PLAN 2021

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 21 May, 2021, formulated the Shri OP Jindal Samruddhi Plan ("OPJ Samruddhi Plan"). At the said meeting, the Board authorized the ESOP Committee for the superintendence of the ESOP Plan.

Samruddhi plan is the primary arrangement under which shared plan service incentives are provided to certain specified employees of the Company and its' subsidiaries in India.

Single grants would be made under OPJ Samruddhi plan 2021 to eligible employees on the rolls of the Company as at date of the grant.

The maximum value and share options that can be awarded to eligible employees is calculated by reference to certain percentage of individuals fixed salary compensation. 25% of the grant would vest at the end of the second year, 25% of the grant would vest at the end of the third year and 50% of the grant would vest at the end of the fourth year with a vesting condition that the employee is in continuous employment with the Company till the date of vesting.

The exercise price is determined by the ESOP committee at Re. 1 per share.

A total of 67,00,000 options are available for grant to the eligible employees of the Company and a total of 13,00,000 options would be available for grant to the eligible employees of the Indian subsidiaries of the Company under the ESOP Plan.

These options are equity settled and are accounted for in accordance with the requirement applying to equity settled transactions.

The outstanding position as at 31 March, 2022 is summarised below:

Particulars	OPJ Samruddhi Plan 2021	OPJ ESOP Plan 2021
Date of grant	7 August, 2021	7 August, 2021
Share Price on date of grant	750.70	750.70
Average fair value on date of grant	716.46	722.67
Granted during the year	79,09,150	13,32,585
Transfer In	-	-
Transfer Out	15,050	-
Forfeited during the period	3,28,300	15,850
Outstanding as on 31 March, 2022	75,65,800	13,16,735
of above - vested outstanding options	7,600	8,634
of above - unvested outstanding options	75,58,200	13,08,101
Vesting Period	The vesting schedule is 25% at the end of 2 nd year (first tranche), 25% at the end of 3 rd year (second tranche) and the remaining 50% at the end of 4 th year (third tranche) from the date of grant respectively.	The vesting schedule is 25% at the end of 1 year (first tranche), 25% at the end of 2 nd year (second tranche) and the remaining 50% at the end of 3 rd year (third tranche) from the date of grant respectively.
Exercise Period	4 years from the date of vesting.	4 years from the date of vesting.
Weighted average remaining contract life	4 years from the date of vesting.	4 years from the date of vesting.
Exercise price	Re.1	Re.1
Weighted average share price for shares exercised during the year	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
A description of the method and significant assumptions used during the year to estimate the fair value of options including the following information:	The fair value of options has been calculated by using Black Schole's Method. The assumptions used in the above are:	The fair value of options has been calculated by using Black Schole's Method. The assumptions used in the above are:
Expected volatility	Volatility has been calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price for the expected life of the option for each tranche. The volatility used for vesting year 2 nd Year -39.17% 3 rd Year -37.47% 4 th Year -36.72%	Volatility has been calculated using standard deviation of daily change in stock price for the expected life of the option for each tranche The volatility used for year wise 1 st Year -41.99% 2 nd Year -39.17% 3 rd Year -37.47%



Notes

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Particulars	OPJ Samruddhi Plan 2021	OPJ ESOP Plan 2021
Expected option life	The expected option life is assumed to be mid-way between the option vesting and expiry. Accordingly, expected option life is calculated as Year to Vesting + (Exercise Period) / 2. Based on vesting and exercise schedule, expected option term for first tranche is 4 years, second tranche is 5 years, and third tranche is 6 years.	The expected option life is assumed to be mid-way between the option vesting and expiry. Accordingly, expected option life is calculated as Year to Vesting + (Exercise Period) / 2. Based on vesting and exercise schedule, expected option term for first tranche is 3 years, second tranche is 4 years, and third tranche is 5 years
Expected dividends	₹ 6.50 per share	
Risk-free interest rate	Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilized with maturity equal to expected term of the option	
The method used and the assumptions made to incorporate the effects of expected early exercise	Black-Scholes Options pricing model	
How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility	The following factors have been considered:	
Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair value, such as a market condition	(a) Share price (b) Exercise prices (c) Historical volatility (d) Expected option life (e) Dividend Yield	

41. Business combination

- a) Pursuant to the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, the Resolution Plan submitted by the Company for Bhushan Power and Steel Limited ('BPSL') was approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) vide order dated 5 September, 2019 and subsequently an appeal preferred by the Company has been allowed by the Hon'ble National Company Law Appellate Tribunal ('NCLAT') vide its order dated 17 February, 2020. The erstwhile promoters of BPSL, certain operational creditors and the Directorate of Enforcement ('ED') preferred an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the NCLAT Order, which are pending for adjudication.

On 26 March, 2021 the Company completed the acquisition of BPSL by implementing the resolution plan approved by NCLT basis an agreement entered with BPSL's committee of creditors that provides an option/right to the Company to unwind the transaction in case of unfavorable ruling on certain specified matters by Hon'ble Supreme Court.

On Implementation of Resolution Plan, the Company also entered into an arrangement with JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited ('JSLPL') through which the Company and JSLPL holds equity of Piombino Steel Limited ('PSL') in the ratio of 49% and 51% respectively giving joint control of PSL to the Company and JSLPL.

The Company had invested ₹ 980 crores, ₹ 4,100 crores and ₹ 7 crores in equity shares, Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures (OFCD) and share warrants respectively. PSL received additional equity contribution from JSLPL amounting to ₹ 1,027 crores (including share warrants) and raised further debt. PSL has invested ₹ 8,550 crores in Makler Private Limited ('Makler'), its wholly owned subsidiary, and Makler has raised further debt and paid ₹ 19,350 crores to the financial creditors of BPSL in accordance with approved Resolution Plan. Pursuant to merger of Makler with BPSL in accordance with Resolution Plan, BPSL had become wholly owned subsidiary of PSL.

The Company had accounted its investment in PSL by applying equity method of accounting in accordance with Ind-AS 28 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures' basis unaudited consolidated financial statements of PSL wherein purchase consideration was allocated on a provisional basis in accordance with Ind-AS 103 'Business Combinations' pending final determination of fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities. Accordingly, the Company has recognised its share of capital reserve amounting to ₹ 1,552 crores during the financial year ended 31 March, 2021.

During the current year, the Company has finalised the fair values of assets and liabilities, on acquisition date, taken over which has resulted in capital reserve of ₹ 398 crores and accordingly, the difference of ₹ 1,154 crore between the capital reserve recognised on provisional basis and capital reserve on finalisation of fair values has been recognised as an adjustment to Investment in PSL and capital reserve on bargain purchase in previous period in accordance with Ind-AS 103 'Business Combinations'.

Notes

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

Further, pursuant to the Subscription and Shareholders agreement between the Company JSLPL and PSL, the Company had subscribed to certain Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures ('OFCDs') of PSL. As per the terms of OFCDs, including revisions, the Company had the option to convert the OFCDs into equity shares at any time at the option of the Company. Accordingly, the Company has exercised the option of conversion of 410,00,00,000 OFCDs held by the Company in PSL into 410,00,00,000 equity shares of PSL of face value of ₹ 10/- each on 1 October, 2021. Pursuant to the conversion, the Company holds 83.28% equity in PSL and JSLPL holds 16.72% equity in PSL. Consequent to the aforesaid conversion, PSL has become a Subsidiary of the Company and the Company is controlling and managing BPSL through PSL w.e.f. 1 October, 2021.

As per Ind AS 103 'Business Combinations', purchase consideration has been allocated on the basis of the fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities. The resulting differential has been accounted as capital reserve. The financial statements include results of PSL and BPSL for the period 1 October, 2021 to 31 March, 2022.

Details of the purchase consideration, net assets acquired, and bargain purchase are as follows

Particulars	₹ in crores
Assets	
Property Plant and Equipment	15,104
Intangible assets	28
Inventories	3,996
Trade receivables	1,080
Other receivables	769
Cash and cash equivalents	3,192
Total (A)	24,169
Liabilities	
Borrowings (net of upfront fees)	11,531
Lease liabilities	11
Trade Payables	2,074
Other current liabilities and provision	751
Total (B)	14,367
Total identifiable net assets acquired at fair value (C) = (A-B)	9,802
Purchase Consideration (D)	8,840
Bargain purchase arising on acquisition (E)	962

The Company has recognized a capital reserve on bargain purchase of ₹ 962 crores, basis the purchase price allocation carried out by independent valuation expert. The significant time gap between the bid date and final acquisition date, resulted in the generation of working capital, out of the operations performed in the intermediate period. Accordingly, the Company was able to recognised a capital reserve on this acquisition, primarily due to increase in working capital.

At the date of the acquisition, the fair value of the trade receivables approximated their gross contractual amount

From the date of acquisition of control, PSL has contributed to ₹ 11,768 crores of revenue and a net profit after tax of ₹ 1,670 crores.

BPSL operates a 2.5 MTPA integrated steel plant located at Jharsuguda, Odisha and also have downstream manufacturing facilities at Kolkata, West Bengal and Chandigarh, Punjab.

- b) On 1 October, 2021, the Company acquired 80% shareholding in Neotrex Steel Private Limited ('NSPL') by way of acquisition of Equity Shares and Zero Coupon Compulsory Convertible Debentures ('CCDs') from Everbest Consultancy Services Private Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary Neotrex Steel Wires Private Limited at a value of ₹ 11.45 crores and infused a further sum of ₹ 32.55 crores in NSPL towards subscription money and has been allotted, Equity Shares and Zero Coupon CCDs of NSPL at par value.



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As per Ind AS 103 'Business Combinations', purchase consideration has been allocated on the basis of the fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities, which resulted into no goodwill / capital reserve as on 31 March, 2022

Particulars	₹ in crores
Assets	
Capital work in progress	22
Intangibles under development	@
Other assets	10
Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents	10
Cash and cash equivalents	2
Total (A)	44
Liabilities	
Trade Payables	@
Other current liabilities and provision	22
Total (B)	22
Total identifiable net assets acquired at fair value (C) = (A-B)	22
JSW Share in the identifiable net assets	11
Purchase Consideration transferred in cash (D)	11
Goodwill/ (Bargain purchase) arising on acquisition (E)	Nil

@ - less than ₹ 0.50 crores

At the date of the acquisition, there were no trade receivables.

From the date of acquisition of control, NSPL has contributed to Nil of revenue and a net loss after tax of ₹ 0.07 crores.

- c) On 24 November, 2021, the Company through its subsidiary PSL has completed acquisition of 100% shares of West Waves Maritime and Allied Services Private Limited ('WWMASPL') from Magnificent Merchandise and Advisory Services Private Limited for a consideration of ₹ 0.31 crores.

Consequent to the aforesaid acquisition, WWMASPL is a step down subsidiary of the Company w.e.f. 24 November, 2021.

As per Ind AS 103 'Business Combinations', purchase consideration has been allocated on the basis of the fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities.

Particulars	₹ in crores
Assets	
Loan	2,500
Trade receivables	@
Other receivables	186
Cash and cash equivalents	@
Total (A)	2,686
Liabilities	
Borrowings	2,500
Trade Payables	30
Other current liabilities and provision	156
Total (B)	2,686
Total identifiable net assets acquired at fair value (C) = (A-B)	@
Purchase Consideration transferred in cash (D)	@
Goodwill/ (Bargain purchase) arising on acquisition (E)	-

@ less than ₹ 0.50 crores

At the date of the acquisition, there were no trade receivables.

Effective 1 December, 2021, WWMASPL has been merged with Piombino Steel Limited, a subsidiary of the Company.

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If the above acquisition had taken place at the beginning of the period, management estimates that the consolidated revenue from operation and profit for the combined entity would be ₹ 156,572 crores and ₹ 22,979 crores respectively. In determining these amounts, management has assumed that the fair value adjustments that arose on the date of acquisition would have been same if the acquisition would have occurred on 1 April, 2021.

42. Segment reporting

The Group is in the business of manufacturing steel products having similar economic characteristics, primarily with operations in India and regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker for assessment of Group's performance and resource allocation. The information relating to revenue from external customers and location of non-current assets of its single reportable segment has been disclosed below:

Information about geographical revenue and non-current assets

a) Revenue from operations

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022			For the year ended 31 March, 2021		
	Within India	Outside India	Total	Within India	Outside India	Total
Revenue from operations	100,558	45,813	146,371	59,030	20,809	79,839

Revenue from operations has been allocated on the basis of location of customers.

b) Non-current assets

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022			As at 31 March, 2021		
	Within India	Outside India	Total	Within India	Outside India	Total
(a) Property, plant and equipment	87,056	5,896	92,952	52,737	6,120	58,857
(b) Capital work-in-progress	16,152	604	16,756	31,532	901	32,433
(c) Investment property	27	153	180	119	140	259
(d) Right-of-use assets	4,676	39	4,715	3,727	89	3,816
(e) Goodwill	12	107	119	36	300	336
(f) Other intangible assets	1,880	34	1,914	1,615	34	1,649
(g) Intangible assets under development	145	4	149	130	3	133
(h) Investment in joint ventures	367	-	367	1,815	-	1,815
(i) Other non-current assets	4,528	105	4,633	2,805	43	2,848
(j) Current tax assets (net)	528	-	528	275	-	275
(k) Financial assets			8,798			8,890
Total non-current assets	115,371	6,942	131,111	94,791	7,630	111,311

Non-current assets have been allocated on the basis of their physical location.



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43. Employee benefits

a) Defined contribution plan

The Group operates defined contribution retirement benefit plans for all qualifying employees. The assets of the plans are held separately from those of the Group in funds under the control of trustees. Where employees leave the plans prior to full vesting of the contributions, the contributions payable by the Group are reduced by the amount of forfeited contributions.

Group's contribution to provident fund and 401 (K) plan recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss is ₹ 145 crores (previous year: ₹ 94 crores) (included in note 35).

b) Defined benefit plans

The Group sponsors funded defined benefit plans for qualifying employees. The defined benefit plans are administered by a separate Fund that is legally separated from the entity.

The gratuity plan is covered by The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the gratuity plan, the eligible employees are entitled to post-retirement benefit at the rate of 15 days' salary for each year of service until the retirement age of 58, 60 and 62, without any payment ceiling. The vesting period for gratuity as payable under The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is 5 years.

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

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

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

No other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 31 March, 2022 by independent qualified 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.

(i) Gratuity

₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022		For the year ended 31 March, 2021	
	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded
a) Liability recognized in the Balance Sheet				
i) Present value of obligation				
Opening balance	345	14	360	9
Service cost	28	2	22	2
Interest cost	25	1	25	1
Actuarial loss / (gain) on obligation	82	@	(31)	(2)
Benefits paid	(28)	(1)	(28)	@
Demographic adjustments	1	-	-	-
Experience adjustments	2	-	(4)	-
Transfer on business combination	64	-	-	5
Liability In	-	5	1	@
Liability transfer	@	-	@	@
Closing balance	519	21	345	15

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₹ in crores

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022		For the year ended 31 March, 2021	
	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded
Less:				
ii) Fair value of plan assets				
Opening balance	91	-	93	-
Expected return on plan assets less loss on investments	7	-	6	-
Actuarial (loss)/gain on plan assets	(1)	-	@	-
Transfer on business combination	31	-	-	-
Employers' contribution	2	-	12	-
Fund transfer	-	-	@	-
Benefits paid	(21)	-	(20)	-
Closing balance	109	-	91	-
Amount recognized in Balance Sheet (refer note 25)	410	21	254	15
b) Expenses during the year				
Service cost	28	2	22	2
Interest cost	25	1	25	1
Expected return on plan assets	(7)	-	(6)	-
Transferred to preoperative expenses	-	-	(1)	-
Component of defined benefit cost recognized in statement of profit & loss (a)	46	3	40	3
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	-	-	-	-
- Actuarial (gain)/loss on defined benefit obligation	82	@	(31)	(2)
- Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	1	-	@	-
Component of defined benefit cost recognized in other comprehensive income (b)	83	@	(31)	(2)
Total (a+b)	129	3	9	1
c) Actual return on plan assets	6	-	7	-
d) Break up of plan assets:				
(i) ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Co. Ltd.				
Balanced Fund	3	-	3	-
Debt Fund	4	-	3	-
Short Term Debt Fund	@	-	@	-
(ii) HDFC Standard Life Insurance Co. Ltd.				
Defensive Managed Fund	11	-	13	-
Secure Managed Fund	12	-	15	-
Stable Managed Fund	-	-	@	-
(iii) SBI Life Insurance Co. Ltd. - Cap Assured Fund	31	-	37	-
(iv) LIC of India - Insurer Managed Fund	43	-	16	-
(v) Kotak- Group Bond fund	@	-	@	-
(vi) Bajaj Allianz Fund	4	-	3	-
i) PNB Metlife	1	-	-	-

@ - less than ₹ 0.50 crores

The fair values of the above equity and debt instruments are determined based on quoted market prices in active markets.

e) Principal actuarial assumptions

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2022		For the year ended 31 March, 2021	
	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded
Discount rate	6.80%-6.98%	6.8%-7.31%	6.80%-6.87%	6.67%-6.86%
Expected return on plan assets	6.80%-6.98%	-	5.10%-6.00%	-
Expected rate of increase in salaries	5.10%-9.00%	6.00%-9.00%	6.80%-6.87%	6.00%-8.00%
Attrition rate	2.00%- 4.00%	2.00%-9.00%	2.00%- 3.70%	2.00%-10.00%



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Based on India's standards mortality table with modifications to reflect expected changes in mortality.

f) Experience adjustments

Particulars	₹ in crores				
	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18
Defined benefit obligation	540	360	368	315	270
Plan assets	109	91	93	97	95
Surplus / (deficit)	(431)	(269)	(275)	(218)	(175)
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities - loss/(gain)	72	(33)	23	19	5
Experience adjustments on plan assets - gain/(loss)	(1)	@	@	@	@

@ - less than ₹ 0.50 crores

- g) The Group expects to contribute ₹ 114 crores (previous year ₹ 87 crores) to its gratuity plan for the next year.
- h) The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 8 years (31 March, 2021: 8 years).
- i) In assessing the Group's post retirement liabilities, the Group monitors mortality assumptions and uses up-to-date mortality tables, the base being the Indian assured lives mortality (2006-08) ultimate.
- j) Expected return on plan assets is based on expectation of the average long term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of the obligations after considering several applicable factors such as the composition of plan assets, investment strategy, market scenario, etc.
- k) The estimates of future salary increase, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.
- l) The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Government of India securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

The amount included in the financial statements arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plan is as follows:

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Defined benefit obligation	540	360
Plan assets	109	91
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	431	269

Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. 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.

Particulars	₹ in crores			
	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(35)	40	(22)	25
Future salary growth (1% movement)	39	(35)	25	(23)
Attrition rate (1% movement)	(3)	4	3	(3)

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

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation recognized in the balance sheet.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

Category of assets average percentage allocation fund wise

Particulars	SBI	HDFC	ICICI	Bajaj Allianz	Kotak	PNB	LIC
Government securities	-	45.63%	37.85%	60.40%	53.00%	40%	20.00%
Debt	87.70%	34.50%	36.59%	12.54%	28.00%	26.20%	Balance invested in approved investments as specified in Schedule I of IRDA guidelines
Equity	6.87%	14.12%	9.91%	17.79%	-	29.9%	
Others	5.43%	2.01%	15.65%	9.27%	18.00%	3.90%	

Maturity analysis of projected benefit obligation

₹ in crores

Particulars	Less than a year	Between 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
As at 31 March, 2022				
Projected benefit payable	66	202	650	918
As at 31 March, 2021				
Projected benefit payable	49	122	450	621

Each year an Asset-Liability-Matching study is performed in which the consequences of the strategic investment policies are analyzed in terms of risk and return profiles.

(iii) Other long term benefits:

(a) Compensated absences

Under the compensated absences plan, leave encashment is payable to all eligible employees on separation from the Company due to death, retirement, superannuation or resignation. Employee are entitled to encash leave while serving in the Company. At the rate of daily salary, as per current accumulation of leave days.

(b) Long Service Award

The Company has a policy to recognize the long service rendered by employees and celebrate their long association with the Company. This scheme is called - Long Association of Motivation, Harmony & Excitement (LAMHE). The award is paid at milestone service completion years of 10, 15, 20 and 25 years.

44. Financial instruments

A. 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 maximize 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 and elongate the maturity of its debt portfolio, and closely monitors its judicious allocation amongst competing capital expansion projects and strategic acquisitions, to capture market opportunities at minimum risk.



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The Group monitors its capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided to total equity. Net debt includes, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents and current investments.

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at	
	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
Long term borrowings	57,929	49,731
Short term borrowings	12,046	14,652
Total borrowings	69,975	64,383
Less:		
Cash and cash equivalents	8,808	11,943
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	8,575	870
Current investments	8	8
Net debt	52,584	51,562
Total equity	68,535	44,991
Gearing ratio	0.77	1.15

- (i) Equity includes capital and all reserves of the Group that are managed as capital.
- (ii) Debt is defined as long and short term borrowings (excluding derivatives and financial guarantee contracts), as described in notes 22 and 28.

B. Categories of financial instruments

The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments, and their carrying amounts, are set out below:

As at 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit and loss	Derivatives in hedging relations	Total Carrying Value	
					Total Carrying Value	Fair value
Financial assets						
Loans	884	-	-	-	884	884
Other financial assets	5,373	-	-	-	5,373	5,373
Trade receivables	7,457	-	-	-	7,457	7,457
Cash and cash equivalents	8,808	-	-	-	8,808	8,808
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	8,575	-	-	-	8,575	8,575
Derivative assets	-	-	117	333	450	450
Investments	807	3,708	58	-	4,573	4,586
Total financial assets	31,904	3,708	175	333	36,120	36,133
Financial liabilities						
Long-term borrowings	57,929	-	-	-	57,929	57,854
Lease liabilities	2,262	-	-	-	2,262	2,411
Short-term borrowings	12,046	-	-	-	12,046	12,046
Trade payables	30,889	-	-	-	30,889	30,889
Derivative liabilities	-	-	21	101	122	122
Other financial liabilities	9,114	-	-	-	9,114	9,114
Total financial liabilities	112,240	-	21	101	112,362	112,436

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As at 31 March, 2021

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit and loss	Derivatives in hedging relations	Total Carrying Value	Fair value
Financial assets						
Loans	972	-	-	-	972	972
Other financial assets	4,293	-	-	-	4,293	4,293
Trade receivables	4,486	-	-	-	4,486	4,486
Cash and cash equivalents	11,943	-	-	-	11,943	11,943
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	870	-	-	-	870	870
Derivative assets	-	-	27	185	212	212
Investments	487	972	4,153	-	5,612	5,623
Total financial assets	23,051	972	4,180	185	28,388	28,399
Financial liabilities						
Long-term borrowings	49,731	-	-	-	49,731	49,871
Lease liabilities	2,344	-	-	-	2,344	2,527
Short-term borrowings	14,652	-	-	-	14,652	14,652
Trade payables	15,243	-	-	-	15,243	15,243
Derivative liabilities	-	-	28	139	167	167
Other financial liabilities	9,419	-	-	-	9,419	9,419
Total financial liabilities	91,389	-	28	139	91,556	91,879

C. Financial risk management

The Group has a Risk Management Committee established by its Board of Directors for overseeing the Risk Management Framework and developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies. The risk management policies are established to ensure timely identification and evaluation of risks, setting acceptable risk thresholds, identifying and mapping controls against these risks, monitor the risks and their limits, improve risk awareness and transparency. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in the market conditions and the Group's activities to provide reliable information to the Management and the Board to evaluate the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risk faced by the Group.

The risk management policies aim to mitigate the following risks arising from the financial instruments:

- Market risk
- Credit risk and
- Liquidity risk

D. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices. The Group is exposed in the ordinary course of its business to risks related to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices and interest rates.

The Group seeks to minimize the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures. 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 risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, 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 Management and the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The Group does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivatives for speculative purposes.

E. Financial currency risk management

The Group's functional currency is Indian Rupees (INR). The Group undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Volatility in exchange rates affects the Group's revenue from export markets and the costs of imports, primarily in relation to raw materials. The Group is exposed to exchange rate risk under its trade and debt portfolio.

Adverse movements in the exchange rate between the Rupee and any relevant foreign currency result's in increase in the Group's overall debt position in Rupee terms without the Group having incurred additional debt and favorable



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movements in the exchange rates will conversely result in reduction in the Group's receivables in foreign currency. In order to hedge exchange rate risk, the Group has a policy to hedge cash flows up to a specific tenure using forward exchange contracts and hedges. At any point in time, the Group hedges its estimated foreign currency exposure in respect of forecast sales over the following 6 months. In respect of imports and other payables, the Company hedges its payables as when the exposure arises. Short term exposures are hedged progressively based on their maturity.

The Group has also considered the effect of changes, if any, in both counterparty credit risk and own credit risk while assessing hedge effectiveness and measuring hedge ineffectiveness. The Group continues to believe that there is no impact on effectiveness of its hedges.

All hedging activities are carried out in accordance with the Company's internal risk management policies, as approved by the Board of Directors, and in accordance with the applicable regulations where the Company operates.

The forward exchange contracts entered into by the Group and outstanding are as under:

As at	Nature	No. of Contracts	Type	US\$ Equivalent (millions)	INR Equivalent (crores)	MTM (₹ in crores)
31 March, 2022	Assets	46	Buy	717	5,438	21
		88	Sell	1,186	8,987	93
	Liabilities	90	Buy	1,282	9,716	(82)
		34	Sell	541	4,097	(18)
31 March, 2021	Assets	96	Buy	390	2,863	19
		79	Sell	707	5,200	53
	Liabilities	148	Buy	565	4,154	(59)
		16	Sell	201	1,480	(7)

Currency options to hedge against fluctuations in changes in exchange rate:

As at	Nature	No. of Contracts	US\$ Equivalent (millions)	INR equivalent (crores)	MTM of Option (₹ in crores)
31 March, 2022	Assets	63	1,354	10,264	208
	Liabilities	1	20	152	@
31 March, 2021	Assets	14	545	4,006	110
	Liabilities	16	307	2,257	(7)

@ - less than ₹ 0.50 crores

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

As at 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	INR	USD	Euro	JPY	Others	Total
Financial assets						
Investments	4,520	45	8	-	-	4,573
Loans	884	-	-	-	-	884
Trade receivables	4,733	1,502	1,044	-	178	7,457
Cash and cash equivalents	8,712	41	55	-	-	8,808
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	8,512	63	-	-	-	8,575
Derivative assets	21	429	-	-	-	450
Other financial assets	5,329	7	37	-	-	5,373
Total financial assets	32,711	2,087	1,144	-	178	36,120
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	26,788	41,290	1,443	417	37	69,975
Trade payables	8,685	21,353	780	38	33	30,889
Derivative liabilities	6	116	-	-	-	122
Lease liabilities	2,221	-	41	-	-	2,262
Other financial liabilities	7,188	1,432	398	53	43	9,114
Total financial liabilities	44,888	64,191	2,662	508	113	112,362

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As at 31 March, 2021

₹ in crores

Particulars	INR	USD	Euro	JPY	Others	Total
Financial assets						
Investments	5,549	-	23	-	40	5,612
Loans	972	-	-	-	-	972
Trade receivables	2,660	1,006	817	-	3	4,486
Cash and cash equivalents	11,852	36	54	-	1	11,943
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	672	197	-	-	1	870
Derivative assets	10	202	-	-	-	212
Other financial assets	4,250	35	7	-	1	4,293
Total financial assets	25,965	1,476	901	-	46	28,388
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	27,065	33,362	3,414	541	1	64,383
Trade payables	5,355	8,719	1,153	13	3	15,243
Derivative liabilities	14	148	3	2	-	167
Lease liabilities	2,266	31	47	-	-	2,344
Other financial liabilities	7,905	662	739	83	30	9,419
Total financial liabilities	42,605	42,922	5,356	639	34	91,556

The year-end foreign currency exposures that have not been hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise are given below:

a) Amounts receivable in foreign currency on account of the following:

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
	US\$ equivalent	INR Equivalent	US\$ equivalent	INR Equivalent
	(Millions)	(crores)	(Millions)	(crores)
Trade receivables	235	1,779	150	1,101

b) Amounts payable in foreign currency on account of the following:

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022		As at 31 March, 2021	
	US\$ equivalent	INR Equivalent	US\$ equivalent	INR Equivalent
	(Millions)	(crores)	(Millions)	(crores)
Borrowings	3,514	26,637	2,592	19,051
Trade payables and acceptances	204	1,548	107	789
Payables for capital projects	81	611	602	4,424
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	61	461	33	239

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the INR against the relevant foreign currencies net of hedge accounting impact. 1% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year-end for a 1% 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 1% against the relevant currency. For a 1% 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 1% change:

₹ in crores

Particulars	Increase		Decrease	
	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
USD /INR	659	515	(659)	(515)
EURO/INR	29	50	(29)	(50)
YEN/INR	5	6	(5)	(6)



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F. Commodity price risk

The Group's revenue is exposed to the market risk of price fluctuations related to the sale of its steel products. Market forces generally determine prices for the steel products sold by the Group. These prices may be influenced by factors such as supply and demand, production costs (including the costs of raw material inputs) and global and regional economic conditions and growth. Adverse changes in any of these factors may reduce the revenue that the Group earns from the sale of its steel products.

The Group is subject to fluctuations in prices for the purchase of iron ore, coking coal, ferro alloys, zinc, scrap and other raw material inputs. The Group purchased primarily all of its iron ore and coal requirements in the open market at prevailing price during the year ended 31 March, 2022.

The Group aims to sell the products at prevailing market prices. Similarly, the Group procures key raw materials like iron ore and coal based on prevailing market rates as the selling prices of steel prices and the prices of input raw materials move in the same direction.

Commodity hedging is used primarily as a risk management tool to secure the future cash flows in case of volatility by entering into commodity forward contracts.

Hedging commodity is based on its procurement schedule and price risk. Commodity hedging is undertaken as a risk offsetting exercise and, depending upon market conditions hedges, may extend beyond the financial year. The Group is presently hedging maximum up to 100% of its consumption.

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 5% movement in the input price of iron ore and coking coal net of hedge accounting impact. The sensitivity analysis includes only 5% change in commodity prices for quantity sold or consumed during the year, with all other variables held constant. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the commodity prices decrease by 5%. For a 5% reduction in commodity prices, 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:

Particulars	₹ in crores			
	Increase for the year ended		Decrease for the year ended	
	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
Iron ore	(1,161)	(595)	1,161	595
Coal/Coke	(1,398)	(692)	1,398	692
Zinc	(61)	(35)	61	35

The commodity forward and option contracts entered into by the Group and outstanding at the year-end are as under:

As at	Nature	No. of Contracts	Commodity Name	Quantity (Iron Ore, Coking Coal, Zinc - MT) (Brent Crude - Mio Barrels)	US\$ Equivalent of notional value (million)	INR equivalent (crores)	MTM of Commodity contract (₹ in crores)
31 March, 2022	Assets	7	Natural Gas	3,795,000	14	108	52
	Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 March, 2021	Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-

@ - less than ₹ 0.50 crores

G. Interest rate risk

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 is exposed to interest rate risk because funds are borrowed at both fixed and floating interest rates. Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rate. The borrowings of the Group are principally denominated in rupees and US dollars with a mix of fixed and floating rates of interest. The Group hedges its US dollar interest rate risk through interest rate swaps to reduce the floating interest rate risk. The Group hedges up to 20% of interest risk in US dollars. The Group has exposure to interest rate risk, arising principally on changes in base lending rate and LIBOR rates. The Group uses a mix of interest rate sensitive financial instruments to manage the liquidity and fund requirements for its day to day operations like non-convertible bonds and short term loans. The risk is managed by the Group by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and

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floating rate borrowings, and by the use of interest rate swap contracts. Hedging activities are evaluated regularly to align with interest rate views and defined risk appetite, ensuring the most cost-effective hedging strategies are applied.

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

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Fixed rate borrowings	37,655	29,135
Floating rate borrowings	32,853	31,294
Total borrowings	70,508	60,429
Total borrowings	69,975	60,048
Add: Upfront fees	530	381
Add: Fair value adjustment on interest rate swap	3	-
Total gross borrowings	70,508	60,429

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for floating rate liabilities, after the impact of hedge accounting, assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the year-end was outstanding for the whole year.

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher / lower and all other variables were being constant, the Group's profit for the year ended 31 March, 2022 would decrease / increase by ₹ 312 crores (for the year ended 31 March, 2021: decrease / increase by ₹ 285 crores). This is mainly attributable to the Group'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.

As at	Nature	No. of Contracts	US\$ Equivalent of notional value (million)	MTM of IRS (₹ in crores)
31 March, 2022	Assets	7	110	24
	Liabilities	10	110	(8)
31 March, 2021	Assets	2	50	1
	Liabilities	22	335	(85)

The following table details the nominal amounts and remaining terms of interest rate swap contracts to hedge against fluctuations in fair value of borrowing outstanding at the year-end.

As at	Nature	No. of Contracts	US\$ Equivalent of notional value (millions)	MTM of IRS (₹ in crores)
31 March, 2022	Assets	1	25	@
	Liabilities	6	575	(1)
31 March, 2021	Assets	-	-	-
	Liabilities	-	-	-

@ - less than ₹ 0.50 crores

Interest rate benchmark reform

The Group is exposed to LIBORs through various financial instrument including borrowings and derivatives. Existing LIBOR-referencing contracts that mature beyond their respective LIBOR cessation dates are generally expected to be transitioned to Alternative Reference Rates (ARRs). The company is closely monitoring the market and managing the transition to new benchmark interest rates.

Progress towards implementation of alternative benchmark interest rates:

As a part of the Group's risk management policy for transition, the following measures have been initiated:

- New contracts/facilities are being linked to the relevant ARR or other benchmarks like EURIBOR that are not expected to cease.
- The existing facilities/ contracts are a mix of fixed and floating rates denominated in USD, EUR and JPY.



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- The Group's USD floating rate exposure is primarily linked to USD 6 month LIBOR and these exposures are proposed to be transitioned to SOFR (the ARR recommended for USD exposures) for contracts/ facilities that mature beyond 30 June 2023 (cessation date for the 6 month USD LIBOR).
 - The JPY facility was linked to JPY LIBOR and has already been transitioned to Tokyo Term Risk Free Rate (TORF), the term RFR applicable for JPY currency.
 - The EUR facilities are linked to EURIBOR, which is presently not expected to be phased out.
- Derivative contract: Interest rate swap linked to LIBOR 3 months' Derivative contract will be transition as per International Swaps and Derivatives Association ("ISDA") protocol.

The tables below show the company's exposure to significant IBORs subject to reform that have yet to transition to RFRs as at 31 March 2022.

₹ in crores

Interest Rate Benchmark	Carrying value as at 31 March 2022			
	Non-derivative financial assets	Non-derivative financial liabilities	Derivative financial assets	Derivative financial liabilities
USD LIBOR (6 Months)				
External Commercial Borrowings / Loans	-	12,946	-	-
USD LIBOR (1 Months)				
Advance Payment and Supply Agreement	-	756	-	-
USD LIBOR (3 months)				
Interest Rate Swap	-	-	24	5

H. Equity Price risk:

The Group is exposed to equity price risk arising from equity investments (other than subsidiaries and joint ventures, which are carried at cost).

Equity price sensitivity analysis:

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to equity price risk at the end of the reporting period.

If equity prices of the quoted investments increase/ decrease by 5%, other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March, 2022 would increase/ decrease by ₹ 185 crores (As at 31 March, 2021 - ₹ 48 crores).

I. Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that 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 and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

The Group is exposed to credit risk for trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, investments, other bank balances, loans, other financial assets, financial guarantees and derivative financial instruments.

Moreover, given the diverse nature of the Group's business, trade receivables are spread over a number of customers with no significant concentration of credit risk. No single customer accounted for 10% or more of the trade receivables in any of the years presented. The history of trade receivables shows a negligible provision for bad and doubtful debts. Therefore, the Group does not expect any material risk on account of non-performance by any of the Group's counterparties. The assessment is carried out considering the segment of customer, impact seen in the demand outlook of these segments and the financial strength of the customers in respect of whom amounts are receivable. Basis this assessment, the allowance for doubtful trade receivables as at 31 March, 2022 is considered adequate.

Movements in allowances for bad and doubtful debts

₹ in crores

Particulars	Amount
As at 01 April, 2020	181
Movement during the year	24
As at 31 March, 2021	205
Movement during the year	68
As at 31 March, 2022	273

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For current investments, counterparty limits are in place to limit the amount of credit exposure to any one counterparty. This, therefore, results in diversification of credit risk for Group's mutual fund and bond investments. For derivative and financial instruments, the Company attempts to limit the credit risk by only dealing with reputable banks and financial institutions.

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was ₹ 36,120 crores as at 31 March, 2022 and, ₹ 28,388 crores as at 31 March, 2021, being the total carrying value of trade receivables, balances with bank, bank deposits, current investments, loans and other financial assets.

In respect of financial guarantees provided by the Group to banks and financial institutions, the maximum exposure which the Group is exposed to is the maximum amount which the Group would have to pay if the guarantee is called upon. 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 guarantees provided.

Receivables are deemed to be past due or impaired with reference to the Group's normal terms and conditions of business. These terms and conditions are determined on a case to case basis with reference to the customer's credit quality and prevailing market conditions. The Group based on past experiences does not expect any material loss on its receivables and hence no provision is deemed necessary on account of expected credit loss ('ECL').

The credit quality of the Group's is monitored on an ongoing basis and assessed for impairment where indicators of such impairment exist. The Group uses simplified approach for (i.e. lifetime expected credit loss model) impairment of trade receivable / contract assets. The solvency of the debtor and their ability to repay the receivable is considered in assessing receivables for impairment. Where receivables have been impaired, the Group actively seeks to recover the amounts in question and enforce compliance with credit terms.

For all other financial assets, if credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month expected credit loss is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime expected credit loss is used.

J. Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk of financial distress or extraordinary high financing costs arising due to shortage of liquid funds in a situation where business conditions unexpectedly deteriorate and requiring financing. The Group requires funds both for short term operational needs as well as for long term capital expenditure growth projects. The Group generates sufficient cash flow for operations, which together with the available cash and cash equivalents and short term investments provide liquidity in the short-term and long-term. The Group has acceptances due to reverse factoring arrangements which might invoke liquidity risk as a result of liabilities being concentrated with few financial institutions instead of a diverse group of suppliers. The Group has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium 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 following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods and its non-derivative financial assets. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Group may be required to pay.



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Liquidity exposure as at 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Investments	8	-	4,565	4,573
Trade receivables	7,457	-	-	7,457
Cash and cash equivalents	8,808	-	-	8,808
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	8,575	-	-	8,575
Loans	759	31	94	884
Derivative assets	426	24	-	450
Other financial assets	1,289	4,076	8	5,373
Total	27,322	4,131	4,667	36,120
Financial liabilities				
Long term borrowings	-	44,142	13,787	57,929
Short term borrowings	12,046	-	-	12,046
Trade payables (including acceptances)	30,889	-	-	30,889
Derivative liabilities	115	7	-	122
Lease liabilities	680	812	770	2,262
Other financial liabilities	8,415	692	7	9,114
Total	52,145	45,653	14,564	112,362

Liquidity exposure as at 31 March, 2021

₹ in crores

Particulars	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Investments	8	-	5,604	5,612
Trade receivables	4,486	-	-	4,486
Cash and cash equivalents	11,943	-	-	11,943
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	870	-	-	870
Loans	479	200	293	972
Derivative assets	102	110	-	212
Other financial assets	1,610	2,683	-	4,293
Total	19,498	2,993	5,897	28,388
Financial liabilities				
Long term borrowings	-	35,573	14,158	49,731
Short term borrowings	14,652	-	-	14,652
Trade payables (including acceptances)	15,243	-	-	15,243
Derivative liabilities	110	57	-	167
Lease liabilities	405	1,078	861	2,344
Other financial liabilities	8,694	717	8	9,419
Total	39,104	37,425	15,027	91,556

The amount of guarantees given included in Note 46(i) 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.

Collateral

The Group has pledged part of its trade receivables, 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 return the securities to the Group once these banking facilities are surrendered (refer note 22 and 28).

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K. Level wise disclosure of financial instruments

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021	Level	Valuation technique and key inputs
Quoted investments in the equity shares measured at FVTOCI	3,071	893	I	Quoted bid prices in an active market.
Quoted investments in the equity shares measured at FVTPL	8	8	I	Quoted bid prices in an active market.
Derivative assets	450	212	II	Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
Derivative liabilities	212	167	II	Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
Non-current investments in unquoted OFCD measured at FVTPL	-	4,100	II	Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
Unquoted investments in the equity shares measured at FVTOCI	13	13	III	Net asset value of share arrived has been considered as fair value.
Unquoted investments in the equity shares measured at FVTOCI	554	-	III	Discounted cash flow - Future cash flows are based on projections discounted at a rate that reflects market risks Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
Unquoted investments in the equity shares measured at FVTOCI	66	66	III	Cost is approximate estimate of fair value.
Non-current investments in unquoted Preference shares measured at FVTPL	55	50	III	Discounted cash flow- Future cash flows are based on terms of Preference Shares discounted at a rate that reflects market risks.

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other financial assets and other financial liabilities (other than those specifically disclosed) are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

A significant part of the financial assets is classified as Level 1 and Level 2. The fair value of these assets is marked to an active market or based on observable market data which factors the uncertainties arising out of COVID-19. The financial assets carried at fair value by the Company are mainly investments in equity instruments, debt securities and derivatives, accordingly, any material volatility is not expected.

Sensitivity analysis of Level III:

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Change	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Investments in unquoted Preference shares	DCF method	Discounting Rate 9.00%	0.50%	0.50% Increase / (decrease) in the discount would decrease / (increase) the fair value by ₹ 2 crores / (₹ 2 crores)
Investments in unquoted equity shares	DCF and CCM method	Discounting Rate of 25%	0.50%	0.50% Increase (decrease) in the discount would decrease (increase) the fair value by ₹ 4 crores (₹ 4 crores)
Investments in unquoted equity shares	NAV method	Cost is approximate estimate of fair value	-	No sensitivity in the fair value of the investments.



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Reconciliation of Level III fair value measurement:

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Opening balance	129	117
Purchases / (sale) (net)	300	@
Acquired pursuant to business combination (refer note 41)	-	17
Gain / (loss) recognised in the Consolidated statement of Profit and Loss	4	(5)
Gain / (loss) recognised in the Consolidated other comprehensive income	258	-
Closing balance	691	129

@ - Less than ₹ 0.50 crores

Details of financial assets / liabilities measured at amortised but fair value disclosed in category wise

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021	Level	Valuation technique and key inputs
Long term borrowings			II	Discounted cash flow method - Future cash flows are discounted by using rates which reflect market risks.
Carrying value	68,002	58,049		
Fair value	67,927	58,188		
Investments			II	Discounted cash flow method - Future cash flows are discounted by using rates which reflect market risks.
Carrying value	807	487		
Fair value	820	498		
Loans - financial assets			II	Discounted cash flow method - Future cash flows are discounted by using rates which reflect market risks.
Carrying value	884	972		
Fair value	884	972		

There have been no transfers between level I and level II during the year.

The Asset and Liability position of various outstanding derivative financial instruments is given below:

₹ in crores

Particulars	Underlying	Nature of Risk being Hedged	As at 31 March, 2022			As at 31 March, 2021		
			Asset	Liability	Net Fair Value	Asset	Liability	Net Fair Value
Cash Flow Hedges								
Designated and effective Hedges								
Forwards Currency Contracts	Highly probable Forecast Sales	Exchange rate movement risk	29	(18)	11	37	(12)	25
Interest rate Swap	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Interest rate Risk	24	(8)	16	1	(85)	(84)
Commodity Contract	Purchase of Natural Gas	Price Risk	52	-	52	-	(1)	(1)
Options contract	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Exchange rate movement risk	161	-	161	110	-	110
Designated and Ineffective Hedges								
Forwards Currency Contracts	Highly probable Forecast Sales	Exchange rate movement risk	64	(5)	59	22	(2)	20
Fair Value Hedges								

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₹ in crores

Particulars	Underlying	Nature of Risk being Hedged	As at 31 March, 2022			As at 31 March, 2021		
			Asset	Liability	Net Fair Value	Asset	Liability	Net Fair Value
Forwards Currency Contracts	Highly probable Forecast Sales	Exchange rate movement risk	-	-	-	20	(40)	(20)
Forwards Currency Contracts	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Exchange rate movement risk	-	-	-	8	(8)	-
Forwards Currency Contracts	Trade payable and acceptances	Exchange rate movement risk	26	(79)	(53)	-	-	-
Interest rate swaps	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Interest rate Risk	@	(1)	(1)	-	-	-
Non Designated Hedges								
Forwards Currency Contracts	Trade payables & Acceptance	Exchange rate movement risk	-	@	@	1	(5)	(4)
Forwards Currency Contracts	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Exchange rate movement risk	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Options Contract	Trade payables & Acceptance	Exchange rate movement risk	24	@	24	1	(7)	(6)
Options Contract	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Exchange rate movement risk	23	-	23	-	-	-
			403	(111)	292	200	(161)	39
Receivable/ payable from cancelled/ settled derivative contracts			47	(11)	36	12	(6)	6
Total			450	(122)	328	212	(167)	45

Details of non-derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments outstanding as at:

Cash Flow hedges	31 March, 2022		31 March, 2021	
	USD in mio	Fair Value ₹ in crores	USD in mio	Fair Value ₹ in crores
Long term borrowings	558	(317)	625	(180)
Acceptances	138	(53)	191	(25)
	696	(370)	816	(205)

Movement in cash flow hedge:

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Opening Balance	298	723
FX recognised in other comprehensive Income	(34)	(273)
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in P&L	24	78
Amount Reclassified to P&L during the year	18	(230)
Closing balance	306	298



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45. Related party disclosures

A List of related parties

1) Joint ventures

Vijayanagar Minerals Private Limited
 Rohne Coal Company Private Limited
 JSW Severfield Structures Limited
 Gourangdih Coal Limited
 JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited
 JSW MI Steel Service Center Private Limited
 JSW MI Chennai Steel Service Center Private Limited (with effect from 24 May, 2021)
 Creixent Special Steels Limited
 JSW Ispat Special Products Limited (formerly known as Monnet Ispat & Energy Limited)
 Piombino Steel Limited (with effect from 27 March, 2021 and upto 30 September, 2021)
 Bhushan Power & Steel Limited (with effect from 27 March, 2021 and upto 30 September, 2021)
 JSW One Platforms Limited (with effect from 1 February, 2022)
 JSW One Distribution Limited (with effect from 1 February, 2022)

2) Key Management Personnel (KMP)

a) Non-Independent Executive Director

Mr. Sajjan Jindal
 Mr. Seshagiri Rao M V S
 Dr. Vinod Nowal
 Mr. Jayant Acharya

b) Independent Non-Executive Director

Dr. M.R.Ravi, IAS - Nominee Director, KSIIDC (with effect from 21 January, 2022)
 Mr. K.P. Mohan Raj, IAS - Nominee Director, KSIIDC (with effect from 21 October, 2021, upto 21 January, 2022)
 Dr. V. Ram Prasath Manohar, IAS - Nominee Director, KSIIDC (with effect from 21 May, 2021, upto 21 October, 2021)
 Mr. M.S.Srikar, IAS - Nominee Director, KSIIDC (upto 21 May, 2021)
 Mr. Hiroyuki Ogawa - Nominee Director, JFE Steel Corporation
 Dr. (Mrs.) Punita Kumar Sinha
 Mr. Malay Mukherjee (upto 29 January, 2022)
 Mr. Haigreve Khaitan
 Mr. Seturaman Mahalingam
 Mrs. Nirupama Rao
 Mr. Harsh Charandas Mariwala

c) Mr. Rajeev Pai - Chief Financial Officer

d) Mr. Lancy Varghese - Company Secretary

3) Relatives of KMP

Mrs. Savitri Devi Jindal
 Mr. Prithvi Raj Jindal
 Mr. Naveen Jindal
 Mrs. Nirmala Goyal
 Mrs. Urmila Bhuvalka
 Mrs. Seema Jajodia
 Mrs. Sarika Jhunjhnuwala
 Mrs. Saroj Bhartia
 Mrs. Sangita Jindal
 Mrs. Tarini Jindal Handa
 Mrs. Tanvi Shete
 Mr. Parth Jindal
 Mrs. Shanti Acharya
 Mrs. Esther Varghese

4) Other Related Parties

JSW Energy Limited
 JSW Energy (Barmer) Limited
 JSW Power Trading Company Limited
 JSW Hydro Energy Limited
 JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited

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JSW Future Energy Limited
JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited
Jindal Stainless Limited
Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited
JSL Lifestyle Limited
Jindal Saw Limited
JITF Urban Infrastructure Limited
JITF Commodity Tradex Limited
Jindal Tubular (India) Limited
Jindal Urban Waste Management (Visakhapatnam) Limited
Jindal Urban Waste Management (Guntur) Limited
Jindal Rail Infrastructure Limited
Jindal Steel & Power Limited
India Flysafe Aviation Limited
JSW Infrastructure Limited
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited
JSW Jaigarh Port Limited
South West Port Limited
JSW Dharamatar Port Private Limited
JSW Paradip Terminal Private Limited
Mangalore Coal Terminal Private Limited
Jaigarh Digni Rail Limited
JSW Cement Limited
JSW Cement, FZE
South West Mining Limited
JSW Projects Limited
BMM Ispat Limited (w.e.f 27 October, 2020)
JSW IP Holdings Private Limited
Reynold Traders Private Limited
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited
Everbest Consultancy Services Private Limited
Jindal Industries Private Limited
JSW Foundation
Inspire Institute of Sports
Jindal Technologies & Management Services Private Limited
Epsilon Carbon Private Limited
JSW Living Private Limited
JSW International Trade Corp PTE Limited
Jindal Education Trust
JSW Paints Private Limited
Toshiba JSW Power System Private Limited
MJSJ Coal Limited
JSW Bengaluru Football Club Private Limited
JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited (formerly known as Utkarsh Advisory Services Private Limited)
Neotrex Steel Private Limited (upto 30 September, 2022)
JSW Minerals Trading Private Limited
Khaitan & Company
Eurokids International Private Limited
J Sagar Associates
Shiva Cement Limited
Tehkhand Waste to Electricity Projects Limited
Encorp Powertrans Private Limited
Nourish Organic Foods Private Limited
Brahmani River Pellets Limited
Danta Enterprises Private Limited
Glebe Trading Private Limited



Notes

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JSW Holdings Limited
JSW Investments Private Limited
JSW Logistics Infrastructure Private Limited
JTPM Metal Traders Private Limited
Sahyog Holdings Private Limited
Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited
S K Jindal and Sons HUF
P R Jindal HUF
JSW GMR Cricket Private Limited
OPJ Trading Private Limited
Jindal Coke Limited
Ennore Coal Terminal Private Limited
IUP Jindal Metals & Alloys Limited
Jindal Stainless Steelway Limited
5) Post-Employment Benefit Entity
JSW Steel EPF Trust (upto 31 December, 2020)
JSW Steel Group Gratuity Trust
JSW Steel Limited Employee Gratuity Fund
JSW Steel (Salav) Limited Employees Group Gratuity Trust

B) Transactions with related parties

₹ in crores

Particulars	Joint ventures		Other related parties #		Total	
	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21
Party's Name						
Purchase of Goods / Power & fuel / Services / Branding expenses						
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	2,418	1,811	2,418	1,811
JSW International Tradecorp PTE Limited	-	-	35,907	12,146	35,907	12,146
Others	2,235	207	6,786	2,605	9,021	2,812
Total	2,235	207	42,693	16,562	44,928	16,769
Reimbursement of expenses incurred on our behalf by						
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	4	1	4	1
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	-	-	-	1	-	1
JSW Cements Limited	-	-	2	5	2	5
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	1	-	-	-	1	-
Total	1	-	6	7	7	7
Sales of Goods/Power & Fuel/Services/ Assets						
JSW MI Steel Service Centre Private Limited	696	433	-	-	696	433
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	968	711	-	-	968	711
Bhushan Power and Steel Limited	1,296	11	-	-	1,296	11
Jindal Saw Limited	-	-	1,534	1,128	1,534	1,128
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	655	464	655	464
Jindal Industries Private Limited	-	-	395	214	395	214
Epsilon Carbon Private Limited	-	-	846	345	846	345
Brahmani River Pellets Limited	-	-	429	646	429	646
Others	244	62	722	396	966	458
Total	3,204	1,217	4,581	3,193	7,785	4,410
Other income/ Interest income/ Dividend income						
Piombino Steel Limited	123	3	-	-	123	3
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	48	26	-	-	48	26
India Flysafe Aviation Limited	-	-	15	20	15	20
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	26	36	26	36
JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited	-	-	27	20	27	20
Others	9	3	42	15	42	34
Total	180	32	110	107	290	139

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₹ in crores

Particulars	Joint ventures		Other related parties #		Total	
	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21
Purchase of assets						
JSW Severfield Structures Limited	141	228	-	-	141	228
Jindal Steel & Power Limited	-	-	159	87	159	87
Jindal Saw Limited	-	-	94	55	94	55
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	258	157	258	157
Others	-	-	2	4	2	4
Total	141	228	513	303	654	531
Capital / revenue advances given						
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	81	-	81
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	-	-	45	-	45
Total	-	-	-	126	-	126
Capital / revenue advances received back						
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	-	70	10	70	10
Total	-	-	70	10	70	10
Security deposits given						
JSW Shipping and Logistics Private Limited	-	-	53	71	53	71
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	90	-	90	-
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	147	-	147	-
Total	-	-	290	71	290	71
Lease and other deposit received back						
India Flysafe Aviation Limited	-	-	11	10	11	10
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	-	-	11	11	11	11
Loan given received back						
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	90	300	90	300
Others	-	-	10	3	10	3
Total	-	-	100	303	100	303
Loan given						
Creixent Special Steels Limited	1	2	-	-	1	2
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	200	-	200
Piombino Steel Limited	4	-	-	-	4	-
Total	5	2	-	200	5	202
Donation/ CSR expenses						
JSW Foundation	-	-	264	83	264	83
Total	-	-	264	83	264	83
Recovery of expenses incurred by us on their behalf						
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	96	71	96	71
JSW International Tradecorp Pte Limited	-	-	149	68	149	68
Others	3	5	60	36	63	58
Total	3	5	305	192	308	197
Investments / Share application money given						
Piombino Steel Limited	-	137	-	-	-	137
JSW MI Steel Service Centre Private Limited	83	-	-	-	83	-
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	-	300	-	300	-
Others	8	@	-	-	8	@
Total	91	137	300	-	391	137
Interest expenses						
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	4	-	4	-
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	4	-	-	-	4	-
Total	-	-	4	-	8	-
Lease interest cost						
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	75	105	75	105
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	118	95	118	95
JSW Shipping and Logistics Private Limited	-	-	27	2	27	2



Notes

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₹ in crores

Particulars	Joint ventures		Other related parties #		Total	
	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21
Others	-	-	17	17	17	17
Total	-	-	237	219	237	219
Lease liabilities / Finance lease obligation repayment						
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	285	255	285	255
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	51	17	51	17
Others	-	-	41	11	41	11
Total	-	-	377	283	377	283
Loan refunded						
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	-	-	3	-	3	-
Others	-	-	-	@	-	@
Total	-	-	3	@	3	@
Dividend paid						
JSW Holdings Limited	-	-	118	36	118	36
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	172	51	172	51
Sahyog Holdings Private Limited	-	-	73	22	73	22
Others	-	-	120	48	120	48
Total	-	-	483	157	483	157
Contribution to post employment benefit entities						
JSW Steel EPF Trust	-	-	-	21	-	21
JSW Steel Group Gratuity Trust	-	-	3	7	3	7
Total	-	-	3	28	3	28

@ - less than ₹ 0.50 crores

- includes relatives of KMP and post-employment benefit entities

Notes:

- The transactions are inclusive of taxes wherever applicable.
- The transactions are disclosed under various relationships (i.e. joint ventures and other related parties) based on the status of related parties on the date of transactions.
- The Group gives or receives trade advances during normal course of business. The transactions against those trade advances are part of above-mentioned purchases or sales and accordingly, such trade advances have not been shown separately.
- During the year, the Company has transferred hospital (including land) to JSW Foundation by way of a gift amounting to ₹ 73 crores for no consideration.

Compensation to Key Management Personnel

₹ in crores

Nature of Transaction	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21
Short-term employee benefits	153	88
Post-employment benefits	1	1
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Share-based payment	-	-
Total compensation to key management personnel	154	89

Notes:

- As the future liability for gratuity is provided on an actuarial basis for the company as a whole, the amount pertaining to individual is not ascertainable and therefore not included above.
- The Company has recognised an expenses of ₹ 2 crores (previous year ₹ 2 crores) towards employee stock options granted to Key Managerial Personnel. 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.

Notes

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

- Dividend paid to KMP is ₹ 0.28 crores (FY 2020-21: ₹ 0.09 crores), not included above.
- The Independent Non-Executive Directors are paid remuneration by way of commission and sitting fees. The commission payable to the Non-Executive Directors is based on the number of meetings of the Board attended by them and their Chairmanship/Membership of Audit Committee during the year, subject to an overall ceiling of 1% of the net profits approved by the Members. The Company pays sitting fees at the rate of ₹ 20,000 /- for each meeting of the Board and sub-committees attended by them. The amount paid to them by way of commission and sitting fees during FY 2021-22 is ₹ 3 crores (FY 2020-21 is ₹ 3 crores), which is not included above.

Terms and conditions

Sales:

The sales to related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and in the ordinary course of business. Sales transactions are based on prevailing price lists and memorandum of understanding signed with related parties. For the year ended 31 March, 2022, the Group has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties.

Purchases:

The purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and in the ordinary course of business. Purchase transactions are based on made on normal commercial terms and conditions and market rates.

Guarantees to Joint ventures:

Guarantees provided to the lenders of the joint ventures are for availing term loans from the lender banks.

The transactions other than mentioned above are also in the ordinary course of business and at arms' length basis.

C) Amount due to or from related parties

₹ in crores

Particulars	Joint ventures		Other related parties		Total	
	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Party's Name						
Trade payables						
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	384	8	384	8
JSW International Tradecorp Pte Limited	-	-	5,434	1,192	5,434	1,192
Others	181	34	861	521	1,042	555
Total	181	34	6,679	1,721	6,860	1,755
Advance received from customers						
JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited	1	1	-	-	1	1
JSW One Platforms Limited	4	-	-	-	4	-
JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	-	-	5	-	5	-
Jindal Saw Limited	-	-	-	1	-	1
Jindal Rail Infrastructure Limited	-	-	-	3	-	3
Brahmani River Pellet Limited	-	-	7	13	7	13
Others	-	-	3	7	3	7
Total	5	1	15	24	20	25
Lease & other deposits received						
JSW Severfield Structures Limited	13	13	-	-	13	13
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	11	11	11	11
Jindal Saw Limited	-	-	5	5	5	5
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	11	11	11	11
Others	-	-	12	12	12	12
Total	13	13	39	39	52	52
Trade receivables						
JSW MI Steel Service Center Private Limited	71	50	-	-	71	50
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	192	13	-	-	192	13



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₹ in crores

Particulars	Joint ventures		Other related parties		Total	
	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Jindal Saw Limited	-	-	74	-	74	-
Epsilon Carbon Private Limited	-	-	124	106	124	106
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	148	-	148
Others	24	27	13	16	37	43
Total	287	90	211	270	498	360
Share application money given						
Gourangdih Coal Limited	1	1	-	-	1	1
Total	1	1	-	-	1	1
Capital / revenue advances (including other receivables)						
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	49	49	49	49
JSW Paints Private Limited	-	-	-	70	-	70
JSW Dharamatar Port Private Limited	-	-	200	200	200	200
Others	66	31	11	13	77	44
Total	66	31	260	332	326	363
Lease and other deposits given						
JSW Shipping and Logistics Private Limited	-	-	300	247	300	247
India Flysafe Aviation Limited	-	-	171	183	171	183
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	147	-	147	-
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	92	-	92	-
Total	-	-	710	430	710	430
Loan and advances given						
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	225	315	225	315
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	-	134	-	-	-	134
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	215	215	-	-	215	215
Others	4	3	-	13	4	16
Total	219	352	225	328	444	680
Interest receivable						
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	68	45	-	-	68	45
JSW Shipping and Logistics Private Limited	-	-	27	28	27	28
Others	-	5	3	3	3	8
Total	68	50	30	31	98	81
Lease liabilities						
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	512	797	512	797
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	946	997	946	997
JSW Shipping and Logistics Private Limited	-	-	298	137	298	137
Others	-	-	239	176	239	176
Total	-	-	1,995	2,107	1,995	2,107
Guarantees and collaterals provided by the Company on behalf						
Bhushan power & Steel Limited	-	10,800	-	-	-	10,800
Total	-	10,800	-	-	-	10,800

@ - less than ₹ 0.50 crores

Note:

The Group maintains gratuity trust for the purpose of administering the gratuity payment to its employees (JSW Steel Group Gratuity Trust and JSW Steel Limited Employee Gratuity Fund). As on 31 March, 2022, the fair value of plan assets was as ₹ 79 crores (As at 31 March, 2021: ₹ 74 crores).

Notes

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46. Contingent liabilities:

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at	
	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021
(i) Guarantees	34	10,850
(ii) Disputed claims/levies (excluding interest, if any), in respect of:		
Excise duty	481	472
Custom duty	760	760
Income tax	181	61
Sales tax / VAT / Special entry tax / Electricity duty	1,674	1,557
Service tax / Good and Service tax	328	645
Levies by local authorities - Statutory	137	73
Levies relating to Energy / Power Obligations	31	408
Claims by suppliers, other parties and Government	795	143

- a) Excise duty cases includes disputes pertaining to availment of CENVAT credit, valuation methodologies, classification of gases under different chapter heading.
- b) Custom duty cases includes disputes pertaining to import of Iron ore fines and lumps under different chapter headings, utilisation of SHIS licences for clearance of imported equipment, payment of customs duty Steam Coal through Krishnapatnam Port and anti-dumping duty on Met Coke used in Corex.
- c) Sales Tax/ VAT/ Special Entry tax cases includes disputes pertaining to demand of special entry tax in Karnataka and demand of cess by department of transport in Goa.
- d) Service Tax/ Goods & Service tax cases includes disputes pertaining to availment of service tax credit on ineligible services, denial of credit distributed as an ISD, service tax on railway freight not taken as per prescribed documents.
- e) Income Tax cases includes disputes pertaining to transfer pricing and other matters.
- f) Levies by local authorities - Statutory cases includes disputes pertaining to payment of water charges and enhanced compensation.
- g) Levies relating to Energy / Power Obligations cases includes disputes pertaining to uninterrupted power charges by Karnataka Power Transmission Company Limited, belated payment surcharge, claims for the set off of renewable power obligations against the power generated in its captive power plants and dues relating to additional surcharge imposed on captive consumption by Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited.
- h) Claims by Suppliers, other parties and Government includes quality/ shortfall claims issues raised by suppliers and others. Refer note 47 (d) for demand relating to MDPA shortfall.
- i) There are several other cases which has been determined as remote by the Company and hence not been disclosed above.
- j) The Deputy Commissioner of GST State Tax (Enforcement Unit, Orissa) had issued show cause notice (SCN) alleging that the Company has wrongfully and illegally transferred the unutilized Input Tax Credit to the Company's ISD registration in Mumbai. The Company filed its reply to the SCN, however, the GST Authorities (Department) raised demand for tax of ₹ 2,539 crores including interest and penalty thereon. The Company filed a Writ Petition challenging the tax demand in October 2021 before the Honourable High Court of Odisha (Odisha High Court) which set aside the order issued by the Department and directed the Department for holding fresh adjudication. The Department issued fresh Orders dated 28 March, 2022 ('impugned orders') confirming demand of tax, interest and penalty for ₹ 2,678 crores. The Company again filed Writ Petitions, dated 19 April, 2022 against the impugned orders before the Odisha High Court. The Odisha High Court vide interim orders dated 17 May, 2022 issued notices directing the revenue to file counter affidavits. However, no stay was granted to the Company. Aggrieved by the interim order of the Odisha High Court, the Company has filed Special Leave Petition before the Honourable Supreme Court on 23 May, 2022, wherein hearing is awaited. The Company basis the legal opinion obtained has evaluated the matter and concluded that the outflow of resources is remote (Interest of ₹ 200 crores have been disclosed as contingent liabilities) and accordingly, no provision is made in the financial statement as on 31 March, 2022.



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- k) The Company has received a show cause cum demand notice ('SCN') for additional bid premium and royalty to be paid arising out of grade variation on the iron ore sold by the Company, basis joint sample collected before dispatch amounting to ₹ 375 crores. The Company has contested the SCN as the iron ore grade is determined on the basis of the analysis report issued by the Deputy Director Chemical Analysis Government Laboratory. Accordingly, the Company believes that the outflow of resources is remote and no provision is made in the financial statements as on 31 March, 2022.

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
(iii) Claims related to Forest Development Tax / Fee	3,710	3,035
Amount paid under protest	920	920

In response to a petition filed by the iron ore mine owners and purchasers (including the Company) contesting the levy of Forest Development Tax (FDT) on iron ore on the ground that the State does not have jurisdiction to legislate in the field of major minerals which is a central subject, the Honourable High Court of Karnataka vide its judgement dated 3 December, 2015 directed refund of the entire amount of FDT collected by Karnataka State Government on sale of iron ore by private lease operators and National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDC). The Karnataka State Government has filed an appeal before the Supreme Court of India ("SCI"). SCI has not granted stay on the judgement but stayed refund of FDT. The matter is yet to be heard by SCI. Based on merits of the case and supported by a legal opinion, the Company has not recognised provision for FDT of ₹ 1,043 crores (including paid under protest - ₹ 665 crores) and treated it as a contingent liability.

The State of Karnataka on 27 July, 2016, has amended Section 98-A of the Forest Act retrospectively substituting the levy as Forest Development Fee (FDF) instead of FDT. In response to the writ petition filed by the Company and others, the Honourable High Court of Karnataka has vide its order dated 4 October, 2017, held that the amendment is ultra-vires the Constitution of India and directed the State Government to refund the FDF collected. The State Government has filed an appeal before the SCI, and based on merits of the case duly supported by a legal opinion and a favorable order from the High Court, the Company has not recognised provision for FDF amount of ₹ 2,667 crores (including paid under protest - ₹ 255 crores) pertaining to the private lease operators & NMDC and treated it as contingent liability.

47. Commitments

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Capital commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	19,322	10,493
Other commitments		
a) The Group has imported capital goods under the export promotion capital goods scheme to utilize the benefit of a zero or concessional customs duty rate. These benefits are subject to future exports. Such export obligations at year end aggregate to	2,747	20,728
b) The Group has given guarantees to Commissioner of Customs in respect of goods imported.	130	127

- c) In March 2018, the Company has entered into a five-year Advance Payment and Supply Agreement ("APSA") agreement with Duferco S.A. ("DSA") for supply of Steel Products. Duferco S.A has provided an interest bearing advance amount of US \$700 million under this agreement, secured by committed export of steel products to Duferco S.A. Out of this US \$296 million is pending towards fulfilment.
- d) In The MDPA signed with respect to four mine blocks in Odisha stipulates that the Company is required to fulfil certain minimum production quantities each year from commencement of mining lease. In the event the Company is unable to fulfil the required minimum production quantities, it would be liable to pay penalty, as prescribed in the MDPA, by appropriating the performance security given by the Company.

While determining the minimum production requirements of one of the mines for initial two years, Government of Odisha has erroneously considered production quantities of erstwhile lessee including quantities of dump rework, (which was not considered in the tender document of the said mine). Accordingly, the Company has requested amendment/correction in the production quantities considered in the MDPA to re-determine the minimum production required in the initial two years which is under consideration by the Government of Odisha.

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During the year, the State Government issued a show cause notice alleging shortfall of minimum production quantity and issued a demand notice dated 13 August, 2021 raising a demand of ₹ 697 crores (including penalty) as prescribed in the MDPA. The Company has filed a writ petition with the High Court of Odisha (High Court) contesting the demand and the High court has granted stay on the above matter vide its order dated 27 September, 2021. As a prudence, the demand has been disclosed under contingent liabilities as at 31 March, 2022

48. Exceptional items for the year ended 31 March, 2022 consist of:

- a) Impairment provision of ₹ 710 crores recorded towards the value of Property, plant & equipment of ₹ 400 crores, goodwill of ₹ 199 crores, other assets and accrual of resultant liabilities of ₹ 111 crores pertaining to Caretta Minerals LLC ('Caretta'), a subsidiary in USA which, subsequent to year end, received a final arbitration order on its dispute with the lessors of coking coal mining lease and Plant lease and consequential notice of termination of lease.
- b) Impairment provision CWIP of ₹ 31 crores relating to Integrated Steel Complex at Ranchi, Jharkhand on the basis of current status of the project.

Exceptional items for the year ended 31 March, 2021 includes impairment provision of ₹ 83 crores relating to the US coal business towards the value of Property, plant and equipment and Goodwill of ₹ 20 crores and ₹ 63 crores respectively based on the estimate of values by independent external valuers using cash flow projections of respective businesses and assets.

49. In assessing the carrying amounts of Goodwill, PPE, Capital work in progress (CWIP), Investment Property, ROU, and advances (net of impairment loss / loss allowance) aggregating to ₹ 8,762 crores (₹ 9,130 crores as at 31 March, 2021) relating to certain businesses (listed below), the Company considered various factors as detailed there against and concluded that they are recoverable.

The Company has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used and based on current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets.

The financial projections basis which the future cash flows have been estimated consider reassessment of the discount rates, revisiting the growth rates factored while arriving at terminal value and subjecting these variables to sensitivity analysis.

- i. PPE (including CWIP and advances) of ₹ 4,200 crores (₹ 4,262 crores as at 31 March, 2021) relating to steel operations at Baytown, USA - Estimate of values of the businesses and assets by independent external valuers based on cash flow projections at a pre-tax discount rate of 13.1%. The said assessment includes significant assumptions such as discount rate, increase in operational performance on account of committed capital expenditure and future margins on the said operations.
- ii. Goodwill, PPE, CWIP and Capital advances of ₹ Nil (₹ 196 crores as at 31 March, 2021), ₹ Nil (₹ 410 crores as at 31 March, 2021), ₹ Nil (₹ Nil crores as at 31 March, 2021) and ₹ Nil (₹ Nil crores as at 31 March, 2021) respectively relating to coal mines at West Virginia, USA (refer note 48(a)).
- iii. PPE (including CWIP) of ₹ 1,776 crores (₹ 1,758 crores as at 31 March, 2021) and goodwill of ₹ 99 crores (₹ 96 crores as at 31 March, 2021) relating to steel operations at Ohio, USA - Estimate of values of the businesses and assets by independent external valuers based on cash flow projections at a pre-tax discount rate of 17.9%. The said assessment includes significant assumptions such as discount rate, increase in operational performance on account of committed capital expenditure and future margins.
- iv. PPE (including CWIP) of ₹ 465 crores (₹ 528 crores as at 31 March, 2021) relating to steel operations at Piombino, Italy - Estimate of values of the businesses and assets by independent external valuers based on cash flow projections at a pre-tax discount rate ranging from 11.4% to 11.9%. The said assessment includes significant assumptions such as discount rate, increase in operational performance on account of committed capital expenditure and future margins.
- v. Integrated Steel Complex at Salboni, Bengal [PPE ₹ 204 crores (₹ 212 crores as at 31 March, 2021), CWIP ₹ 14 crores (₹ 14 crores as at 31 March, 2021), ROU assets ₹ 76 crores (₹ 77 crores as at 31 March, 2021) and advances ₹ 148 crores (₹ 148 crores as at 31 March, 2021)] - Evaluation of current status of the integrated Steel Complex (including power plant) to be implemented in phases at Salboni of district Paschim Medinipur in West Bengal and the plans for commencing construction of the said complex.



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- vi. Integrated Steel Complex at Ranchi, Jharkhand [PPE ₹ 45 crores (₹ 45 crores as at 31 March, 2021), CWIP ₹ Nil (₹ 31 crores as at 31 March, 2021) and Advances Re.1 crore (Re.1 crore as at 31 March, 2021)] - Evaluation of current status of the integrated Steel Complex to be implemented in phases at Ranchi, Jharkhand and the plans for commencing construction of the said complex.
- vii. PPE ₹ 104 crores including mining development and projects ₹ 93 crores (₹ 98 crores including mining development and projects ₹ 87 crores as at 31 March, 2021) and goodwill ₹ 8 crores (₹ 8 crores as at 31 March, 2021) relating to coal mines at Mozambique - Assessment of mineable reserves by independent experts based on plans to commence operations after mining lease arrangements are in place for which application has been submitted to regulatory authorities and infrastructure is developed.
- viii. PPE (including CWIP and capital advance) of ₹ 535 crores (₹ 477 crores as at 31 March, 2021) of a subsidiary JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited, - Estimates of value of business based on the cash flow projections approved by the Management. The assessments include significant assumptions relating to operational performance, expansion, rentals and other charges, inflation and terminal value.
- ix. Investment in equity shares (net of share of profits), preference shares and non-convertible debentures of Creixent Special Steels Limited, a joint venture, ₹ 800 crores (₹ 507 crores as at 31 March, 2021) and loans and interest receivable (including of JSW Ispat Special Products Limited) of ₹ 287 crores (previous year ₹ 262 crores) - Valuation of PPE by an independent expert.

50. Research and development activities

The manufacturing and other expenses include ₹ 39 crores (previous year - ₹ 31 crores) in respect of research and development activities undertaken during the year. Depreciation expenditure includes ₹ 14 crores (previous year - ₹ 17 crores) in respect of research and development activities undertaken during the year.

51. Joint ventures

Details of the Group's material joint ventures are as follows:

Name of the Joint venture	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group		Principal activity
		31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021	
JSW Severfield Structures Limited	India	50%	50%	Design, fabrication and erection of structural steel works
JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited	India	33.33%	33.33%	Metal Deckings
Rohne Coal Company Private Limited	India	49%	49%	Coal mining company
JSW MI Steel Service Center Private Limited	India	50%	50%	Steel service centre
JSW MI Chennai Steel Service Center Private Limited (w.e.f -24 May, 2021)	India	50%	-	Steel service centre
Vijayanagar Minerals Private Limited	India	40%	40%	Supply of iron ore
Gourangdih Coal Limited	India	50%	50%	Coal mining company
Creixent Special Steels Limited	India	48%	48%	Investment in steel related & allied businesses and trading in steel products
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	India	23.10%	23.10%	Manufacturing & marketing of sponge iron, steel & Ferro alloys
Piombino Steel Limited (w.e.f 27 March, 2021 and upto 30 September, 2021)	India	-	49%	Investment in steel related & allied businesses and trading in steel products
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited (w.e.f 27 March, 2021 and upto 30 September, 2021)	India	-	49%	Manufacturing of iron and steel products
JSW One Platforms Limited (formerly known as JSW Retail Limited) (w.e.f 1 February, 2022)	India	75%	-	E-commerce platform for dealing in steel, cement, paint and their allied products and providing management and technical consultancy services
JSW One Distribution Limited (w.e.f 1 February, 2022)	India	75%	-	Trading in steel, cement, paint and other products

The above joint ventures are accounted using the equity method in these consolidated financial statements.

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To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's, material joint ventures are set out below. The summarized financial information below represents amounts shown in joint ventures financial statements prepared in accordance with the local GAAP (adjusted by the Group for equity accounting purposes).

a) Financial information of joint ventures as at 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	JSW Severfield Structures Limited	JSW MI Steel Service Center Private Limited	Creixent Special Steels Limited	JSW One Platforms Limited
Current Assets	1,005	285	1,805	16
Non-current Assets	288	386	3,440	19
Current liabilities	939	140	1,473	17
Non-current liabilities	19	153	3,107	1
The above amount of assets and liabilities include the following:				
Cash and cash equivalents	23	114	59	6
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	151	37	527	4
Non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	15	139	3,090	-
Revenue	1,122	748	6,061	16
Profit / (loss) for the period / year	20	22	(78)	(28)
Other comprehensive income for the period / year	-	(1)	(2)	-
Total comprehensive income for the period / year	20	21	(80)	(28)
Dividends received from the joint venture during the period / year	-	-	-	-
The above profit / (loss) for the period / year include the following:				
Depreciation and amortization	21	11	221	1
Interest income	1	3	-	-
Interest expense	38	5	358	-
Income tax expense (income)	3	16	(1)	-
Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in the joint venture recognised in the consolidated financial statements:				
Net assets of the joint venture	325	378	14	17
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in the joint venture	50%	50%	48%	75%
Other adjustments	-	(3)	-	-
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in the joint venture	163	186	1	13

b) Financial information of joint ventures as at 31 March, 2021

₹ in crores

Particulars	JSW Severfield Structures Limited	JSW MI Steel Service Center Private Limited	Creixent Special Steels Limited	Piombino Steel Limited
Current Assets	625	139	1,555	6,654
Non-current Assets	304	227	3,495	17,578
Current liabilities	587	80	1,267	1,630
Non-current liabilities	26	99	3,040	16,430
The above amount of assets and liabilities include the following:				
Cash and cash equivalents	@	36	14	2,652
Current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	165	23	373	-
Non-current financial liabilities (excluding trade and other payables and provisions)	22	92	3,022	16,060
Revenue	496	431	4,188	34
Profit / (loss) for the period / year	(13)	18	136	(2)
Other comprehensive income for the period / year	(13)	(1)	10	-
Total comprehensive income for the period / year	(26)	18	146	(2)



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₹ in crores

Particulars	JSW Severfield Structures Limited	JSW MI Steel Service Center Private Limited	Creixent Special Steels Limited	Piombino Steel Limited
Dividends received from the joint venture during the period / year	-	-	-	-
The above profit / (loss) for the period / year include the following:				
Depreciation and amortization	22	10	226	-
Interest income	1	1	9	10
Interest expense	37	6	363	17
Income tax expense (income)	1	9	(9)	(2)
Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in the joint venture recognised in the consolidated financial statements:				
Net assets of the joint venture	308	187	93	6,173
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in the joint venture	50%	50%	48%	49%
Other adjustments	-	-	-	349
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in the joint venture	154	94	41	2,676

@ - between ₹ (0.50) crores to ₹ 0.50 crores

a) Aggregate information of joint ventures that are not individually material

₹ in crores

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2022
Aggregate carrying amount of the Group's interest in these joint ventures	4	4
Profit / (loss) from continuing operations	@	@
Post tax profit / (loss) from continuing operations	@	@
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	@	@

@ - between ₹ (0.50) crores to ₹ 0.50 crores

52. Subsidiaries

Details of the Group's subsidiaries at the end of reporting period are as follows:

Name of the subsidiary	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group		Principal activity
		31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021	
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	Netherlands	100%	100%	Acquisition and investment in steel related & allied businesses and trading in steel products
JSW Steel Italy S.r.L.	Italy	100%	100%	Trading in steel products and Holding company of JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A., Piombino Logistics S.p.A. – A JSW Enterprise and GSI Lucchini S.p.A.
JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A. (formerly known as Aferpi S.p.A.)	Italy	100%	100%	Produces & distributes special long steel products
Piombino Logistics S.p.A. – A JSW Enterprise (formerly known as Piombino Logistics S.p.A.)	Italy	100%	100%	Manages the logistic infrastructure of piombino's port area
GSI Lucchini S.p.A. (refer note a)	Italy	100%	69.27%	Producer of forged steel balls
Periama Holdings, LLC	United States of America	100%	100%	Holding company of JSW Steel (USA) Inc. and West Virginia operations
JSW Steel (USA) Inc.	United States of America	90%	90%	Manufacturing plates, pipes and double jointing
Purest Energy, LLC	United States of America	100%	100%	Holding company
Meadow Creek Minerals, LLC	United States of America	100%	100%	Mining company
Hutchinson Minerals, LLC	United States of America	100%	100%	Mining company

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Name of the subsidiary	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group		Principal activity
		31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021	
R.C. Minerals, LLC (merged with Purest Energy, LLC) (refer note (b) below)	United States of America	-	100%	Mining company
Keenan Minerals, LLC (merged with Purest Energy, LLC) (refer note (b) below)	United States of America	-	100%	Mining company
Peace Leasing, LLC (merged with Purest Energy, LLC) (refer note (b) below)	United States of America	-	100%	Mining company
Prime Coal, LLC (merged with Periyama Holdings, LLC) (refer note (b) below)	United States of America	-	100%	Management company
Planck Holdings, LLC	United States of America	100%	100%	Holding company
Rolling S Augering, LLC (merged with Planck Holdings, LLC) (refer note (b) below)	United States of America	-	100%	Mining company
Periyama Handling, LLC (merged with Planck Holdings, LLC) (refer note (b) below)	United States of America	-	100%	Coal loading company
Lower Hutchinson Minerals, LLC	United States of America	100%	100%	Mining company
Caretta Minerals, LLC	United States of America	100%	100%	Mining company
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc	United States of America	100%	100%	Investment in steel related and steel allied businesses
JSW Steel (USA) Ohio, Inc.	United States of America	100%	100%	Manufacturing of slabs and hot rolled coils.
JSW Panama Holdings Corporation	Republic of Panama	100%	100%	Holding company for Chile based companies and trading in iron ore
Inversiones Euroush Limitada	Chile	100%	100%	Holding company (LLP) of Santa Fe Mining
Santa Fe Mining	Chile	70%	70%	Mining company and Holding company of Santa Fe Pureto S.A.
Santa Fe Puerto S.A.	Chile	70%	70%	Port company
JSW Natural Resources Limited	Republic of Mauritius	100%	100%	Holding company of JSW Natural Resources Mozambique Limitada and JSW Mali Resources SA
JSW Natural Resources Mozambique Limitada	Mozambique	100%	100%	Mining company
JSW ADMS Carvao Limitada	Mozambique	100%	100%	Mining company
JSW Steel (UK) Limited	United Kingdom	100%	100%	Investment in steel related and steel allied businesses
JSW Steel Global Trade Pte Limited (w.e.f 27 January, 2022)	Singapore	100%	-	Trading in steel and allied activities
Nippon Ispat Singapore (PTE) Limited	Singapore	100%	100%	Mining company
Erebus Limited (refer note c below)	Republic of Mauritius	100%	100%	Mining company
Arima Holdings Limited (refer note c below)	Republic of Mauritius	100%	100%	Mining company
Lakeland Securities Limited (refer note c below)	Republic of Mauritius	100%	100%	Mining company
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	India	100%	100%	Steel plant
Hasaud Steel Limited	India	100%	100%	Investment in steel related activities
Asian Color Coated Ispat limited (w.e.f. 27 October, 2020)	India	100%	100%	Steel plant
Vardhman Industries Limited	India	100%	100%	Steel plant
JSW Vallabh Tin Plate Private Limited	India	100%	100%	Steel plant
Amba River Coke Limited	India	100%	100%	Coke oven and Pellet plant



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Name of the subsidiary	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Group		Principal activity
		31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021	
JSW Industrial Gases Private Limited	India	100%	100%	Production of gaseous and liquid form of oxygen, nitrogen, argon and other products recoverable from separation of air
JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited	India	100%	100%	Steel plant
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	India	98.76%	98.76%	Steel plant
JSW Natural Resources India Limited	India	98.76%	98.76%	Mining related company
JSW Energy (Bengal) Limited	India	98.76%	98.76%	Power plant
JSW Natural Resources Bengal Limited	India	98.76%	98.76%	Mining related company
JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited	India	100%	100%	Steel plant and mining
Peddar Realty Private Limited	India	100%	100%	Real estate
JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	India	0%	0%	Construction and development of residential township
JSW Utkal Steel Limited	India	100%	100%	Steel plant
JSW One Platforms Limited (formerly known as JSW Retail Limited) (upto 31 January, 2022)	India	-	100%	E-commerce platform for dealing in steel, cement, paint and their allied products and providing management and technical consultancy services
JSW One Distribution Limited (w.e.f 22 November, 2021 and upto 31 January, 2022)	India	-	-	Trading in steel, cement, paint and other products
Piombino Steel Limited (upto 26 March, 2021 and w.e.f 1 October, 2021)	India	83.28%	-	Trading in steel products
Bhushan Power and Steel Limited (w.e.f 1 October, 2021)	India	83.28%	-	Steel Plant
Makler Private Limited (upto 25 March, 2021)	India	-	-	Trading in steel products
Neotrex Steel Private Limited (w.e.f. 1 October, 2021)	India	80%	-	Steel Plant
JSW Retail and Distribution Limited (w.e.f. 15 March, 2021)	India	100%	100%	Trading in steel and allied products
West waves Maritime and Allied India Services Private Limited (w.e.f 24 November, 2021) (Merged with Piombino Steel Limited w.e.f 1 December, 2021)		-	-	Trading in steel and allied activities

- a) The Company through its wholly owned subsidiary JSW Steel Italy S.R.L. has completed acquisition of 30.73% equity shares of GSI Lucchini S.p.A. ('GSI') and as a result GSI has become wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The difference between consideration paid and balance of non-controlling interest has been accounted in equity in consolidated financial statements of the Company.
- b) During the year, as a part of the overall exercise and to consolidate its operations and holding structure the following wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company have been merged with their immediate parent effective 2 December, 2021

Name of the Company	Merged with
R.C. Minerals, LLC	Purest Energy LLC
Keenan Minerals, LLC	Purest Energy LLC
Peace Leasing, LLC	Purest Energy LLC
Prime Coal LLC	Periama Holdings LLC
Rolling S Augering, LLC	Planck Holdings LLC
Periama Handling, LLC	Planck Holdings LLC

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Since the merger is a common control transaction it does not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

- c) During the year, as a part of the overall exercise to simplify the group structure, three wholly owned overseas subsidiaries of the Company domiciled in the Republic of Mauritius namely Arima Holdings Limited, Erebus Limited and Lakeland Securities Limited have undergone winding up and liquidated effective 15 March, 2022.

Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's, material subsidiary that has non-controlling interests is set out below. The amount disclosed for each subsidiary are before inter-company elimination.

Financial information of non-controlling interest as on 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

Particulars	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Limited	Santa Fe Mining (Consolidated)	JSW Steel (USA), Inc.	Piombino Steel Limited
Non-current assets	591	@	4,200	15,287
Current assets	51	8	2,118	7,822
Non-current liabilities	407	@	6,093	7,204
Current liabilities	103	525	1,449	4,426
Equity attributable to owners of the company	-	(362)	(640)	9,538
Non-controlling interest	132	(155)	(584)	1,941
Revenue	61	-	3,408	11,768
Expenses	93	19	3,382	9,733
Profit/ (loss) for the year	(24)	(18)	(79)	1,808
Profit / (loss) attributable to owners of the company	-	(13)	(71)	1,506
Profit / (loss) attributable to the non-controlling interest	(24)	(5)	(8)	302
Profit / (loss) for the year	(24)	(18)	(79)	1,808
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the company	-	-	-	7
Other comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	@	-	-	2
Other comprehensive income for the year	@	-	-	9
Total comprehensive income attributable to the owners of the company	-	(13)	(71)	1,513
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	(24)	(5)	(8)	304
Total comprehensive income for the year	(24)	(18)	(79)	1,817
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	38	(2)	(564)	3,761
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities	(64)	-	(13)	(369)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities	29	2	434	(5,153)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3	-	(143)	(1,761)

@ - between ₹ (0.50) crores to ₹ 0.50 crores

Financial information of non-controlling interest as on 31 March, 2021

₹ in crores

Particulars	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Limited	Santa Fe Mining (Consolidated)	JSW Steel (USA), Inc.	Piombino Steel Limited
Non-current assets	533	@	4,287	8
Current assets	66	11	916	274
Non-current liabilities	400	-	5,597	3
Current liabilities	73	494	819	171
Equity attributable to owners of the company	-	(338)	(659)	75
Non-controlling interest	126	(145)	(554)	33
Revenue	59	-	1,011	345
Expenses	58	22	1,801	350
Profit/ (loss) for the year	16	(22)	570	(4)
Profit / (loss) attributable to owners of the company	-	(16)	513	(3)
Profit / (loss) attributable to the non-controlling interest	16	(7)	57	(1)



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₹ in crores

Particulars	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Limited	Santa Fe Mining (Consolidated)	JSW Steel (USA), Inc.	Piombino Steel Limited
Profit / (loss) for the year	16	(22)	570	(4)
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the company	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to the owners of the company	-	(16)	513	(3)
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	16	(7)	57	(1)
Total comprehensive income for the year	16	(22)	570	(4)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	45	(8)	62	3
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities	(48)	-	(500)	(1)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities	5	4	573	(11)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2	(4)	135	(9)

@ - between ₹ (0.50) crores to ₹ 0.50 crores

53. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company, except for an instance of transfer of Sale proceeds of fractional shares arising out of a composite Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation amongst JSW ISPAT Steel Limited, JSW Building Systems Limited, Maharashtra Sponge Iron Limited, JSW Steel Limited, their respective shareholders and creditors, amounting to ₹ 2.94 crores and were required to be transferred during F.Y. 2020-21. The said amount was subsequently transferred to IEPF.

Further, amounts aggregating to 0.11 crore, is held in abeyance due to dispute/ pending legal cases.

54. Subsequent events

On 27 May, 2022, the board of directors recommended a final dividend of ₹ 17.35 (Rupees Seventeen and paise thirty five only) per equity share of Re. 1 each to be paid to the shareholders for the financial year 2021-22, which is subject to approval by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 20 July, 2022. If approved, the dividend would result in cash outflow of ₹ 4,194 crores.

55. The Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 27 May, 2022 considered and approved the Scheme of Amalgamation pursuant to Section 230-232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act 2013, providing for amalgamation of its Joint Venture Creixent Special Steels Limited ("CSSL") and CSSL's subsidiary JSW Ispat Special Products Limited with the Company. The amalgamation is subject to regulatory and other approvals.

56. The Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) had carried out upward revision of already published average selling price of iron ore for the month of September and October 2021. Based on a legal opinion obtained, the Company believes that the methodology used by IBM for arriving at such revised average selling price by excluding certain bona fide sale transactions of iron ore by the Company is not in accordance with the provisions of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2017. Accordingly, the Company contested the same before the Honourable High Court of Odisha. The Honourable High Court of Odisha in its order dated 16 March, 2022 has held that fixation of average selling prices of iron ore by IBM is in accordance with the Minerals (other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016.

Accordingly, the Company has recognised the expenditure towards Mining Premium and Royalties payable based on such revised average selling prices published by IBM.

57. The President has given his assent to the Code on Social Security, 2020 ("Code") in September 2020. On 13 November, 2020 the Ministry of Labour and Employment released draft rules for the Code. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Group will assess the impact once the subject rules are notified and will give appropriate impact to its financial statements in the period in which the Code becomes effective.

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58. Other statutory information

- (a) The Group do not have any significant transactions with the struck off companies during the current and previous years.
- (b) The Group have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
- (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (c) The Group have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:
- (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

59. Ratios:

S No	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	% Change	Reason for variance
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.14	0.83	37.2%	Current ratio has improved to 1.14 primarily on account of increase in the value of inventories and trade receivables
2	Debt Equity Ratio	Total Borrowings	Total Equity	1.02	1.40	(26.8)%	Debt equity ratio has improved to 1.02 mainly due to increase in equity on account of current year's profit
3	Debt service coverage ratio	Profit before Tax, Exceptional Items, Depreciation, Net Finance Charges	Net Finance Charges + Long Term Borrowings scheduled 'principal repayments (excluding prepayments / refinancing) 'during the year) (Net Finance Charges : Finance Costs - Interest Income - Net Gain /(Loss) on sale of current investments	3.56	2.22	60.8%	Debt service coverage ratio has improved to 3.56 mainly due to increase in current year's profit
4	Return on Equity	Profit after tax	Average Shareholder's equity	36.9%	19.2%	92.5%	Return on equity has increased mainly due to increase in current year's profit
5	Inventory Turnover (no. of days)	Average inventory	Cost of materials consumed + Purchases of stock-in-trade + Changes in inventories + Mining premium and royalties + Power and fuel + Stores & spares consumed + Repairs & Maintenance + Job work charges + Labour charges + MDO cost	94	101	(6.7)%	
6	Trade receivables turnover (no. of days)	Average trade receivables	Sale of products	15	21	(27.9)%	Decrease is primarily on account of increase in sales in the current year
7	Trade payables turnover (no. of days)	Average trade payables	Cost of materials consumed + Purchases of stock-in-trade + Changes in inventories	142	186	(23.7)%	
8	Net capital turnover	Net Sales	Current assets - Current liabilities	18.39	(10.48)	(275.4)%	Increase is primarily on account of increase in sales in the current year



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S No	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	% Change	Reason for variance
9	Net Profit Margin (%)	Net profit for the year	Revenue from operations	14.30%	9.86%	45.1%	Increase is primarily on account of increase in profit in the current year
10	Return on capital employed	Profit before Tax after Exceptional Items, Finance cost	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	24.09%	14.4%	67.6%	Increase is primarily on account of increase in profit in the current year
11	Return on Investment	Profit on sale of investments	Cost of Investments	0.27%	1.16%	(77.0)%	Lower mainly due lower holding period of investments

60. Disclosure of additional information pertaining to the Parent Company, Subsidiaries and Joint ventures as per Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013

₹ in crores

Name of entity in the group	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income		
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of total comprehensive income	Amount	
PARENT COMPANY									
JSW Steel Limited	60.51	41,473	78.34	16,402	91.23	1,748	79.42	18,150	
SUBSIDIARIES									
INDIAN									
Vardhman Industries Limited	0.10	67	0.05	11	-	@	0.05	11	
JSW Bengal Steel - Group	0.65	444	(0.05)	(10)	-	-	(0.04)	(10)	
Amba River Coke Limited	4.63	3,172	1.10	230	7.15	137	1.61	367	
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	6.94	4,759	6.59	1,380	8.51	163	6.75	1,543	
Piombino Steel Limited - Group	14.90	10,212	6.56	1,373	0.37	7	6.04	1,380	
JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited	0.07	46	(0.16)	(34)	-	-	(0.15)	(34)	
Peddar Realty Private Limited	0.05	36	0.09	18	-	-	0.08	18	
JSW Vallabh Tinplate Private Limited	0.56	386	0.54	113	-	@	0.49	113	
JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	0.65	445	0.15	31	-	-	0.14	31	
JSW Industrial Gases Private Limited	0.44	299	0.18	37	-	@	0.16	37	
JSW Utkal Steel Limited	0.29	202	(0.02)	(5)	-	-	(0.02)	(5)	
Hasaud Steel Limited	0.04	30	0.16	34	-	-	0.15	34	
Asian Color Coated Ispat Limited	2.63	1,804	2.54	532	0.31	6	2.35	538	
JSW Vijayanagar Metalics Limited	2.37	1,627	(0.02)	(4)	-	-	(0.02)	(4)	
JSW One Platforms Limited - Group	-	-	(0.07)	(15)	-	-	(0.07)	(15)	
JSW Retail & Distribution Limited	0.00	1	0.00	1	-	-	0.00	1	
Neotrex Steel Private Limited	0.22	153	-	@	-	-	-	@	
FOREIGN									
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	(1.38)	(948)	(0.31)	(65)	-	-	(0.28)	(65)	
Periama Holding LLC - Group	(0.89)	(609)	(3.78)	(792)	-	-	(3.47)	(792)	
JSW Panama Holdings Corporation - Group	0.22	153	0.00	1	-	-	0.00	1	
JSW Steel (UK) Limited	0.20	135	(0.03)	(6)	-	-	(0.03)	(6)	
JSW Natural Resources Limited - Group	0.20	135	-	@	-	-	-	@	
Arima Holding Limited	-	-	-	@	-	-	-	@	
Lakeland Securities Limited	-	-	-	@	-	-	-	@	
Erebus Limited	-	-	-	@	-	-	-	@	
Nippon Ispat Singapore (PTE) Limited	-	@	-	@	-	-	-	@	
JSW Steel Italy S.R.L.	0.00	1	-	@	-	-	-	@	

Notes

To the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2022

₹ in crores

Name of entity in the group	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of total comprehensive income	Amount
Acero Holdings Junction Inc. – Group	2.13	1,461	3.24	678	-	-	2.97	678
JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A	1.90	1,302	(0.65)	(137)	-	-	(0.60)	(137)
Piombino Logistics S.p.A	0.02	15	(0.18)	(37)	-	-	(0.16)	(37)
GSI Luchini S.p.A.	0.19	129	0.06	12	-	-	0.05	12
JSW Steel Global Trade PTE Limited	-	@	-	-	-	-	-	-
NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST IN ALL SUBSIDIARIES	1.81	1,238	1.30	273	(1.10)	(21)	1.10	252
JOINT VENTURES								
(investment as per the equity method)								
INDIAN								
Vijayanagar Minerals Private Limited	0.00	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rohne Coal Company Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JSW Severfield Structures Limited - Group	0.24	163	0.02	5	-	-	0.02	5
Gourangdih Coal Limited	0.00	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
JSW MI Steel Service Center Private Limited	0.27	187	0.05	10	-	-	0.04	10
Creixent Special Steels Limited - Group	-	-	(0.21)	(44)	-	-	(0.19)	(44)
Piombino Steel Limited – Group	-	-	4.55	952	-	-	4.17	952
JSW One Platforms Limited - Group	0.02	13	(0.03)	(6)	-	-	(0.03)	(6)
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	-	-	(6.47)	(124)	(0.54)	(124)
Total	100.00	68,535	100.00	20,938	100.00	1,916	100.00	22,854

@ - Less than ₹ 0.50 crores

Note: The balances and amounts presented above are net of intercompany eliminations and consolidation adjustments.

61. Previous year figures have been re-grouped / re-classified wherever necessary.

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 324982E/E300003

per **VIKRAM MEHTA**

Partner

Membership No.:105938

Place: Mumbai

Date : 27 May, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

RAJEEV PAI

Chief Financial Officer

LANCY VARGHESE

Company Secretary

ICSI Membership No. FCS 9407

Place: Mumbai

Date : 27 May, 2022

SAJJAN JINDAL

Chairman & Managing Director

DIN 00017762

SESHAGIRI RAO M.V.S

Jt. Managing Director & Group CFO

DIN 00029136



Form AOC-I

(Information of Subsidiaries, JVs and Associates as required under first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Part A: Subsidiaries

Name of the Subsidiary	JSW Steel Coated Products Limited		Amba River Coke Limited		Asian Color Coated Ispat Limited		JSW Vallebh Tin Plate Private Limited		Vardhman Industries Limited		Bhushan Power and Steel Limited		JSW Industrial Gases Private Limited		JSW Vijayanagar Metallica Limited		Neotrex Steel Private Limited		JSW Bengal Steel Limited	
	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
A Reporting Currency	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
B Exchange rate	800.05	994.40	73.06	50.04	3,107.57	141.71	140.44	45.38	10.88	10.88	2,070.99	49.87	13.16	36.71	0.16	0.01	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
C Share Capital	4,960.49	1,526.45	(3,107.57)	141.71	425.37	233.62	1,102.39	443.17	11,208.07	620.18	11,208.07	620.18	620.18	620.18	620.18	620.18	620.18	620.18	620.18	620.18
D Reserves and Surplus	11,530.76	4,643.94	1,962.96	425.37	4,997.47	29.28	6,313.21	45.38	10.88	10.88	2,070.99	49.87	13.16	36.71	0.16	0.01	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
E Total Assets	5,770.22	2,123.09	4,997.47	233.62	1,102.39	1,102.39	1,102.39	1,102.39	1,102.39	1,102.39	1,102.39	1,102.39	1,102.39	1,102.39	1,102.39	1,102.39	1,102.39	1,102.39	1,102.39	1,102.39
F Total Liabilities	921.05	217.91	29.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G Investment	26,496.77	6,570.42	6,313.21	1,102.39	443.17	11,208.07	620.18	620.18	620.18	620.18	620.18	620.18	620.18	620.18	620.18	620.18	620.18	620.18	620.18	620.18
H Turnover	1,832.60	270.21	45.38	140.44	32.64	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80
I Profits / (Losses) before Taxes	466.94	96.54	-	32.64	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80
J Provision for Taxation	1,365.66	173.67	45.38	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80	107.80
K Profits / (Losses) after Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L Proposed Dividend	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
M % of shareholding	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Name of the Subsidiary	JSW Natural Resources India Limited		JSW Energy (Bengal) Limited		JSW Natural Resources Bengal Limited		Peddar Realty Private Limited		JSW Utkal Steel Limited		JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited		JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited		Hasaud Steel Limited		JSW Retail & Distribution Limited		Plombino Steel Limited	
	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
A Reporting Currency	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
B Exchange rate	107.33	65.62	64.20	0.01	214.43	99.03	99.03	99.03	99.03	99.03	99.03	99.03	99.03	99.03	99.03	99.03	99.03	99.03	99.03	99.03
C Share Capital	(5.22)	2.59	(4.03)	35.72	(12.27)	(21.53)	(21.53)	(21.53)	(21.53)	(21.53)	(21.53)	(21.53)	(21.53)	(21.53)	(21.53)	(21.53)	(21.53)	(21.53)	(21.53)	(21.53)
D Reserves and Surplus	102.12	68.22	60.19	36.43	212.61	78.47	78.47	78.47	78.47	78.47	78.47	78.47	78.47	78.47	78.47	78.47	78.47	78.47	78.47	78.47
E Total Assets	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.70	10.45	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
F Total Liabilities	0.85	64.44	2.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G Investment	-	(0.10)	0.05	56.32	(4.95)	(2.31)	(2.31)	(2.31)	(2.31)	(2.31)	(2.31)	(2.31)	(2.31)	(2.31)	(2.31)	(2.31)	(2.31)	(2.31)	(2.31)	(2.31)
H Turnover	0.04	0.01	-	14.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I Profits / (Losses) before Taxes	0.03	(0.11)	0.05	41.73	(4.95)	(2.31)	(2.31)	(2.31)	(2.31)	(2.31)	(2.31)	(2.31)	(2.31)	(2.31)	(2.31)	(2.31)	(2.31)	(2.31)	(2.31)	(2.31)
J Provision for Taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K Profits / (Losses) after Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L Proposed Dividend	98.76%	98.76%	98.76%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
M % of shareholding	98.76%	98.76%	98.76%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Name of the Subsidiary	JSW One Platforms Limited #		JSW One Distribution Limited \$		JSW Steel (USA) Inc.		JSW Steel (USA) Ohio, Inc.		JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A.		Piombino Logistics S.p.A.		GSI Luchini S.p.A.		JSW Steel Global Trade Pte Limited &		Caretta Minerals LLC		Prime Coal LLC *	
	INR	INR	INR	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
A Reporting Currency	1.00	1.00	1.00	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	84.66	84.66	84.66	84.66	84.66	84.66	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81
B Exchange rate	-	-	-	6,087.31	6,087.31	248.16	248.16	248.16	178.40	178.40	12.03	12.03	12.03	12.03	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
C Share Capital	-	-	-	(7,522.57)	(7,522.57)	(2,139.95)	(2,139.95)	(2,139.95)	(260.44)	(260.44)	(62.84)	(62.84)	(62.84)	(62.84)	-	-	-	-	-	-
D Reserves and Surplus	-	-	-	6,296.20	6,296.20	3,096.97	3,096.97	3,096.97	1,941.48	1,941.48	108.09	108.09	108.09	108.09	356.35	356.35	356.35	356.35	356.35	356.35
E Total Assets	-	-	-	7,731.46	7,731.46	4,988.76	4,988.76	4,988.76	2,023.52	2,023.52	158.90	158.90	158.90	158.90	238.36	238.36	238.36	238.36	238.36	238.36
F Total Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.36	8.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H Turnover	7.35	7.35	0.57	3,466.43	3,466.43	4,830.70	4,830.70	4,830.70	2,464.49	2,464.49	45.46	45.46	45.46	45.46	446.32	446.32	446.32	446.32	446.32	446.32
I Profits / (Losses) before Taxes	(20.11)	(20.11)	-	(19.84)	(19.84)	530.11	530.11	530.11	(29.52)	(29.52)	(32.33)	(32.33)	(32.33)	(32.33)	17.46	17.46	17.46	17.46	17.46	(844.00)
J Provision for Taxation	-	-	-	50.98	50.98	23.91	23.91	23.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.48	9.48	9.48	9.48	9.48	-
K Profits / (Losses) after Taxes	(20.11)	(20.11)	-	(70.82)	(70.82)	506.20	506.20	506.20	(29.52)	(29.52)	(32.33)	(32.33)	(32.33)	(32.33)	7.98	7.98	7.98	7.98	7.98	(844.00)
L Proposed Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M % of shareholding	NA	NA	NA	90.00%	90.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Name of the Subsidiary	Planck Holdings LLC		Rolling S Augering LLC ^		Periama Handling LLC ^		Lower Hutchinson Minerals LLC		Meadow Creek Minerals LLC		Keenan Minerals LLC #		Hutchinson Minerals LLC		Peace Leasing LLC #		R.C. Minerals LLC #		Purest Energy LLC	
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
A Reporting Currency	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81
B Exchange rate	563.64	563.64	-	-	-	-	12.29	12.29	30.80	30.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C Share Capital	(131.19)	(131.19)	-	-	-	-	(23.86)	(23.86)	(94.51)	(94.51)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D Reserves and Surplus	821.36	821.36	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.14	0.52	0.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E Total Assets	388.91	388.91	-	-	-	-	11.71	11.71	64.23	64.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F Total Liabilities	614.39	614.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H Turnover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I Profits / (Losses) before Taxes	37.60	37.60	0.83	-	-	(0.47)	(0.47)	(0.47)	(2.98)	(2.98)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74.93
J Provision for Taxation	(172.82)	(172.82)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K Profits / (Losses) after Taxes	210.42	210.42	0.83	-	-	(0.47)	(0.47)	(0.47)	(2.98)	(2.98)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74.93
L Proposed Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M % of shareholding	100.00%	100.00%	NA	NA	NA	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	NA	NA	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%



Name of the Subsidiary	JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.		Periama Holdings LLC		Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.		JSW Steel Italy S.R.L.		JSW Steel (UK) Limited		JSW Panama Holdings Corporation		Eurosh Limitada		Inversiones Santa Fe Mining		Santa Fe Puerto S.A.		JSW Natural Resources Limited	
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	EUR	EUR	GBP	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	
A Reporting Currency	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	84.66	84.66	99.55	99.55	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81
B Exchange rate	347.23	213.02	213.02	213.02	248.16	248.16	105.99	105.99	152.08	152.08	0.76	0.76	0.33	0.33	14.91	14.91	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37
C Share Capital	(1,834.27)	(599.42)	(599.42)	(599.42)	20.77	20.77	(100.34)	(100.34)	(164.53)	(164.53)	47.89	47.89	(828.65)	(828.65)	(531.53)	(531.53)	(13.02)	(13.02)	(13.02)	(13.02)
D Reserves and Surplus	1,477.62	7,749.20	7,749.20	7,749.20	3,261.94	3,261.94	1,170.74	1,170.74	130.64	130.64	48.66	48.66	520.73	520.73	8.36	8.36	-	-	-	-
E Total Assets	2,964.66	8,135.60	8,135.60	8,135.60	2,993.01	2,993.01	1,165.09	1,165.09	143.09	143.09	0.01	0.01	1,349.05	1,349.05	524.98	524.98	12.65	12.65	12.65	12.65
F Total Liabilities	285.83	1,253.81	1,253.81	1,253.81	248.16	248.16	1,168.74	1,168.74	-	-	0.32	0.32	10.44	10.44	-	-	-	-	-	-
G Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H Turnover	(135.38)	1,659.63	1,659.63	1,659.63	15.04	15.04	(40.70)	(40.70)	(11.48)	(11.48)	1.39	1.39	(32.83)	(32.83)	(18.87)	(18.87)	-	-	-	(7.12)
I Profits / (Losses) before Taxes	-	121.78	121.78	121.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.55)	(0.55)	(0.55)	(0.55)
J Provision for Taxation	(135.38)	1,537.85	1,537.85	1,537.85	15.04	15.04	(40.70)	(40.70)	(11.48)	(11.48)	1.39	1.39	(32.83)	(32.83)	(18.87)	(18.87)	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55
K Profits / (Losses) after Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L Proposed Dividend	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	70.00%	70.00%	70.00%	70.00%
M % of shareholding																				

Name of the Subsidiary	JSW Natural Resources Mozambique Limitada		JSW ADMS Carvo Limitada		Nippon Ispat Singapore (PTE) Limited		Arima Holdings Limited ^^		Erebus Limited ^^		Lakeland Securities Limited ^^	
	USD	USD	USD	USD	SGD	SGD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
A Reporting Currency	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	55.99	55.99	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81
B Exchange rate	142.58	(113.76)	(113.76)	(113.76)	4.39	4.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
C Share Capital	125.07	96.25	96.25	96.25	95.07	95.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
D Reserves and Surplus	8.11	-	-	-	93.55	93.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
E Total Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F Total Liabilities	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
G Investment	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
H Turnover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I Profits / (Losses) before Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J Provision for Taxation	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
K Profits / (Losses) after Taxes	-	-	-	-	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
L Proposed Dividend	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
M % of shareholding												

Note: The financial statements of subsidiaries are converted into Indian Rupees on the basis of exchange rate as on closing day of the financial year.

The financial information disclosed above in respect of entities acquired during the year are for the full financial year.

Additional disclosure	Name of subsidiaries
Subsidiaries yet to commence operation	JSW Bengal Steel Limited
	JSW Natural Resources India Limited
	JSW Energy (Bengal) Limited
	JSW Natural Resources Bengal Limited
	JSW Uttkal Steel Limited
	JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited
	JSW Retail & Distribution Limited
	JSW Vijayanagar Metallica Limited
	Inversiones Eurosh Limitada
	Santa Fe Puerto S.A.
	JSW Natural Resources Mozambique Limitada
	JSW ADMS Carvo Limitada
	Neotrex Steel Private Limited
	JSW Steel Global Trade Pte Limited
	Arima Holdings Limited ^^
	Erebus Limited ^^
	Lakeland Securities Limited ^^
	R.C. Minerals, LLC ##
	Keenan Minerals, LLC ##
	Peace Leasing, LLC ##
Rolling S Augering, LLC ^	
Periama Handling, LLC ^	
Prime Coal, LLC *	
JSW One Platforms Limited #	
JSW One Distribution Limited \$	

Subsidiaries liquidated or sold during the year

@ - subsidiary w.e.f. 1 October, 2021
 # - ceased to be subsidiary w.e.f. 1 February, 2022
 \$ - subsidiary w.e.f. 22 November, 2021 and ceased to be a subsidiary w.e.f. 1 February, 2022
 & - subsidiary w.e.f. 27 January, 2022
 * - merged with Periama Holding LLC w.e.f. 2 December, 2021
 ^ - merged with Planck Holdings LLC w.e.f. 2 December, 2021
 ## - merged with Purest Energy LLC w.e.f. 2 December, 2021
 ^^ - liquidated on 15 March, 2022



Part B: Associates and Joint Ventures

Name of Associates/Joint Ventures	Joint ventures				₹ in crores
	Vijaynagar Minerals Private Limited	Rohne Coal Company Private Limited	JSW Severfield Structures Limited	JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited	
1. Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2022	Gourangdih Coal Limited 31 March, 2021
2. Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end					
Number of shares	4,000	490,000	197,937,940	4,482,905	2,450,000
Amount of Investment	-	0.49	197.94	4.48	2.45
Extend of Holding %	40.00%	49.00%	50.00%	33.33%	50.00%
3. Description of how there is significant influence	Joint Venture Agreement				
4. Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	1.78	(6.45)	156.71	10.28	1.51
6. Profit / Loss for the year	-	-	5.22	3.11	(0.04)
i. Considered in Consolidation	-	(2.43)	-	-	-
ii. Not Considered in Consolidation	-	-	-	-	-

Name of Associates/Joint Ventures	Joint ventures				₹ in crores
	JSW MI Steel Service centre Private Limited	JSW MI Chennai Steel Service centre Private Limited &	JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	Creixent Special Steels Limited	
1. Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2022	NA
2. Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end					
Number of shares	130,615,385	51,530,609	108,448,611	4,800,000	NA
Amount of Investment	149.85	21.32	108.45	4.80	NA
Extend of Holding %	50%	50%	23.10%	48.00%	NA
3. Description of how there is significant influence	Joint Venture Agreement				
4. Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	189.08	20.99	321.79	(101.87)	NA
6. Profit / Loss for the year	12.09	(1.81)	(0.03)	(42.57)	(7.57)
i. Considered in Consolidation	-	-	-	-	-
ii. Not Considered in Consolidation	-	-	-	-	-

* - joint venture w.e.f. 27 March, 2021

₹ in crores

Name of Associates/Joint Ventures	Joint ventures	
	Bhushan Power & Steel Limited *	JSW One Platforms Limited ^
1. Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	NA	31 March, 2021
2. Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end		
Number of shares	NA	254,394
Amount of Investment	NA	32.31
Extend of Holding %	NA	75.00%
3. Description of how there is significant influence	Joint Venture Agreement	
4. Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	NA	NA
5. Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	NA	NA
6. Profit / Loss for the year	1,082.04	(6.30)
i. Considered in Consolidation		(0.03)
i. Not Considered in Consolidation	-	-

&- w.e.f. 24 May, 2021

* - upto 30 September, 2021

^ - w.e.f from 1 February, 2022

Additional disclosure	Name of associates and Joint Ventures
Associates and Joint Ventures yet to commence operation	Rohne Coal Company Private Limited
Associates and Joint Ventures liquidated or sold during the year	Gourangdih Coal Limited
	None

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

RAJEEV PAI
Chief Financial Officer

SAJIAN JINDAL
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN 00017762

LANCY VARGHESE
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. FCS 9407
Place: Mumbai
Date : 27 May, 2022

SESHAGIRI RAO M.V.S
Jt. Managing Director & Group CFO
DIN 00029136

Place: Mumbai
Date : 27 May, 2022



Financial Highlights (Standalone)

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
REVENUE ACCOUNTS (₹ in crores)					
Gross Turnover	66,235	75,210	62,315	69,458	116,928
Net Turnover	64,976	75,210	62,315	69,458	116,928
Operating EBIDTA	13,741	18,512	12,517	19,259	31,868
Depreciation and Amortization	3,054	3,421	3,522	3,781	4,511
Finance Costs	3,591	3,789	4,022	3,565	3,849
Exceptional Items	234	-	1,309	386	722
Profit Before Taxes	7,075	11,707	4,292	12,196	24,715
Provision for Taxation	2,450	3,586	(999)	3,803	8,013
Profit after Taxes	4,625	8,121	5,291	8,393	16,702
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS (₹ in crores)					
Net Fixed Asset (including ROU assets)	49,568	51,772	50,542	51,942	71,646
Debt*	36,181	48,539	58,713	58,007	55,219
Net Debt	35,580	42,725	47,312	46,260	39,691
Equity Capital	241	240	240	241	240
Other Equity (Reserve & Surplus)	27,605	34,592	38,061	46,675	63,200
Shareholders' Funds	27,907	34,893	38,362	46,977	63,501
RATIOS					
Book Value Per Share (₹)	115.45	144.35	158.70	194.34	262.70
Market price Per Share (₹)	288.15	293.05	146.25	468.45	732.65
Earning per Share (Diluted) (₹)	19.14	33.60	21.89	34.72	69.10
Market Capitalisation (₹ in crores)	69,652	70,837	35,352	113,235	177,098
Equity Dividend per Share (₹)	3.20	4.10	2.00	6.50	17.35
Fixed Assets Turnover Ratio	1.31	1.45	1.23	1.34	1.63
Operating EBIDTA Margin	20.7%	24.0%	19.5%	27.2%	26.8%
Interest Service Coverage Ratio	4.05	5.26	3.61	6.52	11.31
Net Debt Equity Ratio	1.27	1.22	1.23	0.98	0.63
Net Debt to EBIDTA	2.59	2.31	3.78	2.40	1.25

* including Lease liabilities, APSA and excluding acceptance

Financial Highlights (Consolidated)

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
REVENUE ACCOUNTS (₹ in crores)					
Gross Turnover	71,349	82,499	71,116	78,059	143,829
Net Turnover	70,071	82,499	71,116	78,059	143,829
Operating EBIDTA	14,794	18,952	11,873	20,141	39,007
Depreciation and Amortization	3,387	4,041	4,246	4,679	6,001
Finance Costs	3,701	3,917	4,265	3,957	4,968
Exceptional Items	264	-	805	83	741
Profit Before Taxes	7,651	11,168	3,013	12,015	29,745
Provision for Taxation	1,538	3,644	(906)	4,142	8,807
Profit after Taxes	6,113	7,524	3,919	7,873	20,938
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS (₹ in crores)					
Net Fixed Asset (including ROU assets)	57,141	61,804	61,670	64,581	99,761
Debt*	39,393	52,238	65,477	69,771	74,271
Net Debt	38,019	45,969	53,473	56,950	56,880
Equity Capital	241	240	240	241	240
Other Equity (Reserve & Surplus)	27,696	34,494	36,298	45,308	66,996
Shareholders' Funds	27,534	34,345	36,024	44,991	68,535
RATIOS					
Book Value Per Share (₹)	113.91	142.08	149.03	186.12	283.53
Market price Per Share (₹)	288.15	293.05	146.25	468.45	732.65
Earning per Share (Diluted) (₹)	25.71	31.60	16.67	32.73	85.49
Market Capitalisation (₹ in crores)	69,652	70,837	35,352	113,235	177,098
Equity Dividend per Share (₹)	3.20	4.10	2.00	6.50	17.35
Fixed Assets Turnover Ratio	1.23	1.33	1.15	1.21	1.44
Operating EBIDTA Margin	20.6%	22.4%	16.2%	25.2%	26.7%
Interest Service Coverage Ratio	4.15	5.02	3.11	5.82	9.32
Net Debt Equity Ratio	1.38	1.34	1.48	1.27	0.83
Net Debt to EBIDTA	2.57	2.43	4.50	2.83	1.45

* including Lease liabilities, APSA and excluding acceptance