

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, 2024, 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 material 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, 2024, 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 standalone 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, 2024. 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
Recoverability of investments in and loans / advances and financial guarantees given on behalf of certain subsidiaries (as described in note 48 of the standalone financial statements)	
<p>The Company has investments in certain subsidiaries with a carrying value of ₹ 1,030 crores. Further, the Company has also provided loans and/or guarantees to or on behalf of these subsidiaries amounting to ₹ 18,376 crores. These subsidiaries have either been incurring losses or the investments made by them in the step-down subsidiaries have been making losses.</p> <p>During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has recognised an impairment allowance of ₹ 1,270 crores in respect of investments, loans/advances given to certain overseas subsidiary and also reversed impairment provision of ₹ 1,039 crores on investments, loans/advances and financial guarantee with respect to another overseas subsidiary, as described in note 48 to the standalone financial statements.</p> <p>Further, the Company has also not recognized interest income of ₹ 110 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 financial guarantees given on behalf of these subsidiaries has been identified as a key audit matter due to:</p>	<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 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;

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Significance of the carrying amount of these balances. ▶ Significance of Impairment and reversals ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
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>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, 2024. ▶ 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.
Claims and exposures relating to taxation and litigation (as described in note 45 of the standalone financial statements)	
<p>The Company has disclosed in note 45 of the standalone financial statements, contingent liabilities of ₹ 3,652 crores in respect of disputed claims/ levies under various tax and legal matters and ₹ 4,689 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>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>	<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 material legal claims. ▶ We involved tax specialists to assist us in evaluating tax positions taken by management for material claims. ▶ We assessed the relevant disclosures made in the standalone financial statements for compliance in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 37.

Information Other than the Standalone 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 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, 2024 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 except for the matters stated in the paragraph i(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g);
 - (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, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 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, 2024 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) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph b above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) and paragraph i(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).
 - (i) 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.
- (iv) (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 55 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 57 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.

- (vi) As more fully described in note 58 to the standalone financial statements, based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout

the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that, audit trail feature is not enabled for direct changes to data in the underlying database and in the application when using certain privileged access rights. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software.

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

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per **Vikram Mehta**

Partner

Membership Number: 105938

UDIN No: 24105938BKELXY9963

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: May 17, 2024

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 favor of the lessee) as 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:

(₹ 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	Lease deed has expired and approval for Proposal for Execution of Absolute Sale deed is pending with Cabinet (State Government). A favorable order from the High Court is received in this regard
	18	Government of Karnataka	No	May 2011	Lease deed has expired and approval for Proposal for Execution of Absolute Sale deed is pending with Cabinet (State Government). A favorable order from the High Court is received in this regard
	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

- (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, 2024.
- (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, 2024 and no discrepancies were 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 ₹ five crores in aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. The quarterly returns / statements filed by the Company with such banks are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.

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

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Guarantees	Security	Loans	Advances/Deposits in nature of loans
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year				
Subsidiaries	1,511	-	7,129	-
Others	-	-	2	193
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date (including opening balances)				
Subsidiaries	2,366	-	13,927	-
Others	-	-	101	530

- (b) During the year the investments made, guarantees provided and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans, investments and guarantees to companies are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- (c) In respect of loan and advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated in the agreement and the repayment or receipts are regular except in the following cases where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has not been stipulated:

(₹ in crores)

Name of Entity	Nature	Amount Outstanding	Remarks
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	Advance in the nature of Loan	530	Repayment of principal and interest is not stipulated
JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	Loan	101	Repayment of interest is not stipulated

Hence, we are unable to make a specific comment on the regularity of repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of such loan.

- (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 day
- (e) During the year, the Company has renewed, extended and granted fresh loans to companies to settle the loan granted to these parties which had fallen due during the year. The aggregate amount of such dues renewed, extended and settled by fresh loans and the percentage of the aggregate to the total loans granted during the year are as follows:

(₹ in crores)

Name of Parties	Aggregate amount of loans or advances in nature of loans granted during the year*	Aggregate amount of overdues of existing loans renewed or extended or settled by fresh loans	Percentage of the aggregate to the total loans or advances in the nature of loans granted during the year
Subsidiaries			
Periama Holdings, LLC	1,300	439	34%
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc	918	391	43%
Piombino Steel Limited	3,256	3,256	100%
JSW Natural Resources Limited	182	163	89%
JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited **	232	231	99%

*Loans renewed/ extended are considered as fresh loans granted during the year for the purpose of reporting under this clause

** Includes loans of ₹ 128 crores which were due in the subsequent financial years

- (f) As disclosed in note 10 to the financial statements, the Company has granted advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies. Of these following are the details of the aggregate amount of advances in the nature of loans granted to promoters or related parties as defined in Clause (76) of Section 2 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act").

(₹ in crores)

	All Parties	Promoters	Related parties
Aggregate amount of advances in the nature of loans			
Agreement does not specify any terms or period of repayment	193	-	193
Percentage of advances in the nature of total loans	1%	-	1%

- (iv) Loans, investments, guarantees and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of 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.
- (vii) (a) The Company is generally 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:

(₹ in crores)

Name of statute	Nature of Dues	Amount*	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	97	2012-2015	High Court
		371	1998-2018	Central Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
		113	2003-2017	Commissioner / Joint Commissioner / Asst. Commissioner
The Custom Act, 1962	Custom Duty	225	1995-2016	High Court
		315	1995-2020	Central Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
		24	2000-2017	Commissioner (Appeals) / Joint Commissioner
The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	CST	46	2004-2018	Commissioner / Joint Commissioner / Asst. Commissioner
		28	2011-2012	High Court
Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods Act, 1979	Entry Tax	58	2005-2017	High Court
Chapter V of the Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	32	2003-2022	High Court
		102	1998-2017	Central Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
		260	2005-2017	Commissioner / Joint Commissioner / Asst. Commissioner
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	613	1995-2018	CIT/ITAT
		98	2013-2016	Supreme Court
Forest Development Tax (FDT)/ Forest Development Fee (FDF)	FDT/FDF	3,769	2008-2016	Supreme Court
Goa Cess	Goa Rural Cess	1,046	2006-2021	High Court
The Bombay Electricity Duty Act	Electricity Duty	150	2005-2011	Supreme Court
		792	2013-2024	High Court
		39	2015-2016	Maharashtra State Electricity Board
Goods & Service Tax	Goods & Service Tax	2,688	2020-2022	GST Tribunal
		265	2017- 2022	Commission Appeals
Maharashtra Stamp	Stamp duty	51	2013-2014	Revenue Department
Mines & Minerals (Development & regulation) Act	Mining premium	702	2021-2023	Director of Mines, Orissa
		696	2021-2023	High Court
Various	Others	10	1992-2002	High Court

*Net of amounts paid under protest

The above table doesn't include cases decided in favor of the Company for which the department has preferred an appeal at higher levels amounting to Rs 820 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.
- (e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has taken funds from following entities and persons on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, as per details below:

Nature Of fund taken	Name of Lender	(₹ in crores)	Name of the Subsidiary	Nature of transaction for which funds utilized
Foreign Currency Loans	Various Banks	521	Acero Junction Holdings Inc	Repayment of Outstanding Debt
		466	Periama Holding LLC	
		89	JSW Steel Netherlands B.V.	
		184	JSW Steel Netherlands B.V.	

- (f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or joint ventures or associate companies. 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 non-convertible debentures 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 maximum amount of idle/surplus funds invested during the year was ₹ 500 crores, of which ₹ 317 crores was outstanding at the end of the year. 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
- (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.
- 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 at March 31, 2024 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 four 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 54 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 to the standalone financial statements.

(b) All amounts that are unspent under section (5) of section 135 of Companies Act, pursuant to any ongoing project, has been transferred to special account in compliance of with provisions of sub section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 36 to the 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: 24105938BKELXY9963

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: May 17, 2024

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, 2024 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, 2024, 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: 24105938BKELXY9963

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: May 17, 2024

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 March 2024

(₹ in crores)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
I ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	74,457	69,851
(b) Capital work-in-progress	5	10,504	10,271
(c) Right-of-use assets	6	2,786	3,404
(d) Goodwill	7	413	-
(e) Intangible assets	7	1,930	1,801
(f) Intangible assets under development	7	352	235
(g) Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	8	25,195	17,216
(h) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	9	4,946	7,104
(ii) Loans	10	11,501	5,346
(iii) Derivative assets	17	88	15
(iv) Other financial assets	11	5,618	4,480
(i) Current tax assets (net)		781	475
(j) Other non-current assets	12	3,773	3,499
Total non-current assets		1,42,344	1,23,697
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	13	23,234	19,517
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	9a	@	-
(ii) Trade receivables	14	6,498	6,000
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	15	4,953	13,668
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	16	3,176	5,048
(v) Loans	10	4	93
(vi) Derivative assets	17	148	213
(vii) Other financial assets	11	1,501	1,522
(c) Other current assets	12	3,580	3,083
Total current assets		43,094	49,144
Total assets		1,85,438	1,72,841
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	18	305	301
(b) Other equity	19	74,978	63,358
Total equity		75,283	63,659
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	20	47,241	48,346
(ia) Lease liabilities	6	1,974	1,583
(ii) Derivative liabilities	27	10	15
(iii) Other financial liabilities	21	835	1,159
(b) Provisions	22	1,288	1,250
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	23	9,320	7,460
(d) Other non-current liabilities	24	33	34
Total non-current liabilities		60,701	59,847
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	25	11,582	6,825
(ia) Lease liabilities	6	383	449
(ii) Acceptances	26A	14,460	20,740
(iii) Trade payables	26B		
(a) Total outstanding, dues of micro and small enterprises		543	237
(b) Total outstanding, dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		12,199	9,728
(iv) Derivative liabilities	27	315	282
(v) Other financial liabilities	28	5,939	5,889
(b) Provisions	22	376	235
(c) Other current liabilities	29	3,311	3,656
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)		346	1,294
Total current liabilities		49,454	49,335
Total liabilities		1,10,155	1,09,182
Total equity and liabilities		1,85,438	1,72,841

@ represents less than ₹ 0.50 crore

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 : 17 May 2024

RAJEEV PAI

Chief Financial Officer

LANCY VARGHESE

Company Secretary

ICSI Membership No. FCS 9407

Place: Mumbai

Date : 17 May 2024

SAJJAN JINDAL

Chairman & Managing Director

DIN 00017762

JAYANT ACHARYA

Jt. Managing Director & CEO

DIN 00106543

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

For the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in crores)

	Notes	For the year ended	
		For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
I Revenue from operations	30	1,35,180	1,31,687
II Other income	31	1,704	1,572
III Total income (I + II)		1,36,884	1,33,259
IV Expenses:			
Cost of materials consumed		72,337	75,321
Purchases of stock-in-trade		363	963
Changes in inventories of finished and semi-finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	32	(1,736)	(590)
Mining premium and royalties		10,011	7,457
Employee benefits expense	33	2,357	1,975
Finance costs	34	6,108	5,023
Depreciation and amortisation expense	35	5,435	4,952
Other expenses	36	29,868	31,190
Total expenses		1,24,743	1,26,291
V Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		12,141	6,968
VI Exceptional items	54	39	-
VII Profit before tax (V-VI)		12,102	6,968
VIII Tax expense:	23		
Current tax		2,422	1,218
Deferred tax		608	813
Tax impact for earlier years		1,031	-
Total tax expenses		4,061	2,031
IX Profit for the year (VII-VIII)		8,041	4,937
X Other comprehensive income/ (loss)			
A i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Re-measurements of the defined benefit plans		@	(15)
(b) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		2,460	(534)
ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(286)	72
Total (A)		2,174	(477)
B i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) The effective portion of gains and loss on hedging instruments		(248)	(619)
ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(29)	216
Total (B)		(277)	(403)
Total Other comprehensive income / (loss) (A+B)		1,897	(880)
XI Total comprehensive income (IX + X)		9,938	4,057
XII Earnings per equity share of ₹ 1 each	38		
Basic (in ₹)		33.16	20.56
Diluted (in ₹)		33.01	20.42

@ represents less than ₹ 0.50 crore

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 : 17 May 2024

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 : 17 May 2024

JAYANT ACHARYA

Jt. Managing Director & CEO

DIN 00106543

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 March 2024

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	(₹ in crores)	
As at 31 March 2022	Amount	301
Movement during the year		@
As at 31 March 2023		301
Movement during the year		4
As at 31 March 2024		305

@ represents less than ₹ 0.50 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 01 April 2022	4,359	5,439	774	40,245	241	10,006	2,344	(208)	63,200
Profit for the year	-	-	-	4,937	-	-	-	-	4,937
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	(10)	-	-	(467)	(404)	(880)
Dividend	-	-	-	(4,194)	-	-	-	-	(4,194)
Impact of ESOP trust consolidation	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	76
Recognition of share-based payments	-	-	-	-	220	-	-	-	220
Transfer to general reserve after exercise of options	-	-	-	-	(52)	52	-	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 March 2023	4,359	5,439	774	41,054	409	10,058	1877	(612)	63,358
Addition pursuant to business combinations (refer note 49)	-	2,303	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,303
Profit for the year	-	-	-	8,041	-	-	-	-	8,041
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	1	-	-	2,174	(279)	1,896
Dividend	-	-	-	(822)	-	-	-	-	(822)
Impact of ESOP trust consolidation	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	9
Recognition of share-based payments	-	-	-	-	208	-	-	-	208
Transfer to general reserve after exercise of options	-	-	-	-	(170)	170	-	-	-
ROC filling fees and stamp duty for increase in share capital	-	-	-	-	-	(15)	-	-	(15)
Transfer to retained earnings from equity instruments through OCI (refer note 50)	-	-	-	190	-	-	(190)	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 March 2024	4,359	7,742	774	48,473	447	10,213	3,860	(890)	74,978

See accompanying notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For **SRBC & CO LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 324982E/E300003

per **VIKRAM MEHTA**

Partner

Membership No.: 105938

Place: Mumbai

Date : 17 May 2024

RAJEEV PAI

Chief Financial Officer

LANCY VARGHESE

Company Secretary

ICSI Membership No. FCS 9407

Place: Mumbai

Date : 17 May 2024

SAJJAN JINDAL

Chairman & Managing Director

DIN 00017762

JAYANT ACHARYA

Jt. Managing Director & CEO

DIN 00106543

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in crores)

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	12,102	6,968
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	5,435	4,952
Loss on sale of property, plant & equipment (net)	81	61
Gain on sale of financial investments designated as Fair value through profit & loss account ('FVTPL')	(48)	-
Interest income	(1303)	(1,253)
Gain arising of financial instruments designated as FVTPL	(9)	(2)
Unwinding of interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	(300)	(100)
Dividend income	(17)	(152)
Interest expense	6,055	4,777
Share based payment expense	208	219
Export obligation deferred income amortisation	(118)	(98)
Unrealised exchange (gain) /loss (net)	(202)	2,021
Allowance for doubtful debts, loans, advances and others	8	1
Loss arising from financial instruments designated as FVTPL	14	-
Non-cash expenditure debit to Profit and Loss account	-	2
Gain on derecognition of Lease	-	(32)
Exceptional Items	39	-
	9,843	10,396
Operating profit before working capital changes	21,945	17,364
Adjustments for :		
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(2,565)	1,511
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	(263)	154
(Increase) in other assets	(4,832)	(2,152)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payable	1,004	(195)
(Decrease) / Increase in acceptances	(6,326)	6,361
(Decrease) in other liabilities	(1,225)	(2,050)
Increase / (Decrease) in provisions	154	(83)
	(14,053)	3,546
Cash flow from operations	7,892	20,910
Income taxes paid (net of refund received)	(2,443)	(466)
Net cashflow generated from operating activities (A)	5,449	20,444
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant & equipment, intangible assets (including under development and capital advances)	(5,244)	(6,266)
Refund of Capital Advance	-	460
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	34	11
Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and other related parties including advances	(6,848)	(6,728)
Redemption of investment in subsidiary	3237	-
Purchase of current investments	(3,584)	-
Sale of current investments	3,632	-
Bank deposits not considered as cash and cash equivalents (net)	2,092	2,809
Loans to related parties	(3,095)	(784)
Loans repaid by related parties	-	1,969
Interest received	1,030	1,016
Dividend received	17	152
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(8,729)	(7,361)
Cash flow from financing activities		

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in crores)

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Proceeds from sale of treasury shares	6	59
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	10,813	13,009
Repayment of non-current borrowings	(9,131)	(9,881)
Proceeds from/ (Repayment) of current borrowings (net)	(43)	(718)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(311)	(552)
Interest paid	(5,989)	(4,808)
Dividend paid	(822)	(4,194)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	(5,477)	(7,085)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents(A+B+C)	(8,757)	5,998
Cash and cash equivalents - opening balances	13,668	7,670
Cash and cash equivalents acquired pursuant to business combination (refer note 49)	42	-
Cash and cash equivalents - closing balances (note 15)	4,953	13,668

Reconciliations part of cash flows

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	1 April 23	Increase pursuant to business combinations	Cash flows(net)	Foreign exchange (Gain)/Loss	New leases Recognition/ Dercognition	Other#	31 March 24
Borrowings (including Current maturities of long term borrowing included in current borrowings note 25)	55,167	2,250	1,682	237	-	(513)	58,823
Lease liabilities (including Current maturities)	2,032	26	(311)	-	610	-	2,357
Borrowings (Current) (excluding current maturities of long term borrowing)	3	40	(43)	-	-	-	-

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	1 April 22	Cash flows(net)	Foreign exchange (Gain)/Loss	New leases	Other#	31 March 23
Borrowings (including Current maturities of long term borrowing included in current borrowings note 25)	49,714	3,128	2,268	-	57	55,167
Lease liabilities (including Current maturities)	2,751	(552)	-	(167)	-	2,032
Borrowings (Current) (excluding current maturities of long term borrowing)	721	(718)	1	-	(1)	3

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

Notes:

- The cash flow statement is prepared using the "indirect method" set out in IND AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows.
- Net cash used in investing activities primarily excludes non-cash transactions such as fair valuation of investments, payable for capital projects, foreign exchange gain/loss etc.

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 : 17 May 2024

RAJEEV PAI

Chief Financial Officer

LANCY VARGHESE

Company Secretary

ICSI Membership No. FCS 9407

Place: Mumbai

Date : 17 May 2024

SAJJAN JINDAL

Chairman & Managing Director

DIN 00017762

JAYANT ACHARYA

Jt.Managing Director & CEO

DIN 00106543

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

1. General Information

JSW Steel Limited ("the Company") (CIN L27102MH1994PLC152925) 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, and Raigarh Works in Chhattisgarh. 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. The Company has recently won 3 Mining Leases "ML" & 3 Composite Licences "CL" Blocks in FY 2023-24 which are, 2 ML in Goa State: Block VI- Cudnem Cormolem and Block IX-Surla-Sonshi Iron Ore Blocks, 1 ML in Karnataka State: Jaisinghpura North Iron Ore Block, 1 CL in Maharashtra State: Surjagad-4 Iron Ore Block, 2 CL in Andhra Pradesh State: Lakshmakapalle (North) and Addankivaripalem Iron Ore Blocks.

The Company has also signed Coal Mine Development and Production Agreement (CMDPA) for three coal mines, Sitanala coking coal block, Parbatpur Central coking coal block in Jharkhand, and Banai & Bhalumuda coal block in Chhattisgarh.

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. Material 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 2024, 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").

These financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 17th May 2024.

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 within the scope 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.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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

- ▶ 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).

Trade receivables is derecognised when the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party including discounting of bills on a non-recourse basis.

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

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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.

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

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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 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.

Government incentives includes grants on account of duty saved on import of capital goods and spares (property, plant and equipment) under the EPCG (Export Promotion Capital Goods) scheme. Under such scheme, the Company is committed to export prescribed times of the duty saved on import of capital goods over a specified period of time. In case such commitments are not met, the Company would be required to pay the duty saved along with interest to the regulatory authorities.

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.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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/ contingency 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 39.

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 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 shared 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.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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. Further, deferred tax is not recognised on the items that does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised on taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, except where the company 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.

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.

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 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, 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.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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 60 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. 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 cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-

generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in the standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

XIII. 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 & 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.

XIV. Mining Assets

Acquisition Costs

The cost of Mining Assets capitalised includes costs associated with acquisition of licenses and rights

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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 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.

XV. Impairment of Non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting year, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment 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

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying value of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount so that the increased carrying value does not exceed the carrying value that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss immediately.

XVI. 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 semi-finished iron ore inventory at mines includes a proportion of cost of mining and other manufacturing overheads depending

on stage of completion of related activities. Cost of finished iron ore inventory includes cost of mining, bid premium, royalty, other statutory levies and other manufacturing expenses. 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. In case of finished iron ore inventory at mines, estimated cost includes any bid premium, royalties and other statutory levies payable to the authorities.

XVII. 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.

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).

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

XVIII. 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.

XIX. Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets (except trade receivable, measured at transaction cost) 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 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. The equity instruments which are strategic investments and held for long term purposes are classified as FVTOCI.

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.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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 life-time 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 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

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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'.

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.

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)

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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 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 be 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 at amortised cost, the fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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.

XX. 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.

XXI. 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.

XXII. 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.

XXIII. 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. 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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.

When the Company 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 Company determines whether there exists clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase. Thereafter, the Company reassesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and recognises any additional assets or liabilities that are identified in that reassessment. The Company 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 Company recognises 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 Company recognises the gain, after reassessing and reviewing, directly in equity as capital reserve.

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 recognised at the acquisition date shall be retrospectively adjusted during the measurement period. During the measurement period, the Company shall also recognise 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.

XXIV. Acceptances:

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 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. Payments made by banks and financial institutions to the operating vendors are treated as a non-cash item and settlement of operational acceptances by the Company is treated as cash flows from operating activity reflecting the substance of the payment.

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 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

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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 judgement 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 tax regime together with the other benefits available to the Companies including utilisation of the MAT credit. During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Company had elected to exercise the option permitted under Section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to pay corporate income tax at 22% plus surcharge and cess (aggregating to tax rate of 25.17%) from the financial year 2022-23. Accordingly, the Company has measured its current tax and deferred tax charge for the year ended 31 March 2023 basis the new tax regime and recognised a non-cash tax charge of ₹ 1,031 crores

pertaining to previous year mainly representing write off of MAT credit not availed and change in tax rate on deferred tax assets of the Company (refer note 23).

vii) Net Realisable Value for Inventory of Mining Operations

Iron Ore inventory held for Captive use in the production are not written down below cost as finished products in which they will be consumed are expected to be sold at or above cost. Inventory which is expected to be sold to third party is only considered for provision which is computed by comparing Net realisable value and cost. The estimation for percentage of inventory used for captive purpose or to be sold to third party is made using latest trends of third party and captive sales, sales order in hand and management judgement.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. In case of iron ore inventory from mining operations estimated cost includes any royalty and duties payable to the authorities.

viii) Assessment of Onerous contract for a mine

No provision for onerous contract is ascertained for a mine basis the estimates including that the iron ore extracted will be consumed internally, anticipated improved grade in balance mining reserves and reduction in MDPA commitment through government approval. The estimates have been made considering the future expansion plans, additional time allowed for removal of iron ore after expiry of lease period, grade ascertained in the drilling samples of the unexplored areas of the mines using the orebody modelling and the representation made to the authorities. Any change in the above estimates may impact the 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

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

capital amounting to ₹ 355 crores 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. During the current year, CSSL/ JSWISPL has amalgamated with the Company w.e.f 31 July 2023 (refer note 49).

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

Pursuant to the Shareholder's agreement, JSW Steel Limited (JSWSL), JSW Paints Private Limited (JPPL) and JSW Cement Limited (JSWCL) have been jointly controlling JSW One Platforms Limited ('JOPL') (formerly known as 'JSW Retail Limited'). During the year, Mitsui and Co., Ltd. (Mitsui), has acquired 8.2% stake in JOPL,

resulting in dilution of JSWSL's stake in JOPL by 5.99%. JSWSL has made an investment of ₹ 188 crores through equity shares having an effective shareholding of 69.01% in JOPL.

As per the revised shareholder's agreement among JSWSL, JPPL, JSWCL and Mitsui, all the relevant activities of JOPL that affect its variable returns will continue to be decided unanimously by the representatives of JSWSL, JSWCL & JPPL. However, Mitsui has certain protective rights under this shareholder's agreement. Thus, the Company has concluded that it has joint control over JOPL.

v) **Significant influence over JSW Paints Private Limited ("JPPL")**

During the year ended 31 March 2024, pursuant to share subscription agreement (SSA) entered into with JPPL on 23 July 2021, the Company made further equity investments in JPPL amounting to ₹ 250 Crores (between August 2023 to November 2023 in three tranches) resulting into increasing the shareholding of the Company in JPPL to 12.85% (from 9.94% as at 31 March 2023).

As per SSA, the Company has a right to appoint a Director on the Board of JPPL from the date its shareholding exceeds 10% and also the Company has material transactions with JPPL. Considering the Company has a right to participate in the decision making process which may result into affecting the Company's variable returns. It is considered that there exists a significant influence over JPPL. Accordingly JPPL is treated as an associate of the Company w.e.f 22 August 2023, i.e., the date from which the shareholding exceeded 10%.

vi) **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. 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. Further, the Company completed the second phase of expansion from 5 MTPA to 10 MTPA at Dolvi

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

Maharashtra during the financial year 2021-22 and the Company has also received Eligibility Certificate for this investment relating to Phase 2 capacity expansion from 5 MTPA to 10 MTPA in FY 2022 – 23. Basis the above Eligibility certificate it has started availing incentives under the PSI 2007. Accordingly, the Company has recognised the cumulative grant income amounting to ₹ 566 crores for the year ended 31 March 2024.

- 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.

vii) Control over subcontractors

The Company enters into contracts with entities for supply of man power relating to plant operations, administrative activities and other business-related activities. These entities through their manpower perform activities as per the directions of the Company. The Company does not hold any ownership interest in these entities. The Company believes that the Company does not have practical ability to direct the relevant activities of these companies and their operations are immaterial for consolidation purposes.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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 2022	1,166	9,989	73,932	143	191	127	85,548
Additions	83	516	7,275	22	10	35	7,941
Deductions	-	@	364	3	9	1	377
Other adjustments (refer note b)	-	27	534	-	-	-	561
At 31 March 2023	1,249	10,532	81,377	162	192	161	93,673
Additions (refer note h)	7	1,040	4,934	39	11	64	6,095
Additions pursuant to business combinations (refer note 49)	36	301	3,158	-	4	2	3,500
Deductions	23	1	454	-	11	-	489
Other adjustments (refer note b)	-	5	148	-	-	-	153
At 31 March 2024	1,269	11,877	89,163	201	196	227	1,02,933
Accumulated depreciation							
At 31 March 2022	-	2,124	17,314	87	77	84	19,686
Depreciation	-	416	3,973	14	18	21	4,442
Deductions	-	-	291	3	5	7	306
At 31 March 2023	-	2,540	20,996	98	90	98	23,822
Depreciation	-	466	4,501	21	12	27	5,027
Deductions	-	1	363	-	8	-	372
At 31 March 2024	-	3,005	25,134	119	94	125	28,477
Net book value							
At 31 March 2024	1,269	8,872	64,029	82	102	102	74,457
At 31 March 2023	1,249	7,992	60,381	64	102	63	69,851

@ represents less than ₹ 0.50 cr

Notes:

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
a) Freehold land and buildings which has been/agreed to be hypothecated/ mortgaged to lenders of related parties	Deemed cost 285	293
b) Other adjustments comprises:		
Borrowing cost	₹ in Crores 117	380
Foreign exchange loss / (gain) (including regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs)	₹ in Crores 36	181

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

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	66	Nippon Denro Ispat Limited	No	31-Mar-00	Under dispute. Agreement to Sale is registered. However Sale deed is pending. Special Civil Suit for Specific performance filed.
Property Plant & Equipment	Land & Building	-27	Loha Ispat Limited	No	28-Jan-21	Liquidator was under process of taking approvals for transfer of title deed and the transfer deed was executed in FY 2023-24
Property Plant & Equipment	Land	33	Ispat Metallics India Limited	No	31-Mar-00	Under dispute. Case is pending in Tehsildar, Pen
Right of Use	Land	6767	Government of Karnataka	No	31-Mar-07	Approval for Proposal for Execution of Absolute Sale deed is pending with Cabinet (State Government). A favourable order of the Karnataka High Court dated March 12, 2024 directing the state to execute sale deed was received in this regard.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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
Right of Use	Land	18 18	Government of Karnataka	No	19-May-11	Approval for Proposal for Execution of Absolute Sale deed is pending with Cabinet (State Government). A favourable order of the Karnataka High Court dated March 12, 2024 directing the state to execute sale deed was received in this regard.
Right of Use	Land	7 7	Bhuwalka Pipes Private Limited	No	15-Dec-11	Extension of Lease deed is under process

* bold figures represents current year figures

d) Assets given on operating lease:

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

(₹ in crores)		
Category of Asset	Area	Period
Land at Vijayanagar*	1,597 acres	5 years to 30 years
Land at Dolvi along with certain buildings	177 acres	15 years to 20 years
Office Premises at Mittal Tower	1,885 sq. feet	24 months
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:

(₹ in crores)		
Category of Asset	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Land		
Cost/Deemed cost*	119	137
Building		
Cost/Deemed cost	370	288
Accumulated depreciation	92	51
Depreciation for the year	9	6

* 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:

(₹ in crores)		
Particulars	Buildings	Plant and Equipment
Cost/deemed cost		
At 1 April 2022	482	7
Additions	-	-
At 31 March 2023	482	7
Additions	-	-
At 31 March 2024	482	7

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in crores)		
Particulars	Buildings	Plant and Equipment
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 April 2022	112	5
Depreciation	16	1
At 31 March 2023	128	6
Depreciation	16	@
At 31 March 2024	144	6
Net book value		
At 31 March 2024	338	1
At 31 March 2023	354	1

@ - value less than ₹ 0.50 crores

- g) The Company has capitalised certain assets amounting to ₹ 477 crores (₹ 355 Crores in 31 March 2023) with respect to storage facilities availed on lease. The Company has entered in Memorandum of Understanding for execution of lease with a related party. However, the lease agreement for the related land portion which is still under execution.
- h) Pursuant to the Build Own Operate and Transfer agreement entered into on 5 April 2011 with JSW Projects Limited (JPL), JPL built and operated an integrated DRI unit, CDQ unit and a captive power plant (together referred to as the "BOOT facilities") till 31 March 2023 and transferred it to the Company during the year at a consideration of ₹ 858 crores. Since the agreement met the lease recognition criteria, the Company had recognised ROU assets and also the corresponding lease liabilities in the earlier years and amortised the same over the life of the asset.

Consequent to the purchase, the Company has transferred ROU assets amounting to ₹ 1,280 crores to property, plant and equipment.

5. Capital work in progress includes exchange fluctuation loss (including regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs) of ₹ 1 crores (previous year ₹ 92 crores) and borrowing cost (net off interest income) of ₹ 113 crores (previous year ₹ 242 crores) added to capital work in progress during the year.

CWIP includes projects under progress of ₹ 43 crores acquired pursuant to business combination (refer note 49).

CWIP ageing schedule:

As at 31 March 2024

(₹ 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	3,464	2,216	1,176	2,911	9,767
Projects temporarily suspended	737	-	-	-	737
Total	4,201	2,216	1,176	2,911	10,504

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)				
	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Expansion Project				
- Blast furnace III Upgradation at Vijaynagar Works	737	-	-	-
- 13 MTPA expansion at Vijaynagar Works	548	-	-	-
- Others	377	-	-	-
Cost Reduction				
- Coke Oven 5 & Pellet Plant 3	2,152	-	-	-
- Augment Mining Capacity	500	509	-	-
- Others	129	10	-	11
Total	4,443	519	-	11

Normal capital expenditure items are capital expenditure that do not have any specific timeline for completion and are individually not material.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

As at 31 March 2023

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	4,957	1,904	1,598	1,812	10,271
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

	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	393	-	-	-
- Blast furnace III Upgradation at Vijayanagar	-	737	-	-
- 13 MTPA expansion at Vijayanagar	-	632	-	-
- Others	319	383	-	-
Cost Reduction Projects				
- Coke Oven 5 & Pellet Plant 3	2,288	-	-	-
- 175 MW & 60 MW Power Plant	12	-	-	-
- Augment Mining Capacity	691	6	-	-
- Others	258	2	-	-
Total	3,961	1,760	-	-

6. Right-of-use assets and Lease liability

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Total
At 1 April 2022	425	83	3,397	3,905
Additions	-	-	269	269
Deductions (refer note a)	-	-	405	405
Depreciation expense	5	12	348	365
At 31 March 2023	420	71	2,913	3,404
Additions	-	32	761	793
Additions pursuant to business combinations (refer note 49)	134	-	-	134
Payment for purchase of Property, plant and equipment (refer note b)	-	-	1,280	1,280
Depreciation expense	4	14	247	265
At 31 March 2024	550	89	2,147	2,786

Leasehold land aggregating to ₹ 85 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 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 has submitted application for execution of absolute sale deed which is pending with the Government of Karnataka.

Lease Liabilities

Particulars	₹ in crores
At 1 April 2022	2,751
Additions	270
Derecognition (refer note a)	(438)
Interest accrued	242
Lease principal payments	(551)
Lease interest payments	(242)
At 31 March 2023	2,032
Additions	812
Additions pursuant to business combination (refer note 49)	26
Derecognition (refer note b)	(202)
Interest accrued	245
Lease principal payments	(311)
Lease interest payments	(245)
At 31 March 2024	2,357

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

Note:

- a. The long term pellet supply agreement and coke supply agreement with Amba River Coke Limited was amended with effect from 1 April 2022. The amendments, inter alia, reduces tenure of the pellet supply agreement and coke supply agreement for twelve months. As this transaction no longer meet lease recognition criteria, the Company has derecognised the underlying Assets and Lease liability and booked profit or loss on such derecognition.
- b. Pursuant to the Build Own Operate and Transfer agreement entered into on 5 April 2011 with JSW Projects Limited (JPL), JPL built and operated an integrated DRI unit, CDQ unit and a captive power plant (together referred to as the "BOOT facilities") till 31 March 2023 and transferred it to the Company during the year at a consideration of ₹ 858 crores. Since the agreement met the lease recognition criteria, the Company had recognised ROU assets and also the corresponding lease liabilities in the earlier years and amortised the same over the life of the asset.

Consequent to the purchase, the Company has transferred ROU assets amounting to ₹ 1,280 crores to property, plant and equipment.

Breakup of lease liabilities:

Particulars	(₹ in crores)	
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Current	383	449
Non-current	1,974	1,583
Total liabilities	2,357	2,032

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at 31 March 2024 on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	(₹ in crores)	
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Less than 1 year	580	629
1-5 years	2,164	1,420
More than 5 years	560	814
	3,304	2,863

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 ₹ 409 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 1,292 crores) shown under cost of material consumed/ other expenses.

The Company has recognised ₹ 19 crores (March 31, 2023 : ₹ 19 crores) as rent expenses during the year which pertains to short term lease/ low value asset which was not recognised as part of asset.

7. Goodwill and Intangible assets

Particulars	(₹ in crores)				
	Goodwill	Computer software	License fees	Mining Assets/ Restoration Liabilities	Total
Cost/deemed Cost					
At 31 March 2022	-	202	26	2,081	2,309
Additions	-	32	-	35	67
At 31 March 2023	-	234	26	2,116	2,376
Additions	-	94	-	86	180
Additions pursuant to business combinations (refer note 49)	413	-	-	92	92
At 31 March 2024	413	328	26	2,294	2,648

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Goodwill	Computer software	License fees	Mining Assets/ Restoration Liabilities	Total
Accumulated amortisation					
At 31 March 2022	-	137	25	268	430
Amortisation	-	26	-	119	145
At 31 March 2023	-	163	25	387	575
Amortisation	-	29	-	114	143
At 31 March 2024	-	192	25	501	718
Net book value					
At 31 March 2024	413	136	1	1,793	1,930
At 31 March 2023	-	71	1	1,729	1,801

Note:

- (i) The Company has recognised the goodwill pursuant to business combination (refer note 49) during the current financial year. The Company tested the goodwill for impairment as at March 31, 2024 and no impairment has been identified.
- (ii) Mining Assets includes :
 - a) Acquisition cost incurred for mines such as stamp duty, registration fees and other such costs have been capitalised as Intangible assets.
 - b) Restoration liabilities estimated through a mining expert and accordingly the Company recognised assets and corresponding liability (refer note 22(a)).
- (iii) 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 and expenditure towards software upgrades.

Intangible assets under development ageing schedule is as below:

At 31 March 2024

(₹ 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	178	56	7	111	352
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	135	-	-	-	135

At 31 March 2023

(₹ 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	116	8	5	107	235
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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	134	-	-	-	134

8. Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Paid up value	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
		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	₹ 10 each	99,44,01,170	1,082	99,44,01,170	1,082
JSW Bengal Steel Limited	₹ 10 each	47,74,05,000	512	47,74,05,000	512
JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited	₹ 10 each	10,19,89,523	102	10,08,37,923	101
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	&	NA	&
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited (refer note b)	₹ 10 each	84,19,92,949	2,274	80,00,50,000	2,064
Nippon Ispat Singapore (Pte) Limited	SGD 1 each	7,84,502	-	7,84,502	-
Peddar Realty Private Limited	₹ 10 each	10,910	60	10,000	57
JSW Global Trade Corp (Pte) Limited	USD 10 each	11,21,470	91	11,21,470	91
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	1,47,18,46,900	1,472	76,51,46,900	765
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc (refer note 48a)	USD 0.001 each	100	536	100	536
JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A	Euro 1 each	93,600	^^	93,600	^^
GSI Lucchini S.p.A	Euro 1 each	2,736	&&	2,736	&&
JSW Retail & Distribution Limited	₹ 10 each	10,000	**	10,000	**
Vardhman Industries Limited (refer note b)	₹ 10 each	-	-	6,35,00,000	146
JSW Vallabh Tinplate Private Limited (refer note b)	₹ 10 each	-	-	3,82,56,827	65
Piombino Steel Limited (refer note a)	₹ 10 each	5,08,00,00,000	5,919	5,08,00,00,000	5,919
JSW Vijayanagar Metalics Limited	₹ 10 each	9,97,01,46,000	9,970	4,23,52,11,000	4,235
Neotrex Steel Private Limited	₹ 10 each	19,600	\$	19,600	\$
JSW AP Steel Limited	₹ 10 each	1,60,000	#	-	-
Monnet Cement Limited (refer note c)	₹ 10 each	21,90,000	-	-	-
Mivaan Steel Limited (refer note c)	₹ 10 each	8,000	%	-	-
NSL Green Steel Recycling Limited (formerly known as NSL Green Steel Recycling Private Limited) (w.e.f. September 27, 2023)	₹ 10 each	1,00,00,000	10	-	-
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	14,97,94,335	179	13,06,15,385	150
JSW Severfield Structures Limited	₹ 10 each	22,59,37,940	226	19,79,37,940	198
Rohne Coal Company Private Limited	₹ 10 each	4,90,000	""	4,90,000	""
Creixent Special Steels Limited (Including Deemed Equity) (refer note 49)	₹ 10 each	-	-	48,00,000	25
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited (refer note 49)	₹ 10 each	-	-	399	&&&
Vijayanagar Minerals Private Limited	₹ 10 each	4,000	@	4,000	@

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Paid up value	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
		No. of shares	₹ in crores	No. of shares	₹ in crores
JSW One Platforms Limited	₹ 10 each	13,47,067	188	13,47,067	188
NSL Green Steel Recycling Limited (formerly known as NSL Green Steel Recycling Private Limited) (upto September 26, 2023)	₹ 10 each	-	-	50,00,000	5
MP Monnet Mining Company Limited (refer note c)	₹ 10 each	9,80,000	-	-	-
Urtan North Mining Company Limited (refer note c)	₹ 10 each	57,51,347	-	-	-
JSW JFE Electrical Steel Private Limited	₹ 10 each	50,00,000	5	-	-
Associates (at cost or deemed cost)					
JSW Paints Private Limited (refer note 50)	₹ 10 each	29,482,565	994	-	-
JSW Renewable Energy Private Limited	₹ 10 each	15,32,90,000	153	7,70,00,000	77
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 at cost (Unquoted)					
Subsidiaries					
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	Zero coupon 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 ₹ 1010 each	9,59,80,400	96	959,80,400	96
Mivaan Steel Limited (refer note c)	0.01% Convertible debenture of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	44,31,10,000	954	-	-
NSL Green Steel Recycling Limited (formerly known as NSL Green Steel Recycling Private Limited) (upto September 26, 2023)	Zero coupon compulsorily convertible debentures of ₹ 10 each	75,00,000	8	-	-
Joint Ventures					
NSL Green Steel Recycling Limited (formerly known as NSL Green Steel Recycling Private Limited) (upto September 26, 2023)	Zero coupon compulsorily convertible debentures of ₹ 10 each	-	-	37,50,000	4
D Investment in share warrants of subsidiary					
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			25,768		17,253
Less: Aggregate amount of provision for impairment in the value of investments (refer note 48a)		(573)			(37)
		25,195			17,216
Unquoted					
Aggregate carrying value		25,195			17,216

₹ 0.49 Crore ^^ ₹ 0.01 Crore @ ₹ 40,000 & \$1

\$ ₹ 0.02 crore

₹ 0.16 Crore % ₹ 0.01 Crore

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

Note:

- 5,07,99,99,994 shares (as at 31 March 2023, 5,07,99,99,994 shares) are pledged to the Piombino Steel Limited's banker.
- Pursuant to a Scheme of Arrangement under section 230-232 of the Companies Act, 2013, subsidiaries namely Vardhman Industries Limited (VIL) and JSW Vallabh Tinplate Private Limited (JVTPL) got merged with JSW Coated Products Limited (JSWCPL) as per NCLT order dated May 19, 2023 with appointed date being April 1, 2022 and accordingly, 4,19,42,949 equity shares of JSWCPL were issued to the Company pursuant to its equity holding of 99.99% in VIL and 76.45% in JVTPL.
- These represent fair value gain of investments in Mivaan Steel Limited of ₹ 590 crores, acquired pursuant to amalgamation of Creixent Special Steels Limited (CSSL) & CSSL's Subsidiary JSW Ispat Special Products Limited (JSWISPL) with the Company (refer note 49).

9. Investments (non-current)

(₹ in crores)					
Particulars	Paid up value	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
		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	4,515	8,53,63,090	2056
Unquoted (at fair value through OCI)					
JSW Paints Private Limited (refer note 50)	₹ 10 each	-	-	2,20,64,168	744
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	@
			4,529		2,814
B Investments in equity shares					
Quoted- (at fair value through profit and loss)					
Kamanwala Housing Construction Limited (refer note c)	₹ 10 each	63,343	@	-	-
Indiabulls Real Estate Limited (refer note c)	₹ 10 each	25,000	@	-	-
RattanIndia Infrastructure Limited (refer note c)	₹ 10 each	73,750	1	-	-
Yaarii Digital Integrated Services Limited (formerly known as Indiabulls Integrated Service Limited) (refer note c)	₹ 10 each	3,125	@	-	-
Pioneer Investment Limited (refer note c)	₹ 10 each	23,392	@	-	-
Grasim Industries Limited (refer note c)	₹ 10 each	1,500	@	-	-
Aditya Birla Capital Limited (refer note c)	₹ 10 each	2,100	@	-	-
Aditya Birla Fashion & Retail Limited (refer note c)	₹ 10 each	5,200	@	-	-
Unquoted (at fair value through profit and loss)					
Dynamic Defence Technologies Limited (formerly known as Monnet Engineering & Infrastructure Private Limited) (refer note c)	₹ 10 each	4,000	@	-	-
IFSL Limited (refer note c)	₹ 1 each	13,00,000	@	-	-
XL Energy Limited (refer note c)	₹ 10 each	1,66,808	@	-	-
Bellary Steel and Alloys Limited (refer note c)	₹ 1 each	8,03,243	@	-	-
Neueon Towers Limited (formerly known as Sujana Tower Limited) (refer note c)	₹ 10 each	12,500	@	-	-

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in crores)					
Particulars	Paid up value	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
		No. of shares	₹ in crores	No. of shares	₹ in crores
C 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	121	1,99,15,000	122
JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited*	10% redeemable, non-cumulative of ₹ 100 each (Series 1)	50,00,000	30	50,00,000	30
JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited*	10% redeemable, non-cumulative of ₹ 100 each (Series 2)	53,00,000	32	53,00,000	37
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	3
JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	10% redeemable, non-cumulative of ₹ 100 each (Series 6)	41,50,747	10	41,50,747	8
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	30,48,486	3	27,80,886	2
			417		419
D Investments in preference shares and debentures					
Unquoted- (at amortised cost)					
Subsidiary					
Piombino Steel Limited (refer note a)	9% redeemable, cumulative bonds of ₹ 10,00,000 each	-	-	25,000	2,976
Joint ventures					
Creixent Special Steels Limited (refer note 49)	0.01% redeemable, cumulative of ₹ 10 each	-	-	17,19,69,200	291
Creixent Special Steels Limited (refer note 49)	0.01% redeemable, cumulative of ₹ 10 each	-	-	19,83,00,410	287
Creixent Special Steels Limited (refer note 49 and b)	0.01% redeemable, cumulative debentures of ₹ 10,00,000 each	-	-	1,863	317
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited (refer note 49)	0.01% compulsorily convertible, non cumulative of ₹ 10 each	-	-	601	@
					3,871
Investments in Government securities (unquoted- Others) (at amortised cost)					

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in crores)					
Particulars	Paid up value	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
		No. of shares	₹ in crores	No. of shares	₹ in crores
E National Savings Certificates			@		@
(Pledged with commercial tax department)					
Total (A+B+C+D+E)			4,946		7,104
Quoted					
Aggregate book value			4,515		2,056
Aggregate market value			4,515		2,056
Unquoted					
Aggregate carrying value			431		5,048
Investment at amortised cost			-		3,871
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income			4,529		2,814
Investment at fair value through profit and loss			417		419

@ represents amount less than ₹ 0.50 crore

* The repayment schedule of preference shares of JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited has been revised in FY 2023-24. Due to such revision, the fair value loss on deferment of repayment schedule is recognised in other expenses amounting to ₹ 13.53 crores.

- The Company had purchased Non-Convertible Debentures in FY 2023, amounting to ₹ 2,970 crores issued by Piombino Steel Limited from third party. During the current year, the said NCDs has been redeemed.
- The Company had purchased Non-Convertible Debentures in FY 2022, amounting to ₹ 269 crores issued by Crexient Special Steels Limited ('CSSL') from third party.
- These investments are acquired pursuant to amalgamation of Crexient Special Steels Limited (CSSL) & CSSL's Subsidiary JSW Ispat Special Products Limited (JSWISPL) with the Company (refer note 49)

9a. Investments (Current)

(₹ in crores)			
Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023
Mutual funds (Quoted)		@	-
Total		@	-
Quoted			
Aggregate book value		@	-
Aggregate market value		@	-

@ represents less than ₹ 0.50 crore

10. Loans (Unsecured)

(₹ in crores)				
Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Loans				
to related parties*	14,255	4	7,823	93
to other body corporate	9	-	9	-
Less : Allowance for doubtful loans (Considered doubtful)	(2,763)	-	(2,486)	-
Total	11,501	4	5,346	93
Note :				
Considered good	11,501	4	5,346	93
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	2,754	-	2,477	-

* Loans are given for business purpose. Refer note 44, note 56 for terms of Loans

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

The Company has no loans and advances which are either repayable on demand, without specifying any terms and period of repayment except loan given to JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited where interest is payable on demand.

Movement in Allowance for doubtful loans

Particulars	₹ in crores
As at 01 April 2022	2,616
Provision made during the year	2
Provision transferred from guarantee towards incremental loan (refer note a)	83
Provision written back due to repayment of loan (refer note b)	(215)
As at 31 March 2023	2,486
Provision made during the year (refer note 48)	744
Provision transferred from guarantee towards incremental loan (refer note a)	137
Provision written back (refer note 48)	(604)
As at 31 March 2024	2,763

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.
- (b) The Company had recognised provision towards loans given to a subsidiary in the earlier years. In the current year, the subsidiary, based on the guarantee given by the Company, has borrowed funds from local banks and repaid a portion of the loans given by the Company. Consequently, the Company has reversed provision on such repaid loans and recorded corresponding provision towards financial guarantee obligation.

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Maximum amount outstanding during the year	Amount outstanding	Maximum amount outstanding during the year	Amount outstanding
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	1,421	1,421	1,806	688
JSW Natural Resources Limited	182	182	162	161
Inversiones Eurosh Limitada	810	810	810	810
Periama Holdings, LLC	2,911	2,911	2,514	2,128
JSW Steel UK Limited	26	26	21	1
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.	4,045	4,045	3,467	3,467
JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A.	92	90	90	90
JSW Global Trade Corp (Pte) Limited	-	-	26	-
Neotrex Steel Private Limited	2	2	2	2
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited (refer note 49)	215	-	215	215
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	-	-	-	-
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	612	-	81	-
Creixent Special Steels Limited (refer note 49)	5	-	7	5
JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	101	101	101	99
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	134	134	134	134
JSW Steel USA Inc	4	4	4	4
Piombino Steel Limited	3,256	3,256	113	112
Vallabh Tinplate Private Limited	-	-	105	-
Amba River & Coke Limited	-	-	89	-
JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited	1,276	1,276	-	-
Gourangdih Coal Limited	1	1	-	-

Refer note 11 for Advance /Deposits in nature of loans

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

11. Others financial assets (Unsecured)

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Security deposits (refer note below)	950	126	857	15
Export benefits and entitlements	3	77	1	59
Bank balances with maturity more than 12 months (Margin money)	4	-	35	-
Government grant income receivable (refer note 30(a))	3,850	965	3,083	1,116
Interest receivable				
- from related parties	676	346	348	368
Indirect tax balances refund due	-	-	-	8
Others	140	199	161	168
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables	(5)	(212)	(5)	(212)
Total	5,618	1,501	4,480	1,522

Note:

The Company has provided interest bearing security deposit to Sapphire Airlines Private Limited (operator) for availing charter hire services in future. The security deposit carries an interest rate of 10%. Maximum amount outstanding during the year is ₹530 crores (previous year ₹337 crores).

Repayment of deposit amount along with cumulative interest accrued (upto the date of repayment of the entire loan from the lenders) will be paid in 36 equal monthly instalments to the Company. The repayment will start from the month succeeding the month in which the entire loan amount obtained by the operator from the lenders is repaid.

Movement in Allowance for doubtful receivables

Particulars	₹ in crores
At 1 April 2022	218
Provision written back	2
Reclassified from loans	(3)
At 31 March 2023	217
Provision made during the year	-
Provision written back	-
At 31 March 2024	217

12. Other assets

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Capital advances	341	-	408	-
Less : Allowance for doubtful advances	(4)	-	(4)	-
Other Advances				
Advance to suppliers	264	1,042	263	1,695
Export benefits and entitlements	56	8	56	10
Security deposits	49	210	44	313
Indirect tax balances/recoverable/credits (refer note a)	3,180	1,936	2,915	813
Prepayments and others	153	392	81	260
Less : Allowance for doubtful advances	(266)	(8)	(264)	(8)
Total	3,773	3,580	3,499	3,083
Other Assets constitute:				
Capital advances				
Considered good	337	-	404	-
Considered doubtful, provided	4	-	4	-
Others				
Considered good	3,435	3,580	3,095	3,083

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Considered doubtful, provided				
Advances to suppliers	248	-	248	-
Prepayment and others	15	7	13	7
Indirect tax balances/recoverable/credits	3	1	3	1

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 then filed special leave petition ('SLP') in the Honourable Supreme Court against APTEL's decision. The Honourable Supreme Court 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. The Company has been adjusting the amount paid under dispute towards 50% of the monthly transmission charges payable by the Company.

Accordingly, ₹ 73 crores (March 31, 2023 : ₹ 72 crores) has been classified as current and remaining ₹ 429 crores (March 31, 2023 : ₹ 509 crores) has been classified as non-current assets.

13. Inventories

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Raw materials (at cost)	10,046	8,602
Work-in-progress (at cost)	623	688
Semi-finished/ finished goods (at cost or net realisable value)	9,942	7,665
Production consumables and stores and spares (at cost)	2,622	2,561
Others	1	1
Total	23,234	19,517

Value of inventories above is stated after write down to net realisable value of ₹ 395 crores (March 31, 2023 : ₹ 339 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 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Raw materials	3,038	2,495
Production consumables and stores and spares	128	416
Total	3,166	2,911

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

14. Trade receivables

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Trade Receivables considered good – Secured	-	-
Trade Receivables considered good – Unsecured	6,498	5,990
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	181	190
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(181)	(180)
Trade Receivables – credit impaired	39	38
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(39)	(38)
Total	6,498	6,000

Ageing as at 31 March 2024:

(₹ 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	3,959	2,458	52	9	6	14	6,498
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	1	-	@	1	15	17
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	23	23
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	@	@	163	164
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	2	-	14	16
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	(1)	-	(3)	(1)	(215)	(220)
Total	3,959	2,458	52	9	6	14	6,498

@ represents less than ₹ 0.50 crore

Ageing as at 31 March 2023:

(₹ 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	4,904	1,060	8	6	10	2	5,990
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	4	@	1	4	8	17
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	21	21
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	@	-	-	@	173	173
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	17	17
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	(4)	-	(1)	(4)	(209)	(218)
Total	4,904	1,060	8	6	10	12	6,000

@ represents less than ₹ 0.50 crore

The credit period on sales of goods ranges from 7 to 120 days with or without security. The Company charges interest on receivable beyond credit period in case of certain customers.

Before accepting any new customer, the Company uses various parameters 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.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balances with Banks		
In current accounts	1,490	1,374
In term deposit Accounts with maturity less than 3 months at inception (refer note below)	3,442	12,194
Cheques in hand	19	100
Cash on hand	2	@
Total	4,953	13,668

@ represents less than ₹ 0.50 crore

Term deposit includes ₹ 1,180 crores in relation to ongoing capex projects where end use is restricted.

16. Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in crores)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Earmarked balances in current accounts		
- in current accounts	58	57
Balances with Banks		
In term deposit accounts		
with maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months at inception (refer note b)	2,861	4,583
In margin money (refer note a)	257	408
Total	3,176	5,048

a. 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.

b. Term deposit includes ₹ 1,308 crores in relation to ongoing capex projects where end use is restricted.

17. Derivative Assets

(₹ in crores)				
Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Commodity contracts	-	3	-	13
Forward contracts	-	21	-	73
Interest rate swap	1	-	-	-
Currency option	87	124	15	127
Total	88	148	15	213

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

18. Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
	Number of Shares		Amount (₹ in crores)	
Share Capital				
(a) Authorised :				
Equity shares of the par value of ₹ 1 each	70,30,00,00,000	60,15,00,00,000	7,030	6,015
(b) Issued and subscribed				
(i) Outstanding at the beginning of the year, fully paid-up	2,41,72,20,440	2,41,72,20,440	242	242
(ii) Add: Shares issued pursuant to business combinations (refer note 49)	2,82,33,526	-	3	-
(iii) Less: Treasury shares held under ESOP Trust (refer note b)	(89,51,647)	(1,28,64,021)	(1)	(1)
(iv) Outstanding at the end of the year, fully paid-up	2,43,65,02,319	2,40,43,56,419	244	240
(c) Equity shares forfeited (amount originally paid-up)			61	61
Total			305	301

a) INCREASE IN AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL:

During the year ended 31 March 2024, the authorised share capital was increased by ₹ 1,015 Crores i.e. 1,015 Crores Equity shares of ₹ 1 each.

b) 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.

Movement in treasury shares

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
	Number of Shares		Amount (₹ in crores)	
Shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid-up held under ESOP Trust				
Equity shares as at 1 April	1,28,64,021	1,67,16,857	1	2
Changes during the year	(39,12,374)	(38,52,836)	8	@
Equity shares as at 31 March	89,51,647	1,28,64,021	1	1

& ₹(0.39) Crore @ ₹ (0.39) Crore

c) 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.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

d) SHAREHOLDERS HOLDING MORE THAN 5% SHARE IN THE COMPANY ARE SET OUT BELOW

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No of shares	% of shares	No of shares	% of shares
Equity shares				
JFE Steel International Europe BV	36,68,18,095	15.00%	36,25,83,070	15.00%
JSW Techno Projects Management Ltd	26,46,05,920	10.82%	26,45,96,120	10.95%
JSW Holdings Limited	18,14,02,230	7.42%	18,14,02,230	7.50%
Life Insurance Corporation of India	15,02,22,259	6.14%	18,04,55,904	7.47%
Vividh Finvest Private Limited	14,33,70,690	5.86%	14,33,70,690	5.93%

e) PROMOTERS' SHAREHOLDING:

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023		% Change during the year
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	26,46,05,920	10.82%	26,45,96,120	10.95%	(0.13%)
JSW Holdings Limited	18,14,02,230	7.42%	18,14,02,230	7.50%	(0.08%)
Vividh Finvest Private Limited	14,33,70,690	5.86%	14,33,70,690	5.93%	(0.07%)
Sahyog Holdings Private Limited	11,20,67,860	4.58%	11,20,67,860	4.64%	(0.06%)
Siddeshwari Tradex Private Limited	8,45,50,760	3.46%	8,45,50,760	3.50%	(0.04%)
JTPM Metal Traders Private Limited	7,17,94,675	2.94%	7,35,17,548	3.04%	(0.10%)
JSW Energy Limited	7,00,38,350	2.86%	7,00,38,350	2.90%	(0.04%)
Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited	6,03,68,250	2.47%	6,03,68,250	2.50%	(0.03%)
Nalwa Sons Investments Ltd	4,54,86,370	1.86%	4,54,86,370	1.88%	(0.02%)
JSL Overseas Limited	2,10,26,090	0.86%	2,10,26,090	0.87%	(0.01%)
Karnataka State Industrial And Infrastructure Development	90,79,520	0.37%	90,79,520	0.38%	(0.01%)
Tarini Jindal Handa	49,93,890	0.20%	49,93,890	0.21%	(0.01%)
Tanvi Shete	49,63,630	0.20%	49,63,630	0.21%	(0.01%)
Beaufield Holdings Limited	42,27,970	0.17%	42,27,970	0.17%	0.00%
Mendezza 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%
Parthjindal	17,70,000	0.07%	17,70,000	0.07%	0.00%
Seema Jindal	17,05,400	0.07%	17,50,000	0.07%	0.00%
Arti Jindal	10	0.00%	3,12,130	0.01%	(0.01%)
Urmila Bhuwalka	2,95,000	0.01%	2,95,000	0.01%	0.00%
Saroj Bhartia	2,37,827	0.01%	2,37,110	0.01%	0.00%
Nirmala Goel	1,73,000	0.01%	1,73,000	0.01%	0.00%
Deepika Jindal	1,48,650	0.01%	1,48,650	0.01%	0.00%
Savitri Devi Jindal	75,300	0.00%	75,300	0.00%	0.00%
South West Mining Limited	61,300	0.00%	61,300	0.00%	0.00%
S K Jindal And Sons Huf .	58,000	0.00%	58,000	0.00%	0.00%
Sminujindal	55,970	0.00%	55,970	0.00%	0.00%
Sarika Jhunjhnuwala	55,000	0.00%	55,000	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%	31,000	0.00%	0.00%
Naveen Jindal (Huf)	27,790	0.00%	27,790	0.00%	0.00%
Naveen Jindal	27,200	0.00%	27,200	0.00%	0.00%
JSW Projects Limited	21,300	0.00%	21,300	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%

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023		% Change during the year
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
Sangita Jindal	1,000	0.00%	1,000	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%
Tanvi Jindal Family Trust	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
Tarini Jindal Family Trust	100	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
PRJ Family Management Company Private Limited	3,12,120	0.01%	-	0.00%	0.01%
Total	1,09,57,40,042	44.81%	1,09,74,96,998	45.40%	(0.59%)

f) SHARES ALLOTTED 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 IS AS UNDER:

282,33,526 equity shares fully paid up allotted to the then shareholders of the CSSL and CSSL's subsidiary JSWISPL (other than JSW Steel Limited) pursuant to a Composite Scheme of Arrangement for amalgamation of CSSL and JSWISPL with the Company. (Refer note 49)

g) The Company has 3,95,00,00,000 authorised preference shares of ₹ 10 each amounting to ₹ 3,950 crores as on 31 March 2024 (₹ 3,000 crores in 31 March 2023).

19. Other equity

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
General reserve	10,213	10,058
Retained Earnings	48,473	41,054
Other Comprehensive Income:		
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	3,860	1,877
Effective portion of cash flow hedges	(890)	(612)
Other Reserves		
Equity settled share based payment reserve	447	409
Capital reserve	4,359	4,359
Capital redemption reserve	774	774
Securities premium reserve	7,742	5,439
Total	74,978	63,358

For movement refer Statement of Changes in Equity.

Nature and purpose of reserve

(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.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

(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

Securities Premium is credited when shares are issued at premium including non-cash transaction. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

20. Borrowings (at amortised cost)

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Bonds (unsecured)	11,672	4,169	15,621	-
Debentures (secured)	8,000	-	8,000	1,340
Debentures (unsecured)	1,375	1,500	2,375	-
Term loans				
Secured	14,499	1,936	11,744	3,040
Unsecured	10,914	4,058	10,156	2,529
Acceptance for Capital Projects more than 1 year				
Unsecured	-	-	-	3
Deferred government loans	981	-	665	-
	47,441	11,663	48,561	6,912
Unamortised upfront fees on borrowing	(193)	(81)	(202)	(90)
Fair value hedge adjustment	(7)	-	(13)	-
	47,241	11,582	48,346	6,822
Less: Amount clubbed under short term borrowings (note 25)	-	(11,582)	-	(6,822)
Total	47,241	-	48,346	-

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in crores)

As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current		
A. Bonds/Debentures					
Bonds (Unsecured)					
4,169	-	4,111	-	5.05% Repayable on 05.04.2032	
4,169	-	4,111	-	3.95% Repayable on 05.04.2027	
3,334	-	3,288	-	5.375% Repayable on 04.04.2025	
-	4,169	4,111	-	5.95% Repayable on 18.04.2024	
11,672	4,169	15,621	-		
Debentures (Secured)					
1,000	-	1,000	-	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), both present and future
1,000	-	1,000	-	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), 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 18.10.2026 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), both present and future
4,000	-	4,000	-	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 equipments of the following: - Salem Works, both present and future - secured value upto ₹ 1000 crores - Cold Rolling Mill #1 & #2 complex situated at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka both present and future - secured value upto ₹ 1000 crores - Upto 3.8 MTPA Steel Plant" at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka, both present and future - secured value upto ₹ 2000 crores (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA)
-	-	-	340	Repaid in FY 2023-24	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to 2.8 MTPA capacity located at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA), both present and future and a flat at Vasind, Maharashtra.
-	-	-	1,000	Repaid in FY 2023-24	First pari passu charge on 3.8 MTPA property, plant and equipments located at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA), both present and future and a flat situated at Vasind, Maharashtra.
8,000	-	8,000	1,340		

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in crores)

As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current		
Debentures (Unsecured)					
875	-	875	-	8.25% unsecured NCDs of ₹ 10,00,000 each redeemable in bullet payment on 23.12.2027 with provision for put option on 23.12.2025 and call option on 21.03.2025 and 23.12.2025	
-	1,500	1,500	-	7.85% unsecured NCDs of ₹ 1,00,000 each redeemable in bullet payment on 08.04.2024	
500	-	-	-	8.39% unsecured NCDs of ₹ 1,00,000 each redeemable in bullet payment on 13.05.2027 with provision for call option on 25.03.2027	
1,375	1,500	2,375	-		
B. Term Loans					
Rupee Term Loans From Banks (Secured)				Weighted Average Interest cost as on 31 March 2024 is 8.77%	
1,000	-	1,000	-	16 quarterly installments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30.06.2025 - 31.03.2029 12 quarterly installments of ₹ 50 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)
490	-	490	-	16 quarterly installments of ₹ 12.25 crores each from 30.06.2025 - 31.03.2029 12 quarterly installments of ₹ 24.5 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)
833	167	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 Cold Rolling Mill 2 complex located at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/ machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA)
-	-	1,057	282	Repaid in FY 2023-24	First pari passu charge on movable and immovable properties on the Project assets (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/ machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA), both present and future. Project assets vis. i) Upgradation of the existing steel making facilities by 1 MTPA, from 12 MTPA to 13 MTPA at Vijaynagar works, Karnataka ii) Installation of pellet plant with a production capacity of 6.5 MTPA, at Vijaynagar 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 Vijaynagar works, Karnataka;

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in crores)

As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current		
1,000	-	1,000	-	16 quarterly installments of ₹ 62.5 crores each from 01.07.2025 - 01.04.2029	First pari passu charge on the moveable and immovable fixed assets (other than those specifically excluded/carved out), both present and future, of the 5 MTPA Hot Strip Mill (HSM2) of the borrower situated at Vijayanagar in the State of Karnataka for loan amount of ₹ 250crs. First pari passu charge on the moveable and immovable fixed assets (other than those specifically excluded/carved out), both present and future, of upto 5 MTPA Steel plant of the borrower situated at Dolvi works in the State of Maharashtra for loan amount of ₹ 750 crs.
375	100	475	25	19 quarterly installments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30.06.2024 - 31.12.2028	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments (other than specifically carved out) related to new 5 MTPA Hot Strip Mill (HSM 2) at Vijayanagar Works in Karnataka
168	111	278	88	10 quarterly installments of ₹ 27.86 crores each from 30.05.2024-30.08.2026	First pari passu charge over property, plant and equipments situated at the Salem Works, Tamil Nadu
97	86	182	86	8 quarterly installments of ₹ 21.43 Crore each from 30.06.2024 - 31.03.2026 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 April 2019. First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments of 1.5 MTPA coke oven plant (i.e. Phase I under erstwhile Dolvi Coke Projects Ltd) at Dolvi Works, Maharashtra, both present and future
-	-	275	100	Repaid in FY 2023-24	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments (other than specifically carved out) related to new 5 MTPA Hot Strip Mill (HSM 2) at Vijayanagar Works in Karnataka
-	-	125	100	Repaid in FY 2023-24	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to 3.8 MTPA capacity upstream assets located at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA).
-	-	100	100	Repaid in FY 2023-24	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to new 5 MTPA Hot Strip Mill (HSM-2) at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka.
-	-	140	120	Repaid in FY 2023-24	Loan in books of JSW Steel Ltd pursuant to merger with appointed date being 01.04.2019. First charge on entire immovable and movable fixed assets located at Salav works (erstwhile JSW Steel Salav Limited), Maharashtra.
-	-	100	100	Repaid in FY 2023-24	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments situated at Salem Works, Tamil Nadu.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in crores)

As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current		
-	-	102	256	Repaid in FY 2023-24	First pari passu charge on entire movable and immovable property, plant and equipments upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (excluding those specifically charged and equipment/ machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA)
-	-	25	100	Repaid in FY 2023-24	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to 3.8 MTPA capacity upstream assets located at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA)
-	-	-	375	Repaid in FY 2023-24	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments upto 5 MTPA capacity situated at Dolvi works, Maharashtra (excluding those specifically carved out and equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA)
-	-	-	419	Repaid in FY 2023-24	First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments related to 3.8 MTPA capacity upstream assets located at Vijayanagar Works Karnataka (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA).
275	100	375	100	5 quarterly installments of ₹ 25 Crores each from 07.06.2024 to 07.06.2025 8 quarterly installments of ₹ 31.25 Crores each from 07.09.2025 to 07.06.2027	First pari passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.
344	69	413	50	1 quarterly installment of ₹ 12.5 Crores on 30.06.2024 4 quarterly installments of ₹ 18.75 Crores each from 30.09.2024 to 30.06.2025 8 quarterly installments of ₹ 25 Crores each from 30.09.2025 to 30.06.2027 4 quarterly installments of ₹ 31.25 Crores each from 30.09.2027 to 30.06.2028	First pari passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.
737	150	887	113	13 quarterly installments of ₹ 37.5 Crores each from 30.06.2024 to 30.06.2027 8 quarterly installments of ₹ 50 Crores each from 30.09.2027 to 30.06.2029	First pari passu charge on movable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.
437	63	500	-	23 quarterly installments of ₹ 20.84 Crores each from 30.09.2024 to 31.03.2030 One quarterly installment of ₹ 20.68 Crores on 30.06.2030	First pari passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.
556	222	778	222	14 quarterly installments of ₹ 55.56 Crores each from 30.06.2024 to 30.09.2027	First pari passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in crores)

As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current		
600	200	800	200	10 quarterly installments of ₹ 50 crores each from 30.06.2024 - 30.09.2026 4 quarterly installments of ₹ 75 crores each from 31.12.2026 - 30.09.2027	First pari passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.
475	25	500	-	20 quarterly installments of ₹ 25 Crores each from 28.02.2025 to 30.11.2029	First ranking pari passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.
375	100	475	25	19 quarterly installments of ₹ 25 Crores each from 30.06.2024 to 31.12.2028	First pari passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.
500	167	667	83	15 quarterly installments of ₹ 41.66 Crores each from 30.06.2024 to 31.12.2027 One quarterly installment of ₹ 41.78 Crores on 31.03.2028	First pari passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.
255	45	-	-	20 quarterly installments of ₹ 15 Crores each from 30.09.2024 to 30.06.2029	First pari passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.
750	-	-	-	12 half yearly installments of ₹ 62.5 Crores each from 30.06.2025 to 31.12.2030	First pari-passu charge on movable fixed assets of 2.8 MTPA Steel plant (Other than those specifically carved out/excluded) situated at Vijayanagar Works, in the State of Karnataka, both present and future.
1,500	-	-	-	17 half yearly installments of ₹ 83.25 Crores each from 30.06.2025 to 30.06.2033 One installment of ₹ 84.75 Crores on 31.12.2033	First pari-passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.
958	42	-	-	24 quarterly installments of ₹ 41.67 Crores each from 31.03.2025 to 31.12.2030	First pari-passu charge on movable fixed assets of 2.8 MTPA Steel plant (Other than those specifically carved out/excluded) situated at Vijayanagar Works, in the State of Karnataka, both present and future.
667	83	-	-	8 half yearly installments of ₹ 83.34 Crores each from 31.12.2024 to 30.06.2028 One half yearly of ₹ 83.28 Crores on 31.12.2028	First pari-passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets related to 3.8 MTPA capacity upstream assets situated at Vijayanagar Works, in the State of Karnataka, both present and future.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in crores)

As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current		
350	-	-	-	20 quarterly installments of ₹ 17.50 crores each from 31.05.2025 to 28.02.2030	First pari-passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situate at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future.
1,757	206	-	-	6 quarterly installments of ₹ 51.69 crores each from 31.05.2024 - 31.08.2025 8 quarterly installments of ₹ 68.92 crores each from 30.11.2025 - 31.08.2027 12 quarterly installments of ₹ 91.89 crores each from 30.11.2027 - 31.08.2030	Loan in the books of Company pursuant to merger (refer note 49). First pari passu charge on movable and immovable fixed assets (both present and future) situated at Raigarh plant and second charge on all current assets of the Raigarh plant.
14,499	1,936	11,744	2,944		
Foreign Currency Term Loans From Banks (Secured)				Weighted Average Interest cost as on 31 March 2024 is 8.62%	
-	-	-	96	Repaid in FY 2023-24	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 of 1.5 MTPA coke oven plant (i.e. Phase I under erstwhile Dolvi Coke Projects Ltd) at Dolvi Works, Maharashtra
-	-	-	96		
Total Term Loan-Secured					
14,499	1,936	11,744	3,040		
Foreign Currency Term Loans From Banks (Unsecured)				Weighted Average Interest cost as on 31 March 2024 is 6.33%	
222	40	258	40	13 equal semi-annual installments of ₹ 20.13 crores from 31.08.2024 to 31.08.2030	
162	32	193	32	12 equal semi-annual installments of ₹ 16.20 crores from 31.08.2024 to 28.02.2030	
145	29	152	25	12 equal semi-annual installments of ₹ 14.47 crores from 30.06.2024 to 31.12.2029	
398	88	320	58	11 equal semi-annual installments of ₹ 44.18 crores from 30.06.2024 to 30.06.2029	
98	20	122	23	12 equal semi-annual installments of ₹ 5.17 crores from 25.06.2024 to 25.12.2029 11 equal semi-annual installments of ₹ 4.62 crores from 27.06.2024 to 27.06.2029 1 installment of ₹ 0.41 crores on 25.06.2029 1 installment of ₹ 4.20 crores on 23.12.2029	
210	49	272	50	10 equal semi-annual installments of ₹ 10.73 crores from 27.09.2024 to 27.03.2029 and 1 installment of ₹ 6.36 crore on 27.09.2029. 10 equal semi-annual installments of ₹ 13.55 crores from 27.09.2024 to 27.03.2029 and 1 installment of ₹ 10.29 crores on 27.03.2029.	
20	10	29	10	6 semi annual installments of ₹ 4.89 crores each from 31.07.2024 to 31.01.2027	
167	33	190	40	12 equal semi-annual installments of ₹ 16.67 from 08.08.2024 till 08.02.2030	

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in crores)

As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current		
139	31	166	28	11 equal semi-annual installments of ₹ 15.50 from 27.06.2024 till 23.06.2029	
13	14	28	23	1 instalment of ₹ 1.52 crores each on 29.04.2024 for USD Loan 4 semi annual installments of ₹ 1.76 crores each from 29.09.2024 to 23.03.2026 for JPY Loans 4 semi-annual instalments of ₹ 1.76 crores each from 28.06.2024 to 23.06.2026 for USD Loans 4 semi annual instalments of ₹ 2.51 crores each from 23.09.2024 to 23.03.2026 for USD Loans	
695	695	1,370	685	1 annual installment of ₹ 694.74 crores from 19.03.2025 and 1 installment of ₹ 694.88 crores on 19.03.2026	
16	15	30	15	4 semi annual installments of ₹ 5.21 crores each from 23.07.2024 to 23.01.2026 4 semi annual installments of ₹ 2.44 crores each from 06.08.2024 to 07.02.2026	
324	324	644	322	2 annual installments of ₹ 305.67 crores from 28.12.2024 to 28.12.2025 for USD Loans 2 installmentsof ₹ 18.36 crores from 22.01.2025 to 22.01.2026 for JPY loans	
156	156	308	154	2 equal annual installment of ₹ 156.33crores from 19.10.2024 to 19.10.2025	
261	261	514	257	2 equal annual installments of ₹ 260.54 crores from 16.07.2024 to 16.07.2025	
83	83	165	82	2 equal annual installments of ₹ 83.37 crores from 12.07.2024 to 12.07.2025	
-	11	11	11	2 equal semi annual instalments of ₹ 5.69 crores each from 25.09.2024 to 25.03.2025	
-	34	35	40	1 instalment of ₹ 19.39 crores on 09.07.2024 1 instalment of ₹ 14.83 crores on 09.01.2025	
-	438	432	432	1 annual instalment of ₹ 437.71 crores on 12.10.2024	
834	-	822	-	1 installment of ₹ 833.74 on 15.02.2027	
-	-	-	57	Repaid in FY 2023-24	
-	-	-	16	Repaid in FY 2023-24	
-	-	-	78	Repaid in FY 2023-24	
-	-	-	11	Repaid in FY 2023-24	
542	83	601	40	15 half yearly instalments of ₹ 41.69 crores each from 01.05.2024 to 01.05.2031	
417	417	822	-	2 equal annual installments of ₹ 416.87 crores each from 29.04.2024 to 29.04.2025	
-	834	822	-	1 installment of ₹ 833.74 on 05.04.2024	
723	361	1,069	-	2 equal annual installments of ₹ 361.25 crores from 30.07.2024 to 30.07.2025 and 1 annual installment of ₹ 361.36 on 30.07.2026	

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in crores)

As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023		Terms of Repayments	Security
Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current		
792	-	781	-	2 annual installments of ₹ 396.03crores from 28.09.2026 and 28.09.2027	
2,622	-	-	-	1 installment of ₹ 2622.28 on 25.06.2028	
1,875	-	-	-	2 equal annual installments of ₹ 625.24 crores from 20.12.2027 to 20.12.2028 and 1 annual installment of ₹ 625.43 on 20.12.2029	
10,914	4,058	10,156	2,529		
C. Acceptance for Capital Projects more than 1 year					
Acceptance - Unsecured					
-	-	-	3	Repaid in FY 2023-24	
-	-	-	3		
D. Deferred Payment Liabilities					
Deferred Sales Tax Loan (Unsecured)					
981	-	665	-	Interest free loan Payable after 14 years by 31.3.2032 - 30.06.2036	
981	-	665	-		
E. Unamortised Upfront Fees on Borrowing					
(193)	(81)	(202)	(90)		
F. Fair Value Adjustment					
(7)	-	(13)	-		
Total Amount in ₹ Crores					
47,241	11,582	48,346	6,822		

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

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Rent and other deposits	55	50	56	54
Retention money for capital projects	680	390	598	668
Deferred premium payable	100	-	-	-
Allowance for financial guarantees	-	-	505	-
	835	440	1,159	722
Less: Amount clubbed under Other financial liabilities (refer note 28)	-	(440)	-	(722)
Total	835	-	1,159	-

Movements in allowances for financial guarantees

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	338
Release of financial guarantees towards incremental loan (refer note 10)	(83)
Exchange fluctuations	19
Additional provision created during the year (refer note 10)	231
As at 31 March 2023	505
Release of financial guarantees towards incremental loan (refer note 10)	(137)
Exchange fluctuations	6
Provision written back (refer note 48)	(374)
As at 31 March 2024	-

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

22. Provisions

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for compensated absences (refer note 41)	52	64	43	53
Provision for gratuity (refer note 41)	337	53	311	47
Provision for long service award (refer note 41)	10	2	8	3
Provision for Covid Assistance	7	1	8	3
Other provisions				
Restoration liabilities (refer note a)	882	29	880	36
Provision for onerous contracts (refer note b)	-	227	-	93
Total	1,288	376	1,250	235

Note:

a) Movement of restoration liabilities provision during the year

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Opening Balance	916	881
Additions during the year	-	-
Liabilities discharged during the year	(63)	(18)
Unwinding of discount and changes in the discount rate	58	53
Closing Balance	911	916

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 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Opening Balance	93	82
Additions during the year	227	93
Utilisation/ reversal of provision during the year	(93)	(82)
Closing Balance	227	93

Provision for onerous contract pertains to loss on fixed sale price contracts entered in relation to mining operations.

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 2022-23 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 2024

The Company has elected to exercise the option permitted under Section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to pay corporate income tax at 22% plus surcharge and cess (aggregating to tax rate of 25.17%) from the financial year 2022-23. Accordingly, the Company has re-measured its current tax and deferred tax charge for the year ended March 31, 2023 basis the new tax regime and tax provision for earlier years includes a non-cash tax charge of ₹ 1,031 crores pertaining to the previous year mainly representing write-off of MAT credit not availed and change in tax rate on deferred tax asset of the Company. In view of this exercise of the option to transition to the new regime, the Company has recognised provision for current tax and deferred tax for the year ended 31 March 24 at the tax rate of 25.17%.

A. Income tax expense

(₹ in crores)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
(a) Current tax:		
Current tax (including earlier years reversal/ adjustments)	2,422	1,218
Total current tax	2,422	1,218
(b) Deferred tax:		
Deferred tax for the year	626	726
Deferred tax provision / reversals for earlier years	(18)	84
MAT credit utilisation for the year	-	95
MAT credit (restoration) / reversals for earlier years	-	(92)
Total deferred tax	608	813
(c) Tax impact of earlier years due to adoption to the new tax regime:		
Current tax for the last year	(1,226)	-
Deferred tax for the last year (business losses of JISPL utilised) (refer note 49)	1,063	-
Deferred tax (unutilised MAT credit written-off)	420	-
Deferred tax on restatement due to change in tax rate from 34.94% to 25.17%	774	-
Total tax impact of earlier years due to adoption to the new tax regime	1,031	-
Total tax expense (a+b+c)	4,061	2,031

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 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Profit before tax	12,102	6,968
Enacted tax rate in India	25.17%	34.94%
Expected income tax expense at statutory tax rate	3,046	2,435
Tax holiday and depreciation allowances	-	(388)
Income exempt from taxation/taxable separately	(165)	(53)
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	199	53
Tax provision/(reversal) for earlier years on finalisation of income tax returns	(48)	(15)
Tax provision for earlier years due to adoption to the new tax regime	1,031	-
Others	(2)	(1)
Tax expense for the year	4,061	2,031
Effective income tax rate	33.55%	29.15%

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).

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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-23	Acquired pursuant to business combinations (refer note 49)	Recognised / reversed through profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income	Recognised for last year due to adoption to the new tax regime	As at 31-Mar-24
Property, plant and equipment	(10,179)	(497)	(162)	-	438	(10,400)
Cash flow hedges	330	-	-	(29)	-	301
Provisions for employee benefit / loans and advances and guarantees	1,551	-	17	-	(531)	1,037
Lease liabilities	710	(23)	105	-	(199)	592
Fair value of financial instruments	(335)	7	-	(286)	-	(615)
MAT credit entitlement	420	-	-	-	(420)	-
Business losses and unabsorbed depreciation	-	1,947	(409)	-	(1,538)	-
Others	42	(112)	(159)	-	(7)	(236)
Total	(7,460)	1,322	(608)	(315)	(2,257)	(9,320)

(₹ in crores)

Deferred tax balance in relation to	As at 31-Mar-22	Recognised / reversed through profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income	As at 31-Mar-23
Property, plant and equipment	(9,837)	(342)	-	(10,179)
Cash flow hedges	114	-	216	330
Provisions for employee benefit / loans and advances and guarantees	1,864	(318)	5	1,551
Lease liabilities	(401)	-	66	(335)
Fair value of financial instruments	961	(251)	-	710
MAT credit entitlement	424	(4)	-	420
Others	(60)	102	-	42
Total	(6,935)	(813)	288	(7,460)

Deferred tax asset on long term capital losses of ₹ 2,384 crores and on short-term capital losses of ₹ 606 crores expiring in fiscal year 2024-25 have not been recognised in the absence of probable future taxable capital gains.

24. Other liabilities (Non-current)

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Deferred income	33	34
Total	33	34

25. Borrowings (current, at amortised cost)

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Acceptances relating to capital projects		
- Unsecured	-	3
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 20)	11,582	6,822
Total	11,582	6,825

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

- a. Working capital loans from banks is NIL as on 31 March 2024 (March 31, 2023: NIL) are secured by:
 - i) pari passu first charge by way of hypothecation of stocks of raw materials, finished goods, work-in-progress, consumables (stores and spares) and book debts / receivables of the Company, both present and future.
 - 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 filed by the Company with the banks are in agreement with the books of account.

26A. Acceptances

(₹ in crores)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Acceptances	14,460	20,740
Total	14,460	20,740

Considering the emerging practices on disclosures of trade credits being availed by companies in India and globally, the Company has reassessed certain disclosures to provide users to assess impact on liabilities, cash flows and liquidity risks more clearly. Accordingly, interest bearing short term acceptances in the nature of trade credits availed from banks for payments to suppliers of materials have been disclosed as a separate line under financial liabilities which was hitherto included in trade payable.

Acceptances are availed in foreign currency from offshore branches of Indian banks at weighted average interest rate of 5.67% p.a. as at March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: 3.41% p.a.). The tenure of these acceptances ranges from 30 days to 180 days (March 31, 2023: 30 to 180 days) from the date of draw down. Acceptances backed by Standby Letter of Credit issued under unsecured working capital facilities sanctioned by domestic banks.

26B. Trade payables

(₹ in crores)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
(a) Total outstanding, dues of micro and small enterprises	543	237

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

(₹ in crores)		
Description	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Principal amount outstanding as at end of year (refer note i)	645	325
Principal amount overdue more than 45 days	8	2
Interest due and unpaid as at end of year	@	@
Interest paid to the supplier	-	-
Payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	309	87
Interest due and payable for the period of delay	6	1
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at end of year	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding year	-	-

@ represents less than ₹ 0.50 crores

- i. It includes vendors classified as part of other financial liabilities in note 28 relating to payable for capital projects amounting to ₹ 102 crores in 31 March 2024 (March 31, 2023: ₹88 crores).

(₹ in crores)		
Description	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
(b) Total outstanding, dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	12,199	9,728
Total (a+b)	12,742	9,965

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

Ageing:

At 31 March 2024

(₹ 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	
MSME	132	282	129	@	@	@	543
Others	5,794	2,695	3,507	78	13	12	12,099
Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues – Others	100	-	-	-	-	-	100

At 31 March 2023

(₹ 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	
MSME	104	117	16	@	-	@	237
Others	5,103	1,690	2,413	68	10	25	9,309
Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues – Others	419	-	-	-	-	-	419

* includes liabilities towards stock in transit

@ represents less than ₹ 0.50 crore

Trade Payables 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 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Forward Contracts	-	37	-	145
Commodity Contracts	-	278	-	137
Interest Rate Swap	10	-	15	-
Total	10	315	15	282

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

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Current dues of other long-term liabilities (refer note 21)	440	722
Payables for capital projects	995	1,009
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	1,070	961
Payables to employees	267	222
Unclaimed matured debentures and accrued interest thereon	@	@
Unclaimed dividends	58	57
Payable for mining premium and royalty	1,810	1,869
Refund liabilities (refer note 30)	1,271	1,014
Others	28	35
Total	5,939	5,889

@less than 0.50 crore

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

29. Other current liabilities

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Advances from customers (refer note a)	614	1,946
Statutory liabilities	2,443	1,481
Export obligation deferred income (refer note b)	121	103
Deposits	133	126
Total	3,311	3,656

Note:

- Advance from customers includes ₹ NIL (31 March 2023 ₹ 1,023 crores) pertaining 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 had been adjusted by export of steel products to Duferco S.A . All obligations are fulfilled in respective years.
- 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

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2024	
Sale of products			
Domestic turnover	1,18,037	1,18,568	
Export turnover	15,572	11,471	
A	1,33,609	1,30,039	
Other operating revenues			
Government grant income			
Grant income recognised under PSI 1993, 2007 and 2013 scheme (refer note a)	566	649	
Deferred Income GST government	639	608	
Export obligation deferred income amortisation	118	98	
Export benefits and entitlements income	14	63	
Unclaimed liabilities written back	29	44	
Miscellaneous income*	205	186	
B	1,571	1,648	
Total Revenue from operations	A+B	1,35,180	1,31,687

*includes income from scrap sales etc.

Note:

- 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).
- The Company is eligible for claiming incentives for investments made under the Industrial Policy of the Government of Maharashtra under PSI Scheme 2007 and PSI 2013. 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. Further, the Company completed the second phase of expansion from 5 MTPA to 10 MTPA at Dolvi Maharashtra during the financial year 2021-22 and the Company has also received Eligibility Certificate for this investment relating to Phase 2 capacity expansion from 5 MTPA to 10 MTPA in FY 2022-23. Accordingly, the Company has recognised the cumulative grant income amounting to ₹ 566 crores for the year ended 31 March 2024.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

- 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.

Product-wise turnover

Particulars	(₹ in crores)			
	For the year ended 31-Mar-24		For the year ended 31-Mar-23	
	Tonnes	₹ in crores	Tonnes	₹ in crores
MS slabs	34,068	154	2,07,637	1,196
Hot rolled coils/steel plates/sheets	1,26,45,860	72,131	1,17,22,357	70,771
Galvanised coils/sheets	8,76,274	6,334	7,08,293	5,342
Color coated Galvanised coils/ sheets	1,67,752	1,429	99,954	804
Cold rolled coils/sheets	22,12,739	14,763	22,10,707	16,005
Steel billets & blooms	5,30,048	3,058	3,60,197	2,290
Long rolled products	44,07,636	25,076	43,60,680	27,220
Iron ore	1,00,33,136	5,954	79,14,710	2,956
Others	-	4,710	-	3,455
Total		1,33,609		1,30,039

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 2024	31 March 2023
Revenue from contracts with customer - Sale of products	1,33,609	1,30,039
Other operating revenue	1,571	1,648
Total revenue from operations	1,35,180	1,31,687
India	1,19,608	1,20,216
Outside India	15,572	11,471
Total revenue from operations	1,35,180	1,31,687
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	1,35,180	1,31,687
Total revenue from operations	1,35,180	1,31,687

Contract Balances

Particulars	(₹ in crores)	
	As at	As at
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Trade Receivables (refer note 14)	6,498	6,000
Contract liabilities		
Advance from customers (refer note 29)	614	1,946

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

As at 31 March 2024 ₹ 220 crores (March 31, 2023 : ₹ 218 crores) was recognised as provision for allowance for doubtful debts on trade receivables.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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.

Amount of revenue recognised from amounts included in the contract liabilities at the beginning of the year ₹ 1,946 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 1,887 crores).

Out of the total contract liabilities outstanding as on 31 March 2024, ₹ 614 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 1,946 crores) will be recognised by 31 March 2025 and remaining thereafter.

Refund liabilities

(₹ in crores)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Arising from volume rebates and discount (included in Other Financial Liabilities - note 28)	1,271	1,014

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

31. Other income

(₹ in crores)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Interest Income earned on financial assets designated as amortised cost		
From related parties (refer note a)	719	784
Bank deposits	531	417
Other Interest income	53	52
Gain on sale of current investments designated as FVTPL	48	-
Fair value gain arising from financial instruments designated as FVTPL	9	2
Unwinding of interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	300	100
Guarantees/Standby letter of credit commission	27	65
Dividend income from non-current investments	17	152
Total	1,704	1,572

Note:

- Includes ₹ NIL (March 31, 2023: ₹232 crores) interest income recognised on loan given to certain overseas subsidiaries relating to earlier years on receipt of such income during the current year.

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 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Opening stock :		
Semi finished /finished goods	7,665	7,185
Work-in-progress	688	578
A	8,353	7,763
Closing stock :		
Semi finished /finished goods	9,942	7,665
Work-in-progress	623	688
B	10,565	8,353
C (A-B)	(2,212)	(590)
Acquired pursuant to business combinations	476	-
D	476	-
Total	(1,736)	(590)

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

33. Employee benefits expense

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Salaries and wages (net)	1,937	1,571
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 41)	147	130
Expenses on employees stock ownership plan	165	182
Staff welfare expenses	108	92
Total	2,357	1,975

34. Finance costs

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Interest:		
Bonds and Debentures	1,777	1,559
Others	3,799	2,732
Interest on lease liabilities	245	242
Unwinding of interest on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	69	46
Exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs	98	202
Other borrowing costs	120	242
Total	6,108	5,023

35. Depreciation and amortisation expense

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	5,027	4,442
Amortisation of intangible assets	143	145
Depreciation of Right of use assets	265	365
Total	5,435	4,952

36. Other expenses

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Stores and spares consumed	5,100	4,789
Power and fuel	11,575	13,842
Rent	38	16
Repairs and maintenance		
Plant and machinery	1,566	1,444
Buildings	66	64
Others	40	33
Insurance	226	206
Rates and taxes	81	194
Carriage and freight	7,345	5,971
Jobwork and processing charges	396	673
Commission on sales	111	58
Net loss on foreign currency transactions and translation	292	1,548
Donations and contributions	@	2
CSR Expenditure (refer note b)	298	291
Fair value Loss arising from Financial instruments designated as FVTPL	14	-
Mining and development cost	220	292
Allowance for financial guarantee	-	231
Allowances for doubtful debts, loans and advances (net)	4	1

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Reversal for allowance for doubtful loans	-	(215)
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	81	61
Subcontracting Cost	850	495
Miscellaneous expenses	1,565	1,194
Total	29,868	31,190

@ represents value less than ₹ 0.50 crore

Note :

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

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Statutory audit fees (including limited reviews)	9	8
Tax audit fees	@	1
Fees for capital market transactions and other certifications	3	1
Other services	-	-
Out of pocket expenses	1	@
Total	13	10

@ represents amounts below ₹ 0.50 crore

b) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The Company has incurred an amount of ₹ 298 crores (31 March 2023: ₹ 291 crores) towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and is included in other expenses

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024		For the year ended 31 March 2023	
	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	298		291	
(b) Amount spent on:				
(i) Construction / acquisition of assets	-	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above (for CSR projects)	224	74	177	114
(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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Project Management Cost Educational infrastructure & systems strengthening Enhance Skills & rural livelihoods through nurturing of supportive ecosystems & innovations General community infrastructure support & welfare initiatives Integrated water resources management Nurture women entrepreneurship & employability Nurturing aquatic & terrestrial ecosystems for better environment & reduced emissions Promotion & preservation of art, culture & heritage Public health infrastructure, capacity building & support programs Sports promotion & institution building Waste management & sanitation initiatives 			

In respect of the yet to be paid in cash amount of ₹ 74 crores for FY 2024, (FY 2023: ₹ 114 crores), the Company has spent an amount of ₹ 10 crores in the current financial year and deposited amount of ₹ 64 crores (FY 2023: ₹ 48 crores) in CSR unspent escrow account. There was no amount unspent for the year ended 31 March 2023.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Revenue expenditure*	41	41
Depreciation expense	15	14
Capital expenditure (including capital work in progress)	4	3

*Referred to as 'Manufacturing and Other expenses' in earlier years

38. Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	(₹ in crores)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Profit attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in crores) (A)	8,041	4,937
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS (B)	2,425,013,099	2,402,298,076
Effect of dilution :		
Weighted average number of treasury shares held through ESOP trust	11,029,692	14,922,364
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution (C)	2,436,042,791	2,417,220,440
Basic EPS (Amount in ₹) (A/B)	33.16	20.56
Diluted EPS (Amount in ₹) (A/C)	33.01	20.42

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

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 2016 is the primary 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 earlier years, 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.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

The outstanding position as at 31 March 2024 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 2022	18,72,287	19,14,598	20,76,342
Transfer in	-	-	-
Transfer Out	67,950	58,203	1,32,634
Forfeited during the period	-	-	-
Lapsed during the period	-	-	-
Exercised during the period	11,78,440	5,87,938	8,51,886
Outstanding as on 31 March 2023	6,25,897	12,68,457	10,91,822
Transfer in	-	-	-
Transfer Out	-	9,690	18,771
Forfeited during the period	-	-	-
Lapsed during the period	-	-	-
Exercised during the period	5,67,651	9,48,163	3,32,076
Outstanding as on 31 March 2024	58,246	3,10,604	7,40,975
- vested outstanding options	58,246	3,10,604	7,40,975
- unvested outstanding options	-	-	-
Vesting Period	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)
- Original	5 December 2019 to 6 December 2020 for the subsequent grants	5 December 2019 to 6 December 2020 for 50% of the options granted and upto 31 March 2021 for remaining 50% of the options granted	
- Supplementary			
Exercise Period	4 years from vesting date	4 years from vesting date	4 years from vesting date
Weighted average remaining contract life – original grant	-	12 months	18 months
- Supplementary grant	8 months	10 months	18 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.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

Particulars	ESOP 2016		
	1st Grant	2nd Grant	3rd Grant
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
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 1.32years 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	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: (a) Share price (b) Exercise prices (c) Historical volatility (d) Expected option life (e) Dividend Yield		
Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair value, such as a market condition			

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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.

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 forth 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 2024 is summarised below:

Particulars	OPJ Samruddhi Plan 2021	OPJ ESOP Plan 2021
Outstanding as on 31 March 2022	60,76,050	11,39,143
Granted during the year	14,800	13,89,284
Transfer In	10,150	2,800
Transfer Out	36,200	22,784
Forfeited during the period	5,96,050	1,85,724
Exercised during the period	-	1,59,942
Outstanding as on 31 March 2023	54,68,750	21,62,777

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

Particulars	OPJ Samruddhi Plan 2021	OPJ ESOP Plan 2021
Granted during the year	8,83,200	10,01,915
Transfer In	26,950	11,325
Transfer Out	1,77,950	88,525
Forfeited during the period	2,66,253	26,330
Exercised During the period	11,90,579	4,43,128
Outstanding as on 31 March 2024	47,44,118	26,18,034
of above - vested outstanding options	1,24,403	2,25,822
of above - unvested outstanding options	46,19,715	23,92,212
Vesting Period	The vesting schedule is 25% at the end of 2nd year (first tranche), 25% at the end of 3rd year (second tranche) and the remaining 50% at the end of 4th 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 2nd year (second tranche) and the remaining 50% at the end of 3rd 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	₹1	₹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 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
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	
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: (a) Share price (b) Exercise prices (c) Historical volatility (d) Expected option life (e) Dividend Yield	
Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair value, such as a market condition		

Particulars	OPJ Samruddhi Plan 2021		OPJ ESOP Plan 2021		
	1st Grant	2nd Grant	1st Grant	2nd Grant	3rd Grant
Date of grant					
-original grant	07-Aug-21	07-Aug-23	07-Aug-21	07-Aug-22	07-Aug-23
-supplementary grant 1	07-Aug-22		31-Jan-22	27-Mar-23	01-Oct-2023
-supplementary grant 2			31-Mar-22		11-Oct-2023
-supplementary grant 3					01-Jan-2024
Share Price on date of grant					
-original grant	747.4	812.85	747.4	667.2	812.85
-supplementary grant 1	667.2		629.2	659.1	779.25
-supplementary grant 2			732.6		776.85
-supplementary grant 3					877.35
Average fair value on date of grant					
-original grant	716.46	733.24	722.67	575.74	739.22
-supplementary grant 1	575.74		722.67	575.74	739.22
-supplementary grant 2			722.67		739.22
-supplementary grant 3					739.22

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

Particulars	OPJ Samruddhi Plan 2021		OPJ ESOP Plan 2021		
	1st Grant	2nd Grant	1st Grant	2nd Grant	3rd Grant
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 2nd Year -39.17% 3rd Year -37.47% 4th 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 vesting year 2nd Year -39.51% 3rd Year -39.13% 4th Year -38.61%	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 1st Year -41.99% 2nd Year -39.17% 3rd Year -37.47%	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 1st Year -43.34% 2nd Year -41.33% 3rd Year -39.21%	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 1st Year - 33.94% 2nd Year - 39.51% 3rd Year - 38.61%
Expected dividend	6.50	3.40	6.50	17.35	3.40

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 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Domestic	1,19,608	1,20,216
Export	15,572	11,471
Total	1,35,180	1,31,687

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 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited (net of GST and cess)	19,942	19,819

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.

The Company's contribution to provident fund & family pension scheme recognised in statement of profit and loss of ₹ 74 crores (31 March 2023: ₹ 67 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.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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.

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 2024 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 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
a) Liability recognised in the balance sheet		
i) Present value of obligation		
Opening balance	415	376
Service cost	25	23
Interest cost	31	26
Actuarial loss on obligation	(2)	14
Benefits paid	(23)	(24)
Liability in/ acquisitions	12	-
Liability transfer out	(8)	-
Closing balance	450	415
Less:		
ii) Fair value of plan assets		
Opening balance	57	69
Interest Income	4	5
Actuarial (loss)/gain on plan assets	1	(1)
Employers' contribution	-	-
Benefits paid	(14)	(16)
Assets transfer on acquisition	11	-
Closing balance	59	57
Amount recognised in balance sheet(refer note 22)	390	358
b) Expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss		
Service cost	25	23
Interest cost	31	26
Expected return on plan assets	(4)	(5)
Component of defined benefit cost recognised in statement of profit and loss	52	44
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability		
- Actuarial (gain)/loss on defined benefit obligation	(2)	14
- Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	(1)	1
Component of defined benefit cost recognised in other comprehensive income	(3)	15
c) Actual return on plan assets	5	4
d) Break up of plan assets:		
(i) ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Co. Limited (ICICI)		
Balanced fund	5	5
Debt fund	@	1
Short term debt fund	@	@
Group Short Term Debt Fund III	-	-

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
(ii) HDFC Standard Life Insurance Co. Limited (HDFC)		
Defensive managed fund	9	8
Secure managed fund	9	8
Stable managed fund	@	@
(iii) SBI Life Insurance Co. Limited – Cap assured fund (SBI)	11	20
(iv) LIC of India – Insurer managed fund (LIC)	12	14
(v) PNB Metlife-Gratuity Balanced Fund	1	1
Additions pursuant to business combination-		
(vi) Aditya Birla Sun Life		
Group short term debt plan	2	-
Group money market fund plan	@	-
Group fixed interest fund plan	2	-
Group secure fund plan	1	-
(vii) Bajaj Alliance		
Secure gain fund	5	-
Stable gain fund	2	-
Total	59	57

@ represents amounts below ₹ 0.5 crore

e) Principal actuarial assumptions:

Particulars	Valuation as at 31 March 2024	Valuation as at 31 March 2023
	Funded	Funded
Discount rate	7.20%	7.39%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	8.70%	9.40%
Expected return on plan assets	7.20%	7.39%
Attrition rate	8.00%	10.00%
Mortality rate during employment	Indian assured lives mortality (2012-2014)	Indian assured lives mortality (2012-2014)

f) Experience adjustments:

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2021-21	2019-20
Defined benefit obligation	449	415	376	279	286
Plan assets	59	57	69	74	75
Surplus / (deficit)	390	(358)	(307)	(205)	(211)
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities – Loss/(gain)	(10)	14	74	(27)	19
Experience adjustments on plan assets – Gain/(loss)	(1)	(1)	(1)	@	@

@ represents amounts below ₹ 0.50 crore

- i) The Company expects to contribute ₹ 56 crores (previous year ₹ 49 crores) to its gratuity plan for the next year.
- j) The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 7 years (31 March 2023: 7 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.
- 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.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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

(₹ in crores)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Defined benefit obligation	449	415
Plan assets	59	57
Net liability/ (asset) arising from defined benefit obligation	390	358

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.

(₹ in crores)				
Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(23)	26	(20)	22
Future salary growth (1% movement)	26	(23)	22	(20)
Attrition rate (1% movement)	(2)	3	(3)	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	Aditya Birla	Bajaj Alliance
As on 31 March 2024	18.64%	30.51%	8.47%	20.34%	1.69%	8.47%	11.86%
As on 31 March 2023	35.09%	28.07%	10.53%	24.56%	1.75%	-	-

Category of assets average percentage allocation fund wise as on 31 March 2024

Particulars	SBI	HDFC	ICICI	LIC	PNB	Aditya Birla	Bajaj Alliance
Government securities	-	46.15%	0.00%		40.60%	34.66%	64.01%
Debt	87.70%	36.71%	73.98%	Balance Invested in approved investment as specified in schedule 1 of IRDA Guideline	22.30%	49.89%	11.48%
Equity	6.87%	10.83%	14.99%		32.40%	4.48%	19.51%
Others	5.43%	6.31%	11.03%		4.70%	10.97%	5.00%

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 2024				
Projected benefit payable	73	183	488	744
As at 31 March 2023				
Projected benefit payable	68	182	419	669

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.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

ii) Other long term benefits:

a) Compensated Absences

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

The company also has leave policy for certain employees to compulsorily encash unavailed leave on 31st December every year at the current basic salary .

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.

(₹ in crores)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Long term borrowings	47,241	48,346
Short term borrowings	11,582	6,825
Less: Cash and cash equivalent	(4,953)	(13,668)
Less: Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	(3,176)	(5,048)
Net debt	50,694	36,455
Total equity	75,283	63,659
Gearing ratio	0.67	0.57

- 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.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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 2024

(₹ 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	-	4,530	416	-	4,946	4,946
Trade receivables	6,498	-	-	-	6,498	6,498
Cash and cash equivalents	4,953	-	-	-	4,953	4,953
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	3,176	-	-	-	3,176	3,176
Loans	11,505	-	-	-	11,505	11,505
Derivative Assets	-	-	188	48	236	236
Other financial assets	7,119	-	-	-	7,119	7,119
Total	33,251	4,530	604	48	38,433	38,433
Financial liabilities						
Long term Borrowings #	58,823	-	-	-	58,823	58,764
Lease Liabilities	2,357	-	-	-	2,357	2,475
Trade payables	12,742	-	-	-	12,742	12,742
Acceptances	14,460	-	-	-	14,460	14,460
Derivative liabilities	-	-	15	310	325	325
Other financial liabilities	6,774	-	-	-	6,774	6,774
Total	95,156	-	15	310	95,481	95,540

As at 31 March 2023

(₹ 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	3,871	2,814	419	-	7,104	7,104
Trade receivables	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	6,000
Cash and cash equivalents	13,668	-	-	-	13,668	13,668
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	5,048	-	-	-	5,048	5,048
Loans	5,439	-	-	-	5,439	5,439
Derivative Assets	-	-	108	120	228	228
Other financial assets	6,002	-	-	-	6,002	6,002
Total	40,028	2,814	527	120	43,489	43,489
Financial liabilities						
Long term Borrowings #	55,168	-	-	-	55,168	54,140
Lease Liabilities	2,032	-	-	-	2,032	2,137
Short term Borrowings	3	-	-	-	3	3
Trade payables	9,965	-	-	-	9,965	9,965
Acceptances	20,740	-	-	-	20,740	20,740
Derivative liabilities	-	-	13	284	297	297
Other financial liabilities	7,048	-	-	-	7,048	7,048
Total	94,956	-	13	284	95,253	94,330

including current maturities of long term debt

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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 2024	As at 31 March 2023	Level	Valuation techniques and key inputs
Quoted investments in equity shares measured at FVTOCI	4,515	2,056	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	-	744	3	Discounted cash flow - Future cash flows are based on projections discounted at a rate that reflects market risks
Non-current investments in unquoted preference shares measured at FVTPL	416	419	3	Discounted cash flow - Future cash flows are based on terms of Preference Shares discounted at a rate that reflects market risks
1. Quoted investments in equity shares measured at FVTPL	1	-	1	Quoted bid prices in an active market.
2. Unquoted investments in equity shares measured at FVTPL	@	-	3	Cost is approximate estimate of fair value
Derivative Assets	236	228	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	325	297		

Sensitivity Analysis of Level 3:

(₹ in crores)

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	NAV method	Cost is approximate estimate of fair value	-	No sensitivity in the fair value of the investments.

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurement

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2022	1,126
Additions made during the period	200
Conversion to Equity Shares	(141)
Allowance for loss	(10)
Gain recognised in the statement of profit and loss/ other comprehensive income	3
Balance as at 31 March 2023	1,178
Additions made during the period	100
Transfer from FVTOCI to Investment in associates (refer note 50)	(844)
Allowance for loss	(4)
Gain recognised in the statement of profit and loss/ other comprehensive income	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	430

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	Level	Valuation techniques and key inputs
Loans			2	Discounted cash flow on observable Future cash flows are based on terms of loans discounted at a rate that reflects market risks
Carrying value	11,505	5,439		
Fair value	11,505	5,439		
Investments			2	Discounted cash flow on observable Future cash flows are based on terms of investments discounted at a rate that reflects market risks
Carrying value	-	3,871		
Fair value	-	3,871		
Long Term Borrowings[#]			2	Discounted cash flow on observable Future cash flows are based on terms of borrowings discounted at a rate that reflects market risks
Carrying value	58,823	55,168		
Fair value	58,764	54,140		

[#] 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:

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Underlying	Nature of Risk being Hedged	31-Mar-24			31-Mar-23		
			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 ad risk	2	(1)	1	1	(2)	(1)
Forwards Currency Contracts	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Exchange rate movement risk	-	-	-	*	(*)	*
Forwards Currency Contracts	Drawdown of long-term foreign currency borrowings	Exchange rate movement risk	-	(3)	(3)	-	-	-
Commodity Contract	Purchase of Natural gases	Price risk	3	(41)	(39)	14	(138)	(124)
Commodity Contract	Purchase of Iron ore	Price risk	-	(236)	(236)	-	-	-
Options contract	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Exchange rate movement risk	32	-	32	96	-	96
Designated & Ineffective hedges								
Forwards Currency Contracts	Highly probable Forecast Sales	Exchange rate movement risk	-	-	-	*	(*)	(*)
Forwards Currency Contracts	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Exchange rate movement risk	-	-	-	*	(1)	(*)
Fair Value Hedges								
Forwards Currency Contracts	Trade payables & Acceptance	Exchange rate movement risk	13	(19)	(7)	9	(129)	(120)
Interest rate Swap	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Interest rate Risk	-	(10)	(10)	-	(15)	(15)
Non-Designated Hedges								
Forwards Currency Contracts	Forecast sales	Exchange rate movement risk	*	(3)	(3)	-	-	-
Forwards Currency Contracts	Trade payables & Acceptance	Exchange rate movement risk	1	(1)	1	*	(4)	(4)
Options Contract	Trade payables & Acceptance	Exchange rate movement risk	16	(1)	16	8	(*)	8
Options Contract	Long-term Foreign currency borrowings	Exchange rate movement risk	163	-	163	38	-	38
			230	(315)	(84)	166	(288)	(122)
Receivable/ payable from cancelled/ settled derivative contracts			6	(10)	(4)	63	(9)	54
Total			236	(325)	(88)	229	(298)	(68)

* less than ₹ 0.50 crores

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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

Cash Flow hedges	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	USD Mio Mio	Fair Value ₹ in Crs	USD Mio Mio	Fair Value ₹ in Crs
Long term borrowings	2,173	(1,020)	2,338	(863)
Acceptances	-	-	-	-
	2,173	(1,020)	2,338	(863)

Movement in cash flow hedge:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Opening Balance	942	321
FX recognised in other comprehensive Income	244	1,085
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in P&L	(62)	(3)
Amount Reclassified to P&L during the year	64	(461)
Closing balance	1,188	942

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, 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.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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 2024

(₹ in crores)						
Particulars	USD	EURO	INR	JPY	Other	Total
Financial assets						
Non-current investments	-	217	4,729	-	-	4,946
Loans	6,618	90	4,771	-	26	11,505
Trade receivables	376	348	5,774	-	-	6,498
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	4,953	-	-	4,953
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	3,176	-	-	3,176
Derivative assets	147	2	-	87	-	236
Other financial assets	482	16	6,620	-	1	7,119
Total financial assets	7,624	673	30,023	87	27	38,433
Financial liabilities						
Long term borrowings	19,152	524	24,803	2,762	-	47,241
Lease liabilities	-	-	2,357	-	-	2,357
Short term borrowings	8,007	102	3,418	55	-	11,582
Trade payables	4,826	29	7,834	51	2	12,742
Acceptances	13,680	-	423	-	357	14,460
Derivative liabilities	313	1	11	-	-	325
Other financial liabilities	964	141	5,625	38	6	6,774
Total financial liabilities	46,942	797	44,471	2,906	365	95,481

Currency exposure as at 31 March 2023

(₹ in crores)						
Particulars	USD	EURO	INR	JPY	Other	Total
Financial assets						
Non-current investments	-	217	6,887	-	-	7,104
Loans	4,782	90	566	-	1	5,439
Trade receivables	100	663	5,237	-	-	6,000
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	13,668	-	-	13,668
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	5,048	-	-	5,048
Derivative assets	228	-	-	-	-	228
Other financial assets	223	9	5,770	-	-	6,002
Total financial assets	5,333	979	37,176	-	1	43,489
Financial liabilities						
Long term borrowings	24,779	600	22,721	246	-	48,346
Lease liabilities	-	-	2,032	-	-	2,032
Short term borrowings	2,346	112	4,265	102	-	6,825

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	USD	EURO	INR	JPY	Other	Total
Trade payables	2,987	30	6,881	64	3	9,965
Acceptances	19,119	-	1,621	-	-	20,740
Derivative liabilities	282	1	14	-	-	297
Other financial liabilities	1,229	158	5,620	27	14	7,048
Total financial liabilities	50,742	901	43,154	439	17	95,253

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 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Receivable				
USD/INR	(80)	(59)	80	59
Payable				
USD/INR	244	242	(244)	(242)

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 2024	Assets	47	Buy	555	4,626	13
		12	Sell	80	665	2
	Liabilities	66	Buy	810	6,756	(19)
		28	Sell	617	5,147	(7)
31 March 2023	Assets	32	Buy	395	3247	9
		8	Sell	10	81	1
	Liabilities	165	Buy	2089	17174	(134)
		23	Sell	85	700	(2)

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

As at	Nature	No. of Contracts	US\$ equivalent (Million)	INR equivalent (crores)	MTM (₹ in crores)
31 March 2024	Assets	73	1,800	15,005	212
	Liabilities	1	8	66	@
31 March 2023	Assets	46	862	7,085	142
	Liabilities	4	78	643	@

@ represents less than ₹ 0.50 crore

Unhedged currency risk position:

I) Amounts receivable in foreign currency

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	US\$ equivalent	INR Equivalent	US\$ equivalent	INR Equivalent
	(Millions)	(crores)	(Millions)	(crores)
Trade receivables	87	724	93	763
Balances with banks	-	-	-	-
- in Fixed deposit account	-	-	-	-
- in Current account	-	-	-	-
Advances/Loans to subsidiaries	868	7,234	621	5103

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

II) Amounts payable in foreign currency

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	US\$ equivalent	INR Equivalent	US\$ equivalent	INR Equivalent
	(Millions)	(crores)	(Millions)	(crores)
Borrowings	2,603	21,704	2813	23125
Trade payables	192	1,601	-	-
Payable for capital projects	53	445	46	377
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	72	604	67	554
Other provisions	-	-	61	505

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 2024.

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.

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.

Particulars	Increase for the year ended		Decrease for the year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	(₹ in crores)			
Iron ore lumps/fines	1,404	1,069	(1,404)	(1,069)
Coal/Coke	1,862	2,438	(1,862)	(2,438)

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-24	Assets	4	Natural Gas	19,14,000	5	40	2
		2	Brent Crude	25,000	2	15	1
		1	Iron Ore	1,08,000	10	81	@
	Liabilities	42	Natural Gas	1,31,07,739	37	309	(41)
		-	Brent Crude	-	-	-	-
31-Mar-23	Assets	11	Iron Ore	16,97,625	196	1,636	(236)
		8	Natural Gas	27,12,398	24	195	14
	Liabilities	37	Natural Gas	1,44,20,000	68	560	(138)

@ represents less than ₹ 0.50 crore

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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 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 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Fixed rate borrowings	29,305	29,667
Floating rate borrowings	29,792	25,792
Total gross borrowings	59,097	55,459
Less: Upfront fees	(274)	(292)
Total borrowings (refer note 20)	58,823	55,167

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 2024 would decrease / increase by ₹ 298 crores (for the year ended 31 March 2023: decrease / increase by ₹ 257 crores). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings

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	US\$ equivalent (Million)	INR equivalent (Crores)	MTM (₹ in crores)
31 March 2024	Assets	-	-	-
	Liabilities	8	650	(10)
31 March 2023	Assets	-	-	-
	Liabilities	8	650	(15)

Interest rate benchmark reform

The company has transitioned its existing LIBOR denominated borrowings to Alternative Reference Rates (ARRs) during the year. The transition was necessitated in view of the cessation of the LIBOR as a reference benchmark for borrowings in international markets.

Derivative contract: There were no LIBOR linked derivative contract as of March 31, 2024

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 March 31, 2024 would increase/ decrease by ₹ 227 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹140 crores)).

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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 is considered adequate.

Movements in allowances for bad and doubtful debts

(₹ in crores)	
Particulars	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	218
Additional Allowance	-
Reversal during the year	-
As at 31 March 2023	218
Addition pursuant to business combination	2
As at 31 March 2024	220

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 ₹ 38,433 crores as at 31 March 2024 and ₹ 43,489 crores as at 31 March 2023, 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 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

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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 2024

(₹ in crores)				
Particulars	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Non-current investments	-	149	4,797	4,946
Loans	4	11,400	101	11,505
Trade receivables	6,498	-	-	6,498
Cash and cash equivalents	4,953	-	-	4,953
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	3,176	-	-	3,176
Derivative assets	148	88	-	236
Other financial assets	1,501	5,613	5	7,119
Total financial assets	16,280	17,250	4,903	38,433
Financial liabilities				
Long term borrowings	-	36,051	11,190	47,241
Lease liabilities	383	1,487	487	2,357
Short term borrowings	11,582	-	-	11,582
Acceptances	14,460	-	-	14,460
Trade payables	12,742	-	-	12,742
Derivative liabilities	315	10	-	325
Other financial liabilities	5,939	828	7	6,774
Total financial liabilities	45,421	38,376	11,684	95,481
Interest payout liability	2,747	8,137	1,513	12,397

Liquidity exposure as at 31 March 2023

(₹ in crores)				
Particulars	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Non-current investments	-	130	6,975	7,105
Loans	93	5,247	99	5,439
Trade receivables	6,000	-	-	6,000
Cash and cash equivalents	13,668	-	-	13,668
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	5,048	-	-	5,048
Derivative assets	213	15	-	228
Other financial assets	1,522	4,311	169	6,002
Total financial assets	26,544	9,703	7,243	43,490
Financial liabilities				
Long term borrowings	-	37,736	10,610	48,346
Lease liabilities	449	617	966	2,032
Short term borrowings	6,825	-	-	6,825
Trade payables	9,965	-	-	9,965

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Acceptances	20,740	-	-	20,740
Derivative liabilities	282	15	-	297
Other financial liabilities	5,889	1,152	7	7,048
Total financial liabilities	44,150	39,520	11,583	95,253
Interest payout liability	2,679	1,820	8,254	12,753

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
	Planck Holdings, LLC
	Lower Hutchinson Minerals, LLC
	Caretta Minerals, LLC
	JSW Panama Holdings Corporation
	Inversiones Eurosh Limitada
	Santa Fe Mining (till 31 August 2022)
	Santa Fe Puerto S.A. (till 31 August 2022)
	JSW Natural Resources Limited
	JSW Natural Resources Mozambique Limitada
	JSW ADMS Carvao Limitada
	Nippon Ispat Singapore Pte. Limited
	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 Limited (formerly known as Peddar Realty Private Limited)
	JSW Industrial Gases Limited (formerly known as JSW Industrial Gases Private Limited)
	JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited
	JSW Steel Italy S.r.l.
	JSW Utkal Steel Limited
	Hasaud Steel Limited (merged with JSW Steel Coated Products Limited with effect from 24 February 2023)
	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.
	Piombino Steel Limited
	JSW Vijayanagar Metalics Limited

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

A	Name of related parties
	Vardhman Industries Limited (merged with JSW Steel Coated Products Limited with effect from 26 June, 2023)
	JSW Vallabh Tinplate Private Limited (merged with JSW Steel Coated Products Limited with effect from 26 June, 2023)
	Asian Color Coated Ispat Limited (with effect from 27 October 2021) (merged with JSW Steel Coated Products Limited with effect from 24 February 2023)
	JSW Retail and Distribution Limited
	Bhushan Power & Steel Limited (with effect from 1 October 2021)
	Neotrex Steel Private Limited
	JSW Steel Global Trade Pte. Limited
	Chandranitya Developers Limited (with effect from 4 November 2022) (formerly known as Chandranitya Developers Private Limited)
	NSL Green Steel Recycling Limited (with effect from 5 July 2022 till 4 December 2022) (formerly known as NSL Green Steel Recycling Private Limited) (further with effect from 27 September 2023)
	JSW AP Steel Limited (with effect from 19 May 2023)
	Monnet Cement Limited (with effect from 31 July 2023)
	Mivaan Steels Limited (with effect from 31 July 2023)
	JSW JFE Electrical Steel Private Limited (with effect from 2 November 2023 till 7 February, 2024) (formerly known as JSW Electrical Steel Private Limited)
	National Steel and Agro Industries Limited (with effect from 19 May 2023)
	JSW Green Steel Limited (with effect from 27 February 2024)
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 (merged with the Company with effect from 31 July, 2023)
	JSW Ispat Special Products Limited (merged with the Company with effect from 31 July, 2023) (formerly known as Monnet Ispat & Energy Limited)
	JSW One Platforms Limited
	JSW One Distribution Limited
	JSW NSL Green Steel Recycling Limited (with effect from 5 December 2022 till 26 September 2023) (formerly known as NSL Green Steel Recycling Private Limited)
	Ayena Innovations Private Limited (with effect from 10 March 2023)
	JSW JFE Electrical Steel Private Limited (with effect from 8 February 2024) (formerly known as JSW Electrical Steel Private Limited)
	Urtan North Mining Company Limited (with effect from 31 July 2023)
	MP Monnet Mining Company Limited (with effect from 31 July 2023)
3	Associates
	JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited (with effect from 9 April 2022)
	JSW Paints Private Limited (with effect from 22 August 2023)
4	Key management personnel
	Mr. Sajjan Jindal (Non-Independent Executive Director)
	Mr. Jayant Acharya (Non-Independent Executive Director)
	Mr. Gajraj Singh Rathore (Whole time Director) (with effect from 19 May 2023)
	Mr. Seshagiri Rao M V S (Non-Independent Executive Director) (upto 5 April 2023)
	Dr. Vinod Nowal (Non-Independent Executive Director) (upto 29 April 2022)
	Mr. Rajeev Pai (Chief Financial Officer)
	Mr. Lancy Varghese (Company Secretary)
5	Independent non-executive directors / Nominee directors
	Mr. Haigreave Khaitan
	Mr. Seturaman Mahalingam
	Mrs. Nirupama Rao
	Mr. Hiroyuki Ogawa - Nominee Director, JFE Steel Corporation
	Ms. Fiona Jane Mary Paulus (with effect from 27 May 2022)
	Mr. Marcel Fasswald (with effect from 21 October 2022)
	Dr. Satheesha Besavanakote Chandrappa Nominee Director, KSIIDC (with effect from 8 January 2024)
	Dr. M.R.Ravi, IAS - Nominee Director, KSIIDC (with effect from 21 January 2022) (upto 7 January 2024)
	Mr. Harsh Charandas Mariwala (upto 24 July 2023)
	Dr. (Mrs.) Punita Kumar Sinha (upto 23 July 2023)

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

A	Name of related parties
6	Other related parties (Includes entities controlled by / under significant influence of Promoter Group / Relatives of Promoter Group and entities in which Directors/ relatives of directors have significant influence / control)
	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 (upto 8 April 2022)
	JSW Renew Energy Limited
	JSW Neo Energy 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 Urban Waste Management (Ahmedabad) Limited
	Jindal Urban Waste Management (Jaipur) 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 Green Cement Private Limited
	JSW Cement, FZE
	South West Mining Limited
	JSW Projects Limited
	BMM Ispat Limited
	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
	Nyri Coal Tar Pitch Private Limited
	Epsilon Carbon Ashoka Private Limited
	Epsilon Aerospace Private Limited
	JSW Living Private Limited
	JSW International Tradecorp Pte. Limited
	JSW Paints Private Limited (upto 21 August 2023)
	Toshiba JSW Power System Private Limited
	MJSJ Coal Limited
	JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited (formerly known as Utkarsh Advisory Services Private Limited)
	JSW Minerals Trading Private Limited
	Khaitan & Company
	J Sagar Associates

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

A	Name of related parties
	Shiva Cement Limited
	Tehkhand Waste to Electricity Projects Limited
	Encorp Powertrans Private Limited (upto 29 April 2022)
	Brahmani River Pellets Limited
	JSW Holdings Limited
	JSW GMR Cricket Private Limited
	OPJ Trading Private Limited
	Jindal Coke Limited
	Ennore Coal Terminal Private Limited
	IUP Jindal Metals & Alloys Limited
	iCom Analytics Limited
	Asia Society India Centre
	Tranquil Homes & Holdings Private Limited
	JSW Ventures Fund Managers LLP
	Jindal Vidya Mandir
	Vrindavan Services Private Limited
	Iota Finance Private Limited
	JSW Realty Private Limited
	Mytrah Vayu Urja Private Limited
	Jindal Tubular (India) Limited
	JSW Shakti Foundation
	JTPM Metal Traders Private Limited
	JFE Steel Corporation
	Heal Foundation
	PNP Maritime Services Private Limited
	Gagan Trading company Limited
	Descon Private Limited
	Jindal Consultancy Services Private Limited
	Jindal System Private Limited
	Ind Barath Energy Utkal Limited
	JSW Bengaluru Football Club Private Limited
	JSW Mangalore Container Terminal Private Limited
	Lexapar Analytics Private Limited
	Jindal Lifestyle Limited
7	Post-employment benefit entities
	JSW Steel Group Gratuity Trust
	JSW Steel Limited Employee Gratuity Fund
	JSW Steel (Salav) Limited Employees Group Gratuity Trust
	Monnet Ispat & Energy Employees Group Gratuity Trust (with effect from 31 July 2023)

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

B. Transactions with Related Parties for the year ended (₹ in crores)

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Associate		Joint Ventures		Other Related Parties^		Total	
	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23
Purchase of goods/power & fuel/services/branding expenses/demurrage										
Amba River Coke Limited	6,646	8,320	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,646	8,320
JSW Steel Global Trade Pte. Limited	22,400	23,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,400	23,458
Others#	1,704	831	330	148	528	548	6,519	9,665	9,081	11,192
Total	30,750	32,609	330	148	528	548	6,519	9,665	38,127	42,970
Reimbursement of expenses incurred on our behalf by										
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-
India Flysafe Aviation Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	12	10	12
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Others	-	1	-	-	-	*	10	4	10	5
Total	74	17	-	-	-	*	20	20	94	37
Sales of goods/power & fuel/services/assets										
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	23,531	23,386	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,531	23,386
Others	8,272	8,377	1	1	2,482	2,102	6,738	7,234	17,493	17,714
Total	31,803	31,763	1	1	2,482	2,102	6,738	7,234	41,024	41,100
Other income/ interest income/ dividend income										
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	173	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	100
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.	197	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	197	144
JSW Industrial Gases Limited	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135
Periama Holdings, LLC	154	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	154	124
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	20	272	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	272
Others	101	75	-	*	12	37	137	97	250	209
Total	645	850	-	*	12	37	137	97	794	984
Purchase of assets										
JSW Severfield Structures Limited	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	66
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	858	-	858	-
Jindal Steel & Power Limited	-	-	-	-	-	72	97	97	72	97
Jindal Saw Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	56	71	56
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	109	37	109
Others	2	12	18	-	-	2	7	47	27	61
Total	2	12	18	-	-	68	1,045	309	1,065	389
Capital/revenue advances received back as per terms and conditions of underlying agreement										
JSW Dharamatar Port Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	200
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	200

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Associate		Joint Ventures		Other Related Parties ^a		Total	
	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23
Security deposit given/(received back)										
JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India Flysafe Aviation Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6)	(7)	(6)	(7)
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	193	191	193	191
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	184	188	184
Security deposit taken										
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	33	8	33
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	33	8	33
Provision for loans & advances/Interest receivable										
Acero Junctions Holdings Inc	743	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	743	-
Inversiones Eurosh Limitada	*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	1
Total	743	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	743	1
Provision for Investment										
Acero Junctions Holding Inc	536	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	536	-
Total	536	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	536	-
Donation/ CSR expenses										
JSW Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	298	293	298	293
Inspire Institute of Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	298	293	298	293
Recovery of expenses incurred by us on their behalf										
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	133	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	142
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	110	121	110
Others	27	52	3	-	9	1	53	56	92	109
Total	160	194	3	-	9	1	174	166	346	361
Investments / share application money given										
JSW Utkal Steel Limited	707	551	-	-	-	-	-	-	707	551
JSW Vijayanagar Metalics Limited	5,735	2,654	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,735	2,654
Mivaan Steels Limited	954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	954	-
Others	220	106	326	77	67	166	-	200	613	549
Total	7,616	3,311	326	77	67	166	-	200	8,009	3,754
Guarantees and collaterals provided by the Company on behalf										
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	-	1,744	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,744
JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A.	-	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212
JSW Steel USA Ohio, Inc.	1,507	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,507	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,507	1,956	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,507	1,956

(₹ in crores)

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Associate		Joint Ventures		Other Related Parties ^a		Total	
	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23
(₹ in crores)										
Provision for loans & advances/interest written back to profit & loss										
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	604	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	604	-
Total	604	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	604	-
Provision for corporate guarantee written back										
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	374	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	374	-
Total	374	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	374	-
Adjustment of receivable/(payable)										
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186	-
Total	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186	-
Lease interest cost										
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	41
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	112	119	112
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	11	20	11
JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	27	24	27
Others	6	10	-	-	-	-	8	4	14	14
Total	6	10	-	-	-	-	171	195	177	205
Lease liabilities repayment										
JSW Industrial Gases Private Limited	38	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	35
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	318	-	318
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	57	78	57
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	9	20	9
JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	32	35	32
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	5	3
Total	38	35	-	-	-	-	138	419	176	454
Loan given										
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	666	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	666	170
Perama Holdings, LLC	861	265	-	-	-	-	-	-	861	265
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.	527	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	527	244
Piombino Steel Limited	3,144	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,144	56
JSW Vijayanagar Metalics Limited	1,276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,276	-
Others	657	46	-	-	-	4	-	-	657	50
Total	7,131	781	-	-	-	4	-	-	7,131	785
Loans given received back										
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	-	1,196	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,196
Perama Holdings, LLC	98	449	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	449
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	612	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	612	81
Others	-	241	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	243
Total	710	1,967	-	-	-	2	-	-	710	1,969

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Associate		Joint Ventures		Other Related Parties [^]		Total	
	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23
Guarantees and collaterals released										
JSW Steel (USA), Inc.	2,115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,115	-
JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A.	90	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	41
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	-	10,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,800
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	815	333	-	-	-	-	-	-	815	333
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.	1,485	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,485	41
Total	4,505	11,215	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,505	11,215
Transfer of trademarks										
JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*

* Less than 0.50 crores; [^] Includes relatives of key management personnel and post-employment benefit entities

Includes transactions amounting to ₹ 837 crores with 3rd party, which have been treated as related party transactions in accordance with clause 2(1)(zc)(ii) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosures Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time.

Notes:

1. The transactions are inclusive of taxes wherever applicable.
2. The transactions are disclosed under various relationships (i.e. subsidiary, associate, joint ventures and other related parties) based on the status of related parties on the date of transactions.
3. 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.
4. In view of the uncertainty involved in collectability, revenue as interest income of ₹ 110 crores (previous year ₹ 116 crores) have not been recognised on loan provided to certain overseas subsidiaries. Further during the previous year, the Company has recognised interest income of ₹ 232 crores pertaining to earlier years relating to JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V. and JSW Steel (UK) Limited.
5. During the year, the Company has transferred land to JSW Foundation by way of a gift amounting to ₹ 0.82 crores (previous year gift of land amounting to ₹ 1.77 crores) for no consideration.
6. During the previous year, the Company has entered in Memorandum of Understanding with JSW Jaigarh Port Limited for execution of land lease (refer note 4(g)).
7. Pursuant to amendment in related party transactions definition as per SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015, as amended, payment of dividend is not shown as related party transaction with effect from 1 April 2022.
8. During the year, the Company has extended the redemption dates of investment in preference shares of a subsidiary amounting to ₹ 188 Crores (previous period ₹ Nil).
9. During the year, 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 ("JSWISPL") with the Company became effective. (refer note 49)

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

Compensation to key management personnel:

Nature of Transaction	(₹ in crores)	
	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23
Short-term employee benefits	86	100
Post-employment benefits	2	2
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Share-based payment	40	-
Total compensation to key management personnel	128	102

Notes:

1. 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.
2. The Company has recognised an expenses of ₹ 4 crores (previous year ₹ 31 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.
3. 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 ₹ 50,000 for meeting of the Board, Audit, Nomination & Remuneration Committee, Hedging and Project Review-committees and ₹25,000 for meetings of the other committees attended by them. The amount paid to them by way of commission and sitting fees during current year is ₹ 4 crores (previous year ₹ 4 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 2024, 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 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 2024 was ₹ 9,485 crores (As on 31 March 2023: ₹ 7,345 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 2024

C. Amount due to/ from related parties

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Associate		Joint Ventures		Other Related Parties [^]		Total
	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023	
Trade payables (including capex payable)									
Amba River Coke Limited	971	941	-	-	-	-	-	-	941
JSW Steel Global Trade Pte. Limited	2,017	1,764	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,764
Others	33	105	102	43	16	6	1,016	791	945
Total	3,021	2,810	102	43	16	6	1,016	791	3,650
Advance received from customers									
JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
JSW One Platforms Limited	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10
JSW Energy (Kutehr) Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Nyri Coal Tar Pitch Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
JSW Steel USA Ohio Inc.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Others	1	*	-	-	-	*	2	2	2
Total	5	*	-	-	2	10	4	8	18
Lease & other deposit received									
Amba River Coke Limited	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
JSW Severfield Structures Limited	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	13
JSW Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	11
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	11	11
JSW Vijayanagar Metallica Limited	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Others	3	*	4	-	-	-	12	4	4
Total	46	6	4	-	13	13	35	26	45
Trade receivables									
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	1,622	1,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,040
JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A.	416	296	-	-	-	-	-	-	296
Others	759	608	-	-	122	305	403	357	1,284
Total	2,797	1,944	-	-	122	305	403	357	2,606
Share application money given									
Gourangdih Coal Limited	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1
Total	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2
Capital/revenue advances (including other receivables)									
Rohne Coal Company Private Limited	-	-	-	-	19	16	-	-	19
Jindal Steel & Power Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	9
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	49
Others	5	5	-	-	4	8	3	6	12
Total	5	5	-	-	23	24	13	64	93
Loan and advances given									

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Associate		Joint Ventures		Other Related Parties^		Total	
	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
(₹ in crores)										
Inversiones Eurosh Limitada	810	810	-	-	-	-	-	-	810	810
Periama Holdings, LLC	2,911	2,128	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,911	2,128
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.	4,045	3,467	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,045	3,467
Piombino Steel Limited	3,256	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,256	113
Others	3,236	1,177	-	-	-	220	-	-	3,236	1,397
Total	14,258	7,695	-	-	-	220	-	-	14,258	7,915
Interest receivable										
Inversiones Eurosh Limitada	210	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	210
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.	365	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	365	165
Piombino Steel Limited	170	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	122
JSW Ispat Special Products Limited	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	92
Others	203	99	-	-	-	*	74	28	277	127
Total	948	596	-	-	-	92	74	28	1,022	716
Allowances for loans and advances given/ interest receivable										
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	222	688	-	-	-	-	-	-	222	688
Periama Holdings, LLC	978	978	-	-	-	-	-	-	978	978
Inversiones Eurosh Limitada	1,020	1,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,020	1,020
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.	743	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	743	-
Others	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Total	2,966	2,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,966	2,689
Security & other deposit given										
JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	300	300
India Flysafe Aviation Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	158	163	158	163
JSW IP Holdings Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Reynold Traders Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Sapphire Airlines Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	530	337	530	337
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	989	807	989	807
Security & other deposits taken										
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	126	133	126
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	126	133	126
Lease liabilities										
JSW Projects Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	-	194
JSW Techno Projects Management Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	979	889	979	889
JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	198	113	198	113
JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	266	231	266
Others	49	88	-	-	-	-	82	40	131	128
Total	49	88	-	-	-	-	1,490	1,502	1,539	1,590

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Associate		Joint Ventures		Other Related Parties^		Total	
	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Guarantees and collaterals provided by the Company on behalf										
JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V.	2,296	3,086	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,296	3,086
Periama Holdings, LLC	7,816	7,708	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,816	7,708
JSW Steel (USA) Inc.	-	2,095	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,095
Acero Junction Holdings, Inc.	2,366	2,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,366	2,310
Others	2,175	2,408	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,175	2,408
Less : Loss allowance against aforesaid	-	(505)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(505)
Total	14,653	17,102	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,653	17,102

* Less than ₹ 0.50 crore

Notes:

1. 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.
2. 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 2024, the fair value of plan assets was as ₹ 59 crores. (As at 31 March 2023: ₹ 57 crores)
3. The long term pellet supply agreement and coke supply agreement with Amba River Coke Limited was amended with effect from 1 April 2022. The amendments, inter alia, reduced tenure of the pellet supply agreement and coke supply agreement. The management has assessed the aforementioned amendment and concluded based on the revised tenure of the pellet supply and coke supply agreements for twelve months that the provision under IND AS 116 for "Lease Accounting" is not applicable and accordingly the liability towards "Lease Payable" is not required to be carried forward.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

45. Contingent liabilities:

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

Particulars	(₹ in crores)	
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Excise Duty	315	438
Custom Duty	412	485
Income Tax	141	140
Sales Tax / VAT / Special Entry tax/ Electricity duty/ Goa Rural cess	1,550	1828
Service Tax/ Goods & Service tax	341	324
Levies by local authorities - Statutory	75	79
Levies relating to Energy / Power Obligations	40	33
Claims by suppliers, other parties and Government	778	778
Total	3,652	4,105

- 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/ Electricity duty/ Goa Rural cess 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 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.
- h) Claims by Suppliers, other parties and Government includes quality/ shortfall claims issues raised by suppliers and others.
- 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) in the previous years for the period upto March 2022, 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 ₹ 3,004 crores including interest and penalty thereon. The Company filed an appeal before the Additional Commissioner of State Tax (First Appellate Authority) and the First Appellate Authority has confirmed the order passed by the GST Authorities and disposed off, two of the three appeals. Aggrieved by the said appellant order, the Company has submitted a letter of Intent to file appeal before the Appellate Tribunal. The Company, basis the legal opinion obtained, has evaluated the matter and concluded that the outflow of resources is remote and accordingly, no provision is made in the financial statement. Interest of ₹ 217 crores is considered possible and included above.
- k) During the previous year, the Company has received show cause notices (SCNs) followed by Demand Notices from Deputy Director of Mines, Joda & Deputy Director of Mines, Koira in relation to its mining operations at Odisha alleging loss of royalty, mining premium and other levies aggregating to ₹ 702 Crores inter-alia alleging drop in grade of iron ore mined during the previous year and current year and compared with mining plan. The Company believes that the mining operations are carried out in compliance with the extant mining laws and regulations.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

The Company has contested the said demand by filing revision applications before the Revisionary Authority, Ministry of Mines, Government of India. The Revisionary Authority has directed the State Government not to take any coercive measures in relation to the demand notices until a para wise response is provided by the State Government. The Company, basis the legal opinion obtained, has evaluated the matter and disclosed the matter as contingent liability and no provision is made in the financial statement as on 31 March 2024.

(ii) Forest Development Tax/Fee:

Particulars	(₹ in crores)	
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Claims related to Forest Development Tax/Fee	4,689	4,123
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 ₹ 3,646 crores (including paid under protest - ₹255 crores) pertaining to the private lease operators & NMDC and treated it as contingent liability.

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 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Guarantees	11,001	11,726
Standby letter of credit facility	-	-
Less: Loss allowance against aforesaid	-	(505)
Total	11,001	11,221

The Company has issued Letter of Comforts (LOC) to various banks / financial Institutions in relation to credit facilities availed by certain subsidiaries. LOC does not create any constructive obligation on the Company and the possibility of the outflow of resources is remote. Accordingly, LOC issued by the Company has not been disclosed as contingent liability

47. Commitments

Particulars	(₹ in crores)	
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	9,627	7,564

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

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) 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

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Export promotion capital goods scheme	3,903	4,356

- (c) The Company has given guarantees aggregating ₹ 1,051 crores (March 31, 2023: ₹1,203 crores) on behalf of subsidiaries to Commissioner of Customs in respect of goods imported and against EPCG Licences
- (d) The Company has entered into annual purchase agreements with its overseas subsidiary wherein the Company has committed purchase of certain quantities of raw materials. The prices for such contracts are linked to underlying commodity indices. and the Company may incur penalties incase of shortfall in purchases against such committed quantities.
- (e) The Company in the normal course of business, has entered into long term commercial agreements with certain suppliers wherein the Company has committed purchase of certain quantities of material/ avail certain services which are in the nature of minimum take or pay (MTOP). As per the terms and conditions of the contract provisions if any, are recognised in the financial statements in case the minimum guarantee of offtake are not fulfilled.
- (f) On 29th March 2023, the Company has entered Coal Mine development Production Agreement (CMDPA) for Parbatpur Central Coal Mine, Sitanala Coal Mine in Jharkhand and Banai & Bhalumuda in Chhattisgarh under 16th Tranche of CM(SP) Act, 2015

The Company under CMDPA has following obligation for compliance with the Eligibility Conditions

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Financial Year	Performance Security / Guarantee	Upfront Payment	Fixed Amount
Parbatpur Central Coal Mine	CY	-	222	-
	PY	221	296	138
Sitanala Coal Mine	CY	-	75	-
	PY	20	100	28
Banai & Bhalumuda Coal Mine	CY	1,061	500	176
	PY	1,061	500	176
Total	CY	1,061	797	176
	PY	1,302	896	342

- 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 2024	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	-	-	*	*
Loans (including interest accrued)	1,163	2,011	3,746	104	-
Financial Guarantees	1,916	6,422	1,852	792	19

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in crores)

As at 31 March 2023	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)	-	1,177	3,632	96	-
Financial Guarantees	1,920	7,272	1,145	868	17

* represents ₹ 0.19 crores

The Company has during the year recognised / (reversed) impairment provision as below:

(₹ in crores)

	JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V ("NBV")	Acero Junction Holdings, Inc. ("Acero")
Impairment of Equity Investments	-	536
Impairment / (reversal of impairment) of Loans given	(604)	743
Reversal of Financial Guarantees provided	(374)	-
Reinstatement of Loans on reversal of impairment	(61)	-
Total	(1,039)	1,279

The above provision / reversal of provisions for impairment have been recognised based on the estimate of the values of businesses and assets by independent external valuer determined basis the cash flow projections. In making said projections, reliance has been placed on estimates of assumptions relating to discount rate, increase in operational performance on account of committed capital expenditures, improvement in the capacity utilisation and margins based on the forecast of demand in local markets.

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.

- Equity shares of JSW Bengal Steel Limited, a subsidiary (carrying amount of investments: ₹ 508 crores as at 31 March 2024 (₹ 508 crores as at 31 March 2023) - 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, evaluation of Land and the plans for commencing construction of the said complex.
- Equity shares of JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited, a subsidiary (carrying amount: ₹ 102 crores as at 31 March 2024; ₹ 101 crores as at 31 March 2023) - Evaluation of the status of its integrated Steel Complex to be implemented in phases at Ranchi, Jharkhand by the said subsidiary underlying valuation of Land and the plans for commencing construction of the said complex.
- Investment of ₹ 4 crores (₹ 4 crores as at 31 March 2023) and loan of ₹ 221 crores (₹ 189 crores as at 31 March 2023) 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.
- Preference shares of JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited, a subsidiary (carrying amount: ₹ 195 crores as at 31 March 2024; ₹ 200 crores as at 31 March 2023 and loans of ₹ 130 crores as at 31 March 2024; ₹ 117 crores as at 31 March 2023) . Preference Shares are Fair Valued Through Profit and loss based on Valuation by independent expert.
- Equity and Preference shares of, Creixent Special Steels Limited, a joint venture, (carrying amount: ₹ NIL crores as at 31 March 2024; ₹ 920 crores as at 31 March 2023) and loans and interest receivable (including of JSW Ispat Special Products Limited) of ₹ NIL crores (March 31, 2023: ₹ 312 crores) – Valuation of business , property plant & equipment by an independent expert. (refer note 49)

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

49. Business Combination

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 ("JSWISPL") with the Company from Appointed Date April 1, 2022 was approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") vide its order dated 22 June 2023 received by the Company in July 2023. The scheme has become effective from July 31, 2023. The purchase consideration in the form of allotment of equity shares of the Company aggregating to 2,82,33,526 shares have been allotted to eligible shareholders of CSSL and JSWISPL on 18 August 2023.

JSWISPL is engaged in the business of manufacturing and marketing of sponge iron, pellets, steel and ferro alloys. CSSL is engaged in the business of trading in steel and steel products. Further, the Company expects synergies from the acquisition mainly with respect to optimisation of raw material procurements and utilisation of surplus rolling capacities.

IND AS 103 "Business Combinations" requires accounting treatment to be given from effective date (i.e., date of approval of the scheme by NCLT).

The fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of CSSL and JSWISPL as at the effective date and purchase consideration is as follows:

Particulars	₹ crores
Assets	
Property, Plant and Equipment	3,500
Capital work in progress	43
Right of use assets	134
Intangible assets	92
Investments	955
Inventories	1,153
Trade receivables	244
Cash and cash equivalents (including other bank balances)	230
Deferred tax assets (net)	1,322
Other receivables	263
Total (A)	7,936
Liabilities	
Long term borrowings (including current maturities)	2,200
Short term borrowings	89
Loan from a related party	215
Lease liabilities	26
Trade payables	1,738
Other current liabilities and provision (including provision of ₹ 26 crores recognised upon fair valuation of contingent liability)	225
Total (B)	4,493
Total identifiable net assets acquired at fair value (C) = (A)-(B)	3,443
Purchase consideration transferred in form of issuance of equity shares (including securities premium amounting to ₹ 2,303 Crores) (D)	2,306
Fair value of existing investments (carrying value - ₹960 crores) (E)	1,550
Goodwill arising on acquisition (F) = (D)+(E)-(C)	413

As per IND AS 103, purchase consideration has been allocated basis the fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities carried out by an independent valuation expert. Accordingly, the Company has recognised goodwill of ₹ 413 crores primarily due to the expected synergies from the combined operations. The amount of goodwill is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

At the date of the acquisition, the fair value of the trade receivables approximated their gross contractual amount.

From the date of acquisition, JSWISPL and CSSL have contributed ₹ 2,969 crores of revenue and net loss before tax of ₹ 203 crores.

Transaction cost of ₹ 8.75 crores have been expensed and are included in "Other expenses" in the statement of profit and loss and are part of operating cash flows in the statement of cash flows.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

If the acquisition had taken place at the beginning of the period, management estimates that consolidated revenue from operations and profit of the combined entity would be ₹ 136,850 crores and ₹ 11,936 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 had occurred on 1 April 2023.

- 50.** 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 additional ₹ 250 crores (previous year ₹ 200 crores) and has been allotted 74,18,397 equity shares (previous year 58,47,953 equity shares). The total equity investment approximates to 12.85% (previous year 9.9%) of the issued and paid-up equity capital of JSW Paints Private Limited. Pursuant to the Company's shareholding exceeding 10% of the equity capital of JSW Paints Private Limited, it has become an associate of the entity w.e.f. 22 August 2023 the classification of investment has changed from investment in others at Fair value through Other Comprehensive income to investment in associates at deemed cost. The fair value of the investments appearing in the books of accounts as on 22 August 2023 of ₹844 crores is considered as the deemed cost of acquisition and the fair value changes of ₹190 crores (net of tax) previously recognised through other comprehensive income are transferred to retained earnings.
- 51.** The Company does not have material transactions with the struck off companies during the current & previous year.
- 52.** Previous year figures have been re-grouped /re-classified wherever necessary including those as required in keeping with revised Schedule III amendments.

53. Exceptional Items:

(₹ in crores)			
Particulars	Refer note	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Impairment provision of investments and Loans given to US subsidiary	(i)	1,279	-
Reversal of impairment provision of loan and financial guarantee provided to a subsidiary in Netherlands	(i)	(1,039)	-
Fair valuation of investments	(ii)	(590)	-
Green cess	(iii)	389	-
Total		39	-

- i) Exceptional items for the year ended 31 March 2024 represents impairment provision of ₹ 1,279 crores towards investments and loans provided to a subsidiary in US and a reversal of impairment provision of ₹ 1,039 crores for loans given and financial guarantees provided to a subsidiary in Netherlands mainly on account of significant improvement in the business of its Italian subsidiaries (refer note 48).
- ii) Pursuant to the merger of CSSL and JSWISPL becoming effective on 31 July 2023, (refer note 8) the existing investments of the Company in CSSL as on 31 July 2023 have been fair valued as required by IND AS – 103 Business Combinations and a resultant gain of ₹ 590 crores have been recognised as an exceptional gain (refer note 49).
- iii) The State of Goa enacted "The Goa Cess on Products and Substances Causing Pollution (Green Cess) Act 2013 ("Green Cess Act") and thereby levied a cess on the handling or utilisation or consumption or combustion or movement or transportation etc of certain products / substances (including coal and coke) causing pollution in the state of Goa ("Green Cess") at the rate of 0.5% of the sale value. In the present case, the Company imports certain varieties of coal / coke into Mormugao Port, Goa, which are handled at berths operated by South West Port Limited ("SWPL") and SWPL has in turn challenged the legislative competence of the state of Goa to enact the Green Cess Act by way of a writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay, Goa Bench. The Hon'ble High Court of Bombay, Goa Bench, vide its judgement dated 14 September 2023 ("Writ Judgement"), dismissed the writ petition and upheld the constitutional validity of the Green Cess Act and held that the state of Goa had competence to legislate the Green Cess Act and levy the Green Cess. In light of the aforesaid development, the Company has recognised a provision towards Green Cess amounting to ₹ 389 crores for the period from 2013 till September 2023. SWPL and the Company have filed a special leave petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court challenging the Writ Judgement, in which the Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide its order dated 7 December 2023 ("Interim Order"), issued notice on the SLPs and directed the state of Goa to carry out assessments and issue demand notices to petitioners, upon which the petitioners would be liable to deposit 50% of the assessed demand. The Company has complied with the Interim Order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and paid the necessary deposit in accordance with the demand raised by the authorities.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

54. Ratios:

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	FY 23-24	FY 22-23	Variance	Reasons for Variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.87	1.00	(13.0)%	Current ratio has decreased on account of decrease in cash and cash equivalent and bank balances
Debt Equity Ratio	Total Borrowings	Total Equity	0.78	0.87	(10.3)%	
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	3.05	1.89	61.4%	Debt service coverage ratio has increased to 3.05 mainly due to increase in current year's profit
Return on Equity	Profit after tax	Average Shareholder's equity	11.57%	7.77%	48.9%	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	78	71	9.9%	Increased primarily due to increase in Inventory and reduced COGS
Trade receivables turnover (no. of days)	Average trade receivables	Sale of products	17	17	0.0%	
Trade payables turnover (no. of days)	Average trade payables	Cost of materials consumed + Purchases of stock-in-trade + Changes in inventories	149	133	12.0%	Increase primarily due to increased cost of goods sold
Net capital turnover	Net Sales	Current assets - Current liabilities	-21.01	(680.83)	(96.9)%	Increase is primarily on account of increase in net sales
Net Profit Margin (%)	Profit after tax	Revenue from operations	5.95%	3.75%	58.7%	Increase is primarily on account of increase in profit in the current year
Return on capital employed	Profit before Tax after Exceptional Items, Finance cost	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	12.90%	9.65%	33.7%	Increased primarily due to increased profit before tax
Return on Investment	Profit on sale of investments	Cost of Investments	1.35%	-	-	

Borrowings excludes Lease liabilities

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

(₹ in crores)									
Intermediaries					Ultimate beneficiaries				
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	14-Aug-23	353	JSW Steel Ohio (USA) Inc	Subsidiary	1500 Commercial Ave, Mingo Junction, OH 43938, United States	15-Aug-23	353
			22-Aug-23	35				22-Aug-23	35
			12-Oct-23	139				13-Oct-23	139
JSW Natural Resources Limited	Subsidiary	C/o, International Financial Limited, IFS Court, Twenty Eight Cybercity Ebene Mauritius	19-May-23	@	JSW Natural Resources Mozambique Limitada	Subsidiary	Av. Julius Nyerere, Building no. 931, Flat 21, Maputo	26-May-23	@
			3-Jul-23	1				5-Jul-23	1
			11-Sep-23	@				14-Sep-23	@
			28-Nov-23	1				1-Dec-23	@
			6-Mar-24	@				14-Mar-24	@

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in crores)

Intermediaries					Ultimate beneficiaries				
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	26-Sep-23	466	Planck Holdings, LLC	Subsidiary	407 Prosperity Road, Prosperity, WV, 25909	26-Sep-23	466

@ represents less than ₹ 0.50 crore

Borrowed funds has been loaned/ invested in intermediaries (Acero Junction Holding Inc. and Periama Holding LLC) which has been passed on to the ultimate beneficiaries during the year.

Nature Of fund taken	Banks/ NBFC/ Financial institutions	Amount involved (In crores)	Name of the Subsidiary	Nature of transaction for which funds utilised
Foreign currency term loans	Foreign banks	521	Acero Junction Holdings Inc	To meet their respective obligation
		466	Periama Holding LLC	
		89	JSW Steel Netherlands B.V.	
		184	JSW Steel Netherlands B.V.	
Total		1,260		

56. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company. Further, amounts aggregating to ₹ 0.11 crore, is held in abeyance due to dispute/ pending legal cases.

57. Events occurring after balance sheet:

On 17 May 2024, the board of directors recommended a final dividend of ₹ 7.30 (Rupees Seven and paise thirty only) per equity share of ₹ 1 each to be paid to the shareholders for the financial year 2023-24, which is subject to approval by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 26 July 2024. If approved, the dividend would result in cash outflow of ₹ 1,785 crores.

58. The Company has been maintaining its books of accounts in the SAP which has feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled, throughout the year as required by proviso to sub rule (1) of rule 3 of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 known as the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2021. However, the audit trail feature is not enabled for direct changes to data in the underlying database and in the application when using certain privileged access rights. The Company as per its policy has not granted privilege access for change to data in the underlying database as evident from the manual log being maintained in this regard and further privilege access rights to application are restricted only to specific authorised users for which audit trail exists except in certain debugging cases.

The Company in the month of March 2024 has also implemented Privileged Access Management tool (PAM), onboarded the SAP database servers on the PAM tool and the process of monitoring database is currently under testing phase. The PAM is an identity management tool which focuses on the control, monitoring, and protection of privileged accounts within an organization. The PAM tool saves complete screen video recording sessions of all the admin activities as soon as they authenticate on the PAM console and connect to the target resources (Servers, Network Devices, Applications and Database) which acts as an audit trail feature.

59A. Standards issued but not yet effective

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. There are no standards that have been issued but not yet effective.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

59B. Application of new and amended standards

The Company has adopted, with effect from 01 April 2023, the following new and revised standards and interpretations. Their adoption has not had any significant impact on the amounts reported in the financial statements.

1. Ind AS 1 Presentation of financial statements: The amendment requires disclosure of material accounting policies rather than significant accounting policies;
2. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes: The amendment clarifies application of initial recognition exemption to transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations;
3. Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors: The amendment replaces definition of 'change in accounting estimates' with the definition of 'accounting estimates';
4. Ind AS 103 Business Combinations : The amendments modify the disclosure requirement for business combination under common control in the first financial statement following the business combination.

60. Additional information

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

(₹ in crores)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Capital goods	1,156	1,057
Raw materials (including power and fuel)	42,589	45,849
Stores & spare parts	1,273	1,296

B) Expenditure in foreign currency:

(₹ in crores)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Interest and finance charges	2,826	2,057
Ocean freight	999	783
Technical know-how	109	105
Commission on sales	33	29
Legal & professional fees	5	5
Others	67	47

C) Earnings in foreign currency:

(₹ in crores)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
F.O.B. value of exports	14,720	10,731
Interest Income	447	596
Guarantee/Standby letter of credit commission	17	-

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 324982E/E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

per VIKRAM MEHTA

Partner

Membership No.:105938

Place: Mumbai

Date : 17 May 2024

RAJEEV PAI

Chief Financial Officer

SAJJAN JINDAL

Chairman & Managing Director

DIN 00017762

LANCY VARGHESE

Company Secretary

ICSI Membership No. FCS 9407

Place: Mumbai

Date : 17 May 2024

JAYANT ACHARYA

Jt.Managing Director & CEO

DIN 00106543