# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of JSW Steel Limited

## Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

### Qualified Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of JSW Steel Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, 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, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the 'Basis for Qualified Opinion' section of our report, 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, 2025, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

### Basis for Qualified Opinion

As stated in note 56 (b) to the standalone financial statements, the Company is in process of evaluating the possible legal remedies pursuant to the Hon'ble Supreme Court's rejection of Company's Resolution Plan for acquisition of Bhushan Power and Steel Limited (BPSL) and believes there is no adverse material impact on the standalone financial statements. Pending the outcomes of the legal remedies being evaluated by the Company as stated in the said note and the final outcome of regulatory actions; and given the uncertainties involved in this regard, we are unable to assess the possible consequential effects thereof on these standalone financial statements.

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified 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, 2025. 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. In addition to the matter described in the 'Basis for Qualified Opinion' section we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

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 and financial guarantees given on behalf of certain subsidiaries (as described in note 48 of the standalone financial statements)** | |
| The Company has investments in certain subsidiaries with a carrying value of ₹ 1,044 crores. Further, the Company has also provided loans and/or guarantees to or on behalf of these subsidiaries amounting to ₹17,501 crores. These subsidiaries have either been incurring losses or the investments made by them in the step-down subsidiaries have been making losses. During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company has recognised an impairment allowance of ₹ 3,762 crores in respect of investments, loans given to certain overseas subsidiaries, as described in note 48 to the standalone financial statements. Assessment of the recoverable amount of the investments in and loans 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:<br>• Significance of the carrying amount of these balances.<br>• Significance of Impairment and reversals<br>• 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.<br>• 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 | Our audit procedures included the following:<br>• We obtained and read management's assessment for impairment.<br>• We performed test of controls over impairment process through inspection of evidence of performance of these controls.<br>• We assessed the impairment model prepared by the management and the assumptions used, with particular attention to the following:<br>» 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;<br>» assessing the cash flow forecasts through analysis of actual past performance and comparison to previous forecasts;<br>» testing the mathematical accuracy and performing sensitivity analyses of the models; and<br>» understanding the commercial prospects of the assets/ projects and comparison of assumptions with external data sources;<br>• We assessed the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the experts used by management in the process of determining recoverable amounts.<br>• We assessed the conclusions reached by management and those charged with governance on account of various estimates and judgements.<br>• 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)** | |
| 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:<br>• The significance of transactions with related parties during the year ended March 31, 2025.<br>Related party transactions are subject to the compliance requirement under the Companies Act 2013 and SEBI (LODR) 2015 | Our audit procedures in relation to the disclosure of related party transactions included the following:<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• We assessed management evaluation of compliance with the provisions of Section 177 and Section 188 of the companies Act 2013 and SEBI (LODR) 2015.<br>• 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)** | |
| The Company has disclosed in note 45 of the standalone financial statements, contingent liabilities of INR 3,149 crores in respect of disputed claims/ levies under various tax and legal matters and INR 5,333 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. Taxation and litigation exposures have been identified as a key audit matter due to:<br>• Significance of these amounts and large number of disputed matters with various authorities.<br>• 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.<br>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 | Our audit procedures included the following:<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• We involved tax specialists to assist us in evaluating tax positions taken by management for material claims.<br>• 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 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 except that we are unable to conclude whether or not the other information is materially misstated with respect to the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above

**Responsibilities of the Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements 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, specified under section 133 of the Act. 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 charged with governance are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 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 based on our audit, 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 except for the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

   (b) Except for the possible effects, of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph and paragraph j (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g), in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   (d) Except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph above, 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) For the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph above, we are unable to assess whether there could be an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company

   (f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

   (g) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph and paragraph (b) above;

   (h) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

   (i) Without considering the possible effects of the matter described in the 'Basis for Qualified Opinion' section above, in our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2025 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.

   (j) 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 54 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 56(a) 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. 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 of SAP HR - Payroll application for certain users as described in note 57 to the financial statements. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, in respect of accounting software where the audit trail has been enabled. Additionally, the audit trail of prior year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective year.

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

**per Suresh Yadav**
Partner
Membership Number: 119878
UDIN: 25119878BMNYWL2364

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 23, 2025

## 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 | 29 | Government of Karnataka | No | Mar 2007 | Application has submitted to State Government for execution of absolute sale deed |
| | 18 | Government of Karnataka | No | May 2011 | |
| | 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 |
| Leasehold Land at Chhattisgarh | 112 | Monnet Ispat and Energy Limited | No | Aug 2023 | Monnet Ispat and Energy Limited, renamed as JSW Ispat Special Products Limited after the IBC process, was merged with the Company on July 31, 2023. Title deed transfer is pending approval from the Chhattisgarh government |

(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, 2025.

(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, 2025 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 Rs. 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 | 1,699 | - | 5,491 | - |
| Others | - | - | - | 181 |
| Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date (including opening balances) | | | | |
| Subsidiaries | 4,178 | - | 15,218 | - |
| Others | - | - | - | 263 |

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

(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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Principal | Interest | |
| Sapphire Airlines Private Limited | Advance in the nature of Loan | 263 | 95 | Repayment of principal and interest shall be made in 36 equal installments, starting from the month succeeding the month in which the entire loan amount obtained by Sapphire from the lenders is repaid |
| JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited | Loan | 101 | 37 | Principal amount is payable in March 2032, and the interest payment shall be dependent upon the cash flow position of JSW Realty & Infra Pvt Ltd |

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 | Percentage of the aggregate to the total loans or advances in the nature of loans granted during the year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Subsidiaries | | | |
| Acero Junction Holdings, Inc | 1,471 | 970 | 66% |
| JSW Netherlands B.V. | 2,195 | 795 | 36% |

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

(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").

| | All Parties | Promoters | Related parties |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aggregate amount of advances in the nature of loans | | | |
| Agreement does not specify any terms or period of repayment | 181 | - | 181 |
| Percentage of advances in the nature of total loans | 2% | - | 2% |

(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 statue | Nature of Dues | Amount* | Period to which the amount relates | Forum where dispute is pending |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Central Excise Act, 1944 | Excise Duty | 184 | 2012-2015 | High Court |
| | | 234 | 1997-2018 | Central Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal |
| | | 65 | 1995-2018 | Commissioner / Joint Commissioner / Asst. Commissioner |
| | | 35 | 2005-2009 | Supreme Court of India |
| The Custom Act, 1962 | Custom Duty | 170 | 2002-2016 | High Court |
| | | 335 | 1995-2018 | Central Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT) |
| | | 56 | 2000-2017 | Commissioner (Appeals) / Joint Commissioner |
| | | 67 | 2012-2013 | Supreme Court |
| The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 | CST | 49 | 2003-2004 | Commissioner / Joint Commissioner / Asst. Commissioner |
| Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods Act, 1979 | Entry Tax | 1 | 2005-2017 | Commissioner / Joint Commissioner / Asst. Commissioner |
| Chapter V of the Finance Act, 1994 | Service Tax | 32 | 2006-2022 | High Court |
| | | 97 | 2006-2015 | Central Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal |
| | | 248 | 2013-2020 | Commissioner, Additional Commissioner |
| Income Tax Act, 1961 | Income Tax | 609 | 1995-2018 | CIT/ITAT |
| | | 98 | 2013-2016 | Supreme Court |
| Forest Development Tax (FDT)/ Forest Development Fee (FDF) | FDT/FDF | 268 | 2008-2016 | High Court |
| | | 4,146 | 2017-2024 | Supreme Court |
| Goa Cess | Goa Rural Cess | 1,080 | 2006-2021 | High Court |
| The Bombay Electricity Duty Act | Electricity Duty | 867 | 2005-2011 | Supreme Court |
| | | 150 | 2013-2024 | High Court |
| | | 0 | 2015-2016 | Maharashtra State Electricity Board |
| Goods & Service Tax | Goods & Service Tax | 3,358 | 2017-2022 | GST Tribunal |
| Maharashtra Stamp | Stamp duty | 51 | 2013-2014 | Revenue Department |
| Mines & Minerals (Development & regulation) Act | Mining premium | 155 | 2021-2023 | Director of Mines, Orissa |
| | | 696 | 2021-2023 | High Court |
| | | 9 | 2021-2023 | Commissioner/Joint Commissioner/ Assistant Commissioner |
| Various | Others | 118 | 1992-2002 | High Court |
| | | 8 | 1992-2002 | Commissioner/Joint Commissioner/ Assistant Commissioner |

*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 ₹ 1,857 crores (net of amount paid under protest).

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

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

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

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

(d) On an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the 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 | Banks/NBFC/FI | Amount involved (in crores) | Name of the subsidiary | Nature of transactions for which funds utilised |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Foreign currency term loans | Foreign banks | 139 | Acero Junction Holdings Inc | To meet their respective obligation |

(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 ₹ 2,250 crores, of which ₹ 527 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 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, 2025 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 53 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.

(a) 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 Suresh Yadav**
Partner
Membership Number: 119878
UDIN: 25119878BMNYWL2364

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 23, 2025

# 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, 2025, 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 these 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, 2025, 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 Suresh Yadav**
Partner
Membership Number: 119878
UDIN: 25119878BMNYWL2364

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 23, 2025

# STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 March 2025

(₹ in crores)

| | | Notes | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | **ASSETS** | | | |
| | **Non-current assets** | | | |
| | (a) Property, plant and equipment | 4 | 73,322 | 74,457 |
| | (b) Capital work-in-progress | 5 | 10,538 | 10,504 |
| | (c) Right-of-use assets | 6 | 2,931 | 2,786 |
| | (d) Goodwill | 7 | 413 | 413 |
| | (e) Intangible assets | 7 | 1,843 | 1,930 |
| | (f) Intangible assets under development | 7 | 377 | 352 |
| | (g) Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures | 8 | 28,483 | 25,195 |
| | (h) Financial assets | | | |
| | (i) Investments | 9 | 5,040 | 4,946 |
| | (ii) Loans | 10 | 9,710 | 11,501 |
| | (iii) Derivative assets | 17 | 116 | 88 |
| | (iv) Other financial assets | 11 | 6,827 | 5,618 |
| | (i) Current tax assets (net) | | 558 | 781 |
| | (j) Other non-current assets | 12 | 5,759 | 3,773 |
| | **Total non-current assets** | | **1,45,917** | **1,42,344** |
| | **Current assets** | | | |
| | (a) Inventories | 13 | 19,819 | 23,234 |
| | (b) Financial assets | | | |
| | (i) Investments | 9A | 5,816 | @ |
| | (ii) Trade receivables | 14 | 5,672 | 6,498 |
| | (iii) Cash and cash equivalents | 15 | 9,595 | 4,953 |
| | (iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above | 16 | 666 | 3,176 |
| | (v) Loans | 10 | - | 4 |
| | (vi) Derivative assets | 17 | 232 | 148 |
| | (vii) Other financial assets | 11 | 818 | 1,501 |
| | (c) Other current assets | 12 | 3,726 | 3,580 |
| | **Total current assets** | | **46,344** | **43,094** |
| | **Total assets** | | **192,261** | **1,85,438** |
| II | **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | | |
| | **Equity** | | | |
| | (a) Equity share capital | 18 | 305 | 305 |
| | (b) Other equity | 19 | 79,534 | 74,978 |
| | **Total equity** | | **79,839** | **75,283** |
| | **Non-current liabilities** | | | |
| | (a) Financial liabilities | | | |
| | (i) Borrowings | 20 | 55,919 | 47,241 |
| | (ia) Lease liabilities | 6 | 2,428 | 1,974 |
| | (ii) Derivative liabilities | 27 | - | 10 |
| | (iii) Other financial liabilities | 21 | 655 | 835 |
| | (b) Provisions | 22 | 1,196 | 1,288 |
| | (c) Deferred tax liabilities (net) | 23 | 8,528 | 9,320 |
| | (d) Other non-current liabilities | 24 | 88 | 33 |
| | **Total non-current liabilities** | | **68,814** | **60,701** |
| | **Current liabilities** | | | |
| | (a) Financial liabilities | | | |
| | (i) Borrowings | 25 | 9,576 | 11,582 |
| | (ia) Lease liabilities | 6 | 447 | 383 |
| | (ii) Acceptances | 26A | 14,575 | 14,460 |
| | (iii) Trade payables | 26B | | |
| | (a) Total outstanding, dues of micro and small enterprises | | 854 | 543 |
| | (b) Total outstanding, dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises | | 8,059 | 12,199 |
| | (iv) Derivative liabilities | 27 | 164 | 315 |
| | (v) Other financial liabilities | 28 | 5,493 | 5,939 |
| | (b) Provisions | 22 | 209 | 376 |
| | (c) Other current liabilities | 29 | 4,049 | 3,311 |
| | (d) Current tax liabilities (net) | | 182 | 346 |
| | **Total current liabilities** | | **43,608** | **49,454** |
| | **Total liabilities** | | **112,422** | **1,10,155** |
| | **Total equity and liabilities** | | **192,261** | **1,85,438** |

@ represents value 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

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

per **SURESH YADAV**
Partner
Membership No.: 119878
Place: Mumbai
Date : 23 May 2025

**SWAYAM SAURABH**
Chief Financial Officer

**SAJJAN JINDAL**
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN 00017762

**MANOJ PRASAD SINGH**
Company Secretary (in the Interim Capacity)
ICSI Membership No. FCS 4231
Place: Mumbai
Date : 23 May 2025

**JAYANT ACHARYA**
Jt.Managing Director & CEO
DIN 00106543



# STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

(₹ in crores)

| | | Notes | For the year ended 31 March 2025 | For the year ended 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | **Revenue from operations** | 30 | 1,27,702 | 1,35,180 |
| II | Other income | 31 | 1,865 | 1,704 |
| III | **Total income (I + II)** | | **1,29,567** | **1,36,884** |
| IV | **Expenses:** | | | |
| | Cost of materials consumed | | 65,779 | 72,337 |
| | Purchases of stock-in-trade | | 873 | 363 |
| | Changes in inventories of finished and semi-finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade | 32 | 916 | (1,736) |
| | Mining premium and royalties | | 9,144 | 10,011 |
| | Employee benefits expense | 33 | 2,488 | 2,357 |
| | Finance costs | 34 | 6,486 | 6,108 |
| | Depreciation and amortisation expense | 35 | 5,913 | 5,435 |
| | Other expenses | 36 | 30,121 | 29,868 |
| | **Total expenses** | | **1,21,720** | **1,24,743** |
| V | **Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)** | | **7,847** | **12,141** |
| VI | Exceptional items | 52 | 1,304 | 39 |
| VII | **Profit before tax (V-VI)** | | **6,543** | **12,102** |
| VIII | **Tax expense:** | 23 | | |
| | Current tax | | 1,729 | 2,422 |
| | Deferred tax | | (805) | 608 |
| | Tax impact for earlier years | | (218) | 1,031 |
| | **Total tax expenses** | | **706** | **4,061** |
| IX | **Profit for the year (VII-VIII)** | | **5,837** | **8,041** |
| 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 | | 3 | @ |
| | (b) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income | | 77 | 2,460 |
| | ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss | | (124) | (286) |
| | **Total (A)** | | **(44)** | **2,174** |
| B | i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss | | | |
| | (a) The effective portion of gains and loss on hedging instruments | | 555 | (248) |
| | ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss | | (140) | (29) |
| | **Total (B)** | | **415** | **(277)** |
| | **Total Other comprehensive income (A+B)** | | **371** | **1,897** |
| XI | **Total comprehensive income (IX + X)** | | **6,208** | **9,938** |
| XII | **Earnings per equity share of ₹ 1 each** | 38 | | |
| | Basic (in ₹) | | 23.94 | 33.16 |
| | Diluted (in ₹) | | 23.87 | 33.01 |

@ represents value 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

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

per **SURESH YADAV**
Partner
Membership No.: 119878
Place: Mumbai
Date : 23 May 2025

**SWAYAM SAURABH**
Chief Financial Officer

**SAJJAN JINDAL**
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN 00017762

**MANOJ PRASAD SINGH**
Company Secretary (in the Interim Capacity)
ICSI Membership No. FCS 4231
Place: Mumbai
Date : 23 May 2025

**JAYANT ACHARYA**
Jt.Managing Director & CEO
DIN 00106543

# STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 March 2025

## A. Equity share capital

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|
| **As at 31 March 2023** | **301** |
| Movement during the year | 4 |
| **As at 31 March 2024** | **305** |
| Movement during the year | @ |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | 305 |

@ represent value less than ₹ 0.50 crore

## B. Other equity

(₹ in crores)

| 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 2023** | **4,359** | **5,439** | **774** | **41,054** | **409** | **10,058** | **1,877** | **(612)** | **63,358** |
| Addition pursuant to business combinations | - | 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 share 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 | - | - | - | 190 | - | - | (190) | - | - |
| **Closing balance as at 31 March 2024** | **4,359** | **7,742** | **774** | **48,473** | **447** | **10,213** | **3,860** | **(890)** | **74,978** |
| Profit for the year | - | - | - | 5,837 | - | - | - | - | 5,837 |
| Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax | - | - | - | - | - | - | (44) | 415 | 371 |
| Dividend | - | - | - | (1,785) | - | - | - | - | (1,785) |
| Impact of ESOP trust consolidation | - | - | - | (36) | - | - | - | - | (36) |
| Recognition of share-based payments | - | - | - | - | 169 | - | - | - | 169 |
| Transfer to general reserve after exercise of share options | - | - | - | - | (203) | 203 | - | - | - |
| **Closing balance as at 31 March 2025** | **4,359** | **7,742** | **774** | **52,489** | **413** | **10,416** | **3,816** | **(475)** | **79,534** |

**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 SURESH YADAV**
Partner
Membership No.: 119878
Place: Mumbai
Date : 23 May 2025

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

**SWAYAM SAURABH**
Chief Financial Officer

**SAJJAN JINDAL**
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN 00017762

**MANOJ PRASAD SINGH**
Company Secretary (in the Interim Capacity)
ICSI Membership No. FCS 4231
Place: Mumbai
Date : 23 May 2025

**JAYANT ACHARYA**
Jt.Managing Director & CEO
DIN 00106543





# STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

(₹ in crores)

| | For the year ended 31 March 2025 | | For the year ended 31 March 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash flow from operating activities** | | | | |
| **Profit before tax** | | 6,543 | | 12,102 |
| **Adjustments for :** | | | | |
| Depreciation and amortisation expenses | 5,913 | | 5,435 | |
| Loss on sale of property, plant & equipment (net) | 138 | | 81 | |
| Gain on sale of financial investments designated as Fair value through profit & loss account ('FVTPL') | (24) | | (48) | |
| Interest income | (1,684) | | (1303) | |
| Gain arising of financial instruments designated as FVTPL | (32) | | (9) | |
| Unwinding of interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost | (3) | | (300) | |
| Dividend income | (107) | | (17) | |
| Interest expense | 6,199 | | 6,055 | |
| Share based payment expense | 169 | | 208 | |
| Export obligation deferred income amortisation | (22) | | (118) | |
| Unrealised exchange (gain) /loss (net) | 382 | | (202) | |
| Allowance for doubtful debts, loans, advances and others | 10 | | 8 | |
| Loss arising from financial instruments designated as FVTPL | 4 | | 14 | |
| Exceptional items (refer note 52) | 1,304 | | 39 | |
| | | **12,247** | | **9,843** |
| **Operating profit before working capital changes** | | **18,790** | | **21,945** |
| **Adjustments for :** | | | | |
| Decrease / (Increase) in inventories | 3,144 | | (2,565) | |
| Decrease / (Increase) in trade receivables | 818 | | (263) | |
| (Increase) in other assets | (965) | | (4,832) | |
| (Decrease) / Increase in trade payable | (3,741) | | 1,004 | |
| Increase / (Decrease) in acceptances | 155 | | (6,326) | |
| Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities | 527 | | (1,225) | |
| (Decrease) / Increase in provisions | (136) | | 154 | |
| | | **(198)** | | **(14,053)** |
| **Cash flow from operations** | | **18,592** | | **7,892** |
| Income taxes paid (net of refund received) | | (1,701) | | (2,443) |
| **Net cashflow generated from operating activities (A)** | | **16,891** | | **5,449** |
| **Cash flow from investing activities** | | | | |
| Purchase of property, plant & equipment, intangible assets (including under development and capital advances) | | (6,654) | | (5,244)) |
| Proceeds from sale of Salav unit through slump sale (refer note 52) | | 2,233 | | - |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment | | 6 | | 34 |
| Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and other related parties including advances | | (3,527) | | (6,848) |
| Redemption of investment in subsidiaries | | 1,677 | | 3237 |
| Purchase of current investments | | (12,049) | | (3,584) |
| Sale of current investments | | 6,273 | | 3,632 |
| Bank deposits not considered as cash and cash equivalents (net) | | 2,514 | | 2,092 |
| Loans to related parties | | (5,491) | | (3,095) |
| Loans repaid by related parties | | 3,738 | | - |
| Interest received | | 1,194 | | 1,030 |
| Dividends received | | 107 | | 17 |
| **Net cash used in investing activities (B)** | | **(9,979)** | | **(8,729)** |
| **Cash flow from financing activities** | | | | |
| (Payment for purchase) / Proceeds from sale of treasury shares | | (44) | | 6 |
| Proceeds from non-current borrowings | | 20,168 | | 10,813 |
| Repayment of non-current borrowings | | (14,170) | | (9,131) |
| Proceeds from/ (Repayment) of current borrowings (net) | | 219 | | (43) |
| Repayment of lease liabilities | | (404) | | (311) |
| Interest paid | | (6,254) | | (5,989) |
| Dividend paid | | (1,785) | | (822) |
| **Net cash used in financing activities (C)** | | **(2,270)** | | **(5,477)** |

# STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 March 2025

(₹ in crores)

| | For the year ended 31 March 2025 | For the year ended 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)** | **4,642** | **(8,757)** |
| **Cash and cash equivalents - opening balances** | **4,953** | **13,668** |
| Cash and cash equivalents acquired pursuant to business combination | - | 42 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents - closing balances (note 15)** | **9,595** | **4,953** |

## Reconciliations part of cash flows:

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | 1 April 2024 | Cash flows(net) | Foreign exchange (Gain)/Loss | New leases Recognition/ Derecognition | Other# | 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Borrowings * | 58,823 | 5,998 | 819 | - | (363) | 65,277 |
| Lease liabilities $ | 2,357 | (404) | - | 922 | - | 2,875 |
| Borrowings (Current)^ | - | 219 | - | - | - | 219 |

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | 1 April 2023 | Increase pursuant to business combinations | Cash flows(net) | Foreign exchange (Gain)/Loss | New leases Recognition / Derecognition | Other# | 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Borrowing * | 55,167 | 2,250 | 1,682 | 237 | - | (513) | 58,823 |
| Lease liabilities $ | 2,032 | 26 | (311) | - | 610 | - | 2,357 |
| Borrowings (Current) ^ | 3 | 40 | (43) | - | - | - | - |

* Borrowings includes current maturities of long term borrowing included in current borrowings (refer note 25)

^ Current borrowings excludes current maturities of long term borrowings $ Lease liabilities includes current maturities

# Other comprises of upfront fees amortisation and interest cost accrual on deferred sales tax loan

**Notes**:

1. The statement of cash flows is prepared using the "indirect method" set out in IND AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows.
2. 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

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

**per SURESH YADAV**
Partner
Membership No.: 119878
Place: Mumbai
Date : 23 May 2025

**SWAYAM SAURABH**
Chief Financial Officer

**SAJJAN JINDAL**
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN 00017762

**MANOJ PRASAD SINGH**
Company Secretary (in the Interim Capacity)
ICSI Membership No. FCS 4231
Place: Mumbai
Date : 23 May 2025

**JAYANT ACHARYA**
Jt.Managing Director & CEO
DIN 00106543



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# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

## 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 Vijayanagar 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, Karnataka and Goa.

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, on the basis that it will continue as going concern, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025, 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 23rd May 2025.

### 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 Share-based payments, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116 Leases, fair value of plan assets within the scope of Ind AS 19 Employee benefits and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 Inventories or value in use in Ind AS 36 Impairment of assets.

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

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

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

### Current and non-current classification

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

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

- 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

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

- 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 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 carrying value of assets transferred and rights retained on lease commencement date. 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 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

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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.

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.

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

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 recognized 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

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost or deemed cost applied on transition to Ind AS, less accumulated depreciation and impairment. 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.

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





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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 |
|---|---|
| Buildings | 10-60 years |
| Plant and equipment | 8-60 years* |
| Work-rolls (shown under Plant and equipment) | 1-5 years |
| Furniture and fixtures | 8-15 years |
| Vehicles and aircrafts | 8-20 years |
| Office equipment | 8-15 years |

*The Company believe that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the Company expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives for these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

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 recognized directly in the standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

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

## 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 or deemed cost applied on transition to Ind AS 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 |
| Technical know-how | Not more than 10 years |
| License fees (including patents) | Over the period of license |

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 to explore, stamp duty, registration fees and other such costs.

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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 charged 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 and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-



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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.

Provisions are made to cover slow moving and obsolete items (stores & spares) based on its periodically revisited historical trend of utilization at each manufacturing unit.

**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).

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**XVIII. Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures**

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

**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 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. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction cost.

**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.

(i) Debt instruments

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.

(ii) Equity instruments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 Financial instruments 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 Business Combinations 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.

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,

**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 of financial assets**

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

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of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

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

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

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

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

e) Effective interest method

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

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

B. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

a) Classification as debt or equity

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

b) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

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

c) Financial liabilities

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

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.



# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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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) 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 though 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

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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 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, that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and 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 for the year attributable to owners of the Company 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



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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 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 recognizes 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 recognizes it in other comprehensive income and accumulates the same in equity as capital reserve. This gain is attributed to the acquirer. If there does not exist clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase, the 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 recognized at the acquisition date shall be retrospectively adjusted during the measurement period. During the measurement period, the Company shall also recognize additional assets or liabilities if the new information is obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and if known, would have resulted in the recognition of those assets and liabilities as of that date. However, the measurement period shall not exceed the period of one year from the acquisition date.

### XXIV. Acceptances:

The Company enters into deferred payment arrangements (acceptances) whereby local and 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. Acceptances are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Payments made by banks and financial institutions to

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the operating vendors are treated as a non-cash item and settlement of 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 management 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. Any subsequent changes to the cash flows due to changes in the above mentioned factors could impact the carrying value of investments.

#### iii) Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystalising 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 of financial assets / liabilities

When the fair values of financial assets or financial liabilities recorded or disclosed in the financial statements cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

#### v) Provision for site restoration

Provision for site restoration are estimated case-by-case based on available information, taking into account applicable local legal requirements. The estimation is made using existing technology, at current prices, and discounted using an appropriate discount rate where the effect of time value of money is material. Management reviews all assumptions periodically 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. Previous year, 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 earlier year mainly representing write off of MAT credit not availed and change in tax rate on deferred tax assets of the Company, during the previous year (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.



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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.

#### ix) Defined benefit plans

The Company's defined benefit obligations are subject to a number of assumptions including discount rates, inflation, salary growth and mortality rate. Significant assumptions are required when setting these criteria and a change in these assumptions would have a significant impact on the amount recorded in the Company's balance sheet and the statement of profit and loss. The Company sets these assumptions based on previous experience and third party actuarial advice. The assumptions are reviewed annually and adjusted following actuarial and experience changes. Further details on the Company's employee benefit obligations, including key assumptions are set out in note 41.

### B) Critical accounting judgements

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

RIPL has developed a residential township in Vijayanagar, Karnataka on the land taken on lease from the Company for a period of 30 years and provides individual housing units on rent to the employees of the Company or other group companies. RIPL is not allowed to sub-let or assign its rights under the arrangement without prior written consent of the Company. Though the Company does not hold any ownership interest in RIPL, the Company has concluded that the Company has practical ability to direct the relevant activities of RIPL unilaterally, considering RIPL's dependency on the Company for funding significant portion of its operation through subscription to 76.27% of preference share capital amounting to ₹ 355 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 theprevious year, CSSL/ JSWISPL has amalgamated with the Company w.e.f. 31 July 2023.

#### 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 Limited (formerly known as JSW Paints Private Limited) and JSW Cement Limited (JSWCL) have been jointly controlling JSW One Platforms

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

Limited ('JOPL') (formerly known as 'JSW Retail Limited'). During the previous year, Mitsui and Co., Ltd. (Mitsui), had acquired 8.2% stake in JOPL, resulting in dilution of JSWSL's stake in JOPL by 5.99%. JSWSL had 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, JSW Paints Limited, 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 & JSW Paints Limited. However, Mitsui has certain protective rights under this shareholder's agreement. Thus, the Company had concluded that it has joint control over JOPL.

v) Significant influence over JSW Paints Limited (formerly known as JSW Paints Private Limited)

During the year ended 31 March 2024, pursuant to share subscription agreement (SSA) entered into with JSW Paints Limited on 23 July 2021, the Company made further equity investments in JSW Paints Limited amounting to ₹ 250 Crores (between August 2023 to November 2023 in three tranches) resulting into increasing the shareholding of the Company in JSW Paints Limited 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 JSW Paints Limited from the date its shareholding exceeds 10% and also the Company has material transactions with JSW Paints Limited. 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 JSW Paints Limited. Accordingly, JSW Paints Limited 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) Sale and lease back transactions

During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company transferred its Salav unit having a Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) capacity of 0.9 MTPA to JSW Green Steel Limited (JSW Green), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, for cash consideration of ₹ 2,233 crores determined by an independent valuation expert. The Company has also entered into a job work arrangement with JSW Green for conversion of iron ore lumps/ pellets into DRI (transaction). The management plans to set up a green steel manufacturing facility at JSW Green by expanding capacity from existing 0.9 MTPA to 4 MPTA in phases and consequently estimates that the job work arrangement to continue for a period of 3 years. Accordingly, the transaction has been accounted as a sale and leaseback, resulting in recognition of a gain (net) of ₹ 1,449 crores, right of use assets of ₹ 55 crores and lease liability ₹ 184 crores.

xvii) Incentives under the State Industrial Policy

a) The Company unit at Dolvi in Maharashtra is 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 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. 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. 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 ₹ 659 crores for the year ended 31 March 2025.

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

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

b) The Company's Vijayanagar unit in Karnataka is eligible for VAT/CST incentives under the New Industrial Policy 2009–14. As per the Government of Karnataka's notification dated 13 March 2018, these incentives continue under the GST regime, with benefits now linked to the SGST rate in place of VAT. Accordingly, the Company has recognized the NPV of interest-free loans corresponding to SGST collected and paid up to 31 March 2025.

Under the scheme, the Company is entitled to interest-free loans of 75% of eligible gross VAT for the first 10 years and 50% for the next 10 years, based on gross VAT paid on intra-state sales to end consumers. During the year, the Company received the sanction letter for FY 2022–23, where ₹ 148 crore was set aside, as SGST paid by buyers was lower than that paid by the Company, indicating consumption occurred outside Karnataka.

The management has reviewed the scheme criteria, obtained internal legal evaluation, and made representations to the Government of Karnataka. Based on this assessment, the Company believes the incentives remain valid and claim is recoverable.

viii) Control / Significant influence 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 and have substantial portion of their operations with the Company and its subsidiaries. The Company does not hold any ownership interest in these entities. The Company based on its assessment believes that the Company does not have practical ability to direct or influence the relevant activities of these companies and their operations are immaterial for consolidation purpose.

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

## 4. Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | Freehold land | Buildings | Plant and equipment | Furniture and fixtures | Vehicles and aircrafts | Office equipment | Tangibles Total | Capital work-in-progress |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost/deemed cost** | | | | | | | | |
| **At 31 March 2023** | **1,249** | **10,532** | **81,377** | **162** | **192** | **161** | **93,673** | **10,271** |
| Additions (refer note h) | 7 | 1,040 | 4,934 | 39 | 11 | 64 | 6,095 | 6,171 |
| Additions pursuant to business combinations | 36 | 301 | 3,158 | - | 4 | 2 | 3,500 | 43 |
| Deductions / Capitalisation | (23) | (1) | (454) | - | (11) | - | (489) | (6,095) |
| Other adjustments (refer note b) | - | 5 | 148 | - | - | - | 153 | 114 |
| **At 31 March 2024** | **1,269** | **11,877** | **89,163** | **201** | **196** | **227** | **1,02,933** | **10,504** |
| Additions (refer note i) | 268 | 462 | 3,796 | 49 | 37 | 97 | 4,709 | 4,765 |
| Deductions / Capitalisation$ | (66) | (106) | (1,824) | (3) | (6) | (3) | (2,008) | (4,808) |
| Other adjustments (refer note b) | - | 1 | 71 | - | - | - | 72 | 77 |
| **At 31 March 2025** | **1,471** | **12,234** | **91,206** | **247** | **227** | **321** | **1,05,706** | **10,538** |
| **Accumulated depreciation** | | | | | | | | |
| **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** | **-** |
| Depreciation | - | 513 | 4,757 | 24 | 17 | 46 | 5,357 | - |
| Deductions | - | (41) | (1,398) | (3) | (5) | (3) | (1,450) | - |
| **At 31 March 2025** | **-** | **3,477** | **28,493** | **140** | **106** | **168** | **32,384** | **-** |
| **Net book value** | | | | | | | | |
| **At 31 March 2025** | **1,471** | **8,757** | **62,713** | **107** | **121** | **153** | **73,322** | **10,538** |
| At 31 March 2024 | 1,269 | 8,872 | 64,029 | 82 | 102 | 102 | 74,457 | 10,504 |

$ CWIP deductions includes Rs.99 crores on account of Salav unit sale (refer note 52 (iii))

### Notes:

(₹ in crores)

| | Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | | As at 31 March 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Property, plant and equipment | Capital work-in-progress | Property, plant and equipment | Capital work-in-progress |
| **a)** | Freehold land and buildings which has been/agreed to be hypothecated/ mortgaged to lenders of related parties (Deemed cost) | 235 | - | 285 | - |
| **b)** | Other adjustments comprises: | | | | |
| | Borrowing cost | 53 | 62 | 117 | 113 |
| | Foreign exchange loss / (gain) (including regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs) | 19 | 15 | 36 | 1 |

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

| Relevant line item in the balance sheet | Description of item of property | Gross carrying value | Title deeds in the name of | Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter/ director | Property held since which date | Reason for not being held in the name of the Company |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property Plant & Equipment | Land | **6**<br>6 | 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 | **3**<br>3 | Ispat Metallics India Limited | No | 31-Mar-00 | Under dispute. Case is pending in Tehsildar, Pen |
| Right of Use | Land | **29**<br>67 | Government of Karnataka | No | 31-Mar-07 | Application has submitted to State Government for execution of absolute sale deed |
| Right of Use | Land | **18**<br>18 | Government of Karnataka | No | 19-May-11 | Application has submitted to State Government for execution of absolute sale deed |



# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

| 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 | **7**<br>7 | Bhuwalka Pipes Private Limited | No | 15-Dec-11 | Extension of Lease deed is under process |
| Right of Use | Land | **112**<br>112 | Monnet Ispat and Energy Limited | No | 31-Jul-23 | Monnet Ispat and Energy Limited, renamed as JSW Ispat Special Products Limited after the IBC process, was merged with the Company on July 31, 2023. Title deed transfer is pending approval from the Chhattisgarh government |

* 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* | 1,556 acres | 8 years to 30 years |
| Land at Dolvi along with certain buildings | 141 acres | 5 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 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Land** | | |
| Cost/deemed cost* | 98 | 119 |
| **Building** | | |
| Cost / deemed cost | 370 | 370 |
| Accumulated depreciation | 99 | 92 |
| Depreciation for the year | 8 | 9 |

* 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 2023** | **482** | **7** |
| Additions | - | - |
| **At 31 March 2024** | **482** | **7** |
| Additions | 15 | - |
| **At 31 March 2025** | **497** | **7** |

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | Buildings | Plant and Equipment |
|---|---|---|
| **Accumulated depreciation** | | |
| **At 1 April 2023** | 128 | 6 |
| Depreciation | 16 | @ |
| **At 31 March 2024** | **144** | **6** |
| Depreciation | 16 | @ |
| **At 31 March 2025** | **160** | **6** |
| **Net book value** | | |
| **At 31 March 2025** | **337** | **1** |
| At 31 March 2024 | 338 | 1 |

@ presents value less than ₹ 0.50 crores

g) The Company has capitalised certain assets amounting to ₹ 372 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 477 crores) with respect to storage facilities availed on lease, for which the Company has entered into Memorandum of Understanding. The assets amounting to ₹ 122 croes (31 March 2024: ₹ 109 crores) are on third party premises, however the Company holds the title.

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 previous 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.

During the previous year, consequent to the purchase, the Company had transferred ROU assets amounting to ₹ 1,280 crores to property, plant and equipment.

i) During the current year, leasehold land amounting to ₹ 38 crores (2,420 acres) has been converted into freehold land and accordingly transferred from ROU assets to PPE.

j) During the year ended 31 March 2025, pursuant to the Shareholders approval dated 16 January 2025, JSW Utkal Steel Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, transferred its under construction slurry pipeline undertaking to JSW Infrastructure Limited (JSWIL) on a slump sale basis by way of a business transfer agreement. Simultaneously, the Company also entered into a long term take or pay agreement with JSWIL for the transportation of iron ore from its captive Nuagaon mine to its proposed facility in Jagatsinghpur in the State of Odisha, using the aforesaid under construction slurry pipeline. Accordingly, in accordance with the requirements of accounting standard, the necessary accounting for right of use assets and the resulting lease liabilities would be carried out on the commencement of lease period i.e. on completion of the said slurry pipeline.

## 5. Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) ageing schedule:

### As at 31 March 2025

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | Amount in CWIP for a period of | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Projects in progress | 4,130 | 1,591 | 1,246 | 2,834 | 9,801 |
| Projects temporarily suspended | 737 | - | - | - | 737 |
| **Total** | **4,867** | **1,591** | **1,246** | **2,834** | **10,538** |

### As at 31 March 2024

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | Amount in CWIP for a period of | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Projects in progress (refer note b) | 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** |





# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

**CWIP completion schedule for projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan:**

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | | | | As at 31 March 2024 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | To be completed in | | | | To be completed in | | | |
| | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years |
| **Expansion Project** | | | | | | | | |
| - Blast furnace III Upgradation at Vijayanagar Works | 737 | - | - | - | 737 | - | - | - |
| - 13 MTPA expansion at Vijayanagar Works | 545 | - | - | - | 548 | - | - | - |
| - Others | 257 | - | - | - | 377 | - | - | - |
| **Cost Reduction** | | | | | | | | |
| - Coke Oven 5 & Pellet Plant 3 | 1,300 | - | - | - | 2,152 | - | - | - |
| - Augment Mining Capacity | 563 | 783 | - | - | 500 | 509 | - | - |
| - Others | 371 | 12 | - | - | 129 | 10 | - | 11 |
| **Total** | **3,773** | **795** | **-** | **-** | **4,443** | **519** | **-** | **11** |

**Notes**:

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

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

## 6. Right-of-use assets and Lease liability

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | Land | Buildings | Plant and equipment | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **At 1 April 2023** | **420** | **71** | **2,913** | **3,404** |
| Additions | - | 32 | 761 | 793 |
| Additions pursuant to business combinations | 134 | - | - | 134 |
| Payment for purchase of Property, plant and equipment (refer note b) | - | - | (1,280) | (1,280) |
| Depreciation expenses | (4) | (14) | (247) | (265) |
| **At 31 March 2024** | **550** | **89** | **2,147** | **2,786** |
| Additions | 7 | 39 | 775 | 821 |
| Deductions | (311) | - | (2) | (313) |
| Depreciation expenses | (5) | (20) | (338) | (363) |
| **At 31 March 2025** | **241** | **108** | **2,582** | **2,931** |

### Lease Liabilities

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **At 1 April** | **2,357** | **2,032** |
| Additions | 951 | 812 |
| Additions pursuant to business combination | - | 26 |
| Derecognition (refer note b) | (29) | (202) |
| Interest accrued | 286 | 245 |
| Lease principal payments | (404) | (311) |
| Lease interest payments | (286) | (245) |
| **At 31 March** | **2,875** | **2,357** |

**Notes:**

a) Leasehold land aggregating to ₹ 47 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 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 executed absolute sale deed for 2,420 acres, during the year and for the balance land, submitted application for execution of absolute sale deed which is pending with the Government of of Karnataka. (refer note 4(i)).

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

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 previous 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.

During the previous year, consequent to the purchase, the Company had transferred ROU assets amounting to ₹ 1,280 crores to property, plant and equipment.

c) Breakup of lease liabilities:

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Current | 447 | 383 |
| Non-current | 2,428 | 1,974 |
| **Total liabilities** | **2,875** | **2,357** |

d) The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at 31 March 2025 on an undiscounted basis:

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Less than 1 year | 698 | 580 |
| 1-5 years | 2,208 | 2,164 |
| More than 5 years | 1,024 | 560 |
| | **3,930** | **3,304** |

e) 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.

f) The Company has lease contracts for machinery that contains variable payments amounting to ₹ 723 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 409 crores) shown under cost of material consumed/ other expenses.

g) The Company has recognised ₹ 19 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 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

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | Goodwill | Computer software | License fees | Mining Assets/ Restoration Liabilities | Technical know-how | Total | Intangibles under development |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost/deemed Cost** | | | | | | | |
| **At 31 March 2023** | **-** | **234** | **26** | **2,116** | **-** | **2,376** | **235** |
| Additions | - | 94 | - | 86 | - | 180 | 297 |
| Additions pursuant to business combination | 413 | - | - | 92 | - | 92 | - |
| Deductions / Capitalisation | - | - | - | - | - | - | (180) |
| **At 31 March 2024** | **413** | **328** | **26** | **2,294** | **-** | **2,648** | **352** |
| Additions | - | 130 | 32 | 31 | 123 | 316 | 341 |
| Deductions / Capitalisation | - | - | - | (210) | - | (210) | (316) |
| **At 31 March 2025** | **413** | **458** | **58** | **2,115** | **123** | **2,754** | **377** |
| **Accumulated amortisation** | | | | | | | |
| **At 31 March 2023** | **-** | **163** | **25** | **387** | **-** | **575** | **-** |
| Amortisation | - | 29 | - | 114 | - | 143 | - |
| **At 31 March 2024** | **-** | **192** | **25** | **501** | **-** | **718** | **-** |
| Amortisation | - | 53 | 1 | 139 | - | 193 | - |
| **At 31 March 2025** | **-** | **245** | **26** | **640** | **-** | **911** | **-** |
| **Net book value** | | | | | | | |
| **At 31 March 2025** | **413** | **213** | **32** | **1,475** | **123** | **1,843** | **377** |
| At 31 March 2024 | 413 | 136 | 1 | 1,793 | - | 1,930 | 352 |





# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

### Intangible assets under development

**Ageing schedule:**

**At 31 March 2025**

(₹ 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 | 67 | 150 | 42 | 118 | 377 |
| Projects temporarily suspended | - | - | - | - | - |

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 | |
| Computer software | 44 | - | - | - | 44 |
| Mining assets | 135 | - | - | - | 135 |

**Ageing schedule:**

**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 | - | - | - | - | - |

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 |

**Notes**:

a) The recoverable amount of steel plant is determined based on a value in use calculation which uses cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by the directors, and a pre-tax discount rate of 13.8% per annum. The discount rate commensurate with the risk specific to the projected cash flow and reflects the rate of return required by an investor.

Cash flow projections during the budget period are based on estimated steel production till FY 2029-30 and future prices of steel prices. The projections do not consider growth rate in production and price in terminal year.

Considering past trend of movement in steel prices, the management believes that the following changes in these key estimates would result into carrying amount exceeding the recoverable amount:

- Decrease in steel prices by 1% would result into change in recoverable value by ₹ 319 crores.
- Decrease in production quantities by 5% would result into change in recoverable value by ₹ 324 crores.

b) Mining Assets includes:

i) Acquisition cost incurred for mines such as stamp duty, registration fees and other such costs have been capitalised as Intangible assets.

ii) Restoration liabilities estimated through a mining expert and accordingly the Company recognised/ derecognised assets and corresponding liability (refer note 22(a)).

c) 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.

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

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

## 8. Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

| Particulars | Paid up value | As at 31 March 2025 | | As at 31 March 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 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 | 10,26,43,723 | 103 | 10,19,89,523 | 102 |
| 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 | 84,19,92,949 | 2,274 |
| Nippon Ispat Singapore (Pte) Limited | SGD 1 each | 7,84,502 | - | 7,84,502 | - |
| Peddar Realty Private Limited | ₹ 10 each | 12,060 | 65 | 10,910 | 60 |
| 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 | 1,87,20,26,900 | 1,872 | 1,47,18,46,900 | 1,472 |
| Acero Junction Holdings, Inc | 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 | @ |
| Piombino Steel Limited (refer note a, 44 and 56 (b)) | ₹ 10 each | 4,85,73,64,000 | 5,696 | 5,08,00,00,000 | 5,919 |
| JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited | ₹ 10 each | 9,97,01,46,000 | 9,970 | 9,97,01,46,000 | 9,970 |
| Neotrex Steel Private Limited | ₹ 10 each | 19,600 | @ | 19,600 | @ |
| JSW AP Steel Limited | ₹ 10 each | 1,60,000 | @ | 1,60,000 | @ |
| Monnet Cement Limited (refer note b) | ₹ 10 each | 21,90,000 | - | 21,90,000 | - |
| Mivaan Steel Limited (refer note c) | ₹ 10 each | 8,000 | @ | 8,000 | @ |
| JSW Green Steel Limited (refer note 52 (iii)) | ₹ 10 each | 2,23,30,20,000 | 2,233 | - | - |
| NSL Green Steel Recycling Limited | ₹ 10 each | 1,00,00,000 | 10 | 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 | 14,97,94,335 | 179 |
| JSW Severfield Structures Limited | ₹ 10 each | 22,59,37,940 | 226 | 22,59,37,940 | 226 |
| Rohne Coal Company Private Limited | ₹ 10 each | 4,90,000 | @ | 4,90,000 | @ |
| Vijayanagar Minerals Private Limited | ₹ 10 each | 4,000 | @ | 4,000 | @ |
| JSW One Platforms Limited | ₹ 10 each | 20,34,06,966 | 188 | 13,47,067 | 188 |
| MP Monnet Mining Company Limited (refer note c) | ₹ 10 each | 9,80,000 | - | 9,80,000 | - |
| Urtan North Mining Company Limited (refer note c) | ₹ 10 each | 57,51,347 | - | 57,51,347 | - |
| JSW JFE Electrical Steel Private Limited | ₹ 10 each | 75,50,00,000 | 755 | 50,00,000 | 5 |
| **Associates (at cost or deemed cost)** | | | | | |
| JSW Paints Limited (formerly known as JSW Paints Private Limited) | ₹ 10 each | 29,482,565 | 994 | 29,482,565 | 994 |
| JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited | ₹ 10 each | 24,34,49,292 | 255 | 15,32,90,000 | 153 |
| JSW Renewable Energy (Dolvi) Limited | ₹ 10 each | 1,55,60,000 | 16 | - | - |
| **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 | @ |



# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

| Particulars | Paid up value | As at 31 March 2025 | | As at 31 March 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of shares | ₹ in crores | No. of shares | ₹ in crores |
| **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 ₹ 10 each | 9,59,80,400 | 96 | 9,59,80,400 | 96 |
| Mivaan Steel Limited (refer note c) | 0.01% Convertible debenture of ₹ 10 each fully paid up | 44,31,10,000 | 954 | 44,31,10,000 | 954 |
| NSL Green Steel Recycling Limited | Zero coupon compulsorily convertible debentures of ₹ 10 each | 1,58,00,000 | 16 | 75,00,000 | 8 |
| **D Investment in share warrants of subsidiary** | | | | | |
| Piombino Steel Limited (refer note 56 (b)) | 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** | | | **29,060** | | **25,768** |
| Less: Aggregate amount of provision for impairment in the value of investments (refer note 48a) | | | (577) | | (573) |
| | | | **28,483** | | **25,195** |
| Unquoted | | | | | |
| Aggregate carrying value | | | **28,483** | | **25,195** |

@ represents value less than ₹ 0.50 crore

**Notes**:

a) 4,80,99,99,994 shares (31 March 2024: 5,07,99,99,994 shares) are pledged to the Piombino Steel Limited's banker.

b) Pursuant to a Scheme of Arrangement under section 230-232 of the Companies Act, 2013, subsidiaries namely Vardhaman Industries Limited (VIL) and JSW Vallabh Tinplate Private Limited (JVTPL) got merged with JSW Coated Products Limited (JSWCPL) as per NCLT order dated 19 May 2023, with appointed date being 1 April 2022 and accordingly, 4,19,42,949 equity shares of JSWCPL were issued by the Company pursuant to its equity holding of 99.99% in VIL and 76.45% in JVTPL.

c) 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.

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

## 9. Investments (non-current)

| Particulars | Paid up | As at 31 March 2025 | | As at 31 March 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 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 | 4,592 | 8,53,63,090 | 4,515 |
| **Unquoted (at fair value through OCI)** | | | | | |
| 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 | @ |
| | | | **4,606** | | **4,529** |
| **B Investments in equity shares** | | | | | |
| **Quoted- (at fair value through profit and loss)** | | | | | |
| Kamanwala Housing Construction Limited (refer note b) | ₹ 10 each | 63,343 | @ | 63,343 | @ |
| Indiabulls Real Estate Limited (refer note b) | ₹ 10 each | 25,000 | @ | 25,000 | @ |
| RattanIndia Infrastructure Limited (refer note b) | ₹ 10 each | 73,750 | @ | 73,750 | 1 |
| Yaarii Digital Integrated Services Limited (formerly known as Indiabulls Integrated Service Limited) (refer note b) | ₹ 10 each | 3,125 | @ | 3,125 | @ |
| Pioneer Investcorp Limited (refer note b) | ₹ 10 each | 23,392 | @ | 23,392 | @ |
| Grasim Industries Limited (refer note b) | ₹ 10 each | 1,500 | @ | 1,500 | @ |
| Aditya Birla Capital Limited (refer note b) | ₹ 10 each | 2,100 | @ | 2,100 | @ |
| Aditya Birla Fashion & Retail Limited (refer note b) | ₹ 10 each | 5,200 | @ | 5,200 | @ |
| Indiabulls Enterprise Limited | ₹ 10 each | 3,125 | @ | - | - |
| **Unquoted (at fair value through profit and loss)** | | | | | |
| Dynamic Defence Technologies Limited (refer note b) | ₹ 10 each | 4,000 | @ | 4,000 | @ |
| IFSL Limited (refer note b) | ₹ 1 each | 13,00,000 | @ | 13,00,000 | @ |
| XL Energy Limited (refer note b) | ₹ 10 each | 1,66,808 | @ | 1,66,808 | @ |
| Bellary Steel and Alloys Limited (refer note b) | ₹ 1 each | 8,03,243 | @ | 8,03,243 | @ |
| Neueon Towers Limited (refer note b) | ₹ 10 each | 12,500 | @ | 12,500 | @ |
| | | | **@** | | **@** |
| **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 (refer note a) | 10% redeemable, non-cumulative of ₹ 100 each | 1,99,15,000 | 131 | 1,99,15,000 | 121 |
| JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited (refer note a) | 10% redeemable, non-cumulative of ₹ 100 each (Series 1) | 50,00,000 | 32 | 50,00,000 | 30 |
| JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited (refer note a) | 10% redeemable, non-cumulative of ₹ 100 each (Series 2) | 53,00,000 | 34 | 53,00,000 | 32 |
| 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 | 10 |
| JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited | 10% redeemable, non-cumulative of ₹ 100 each | 5,32,000 | 1 | - | - |
| **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 | 35,08,486 | 4 | 30,48,486 | 3 |
| | | | **434** | | **417** |
| **D Investments in Government securities (unquoted-Others) (at amortised cost)** | | | | | |
| National Savings Certificates (Pledged with commercial tax department) | | | @ | | @ |
| | | | @ | | @ |
| **Total (A+B+C+D)** | | | **5,040** | | **4,946** |
| **Quoted** | | | | | |
| Aggregate book value | | | 4,594 | | 4,515 |
| Aggregate market value | | | 4,594 | | 4,515 |
| **Unquoted** | | | | | |
| Aggregate carrying value | | | 446 | | 431 |
| **Investment at amortised cost** | | | - | | - |
| **Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income** | | | 4,606 | | 4,529 |
| **Investment at fair value through profit and loss** | | | 434 | | 417 |

@ represents value less than ₹ 0.50 crore

**Notes:**

a) 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 recognized in other expenses amounting to ₹ 13.53 crores

b) These investments are acquired pursuant to amalgamation of Creixent Special Steels Limited (CSSL) & CSSL's subsidiary JSW Ispat Special Products Limited (JSWISPL) with the Company.

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

## 9A. Investments (Current)

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | No of Units. | As at 31 March 2025 | No of Units. | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mutual funds - Quoted** | | | | |
| SBI Magnum Tax Gain Mutual Fund | 55,123 | @ | 55,123 | @ |
| Nippon India LQ BeES Mutual Fund | 31 | @ | - | - |
| | | @ | | @ |
| **Mutual funds – Unquoted** | | | | |
| Aditya Birla SL Money Manager Fund (G) | 1,65,82,077 | 602 | - | - |
| Axis Money Market Fund-Reg (G) | 35,73,808 | 501 | - | - |
| Bandhan Money Manager Fund-Reg (G) | 10,14,42,091 | 401 | - | |
| HDFC Money Market Fund-Reg (G) | 8,05,152 | 451 | - | |
| ICICI Prudential Money Market Fund (G) | 1,61,76,952 | 602 | - | - |
| Invesco India Money Market Fund (G) | 6,70,737 | 201 | - | - |
| Kotak Money Market Fund (G) | 10,25,237 | 451 | - | - |
| Nippon India Money Market Fund (G) | 7,39,032 | 301 | - | - |
| SBI Saving Fund-Reg (G) | 17,25,17,839 | 702 | - | - |
| Tata Money Market Fund-Reg (G) | 17,32,693 | 802 | - | - |
| UTI Money Market Fund-Reg (G) | 23,22,191 | 702 | - | - |
| Franklin India Liquid Fund - (G) | 2,59,153 | 100 | - | - |
| | | **5816** | | **-** |
| **Total** | | **5816** | | **@** |

@ represents value less than ₹ 0.50 crore

## 10. Loans (Unsecured)

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | | As at 31 March 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non-current | Current | Non-current | Current |
| **Loans** | | | | |
| to related parties* | 16,222 | - | 14,255 | 4 |
| to other body corporate | 9 | - | 9 | - |
| Less: Allowance for doubtful loans | (6,521) | - | (2,763) | - |
| **Total** | **9,710** | **-** | **11,501** | **4** |
| **Note:** | | | | |
| Considered good | 9,710 | - | 11,501 | 4 |
| Loans which are credit impaired | | | | |
| Loans and advances to other body corporate | 9 | - | 9 | - |
| Loans and advances to related parties | 6,512 | - | 2,754 | - |

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

### Movement in Allowance for doubtful loans

(₹ in crores)

| | |
|---|---|
| **As at 01 April 2023** | **2,486** |
| Provision made during the year | 744 |
| Provision transferred from guarantee towards incremental loan (refer note a) | 137 |
| Provision written back | (604) |
| **As at 31 March 2024** | **2,763** |
| Provision made during the year (refer note 48) | 3,758 |
| Provision written back | - |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | **6,521** |

**Notes**:

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 previous year. Consequently, the financial guarantee obligation has been released and basis of the recoverability of the said loans provision for doubtful allowances has been recognised, resulting in NIL impact in Statement of profit & loss.



# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

b) 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.

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

(₹ in crores)

| Name of Company | As at 31 March 2025 | | As at 31 March 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maximum amount outstanding during the year | Amount outstanding | Maximum amount outstanding during the year | Amount outstanding |
| JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V. | 2,362 | 2,029 | 1,421 | 1,421 |
| Periama Holdings, LLC | 3,446 | 3,395 | 2,911 | 2,911 |
| Acero Junction Holdings, Inc. | 4,723 | 4,640 | 4,045 | 4,045 |
| Piombino Steel Limited | 3,335 | 3,223 | 3,256 | 3,256 |
| JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited | 3,338 | 1,689 | 1,276 | 1,276 |
| Inversiones Eurosh Limitada | 810 | 810 | 810 | 810 |
| JSW Natural Resources Limited | 202 | 201 | 182 | 182 |
| JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Bhushan Power & Steel Limited | 134 | - | 134 | 134 |
| JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A. | 94 | 92 | 92 | 90 |
| JSW Steel UK Limited | 33 | 33 | 26 | 26 |
| JSW Ispat Special Products Limited | - | - | 215 | - |
| JSW Steel Coated Products Limited | - | - | 612 | - |
| Neotrex Steel Private Limited | 9 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| JSW Steel USA Inc | 4 | - | 4 | 4 |
| Creixent Special Steels Limited | - | - | 5 | - |
| Gourangdih Coal Limited | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| **TOTAL** | **18,591** | **16,222** | **15,093** | **14,259** |

Refer note 11 for Advance /Deposits in nature of loans

## 11. Others financial assets (Unsecured)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | | As at 31 March 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non-current | Current | Non-current | Current |
| **Considered good** | | | | |
| Security deposits (refer note a and b) | 647 | 4 | 945 | 126 |
| Export benefits and entitlements | 1 | 29 | 3 | 75 |
| Bank balances with remaining maturity more than 12 months (Margin money) | - | - | 4 | - |
| Government grant income receivable (refer note 30(a)) | 4,673 | 623 | 3,850 | 965 |
| Interest receivable | | | | |
| - from related parties | 1,370 | - | 676 | 136 |
| Others | 136 | 162 | 140 | 199 |
| **Considered doubtful** | | | | |
| Security deposits | 2 | - | 5 | - |
| Export benefits and entitlements | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Interest receivable from related parties | - | 210 | - | 210 |
| Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables | (2) | (212) | (5) | (212) |
| **Total** | **6,827** | **818** | **5,618** | **1,501** |

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

### Movement in Allowance for doubtful receivables

(₹ in crores)

| | |
|---|---|
| **At 1 April 2023** | **217** |
| Provision written back | - |
| Reclassed from loans | - |
| **At 31 March 2024** | **217** |
| Provision made during the year | - |
| Provision written back | (3) |
| **At 31 March 2025** | **214** |

**Notes**:

a) 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 ₹ 711 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 530 crores).

b) Out of the balance of deposit amount, certain portion will be repaid once the operator is able to obtain loan from lenders and balance 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.

## 12. Other assets

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | | As at 31 March 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non-current | Current | Non-current | Current |
| **Considered good** | | | | |
| **Capital advances** | 1,328 | - | 337 | - |
| **Other Advances** | | | | |
| Advance to suppliers | 13 | 922 | 16 | 1,042 |
| Export benefits and entitlements | 56 | 3 | 56 | 8 |
| Security deposits | 72 | 114 | 49 | 210 |
| Indirect tax balances/ recoverable/ credits (refer note a) | 3,084 | 2,283 | 3,177 | 1,935 |
| Prepayments and others (refer note b) | 1,206 | 404 | 138 | 385 |
| **Considered doubtful** | | | | |
| **Capital advances** | 5 | | 4 | |
| **Others** | | | | |
| Advances to suppliers | 258 | - | 248 | - |
| Indirect tax balances/recoverable/credits | 4 | - | 3 | 1 |
| Prepayment and others | 15 | - | 15 | 7 |
| Less: Allowance for doubtful advances | (282) | - | (270) | (8) |
| **Total** | **5,759** | **3,726** | **3,773** | **3,580** |

**Notes**:

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, ₹ 84 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 73 crores) has been classified as current and remaining ₹ 336 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 429 crores) has been classified as non-current assets.

b) The Company had received a demand from Maharashtra State Electricty Distribution Co. Limited ('MSEDCL') for Electricity Duty (ED), covering the payment of principal arrears for the recovery of ED from August 2019 to June 2023, which includes both the non-exempted portion and the exempted portion of ED. The Company submitted a letter to the Principal Secretary (Energy) requesting an exemption for ED based on the Eligibility Certificate for Phase II. The matter is currently under review by the Joint Secretary (Energy). To date, the Company has paid the duty on exempted portion and has recorded these payments as "under protest." Further basis legal opinion obtained, reading of the PSI 2007 scheme and eligibility certificate, the Company is eligible for ED exemption. Accordingly, the amount of ₹ 789 crores has been recorded as non-current assets under prepayment and others.

## 13. Inventories

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Raw materials | 7,203 | 10,046 |
| Work-in-progress | 34 | 45 |
| Semi-finished/ finished goods | 9,615 | 10,520 |
| Production consumables and stores and spares | 2,967 | 2,623 |
| **Total** | **19,819** | **23,234** |
| **Included above, Stock-in-transit** | | |
| Raw materials | 1,373 | 3,038 |
| Production consumables and stores and spares | 122 | 128 |
| **Total** | **1,495** | **3,166** |

**Notes**:

a) Value of inventories above is stated after write down to net realisable value by ₹ 75 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 395 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.

b) Provision for slow-moving and obsolete items of Production consumables and stores and spares amounting ₹ 73 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 1 crores) These were recognised as an expense during the year.

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

## 14. Trade receivables

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Trade Receivables considered good - Secured | - | - |
| Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured | 5,672 | 6,498 |
| Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk | - | 181 |
| Less: Allowance for credit losses | - | (181) |
| Trade Receivables - credit impaired | 71 | 39 |
| Less: Allowance for credit losses | (71) | (39) |
| **Total** | **5,672** | **6,498** |

### Ageing as at 31 March 2025:

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | Not yet due | Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Less than 6months | 6 months - 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | Total |
| Undisputed trade receivables - considered good | 4,735 | 849 | 55 | 17 | 3 | 13 | **5,672** |
| Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
| Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 33 | **37** |
| Disputed trade receivables - considered good | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
| Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
| Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired | - | - | - | 1 | - | 33 | **34** |
| Less: Allowance for credit losses | - | - | - | (4) | (1) | (66) | **(71)** |
| **Total** | **4,735** | **849** | **55** | **17** | **3** | **13** | **5,672** |

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

### Ageing as at 31 March 2024:

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | Not yet due | Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Less than 6months | 6 months - 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | Total |
| 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 credit losses | - | (1) | - | (3) | (1) | (215) | **(220)** |
| **Total** | **3,959** | **2,458** | **52** | **9** | **6** | **14** | **6,498** |

@ represents value less than ₹ 0.50 crore

**Notes**:

a) 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.

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

c) 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.

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

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

f) 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 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Balances with Banks | | |
| In current accounts | 2,147 | 1,490 |
| less than 3 months at inception (refer note a) | 7,439 | 3,442 |
| Cheques in hand | 3 | 19 |
| Cash on hand | 6 | 2 |
| **Total** | **9,595** | **4,953** |

**Note**:

a) Term deposit includes ₹ 570 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 1,180 crores) to be specifically utilized for ongoing capex projects.

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

## 16. Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Earmarked balances in current accounts | | |
| In current accounts | 62 | 58 |
| Balances with Banks | | |
| In term deposit accounts | | |
| with maturity more than 3 months but less than12 months at inception | 473 | 2,861 |
| In margin money (refer note a) | 131 | 257 |
| **Total** | **666** | **3,176** |

**Note**:

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.

## 17. Derivative Assets

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | | As at 31 March 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non-current | Current | Non-current | Current |
| Commodity contracts | - | 65 | - | 3 |
| Forward contracts | - | 71 | - | 21 |
| Interest rate swap | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Currency option | 115 | 96 | 87 | 124 |
| **Total** | **116** | **232** | **88** | **148** |

## 18. Equity share capital

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Shares | | Amount (₹ in crores) | |
| **Share Capital** | | | | |
| **(a) Authorised :** | | | | |
| Equity shares of the par value of ₹ 1 each | 70,30,00,00,000 | 70,30,00,00,000 | 7,030 | 7,030 |
| **(b) Issued and subscribed** | | | | |
| (i) Outstanding at the beginning of the year, fully paid-up | 2,44,54,53,966 | 2,41,72,20,440 | 245 | 242 |
| (ii) Add: Shares issued pursuant to business combinations | - | 2,82,33,526 | - | 3 |
| (iii) Less: Treasury shares held under ESOP Trust (refer note a) | (49,74,440) | (89,51,647) | @ | (1) |
| (iv) Outstanding at the end of the year, fully paid-up | 2,44,04,79,526 | 2,43,65,02,319 | 244 | 244 |
| **(c) Equity shares forfeited (amount originally paid-up)** | | | 61 | 61 |
| **Total** | | | **305** | **305** |

@ represents value less than ₹ 0.50 crore

**a) Note for shares held under ESOP Trust:**

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

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

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

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

### Movement in treasury shares

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Shares | | Amount (₹ in crores) | |
| **Shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid-up held under ESOP Trust** | | | | |
| Equity shares as at 1 April | 89,51,647 | 1,28,64,021 | 1 | 1 |
| Changes during the year | (39,77,207) | (39,12,374) | & | & |
| Equity shares as at 31 March | **49,74,440** | **89,51,647** | **@** | **1** |

& ₹ (0.39) crore; @ ₹ (0.50) crore

b) **Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares**

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

c) **Shareholders holding more than 5% share in the company are set out below**

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | | As at 31 March 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No of shares | % of shares | No of shares | % of shares |
| **Equity shares** | | | | |
| JFE Steel International Europe BV | 366,818,095 | 15.00% | 36,68,18,095 | 15.00% |
| JSW Techno Projects Management Limited | 264,605,920 | 10.82% | 26,46,05,920 | 10.82% |
| JSW Holdings Limited | 181,402,230 | 7.42% | 18,14,02,230 | 7.42% |
| Life Insurance Corporation of India | 157,641,910 | 6.45% | 15,02,22,259 | 6.14% |
| Vividh Finvest Private Limited | 143,370,690 | 5.86% | 14,33,70,690 | 5.86% |

d) **Promoters' shareholding:**

| Promoter Name | As at 31 March 2025 | | As at 31 March 2024 | | % 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% | 26,46,05,920 | 10.82% | 0.00% |
| JSW Holdings Limited | 18,14,02,230 | 7.42% | 18,14,02,230 | 7.42% | 0.00% |
| Vividh Finvest Private Limited | 14,33,70,690 | 5.86% | 14,33,70,690 | 5.86% | 0.00% |
| Sahyog Holdings Private Limited | 11,20,67,860 | 4.58% | 11,20,67,860 | 4.58% | 0.00% |
| Siddeshwari Tradex Private Limited | 8,45,50,760 | 3.46% | 8,45,50,760 | 3.46% | 0.00% |
| JTPM Metal Traders Private Limited | 7,17,94,675 | 2.94% | 7,17,94,675 | 2.94% | 0.00% |
| JSW Energy Limited | 7,00,38,350 | 2.86% | 7,00,38,350 | 2.86% | 0.00% |
| Virtuous Tradecorp Private Limited | 6,03,68,250 | 2.47% | 6,03,68,250 | 2.47% | 0.00% |
| Nalwa Sons Investments Limited | 4,54,86,370 | 1.86% | 4,54,86,370 | 1.86% | 0.00% |
| JSL Overseas Limited | 2,10,26,090 | 0.86% | 2,10,26,090 | 0.86% | 0.00% |
| Karnataka State Industrial And Infrastructure Development | 90,79,520 | 0.37% | 90,79,520 | 0.37% | 0.00% |
| Tarini Jindal Handa | 49,93,890 | 0.20% | 49,93,890 | 0.20% | 0.00% |
| Tanvi Shete | 49,63,630 | 0.20% | 49,63,630 | 0.20% | 0.00% |
| Beaufield Holdings Limited | 42,27,970 | 0.17% | 42,27,970 | 0.17% | 0.00% |
| Mendeza Holdings Limited | 42,18,090 | 0.17% | 42,18,090 | 0.17% | 0.00% |
| Nacho Investments Limited | 42,07,380 | 0.17% | 42,07,380 | 0.17% | 0.00% |
| Estrela Investment Company Limited | 41,60,070 | 0.17% | 41,60,070 | 0.17% | 0.00% |
| Parth Jindal | 17,70,000 | 0.07% | 17,70,000 | 0.07% | 0.00% |
| Seema Jindal | 1,441,650 | 0.06% | 17,05,400 | 0.07% | -0.01% |
| Arti Jindal | 10 | 0.00% | 10 | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Urmila Bhuwalka | 3,00,000 | 0.01% | 2,95,000 | 0.01% | 0.00% |
| Saroj Bhartia | 2,37,827 | 0.01% | 2,37,827 | 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% |



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NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

| Promoter Name | As at 31 March 2025 | | As at 31 March 2024 | | % Change during the year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of shares | % of total shares | No. of shares | % of total shares | |
| S K Jindal And Sons HUF | 58,000 | 0.00% | 58,000 | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Sminu Jindal | 55,970 | 0.00% | 55,970 | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Sarika Jhunjhnuwala | 48,500 | 0.00% | 55,000 | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Tripti Jindal | 50,660 | 0.00% | 50,660 | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| P R Jindal (HUF) | - | 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% |
| 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 | 1,060,100 | 0.04% | 100 | 0.00% | 0.04% |
| 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% | 3,12,120 | 0.01% | 0.00% |
| **Total** | **1,09,64,89,242** | **44.84%** | **1,09,57,40,042** | **44.81%** | **0.03%** |

e) **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:**

During the year ended 31 March 2024, 282,33,526 fully paid up equity shares were 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.

f) **The Company has 3,95,00,00,000 authorised preference shares of ₹ 10 each amounting to ₹ 3,950 crores as on 31 March 2025** (31 March 2024: ₹ 3,950 crore).

## 19. Other equity

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| General reserve | 10,416 | 10,213 |
| Retained Earnings | 52,489 | 48,473 |
| **Other Comprehensive Income** | | |
| Equity instruments through other comprehensive income | 3,816 | 3,860 |
| Effective portion of cash flow hedges | (475) | (890) |
| **Other Reserves** | | |
| Equity settled share based payment reserve | 413 | 447 |
| Capital reserve | 4,359 | 4,359 |
| Capital redemption reserve | 774 | 774 |
| Securities premium reserve | 7,742 | 7,742 |
| **Total** | **79,534** | **74,978** |

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.

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

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

(ii) Retained Earnings

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

(iii) Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income

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

(iv) Effective portion of cash flow hedges

Effective portion of cash flow hedges represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges, which shall be reclassified to profit and loss only when the hedged transaction affects the profit and loss, or included as a basis adjustment to the non-financial hedged item, consistent with the Company accounting policies.

(v) Equity settled share-based payment reserve

The Company offers Employee Stock Ownership Plan (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 2025 | | As at 31 March 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non-current | Current | Non-current | Current |
| Bonds (unsecured) | 8,558 | 3,423 | 11,672 | 4,169 |
| Debentures (secured) | 10,250 | - | 8,000 | - |
| Debentures (unsecured) | 1,375 | - | 1,375 | 1,500 |
| **Term loans** | | | | |
| Secured | 15,501 | 4,184 | 14,499 | 1,936 |
| Unsecured | 19,229 | 1,838 | 10,914 | 4,058 |
| Deferred government loans | 1,221 | - | 981 | - |
| | **56,134** | **9,445** | **47,441** | **11,663** |
| Unamortised upfront fees on borrowing | (215) | (88) | (193) | (81) |
| Fair value hedge adjustment | - | - | (7) | - |
| | **55,919** | **9,357** | **47,241** | **11,582** |
| Less: Amount clubbed under short term borrowings (note 25) | - | (9,357) | - | (11,582) |
| **Total** | **55,919** | **-** | **47,241** | **-** |

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

| As at 31 March 2025 | | As at 31 March 2024 | | Terms of Repayments | Security |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-current | Current | Non-current | Current | | |
| **A. Bonds / Debentures** | | | | | |
| **Bonds (Unsecured)** | | | | | |
| 4,279 | - | 4,169 | - | 5.05% Repayable on 05.04.2032 | |
| 4,279 | - | 4,169 | - | 3.95% Repayable on 05.04.2027 | |
| - | 3,423 | 3,334 | - | 5.37% Repayable on 04.04.2025 | |
| - | - | - | 4,169 | Repaid in FY 24-25 | |
| 8,558 | 3,423 | 11,672 | 4,169 | | |
| **Debentures (Secured)** | | | | | |
| 1000 | - | 1,000 | - | 8.76% secured NCDs of ₹ 10,00,000 each are redeemable in bullet payment on 02.05.2031 | 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 |
| 1000 | - | 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 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 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 NCDs of ₹ 10,00,000 each are 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 (other than specifically carved out and excluding equipment/ machinery procured out of proceeds of ECA) both present and future - secured value upto ₹ 1000 Crores - Upto 3.8 MTPA Steel Plant at Vijayanagar Works, Karnataka (other than specifically carved out), both present and future - secured value upto ₹ 2000 Crores |
| 500 | - | - | - | 8.43% secured NCDs of ₹ 1,00,000 each are redeemable in bullet payment on 29.08.2031, with provision of call option on 25.03.2031 | First pari-passu charge on movable fixed assets of Dolvi Phase II viz. 5 MTPA to 10 MTPA capacity integrated steel plant (other than those carved out/ specifically excluded), both present and future, situated at Dolvi Works, in the state of Maharashtra |
| 1,750 | - | - | - | 8.35% secured NCDs of ₹ 1,00,000 each are redeemable in bullet payment on 30.08.2029, with provision of call option on 23.03.2029 | First pari-passu charge on movable fixed assets of upstream 3.8 MTPA capacity steel plant (other than those carved out), both present and future, situated at Vijayanagar Works, in the state of Karnataka |
| **10,250** | **-** | **8,000** | **-** | | |

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

| As at 31 March 2025 | | As at 31 March 2024 | | Terms of Repayments | Security |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-current | Current | Non-current | Current | | |
| **Debentures (Unsecured)** | | | | | |
| 875 | - | 875 | - | 8.25% unsecured NCDs of ₹ 10,00,000 each are redeemable in bullet payment on 23.12.2027, with provision for put/call option on 23.12.2025 | |
| - | - | - | 1,500 | Repaid in FY 2024-25 | |
| 500 | - | 500 | - | 8.39% unsecured NCDs of ₹ 1,00,000 each are redeemable in bullet payment on 13.05.2027, with provision of call option on 25.03.2027 | |
| **1,375** | **-** | **1,375** | **1,500** | | |
| **B. Term Loans** | | | | | |
| **Rupee Term Loans From Banks (Secured) Weighted Average Interest cost as on 31 March 2025 is 8.75%** | | | | | |
| 900 | 100 | 1,000 | - | ₹ 100 crores on 15.05.2025<br>12 quarterly installments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30.06.2026 to 31.03.2029<br>12 quarterly installments of ₹ 50 crores each from 30.06.2029 to 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), both present and future |
| 441 | 49 | 490 | - | 16 quarterly installments of ₹ 12.25 crores each from 30.06.2025 to 31.03.2029<br>12 quarterly installments of ₹ 24.5 crores each from 30.06.2029 to 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), both present and future |
| 666 | 167 | 833 | 167 | 19 quarterly installments of ₹ 41.67 crores each from 30.06.2025 to 31.12.2029<br>1 installment 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), both present and future |
| 812 | 188 | 1,000 | - | 16 quarterly installments of ₹ 62.5 crores each from 01.07.2025 to 01.04.2029 | First pari passu charge on the movable 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 Vijaynagar in the State of Karnataka for loan amount of ₹ 250 crores First pari passu charge on the movable 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 crores |
| 275 | 100 | 375 | 100 | 15 quarterly installments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30.06.2025 to 31.12.2028 | First pari passu charge on property, plant and equipments (other than those specifically carved out ), both present and future related to new 5 MTPA Hot Strip Mill (HSM 2) at Vijayanagar Works in Karnataka |
| 57 | 111 | 168 | 111 | 6 quarterly installments of ₹ 27.86 crores each from 30.05.2025 to 30.08.2026 | First pari passu charge over property, plant and equipments situated at the Salem Works, Tamil Nadu, both present and future |
| - | 97 | 97 | 86 | ₹ 97 crores on 05.05.2025 | Loan in books of JSW Steel Ltd pursuant to merger with appointed date being 01 April 2019.<br>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 |
| 156 | 119 | 275 | 100 | 1 installment of ₹ 25 crores on 07.06.2025.<br>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. |
| 250 | 94 | 344 | 69 | ₹ 93.75 Crores on 15.05.2025<br>5 quarterly installments of ₹ 25 Crores each from 30.06.2026 to 30.06.2027<br>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. |
| 587 | 150 | 737 | 150 | 9 quarterly installments of ₹ 37.5 Crores each from 30.06.2025 to 30.06.2027<br>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. |
| 354 | 83 | 437 | 63 | 20 quarterly installments of ₹ 20.84 crores each from 30.06.2025 to 31.03.2030<br>1 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. |
| 334 | 222 | 556 | 222 | ₹ 222.22 crores on 02.05.2025<br>6 quarterly installments of ₹ 55.56 crores each from 30.06.2026 to 30.09.2027 | 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. |
| 400 | 200 | 600 | 200 | ₹ 200 crores on 30.04.2025<br>2 quarterly installments of ₹ 50 crores each from 30.06.2026 to 30.09.2026<br>4 quarterly installments of ₹ 75 crores each from 31.12.2026 to 30.09.2027 | 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 | ₹ 100 crores on 30.04.2025<br>15 quarterly installments of ₹ 25 crores each from 31.05.2026 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. |

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

| As at 31 March 2025 | | As at 31 March 2024 | | Terms of Repayments | Security |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-current | Current | Non-current | Current | | |
| 275 | 100 | 375 | 100 | ₹ 100 crores on 30.04.2025<br>11 quarterly installments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30.06.2026 to 31.12.2028 | 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. |
| 333 | 167 | 500 | 167 | ₹ 166.64 crores on 30.04.2025<br>7 quarterly installments of ₹ 41.66 crores each from 30.06.2026 to 31.12.2027<br>1 installment of ₹ 41.78 crores on 31.03.2028 | 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. |
| 195 | 60 | 255 | 45 | 17 quarterly installments of ₹ 15 crores each from 02.07.2025 to 02.07.2029 | 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. |
| 625 | 125 | 750 | - | ₹ 125 crores on 30.04.2025<br>10 half yearly installments of ₹ 62.5 Crores each from 30.06.2026 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. |
| 1,333 | 167 | 1,500 | - | 17 half yearly installments of ₹ 83.25 crores each from 30.06.2025 to 30.06.2033<br>1 installment of ₹ 84.75 Crores on 31.12.2033 | 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) situated at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future. |
| 750 | 167 | 958 | 42 | ₹ 166.66 crores on 30.04.2025<br>18 quarterly installments of ₹ 41.67 crores each from 30.06.2026 to 30.09.2030 | 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. |
| 500 | 167 | 667 | 83 | ₹ 166.68 crores on 30.04.2025<br>5 half yearly installments of ₹ 83.34 crores each from 30.06.2026 to 30.06.2028<br>1 installment 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. |
| 280 | 70 | 350 | - | ₹ 70 crores on 02.05.2025<br>16 quarterly installments of ₹ 17.50 crores each from 02.06.2026 to 02.03.2030 | 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. |





NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

| As at 31 March 2025 | | As at 31 March 2024 | | Terms of Repayments | Security |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-current | Current | Non-current | Current | | |
| 1,186 | 571 | 1,757 | 206 | ₹ 382.49 crores on 15.05.2025<br>2 quarterly installments of ₹ 40.44 crores each from 31.05.2025 to 31.08.2025<br>8 quarterly installments of ₹ 53.92 crores each from 30.11.2025 to 31.08.2027<br>12 quarterly installments of ₹ 71.89 crores each from 30.11.2027 to 31.08.2030 | Loan in the books of JSW Steel Limited pursuant to merger w.e.f. 31.07.2023. 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. |
| 364 | 91 | - | - | ₹ 90.92 crores on 30.04.2025<br>15 quarterly installments of ₹ 22.73 crores each from 30.06.2026 to 31.12.2029<br>1 installment of ₹ 22.67 crores on 31.03.2030 | First ranking pari passu charge on the movable and immovable fixed assets of the 5 MTPA Hot Strip Mill (HSM) 2 plant, located at Vijayanagar, in the State of Karnataka, both present and future |
| 488 | 150 | - | - | 17 quarterly installments of ₹ 37.50 crores each from 30.04.2025 to 30.04.2029 | First ranking pari passu charge on the immovable fixed assets forming part of 2.8 MTPA steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded situated at Vijayanagar Works located in the State of Karnataka, along with all other erections and structures thereon, both present and future |
| 480 | 120 | - | - | 8 half yearly installments of ₹ 60 crores each from 30.06.2025 to 31.12.2028<br>1 installment of ₹ 120 crores on 11.06.2029 | First ranking pari passu charge on the movable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situated at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future. |
| 688 | 62 | - | - | 12 half yearly installments of ₹ 62.50 crores each from 31.01.2026 to 30.07.2031 | First ranking pari passu charge over all the movable fixed assets of Captive Power Plant 4 (CPP4), located at Vijayanagar Works, in the State of Karnataka and High Grade Steel Plate and Coils (PCMD Business), located at Anjar works, in the State of Gujarat, of the Borrower, both present and future |
| 660 | 75 | - | - | Installment of ₹ 15 crores on 31.08.2025<br>12 half yearly Installments of ₹ 60 crores each from 28.02.2026 to 31.08.2031 | First ranking pari passu charge over all the movable fixed assets of 3 MTPA coke oven plant (Phase I & II of 1.5 MTPA each) (other than those specifically carved out/excluded), situated at Dolvi works, in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future. |
| 346 | 154 | - | - | 6 half yearly installments of ₹ 77 crores each from 30.06.2025 to 31.12.2027<br>1 installment of ₹ 38 crores on 30.06.2028 | First pari passu charge over the movable fixed assets forming part of Phase II (5.0 MTPA to 10 MTPA) integrated steel plant (other than assets specifically carved out/ excluded) situated at Dolvi Works located in the state of Maharashtra, both present and future. |
| 491 | 110 | - | - | 10 half yearly installments of ₹ 54.55 crores each from 30.09.2025 to 31.03.2030<br>1 installment of ₹ 54.50 crores on 28.09.2030 | First ranking pari passu charge over all the movable fixed assets of 3.2 MTPA Steel plant (other than those specifically carved out/excluded), situated at Vijayanagar Works, in the State of Karnataka, of the Borrower, both present and future |

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

| As at 31 March 2025 | | As at 31 March 2024 | | Terms of Repayments | Security |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-current | Current | Non-current | Current | | |
| 450 | 50 | - | - | 2 half yearly installments of ₹ 25 crores each from 30.06.2025 to 31.12.2025<br>2 half yearly installments of ₹ 37.5 crores each from 30.06.2026 to 31.12.2026<br>6 half yearly installments of ₹ 62.5 crores each from 30.06.2027 to 31.12.2029 | First ranking pari passu charge over all the movable fixed assets of 3 MTPA coke oven plant (Phase I & II of 1.5 MTPA each) (Other than those specifically carved out),located at Dolvi Works, in the State of Maharashtra, both present and future |
| 450 | - | - | - | 9 half yearly installments of ₹ 50 crores each from 30.09.2026 to 30.09.2030 | First ranking pari passu charge on the movable fixed assets forming part of 2.8 MTPA steel plant (other than those specifically carved out/excluded) situated at Vijayanagar, in the state of Karnataka, both present and future |
| **15,501** | **4,184** | **14,499** | **1,936** | | |
| **Rupee Currency Term Loans From Banks (Unsecured) Weighted average interest cost as on 31 March 2025 is 8.49%** | | | | | |
| 750 | - | - | - | 3 yearly installments of ₹ 250 crores each from 30.09.2026 to 30.09.2028 | |
| 450 | 50 | - | - | 1 instalment of ₹ 50 crores on 28.03.2026<br>1 installment of ₹ 75 crores on 28.03.2027<br>1 installment of ₹ 375 crores on 28.03.2028 | |
| **1,200** | **50** | **-** | **-** | | |
| **Foreign Currency Term Loans From Banks (Unsecured) Weighted Average Interest cost as on 31 March 2025 is 5.6%** | | | | | |
| 199 | 44 | 222 | 40 | 11 half yearly installments of ₹ 22.22 crores from 31.08.2025 to 31.08.2030 | |
| 133 | 33 | 162 | 32 | 10 half yearly installments of ₹ 16.58 crores from 31.08.2025 to 28.02.2030 | |
| 121 | 30 | 145 | 29 | 10 half yearly installments of ₹ 15.10 crores from 30.06.2025 to 31. 12.2029 | |
| 317 | 91 | 398 | 88 | 9 half yearly installments of ₹ 45.31 crores from 30.06.2025 to 30.06.2029 | |
| 81 | 20 | 98 | 20 | 9 half yearly installments of ₹ 5.30 crores from 25.06.2025 to 25.06.2029<br>1 installment of ₹ 5.30 crores on 25.12.2029<br>9 half yearly installments of ₹ 4.78 crores from 25.09.2025 to 25.09.2029<br>1 installment of ₹ 4.78 crores on 25.12.2029 | |
| 167 | 50 | 210 | 49 | 8 half yearly installments of ₹ 11.05 crores from 25.09.2025 to 25.03.2029 and<br>1 installment of ₹ 6.56 crores on 25.09.2029.<br>8 half yearly installments of ₹ 13.91 crores from 25.09.2025 to 25.03.2029 and<br>1 installment of ₹ 10.56 crores on 25.09.2029. | |
| 10 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 4 half yearly installments of ₹ 5.04 crores each from 06.08.2025 to 06.02.2030 | |





# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

| As at 31 March 2025 | | As at 31 March 2024 | | Terms of Repayments | Security |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-current | Current | Non-current | Current | | |
| 137 | 34 | 167 | 33 | 10 half yearly installments of ₹ 17.11 crores from 25.06.2025 to 25.06.2029 | |
| 111 | 32 | 139 | 31 | 9 half yearly installments of ₹ 15.91 crores from 05.08.2025 till 05.02.2030 | |
| 2 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 2 half yearly instalments of ₹ 2.57 crores each from 25.09.2025 to 25.03.2026 for USD Loan<br>2 half yearly installments of ₹ 1.82 crores each from 25.09.2025 to 25.03.2026 for JPY Loan<br>3 half yearly instalments of ₹ 1.81 crores each from 25.06.2025 to 25.06.2026 for USD Loan | |
| - | - | 695 | 695 | Repaid in FY 2024-25 | |
| - | 16 | 16 | 15 | 2 half yearly installments of ₹ 5.35 crores each from 23.07.2025 to 23.01.2026<br>2 half yearly installments of ₹ 2.51 crores each from 06.08.2025 to 07.02.2026 | |
| - | - | 324 | 324 | Repaid in FY 2024-25 | |
| - | 160 | 156 | 156 | 1 installment of ₹ 160.47 crores on 21.04.2025 | |
| - | - | 261 | 261 | Repaid in FY 2024-25 | |
| - | - | 83 | 83 | Repaid in FY 2024-25 | |
| - | - | - | 11 | Repaid in FY 2024-25 | |
| - | - | - | 34 | Repaid in FY 2024-25 | |
| - | - | - | 438 | Repaid in FY 2024-25 | |
| - | - | 834 | - | Repaid in FY 2024-25 | |
| 471 | 86 | 542 | 83 | 13 half yearly instalments of ₹ 42.79 Crores each from 01.05.2025 to 01.05.2031 | |
| - | 428 | 417 | 417 | 1 installment of ₹ 427.91 crores on 29.04.2025 | |
| - | - | - | 834 | Repaid in FY 2024-25 | |
| - | 742 | 723 | 361 | 1 installment of ₹ 742 crores on 30.04.2025 | |
| 813 | - | 792 | - | 2 yearly installments of ₹ 406.51 crores from 29.09.2026 to 29.09.2027 | |
| 2,701 | - | 2,622 | - | Bullet Repayment of ₹ 2,701.30 crores on 26.06.2028 | |
| 1,926 | - | 1,875 | - | 2 yearly installments of ₹ 641.80 crores from 21.12.2027 to 21.12.2028<br>1 annual installment of ₹ 641.99 crores on 21.12.2029 | |
| 7,702 | - | - | - | Bullet Repayment of ₹ 7,702.33 crores on 02.07.2029 | |
| 856 | - | - | - | Bullet Repayment of ₹ 855.51 crores on 30.03.2030 | |
| 2,282 | - | - | - | Bullet Repayment of ₹ 2,282.24 crores on 18.06.2030 | |
| **18,029** | **1,788** | **10,914** | **4,058** | | |

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

| As at 31 March 2025 | | As at 31 March 2024 | | Terms of Repayments | Security |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-current | Current | Non-current | Current | | |
| **C. Deferred Payment Liabilities** | | | | | |
| **Deferred Sales Tax Loan (Unsecured)** | | | | | |
| 1,221 | - | 981 | - | Interest free loan Payable after 14 years by 28.12.2031 - 27.03.2039 | |
| **1,221** | **-** | **981** | **-** | | |
| **D. Unamortised Upfront Fees on Borrowing** | | | | | |
| (214) | (88) | (193) | (81) | | |
| **E. Fair Value Adjustment** | | | | | |
| - | @ | (7) | - | | |
| **Total Amount in ₹ Crores** | | | | | |
| **55,919** | **9,357** | **47,241** | **11,582** | | |

@ represents value less than ₹ 0.50 crore

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

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | | As at 31 March 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non-current | Current | Non-current | Current |
| Rent and other deposits | 70 | 48 | 55 | 50 |
| Retention money for capital projects | 508 | 282 | 680 | 390 |
| Deferred premium payable | 77 | - | 100 | - |
| Allowance for financial guarantees | - | - | - | - |
| | **655** | **330** | **835** | **440** |
| Less: Amount clubbed under Other financial Liabilities (Current) (refer note 28) | - | (330) | - | (440) |
| **Total** | **655** | **-** | **835** | **-** |

### Movements in allowances for financial guarantees

(₹ in crores)

| | |
|---|---|
| **As at 1 April 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** | **-** |

## 22. Provisions

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | | As at 31 March 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non-current | Current | Non-current | Current |
| **Provision for employee benefits (refer note 41)** | | | | |
| Provision for compensated absences | 47 | 74 | 52 | 64 |
| Provision for gratuity | 337 | 88 | 337 | 53 |
| Provision for long service award | 11 | 2 | 10 | 2 |
| Provision for Covid Assistance | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| **Other provisions** | | | | |
| Restoration liabilities (refer note a) | 794 | 10 | 882 | 29 |
| Provision for onerous contracts (refer note b) | - | 34 | - | 227 |
| **Total** | **1,196** | **209** | **1,288** | **376** |





# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

**Notes:**

**a) Movement of restoration liabilities provision during the year**

(₹ in crores)

| | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Opening Balance** | **911** | **916** |
| Additions during the year | 27 | - |
| Liabilities discharged during the year | (14) | (63) |
| Reversal of provision (refer note ii) | (183) | - |
| Unwinding of discount and changes in the discount rate | 63 | 58 |
| **Closing Balance** | **804** | **911** |

(i) 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.

(ii) Provision reversed during the year amounting to ₹183 crores on account of Jajang mine surrender (refer note 52 (i)).

**b) Movement of onerous contract provision during the year**

(₹ in crores)

| | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance | 227 | 93 |
| Additions during the year | 34 | 227 |
| Utilisation/ reversal of provision during the year | (227) | (93) |
| **Closing Balance** | **34** | **227** |

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

## 23. Income tax

### A. Income tax expense

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2025 | For the year ended 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **(a) Current tax:** | | |
| Current tax for the year | 1,729 | 2,422 |
| Current tax – tax impact of earlier years (refer note a) | 33 | - |
| **Total current tax** | **1,762** | **2,422** |
| **(b) Deferred tax:** | | |
| Deferred tax for the year | (805) | 626 |
| Deferred tax – tax impact of earlier years (refer note a) | (251) | (18) |
| **Total deferred tax** | **(1,056)** | **608** |
| **(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) | - | 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)** | **706** | **4,061** |

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# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

During the year ending 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 re-measured its current tax and deferred tax charge for the year ended 31 March 2023 basis the new tax regime and tax provision for earlier years includes a non-cash tax charge of ₹ 1031 crores pertaining to the earlier 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 2024 and 31 March 2025 at the tax rate of 25.17%.

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 2025 | For the year ended 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Profit before tax** | **6,543** | **12,102** |
| Enacted tax rate in India | 25.17% | 25.17% |
| **Expected income tax expense at statutory tax rate** | **1,647** | **3,046** |
| Tax holiday and depreciation allowances | - | - |
| Income exempt from taxation/taxable separately | (393) | (165) |
| Income on capital gains not taxed due to availability of capital losses (refer note 52 iii.) | (403) | - |
| Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit | 75 | 199 |
| Tax provision/(reversal) for earlier years on finalisation of income tax returns | (218) | (48) |
| Tax provision for earlier years due to adoption to the new tax regime | - | 1,031 |
| Others | (2) | (2) |
| **Tax expense for the year** | **706** | **4,061** |
| **Effective income tax rate** | **10.80%** | **33.55%** |

**Notes**:

a) During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has trued up the tax balances with the tax records which has resulted in reversal of tax liabilities amounting to ₹ 218 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 18 crores).

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

### B. Deferred tax liabilities (net)

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

(₹ in crores)

| Deferred tax balance in relation to | As at 31 March 2024 | Recognised / reversed through profit and loss | Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property, plant and equipment | (10,400) | 190 | - | (10,210) |
| Cash flow hedges | 301 | - | (140) | 161 |
| Provisions for employee benefit / loans and advances and guarantees | 1,037 | 863 | - | 1,900 |
| Lease liabilities | 592 | 98 | - | 690 |
| Fair value of financial instruments | (615) | - | (124) | (739) |
| Others | (236) | (94) | - | (330) |
| **Total** | **(9,320)** | **1,056** | **(264)** | **(8,528)** |

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

(₹ in crores)

| Deferred tax balance in relation to | As at 31 March 2023 | Acquired pursuant to business combinations | 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 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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)** |

Deferred tax asset on long term capital losses amounting to ₹ 421 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 2,384 crores) and short term capital loss NIL (31 March 2024: ₹ 606 crores) 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 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Deferred income | 88 | 33 |
| **Total** | **88** | **33** |

## 25. Borrowings (current, at amortised cost)

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Acceptances relating to capital projects | | |
| - Unsecured | 219 | - |
| Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 20) | 9,357 | 11,582 |
| **Total** | **9,576** | **11,582** |

**Notes:**

a) Acceptances are availed in foreign currency from offshore branches of Indian banks at weighted average interest rate of 3.88% p.a. The tenure of these acceptances ranges from 180 days to 360 days from the date of draw down. Acceptances backed by Standby Letter of Credit issued under unsecured working capital facilities sanctioned by domestic banks.

b) Working capital loans from banks is NIL as on 31 March 2025 (31 March 2024: 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 debs / 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.

c) The quarterly returns/ statements filed by the Company with the banks are in agreement with the books of account.

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

## 26A. Acceptances

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Acceptances | 14,575 | 14,460 |
| **Total** | **14,575** | **14,460** |

**Notes**:

a) Acceptances are carried at weighted average interest rate of 5.03% p.a. (31 March 2024: 5.67% p.a.)

b) The tenure of these acceptances ranges from 30 days to 180 days (31 March 2024: 30 to 180 days) from the date of draw down.

c) 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 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| a. Total outstanding, dues of micro and small enterprises | 854 | 543 |
| b. Total outstanding, dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises | 8,059 | 12,199 |
| **Total** | **8,913** | **12,742** |

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

(₹ in crores)

| Description | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Principal amount outstanding as at end of year* | 1,084 | 645 |
| Principal amount overdue more than 45 days# | 80 | 8 |
| Interest due and unpaid as at end of year | 6 | @ |
| Interest paid to the supplier | - | - |
| Payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year | 1,815 | 309 |
| Interest due and payable for the period of delay | 32 | 6 |
| Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at end of year | - | - |
| Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding year | - | - |

@ represents value less than ₹ 0.50 crore

* It includes vendors classified as part of other financial liabilities in note 28 relating to payable for capital projects amounting to ₹ 230 crores as on 31 March 2025 (31 March 2024: ₹ 102 crores).

# Payment delayed due to late submission of invoices / details by the vendor

**Ageing:**

**At 31 March 2025**

| 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 | 312 | 384 | 150 | 6 | - | 2 | **854** |
| Others | 4,079 | 585 | 3,191 | 111 | 74 | 19 | **8,059** |
| Disputed dues – MSME | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
| Disputed dues – Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
| **Total** | **4,391** | **969** | **3,341** | **117** | **74** | **21** | **8,913** |





# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

**At 31 March 2024**

| 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** |
| **Total** | **6,026** | **2,977** | **3,636** | **78** | **13** | **12** | **12,742** |

*includes liabilities towards stock in transit

@ represents value less than ₹ 0.50 crore

**Notes**:

a) Trade Payables are normally settled within 180 days (31 March 2024: 180 days).

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

c) For information about market risk and liquidity risk related to trade payables refer note 43.2 and 43.8 respectively.

## 27. Derivative Liabilities

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | | As at 31 March 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non-current | Current | Non-current | Current |
| Forward Contracts | - | 150 | - | 37 |
| Commodity Contracts | - | 14 | - | 278 |
| Interest Rate Swap | - | - | 10 | - |
| **Total** | **-** | **164** | **10** | **315** |

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

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Current dues of other long-term liabilities (refer note 21) | 330 | 440 |
| Payables for capital projects | 671 | 995 |
| Interest accrued but not due on borrowings | 957 | 1,070 |
| Payables to employees | 254 | 267 |
| Unclaimed matured debentures and accrued interest thereon | - | @ |
| Unclaimed dividends | 62 | 58 |
| Payable for mining premium and royalty | 1,351 | 1,810 |
| Refund liabilities (refer note 30) | 1,837 | 1,271 |
| Others | 31 | 28 |
| **Total** | **5,493** | **5,939** |

@ represent value less than ₹ 0.50 crore

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

## 29. Other current liabilities

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Advances from customers | 937 | 614 |
| Statutory liabilities | 2,811 | 2,443 |
| Export obligation deferred income (refer note a) | 166 | 121 |
| Deposits | 135 | 133 |
| **Total** | **4,049** | **3,311** |

**Note**:

a) 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 2025 | For the year ended 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sale of products** | | | |
| **Domestic turnover (refer note a)** | | **1,17,759** | **1,18,037** |
| Export turnover | | 7,919 | 15,572 |
| | A | **1,25,678** | **1,33,609** |
| Other operating revenues | | | |
| Government grant income | | | |
| Grant income recognised under PSI 1993 and 2007 scheme (refer note b) | | 659 | 566 |
| Deferred Income GST government (refer note c) | | 537 | 639 |
| Export obligation deferred income amortisation | | 22 | 118 |
| Export benefits and entitlements income | | 9 | 14 |
| Job work income | | 570 | 54 |
| Unclaimed liabilities written back | | 70 | 29 |
| Miscellaneous income | | 157 | 151 |
| | B | 2,024 | 1,571 |
| **Total Revenue from operations** | **A+B** | **1,27,702** | **1,35,180** |

**Notes:**

**a) Intercompany sale transactions netoff**

During the year, the Company has netted of sales amounting to ₹ 865 crores (31 March 2024: NIL) against purchases of value added products from the same party to reflect the commercial substance of such transactions.

**b) Grant income recognised under PSI 1993 and 2007 scheme**

The Company units at Dolvi in Maharashtra is 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 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. 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 ₹ 659 crores for the year ended 31 March 2025.

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.



NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

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.

**c) Deferred Income GST government**

The Company's Vijayanagar unit in Karnataka is eligible for VAT/CST incentives under the New Industrial Policy 2009–14. As per the Government of Karnataka's notification dated 13 March 2018, these incentives continue under the GST regime, with benefits now linked to the SGST rate in place of VAT. Accordingly, the Company has recognized the NPV of interest-free loans corresponding to SGST collected and paid up to 31 March 2025.

Under the scheme, the Company is entitled to interest-free loans of 75% of eligible gross VAT for the first 10 years and 50% for the next 10 years, based on gross VAT paid on intra-state sales to end consumers. During the year, the Company received the sanction letter for FY 2022–23, where Rs. 148 crore was set aside, as SGST paid by buyers was lower than that paid by the Company, indicating consumption occurred outside Karnataka.

The management has reviewed the scheme criteria, obtained internal legal evaluation, and made representations to the Government of Karnataka. Based on this assessment, the Company believes the incentives remain valid and claim is recoverable.

**d) Product-wise turnover**

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2025 | | For the year ended 31 March 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tonnes | ₹ in crores | Tonnes | ₹ in crores |
| MS slabs | 55,734 | 232 | 34,068 | 154 |
| Hot rolled coils/steel plates/sheets | 1,22,22,333 | 61,993 | 1,26,45,860 | 72,131 |
| Galvanised coils/sheets | 10,03,078 | 6,752 | 8,76,274 | 6,334 |
| Color coated Galvanised coils/ sheets | 1,24,162 | 982 | 1,67,752 | 1,429 |
| Cold rolled coils/sheets | 23,32,861 | 14,459 | 22,12,739 | 14,763 |
| Steel billets & blooms | 7,28,140 | 3,935 | 5,30,048 | 3,058 |
| Long rolled products | 48,27,277 | 26,610 | 44,07,636 | 25,076 |
| Iron ore | 1,06,33,937 | 5,753 | 1,00,33,136 | 5,954 |
| Others | - | 4,962 | - | 4,710 |
| **Total** | | **1,25,678** | | **1,33,609** |

**e) 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 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 | For the year ended 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Revenue as per contracted price – Sale of products** | **1,29,330** | **1,35,072** |
| **Less: Rebates and discounts** | (3,652) | (1,463) |
| **Revenue from contracts with customer - Sale of products** | **1,25,678** | **1,33,609** |
| Other operating revenue | 2,024 | 1,571 |
| **Total revenue from operations** | **1,27,702** | **1,35,180** |
| India | 1,19,783 | 1,19,608 |
| Outside India | 7,919 | 15,572 |
| **Total revenue from operations** | **1,27,702** | **1,35,180** |
| **Timing of revenue recognition** | | |
| At a point in time | 1,27,702 | 1,35,180 |
| **Total revenue from operations** | **1,27,702** | **1,35,180** |

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

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

**g) Contract Balances**

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Trade Receivables (refer note 14) | 5,672 | 6,498 |
| Contract liabilities | | |
| Advance from customers (refer note 29) | 937 | 614 |

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

**i)** The Company carries provision for allowance for doubtful debts on trade receivables of ₹ 71 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 220 crores).

**j)** 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.

**k)** Amount of revenue recognised from amounts included in the contract liabilities at the beginning of the year ₹ 614 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 1,946 crore).

**l)** Out of the total contract liabilities outstanding as on 31 March 2025, ₹ 937 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 614 crore) will be recognised by 31 March 2026 and remaining thereafter.

**m) Refund liabilities**

(₹ in crores)

| | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Arising from volume rebates and discount (included in Other Financial Liabilities - note 28) | 1,837 | 1,271 |

## 31. Other income

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2025 | For the year ended 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest Income earned on financial assets designated as amortised cost | | |
| From related parties | 1,311 | 719 |
| Bank deposits | 345 | 531 |
| Other Interest income | 28 | 53 |
| Gain on sale of current investments designated as FVTPL | 40 | 48 |
| Fair value gain arising from financial instruments designated as FVTPL | 16 | 9 |
| Unwinding of interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost | 3 | 300 |
| Guarantees/Standby letter of credit commission | 15 | 27 |
| Dividend income from subsidiaries/ non- current investments | 107 | 17 |
| **Total** | **1,865** | **1,704** |

## 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 2025 | For the year ended 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Opening stock :** | | | |
| Semi finished /finished goods | | 10,520 | 7,665 |
| Work-in-progress | | 45 | 688 |
| | **A** | **10,565** | **8,353** |
| **Closing stock :** | | | |
| Semi finished /finished goods | | 9,615 | 10,520 |
| Work-in-progress | | 34 | 45 |
| | **B** | **9,649** | **10,565** |
| | **C (A-B)** | **916** | **(2,212)** |
| Acquired pursuant to business combinations | **D** | **-** | **476** |
| **Total** | **(C+D)** | **916** | **(1,736)** |



# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

## 33. Employee benefits expense

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2025 | For the year ended 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries and wages | 2,060 | 1,937 |
| Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 41) | 159 | 147 |
| Expenses on employees stock ownership plan | 140 | 165 |
| Staff welfare expenses | 129 | 108 |
| **Total** | **2,488** | **2,357** |

## 34. Finance costs

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2025 | For the year ended 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Interest:** | | |
| Bonds and Debentures | 1,492 | 1,777 |
| Others | 4,186 | 3,799 |
| Interest on lease liabilities | 286 | 245 |
| Unwinding of interest on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost | 95 | 69 |
| Exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs | 279 | 98 |
| Other finance costs | 148 | 120 |
| **Total** | **6,486** | **6,108** |

## 35. Depreciation and amortisation expense

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2025 | For the year ended 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation of property, plant and equipment | 5,357 | 5,027 |
| Amortisation of intangible assets | 193 | 143 |
| Depreciation of Right of use assets | 363 | 265 |
| **Total** | **5,913** | **5,435** |

## 36. Other expenses

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2025 | For the year ended 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Stores and spares consumed | 5,261 | 5,100 |
| Power and fuel | 12,136 | 11,575 |
| Rent | 40 | 38 |
| Repairs and maintenance | | |
| Plant and machinery | 1,627 | 1,566 |
| Buildings | 79 | 66 |
| Others | 39 | 40 |
| Insurance | 240 | 226 |
| Rates and taxes | 97 | 81 |
| Carriage and freight | 6,796 | 7,345 |
| Jobwork and processing charges | 354 | 396 |
| Commission on sales | 103 | 111 |
| Net loss on foreign currency transactions and translation | 275 | 292 |
| Donations and contributions | 1 | @ |
| CSR Expenditure (refer note b) | 297 | 298 |
| Fair value Loss arising from Financial instruments designated as FVTPL | 4 | 14 |
| Mining and development cost | 208 | 220 |
| Impairment loss on financial instrument and contract assets (Net of bad debts written off) | 10 | 4 |
| Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net) | 138 | 81 |
| Subcontracting Cost | 893 | 850 |
| Miscellaneous expenses (refer note a) | 1,523 | 1,565 |
| **Total** | **30,121** | **29,868** |

@ represents value less than ₹ 0.50 crore

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

**Notes:**

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

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2025 | For the year ended 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Statutory audit fees (including limited reviews) | 11 | 9 |
| Tax audit fees | 1 | @ |
| Fees for capital market transactions and other certifications | 1 | 3 |
| Out of pocket expenses | 1 | 1 |
| **Total** | **14** | **13** |

@ represents amounts below ₹ 0.50 crore

**b) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)**

The Company has incurred an amount of ₹ 297 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 298 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 2025 | | For the year ended 31 March 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 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 | 297 | | 298 | |
| (b) Amount spent on: | | | | |
| (i) Construction / acquisition of assets | - | - | - | - |
| (ii) On purposes other than (i) above (for CSR projects) | 189 | 108 | 224 | 74 |
| (a) Details of related party transactions | Amount paid to JSW Foundation, a related party in relation to CSR expenditure (refer note 44) | | | |
| (b) Nature of CSR activities | 1. Educational infrastructure & systems strengthening<br>2. Enhance Skills & rural livelihoods through nurturing of supportive ecosystems & innovations<br>3. General community infrastructure support & welfare initiatives<br>4. Integrated water resources management<br>5. Nurture women entrepreneurship & employability<br>6. Nurturing aquatic & terrestrial ecosystems for better environment & reduced emissions<br>7. Promotion & preservation of art, culture & heritage<br>8. Public health infrastructure, capacity building & support programs<br>9. Sports promotion & institution building<br>10. Waste management & sanitation initiatives | | | |

In respect of the yet to be paid in cash amount of ₹ 108 crores for 31 March 2025 (31 March 2024: ₹ 74 crore), the Company deposited amount of ₹ 108 crores (FY 2023: ₹ 64 crores) in CSR unspent escrow account. There was no amount unspent 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

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2025 | For the year ended 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue expenditure* | 40 | 41 |
| Depreciation expense | 14 | 15 |
| Capital expenditure (including capital work in progress) | 2 | 4 |

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

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

## 38. Earnings per share (EPS)

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2025 | For the year ended 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Profit attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in crores) (A) | 5,837 | 8,041 |
| **Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS (B)** | **2,43,86,15,295** | **2,42,50,13,099** |
| **Effect of dilution :** | | |
| Weighted average number of treasury shares held through ESOP trust | 68,38,671 | 1,10,29,692 |
| **Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution (C)** | **2,44,54,53,966** | **2,43,60,42,791** |
| Basic EPS (Amount in ₹ ) (A/B) | 23.94 | 33.16 |
| Diluted EPS (Amount in ₹ ) (A/C) | 23.87 | 33.01 |

**Note:**

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

## 39. Employee share based payment plans

**ESOP scheme 2016**

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

ESOP 2016 is the primary arrangement under which shared plan service incentives are provided to certain specified employees of the Company and its' subsidiaries in India.

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

During the earlier years, the Company also made supplementary grants under the JSWSL Employees Stock Ownership Plan 2016 to its permanent employees who were on the rolls of the Company and its Indian subsidiaries as on 5 December 2019 as 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 vested at the end of the third year and 50% of the grant vested 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 was 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 were available for grant to the eligible employees of the Company and a total of 31,63,000 options were 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 2025 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 2023** | **6,25,897** | **12,68,457** | **10,91,822** |

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

| Particulars | ESOP 2016 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Grant | 2nd Grant | 3rd Grant |
| 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** |
| Transfer in | - | - | - |
| Transfer Out | - | - | 32,660 |
| Forfeited during the period | - | - | - |
| Lapsed during the period | - | - | - |
| Exercised during the period | 58,246 | 3,10,604 | 5,80,561 |
| **Outstanding as on 31 March 2025** | **-** | **-** | **1,27,754** |
| - vested outstanding options | - | - | 1,27,754 |
| - unvested outstanding options | - | - | - |
| **Vesting Period**<br>- Original | 17 May 2016 till 31 March 2019 (for 50% of the grant) and 17 May 2016 to 31 March 2020 (for remaining 50% of the grant) | 16 May 2017 till 31 March 2020 (for 50% of the grant) and 16 May 2017 to 31 March 2021 (for remaining 50% of the grant) | 14 May 2018/ 5 December 2019 till 31 March 2021 (for 50% of the grant) and 14 May 2018/ 5 December 2019 to 31 March 2022 (for remaining 50% of the grant) |
| - Supplementary | 5 December 2019 to 6 December 2020 for the subsequent grants | 5 December 2019 to 6 December 2020 for 50% of the options granted and upto 31 March 2021 for remaining 50% of the options granted | |
| Exercise Period | 4 years from vesting date | 4 years from vesting date | 4 years from vesting date |
| Weighted average remaining contract life – original grant | - | 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. |
| 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 |





# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

| Particulars | ESOP 2016 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Grant | 2nd Grant | 3rd Grant |
| 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:<br>(a) Share price<br>(b) Exercise prices<br>(c) Historical volatility<br>(d) Expected option life<br>(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 2025

**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. Subsequently, the Board at its meeting held on 17 May 2024 authorised the Nomination and Remuneration Committee ('Committee') in place of ESOP Committee for 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 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.

In addition to the above, a total of 60,00,000 would also be available to the eligible employees of the Company out of which upto 20,00,000 options would be available for grant to the eligible employees of the Indian Subsidiaries of the Company. If such 20,00,000 options are not utilised by the subsidiaries, the Committee may at its discretion, grant such options to the employees of the Company.

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 fourth year with a vesting condition that the employee is in continuous employment with the Company till the date of vesting.

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

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

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

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# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

The outstanding position as at 31 March 2025 is summarised below:

| Particulars | OPJ Samruddhi Plan 2021 | OPJ ESOP Plan 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| **Outstanding as on 31 March 2023** | **54,68,750** | **21,62,777** |
| 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** |
| Granted during the year | 2,49,300 | 10,05,219 |
| Transfer In | 23,212 | 42,362 |
| Transfer Out | 1,09,031 | 1,05,190 |
| Forfeited during the period | 2,01,110 | 1,73,297 |
| Exercised During the period | 12,11,460 | 8,51,581 |
| **Outstanding as on 31 March 2025** | **34,95,029** | **25,35,547** |
| of above - vested outstanding options | 1,27,961 | 3,14,619 |
| of above - unvested outstanding options | 33,67,068 | 22,20,928 |
| 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. |
| Vesting Conditions | The vesting shall be in two parts:<br>**Part – I**: 40% of the options shall be assured vesting subject to the employee's continued employment on the date of Vesting.<br>**Part – II**: Vesting of the remaining 60% of the options shall be linked to business performance criteria as mentioned below. | The vesting shall be in two parts:<br>**Part – I**: 40% of the options shall be assured vesting subject to the employee's continued employment on the date of Vesting.<br>**Part – II**: Vesting of the remaining 60% of the options shall be linked to business performance criteria as mentioned below. |
| 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:<br>(a) Share price<br>(b) Exercise prices<br>(c) Historical volatility<br>(d) Expected option life | |
| Whether and how any other features of the option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair value, such as a market condition | (e) Dividend Yield | |

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

| Particulars | OPJ Samruddhi Plan 2021 | | | OPJ ESOP Plan 2021 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Grant | 2nd Grant | 3rd Grant | 1st Grant | 2nd Grant | 3rd Grant | 4th Grant |
| **Date of grant** | | | | | | | |
| - original grant | 07-Aug-21 | 07-Aug-23 | 07-Aug-24 | 07-Aug-21 | 07-Aug-22 | 07-Aug-23 | 07-Aug-24 |
| - supplementary grant 1 | 07-Aug-22 | | | 31-Jan-22 | 27-Mar-23 | 01-Oct-2023 | 1-Jan-25 |
| - supplementary grant 2 | | | | 31-Mar-22 | | 11-Oct-2023 | |
| - supplementary grant 3 | | | | | | 01-Jan-2024 | |
| **Share Price on date of grant** | | | | | | | |
| - original grant | 747.40 | 812.85 | 884.00 | 747.40 | 667.20 | 812.85 | 884.00 |
| - supplementary grant 1 | 667.20 | | | 629.20 | 659.10 | 779.25 | 901.50 |
| - supplementary grant 2 | | | | 732.60 | | 776.85 | |
| - supplementary grant 3 | | | | | | 877.35 | |
| **Average fair value on date of grant** | | | | | | | |
| - original grant | 716.46 | 733.24 | 863.81 | 722.67 | 575.74 | 739.22 | 870.79 |
| - supplementary grant 1 | 575.74 | | | 722.67 | 575.74 | 739.22 | 870.79 |
| - supplementary grant 2 | | | | 722.67 | | 739.22 | |
| - supplementary grant 3 | | | | | | 739.22 | |
| **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 | The volatility used for vesting year | The volatility used for vesting year | The volatility used for year wise | The volatility used for year wise | The volatility used for year wise | The volatility used for year wise |
| | 2nd Year -39.17% | 2nd Year -39.51% | 2nd Year- 32.06% | 1st Year -41.99% | 1st Year -43.34% | 1st Year - 33.94% | 1st Year- 30.44% |
| | 3rd Year -37.47% | 3rd Year -39.13% | 3rd Year- 36.84% | 2nd Year -39.17% | 2nd Year -41.33% | 2nd Year - 39.51% | 2nd Year- 32.06% |
| | 4th Year -36.72% | 4th Year -38.61% | 4th Year- 36.50% | 3rd Year -37.47% | 3rd Year -39.21% | 3rd Year - 38.61% | 3rd Year- 36.84% |
| Expected dividend | 6.50 | 3.40 | 7.30 | 6.50 | 17.35 | 3.40 | 7.30 |

## 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

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2025 | For the year ended 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Domestic | 1,19,783 | 1,19,608 |
| Export | 7,919 | 15,572 |
| **Total** | **1,27,702** | **1,35,180** |

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

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2025 | For the year ended 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| JSW Steel Coated Products Limited (net of GST and cess) | 19,209 | 19,942 |



NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

## 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 ₹ 79 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 74 crores) (included in note 33).

### b) Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

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 2025 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:

| | For the year ended 31 March 2025 | For the year ended 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **a) Liability recognised in the balance sheet** | | |
| **i) Present value of obligation** | | |
| Opening balance | **449** | **415** |
| Service cost | 28 | 25 |
| Interest cost | 32 | 31 |
| Actuarial loss on obligation | (2) | (2) |
| Benefits paid | (30) | (23) |
| Liability in/ acquisitions | - | 12 |
| Liability transfer out | (15) | (8) |
| Closing balance | **462** | **450** |
| **Less:** | | |
| **ii) Fair value of plan assets** | | |
| Opening balance | 59 | 57 |
| Interest Income | 4 | 4 |
| Actuarial (loss)/gain on plan assets | 1 | 1 |
| Employers' contribution | - | - |
| Benefits paid | (19) | (14) |
| Assets transfer on acquisition | - | 11 |

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

| | For the year ended 31 March 2025 | For the year ended 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Assets transfer out | (7) | - |
| Closing balance | **38** | **59** |
| Amount recognised in balance sheet(refer note 22) | **424** | **390** |
| **b) Expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss** | | |
| Service cost | 28 | 25 |
| Interest cost | 32 | 31 |
| Expected return on plan assets | (4) | (4) |
| **Component of defined benefit cost recognised in statement of profit and loss** | **56** | **52** |
| **Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability** | | |
| - Actuarial (gain)/loss on defined benefit obligation | (2) | (2) |
| - Return on plan assets (excluding interest income) | (1) | (1) |
| **Component of defined benefit cost recognised in other comprehensive income** | **(3)** | **(3)** |
| **c) Actual return on plan assets** | **5** | **5** |
| **d) Break up of plan assets:** | | |
| (i) ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Co. Limited (ICICI) | | |
| Balanced fund | @ | 5 |
| Debt fund | @ | @ |
| Short term debt fund | @ | @ |
| (ii) HDFC Standard Life Insurance Co. Limited (HDFC) | | |
| Defensive managed fund | 10 | 9 |
| Secure managed fund | 10 | 9 |
| Stable managed fund | @ | @ |
| (iii) SBI Life Insurance Co. Limited – Cap assured fund (SBI) | @ | 11 |
| (iv) LIC of India – Insurer managed fund (LIC) | 4 | 12 |
| (v) PNB Metlife-Gratuity Balanced Fund | 1 | 1 |
| Additions pursuant to business combination- | | |
| **(vi) Aditya Birla Sun Life** | | |
| Group short term debt plan | 2 | 2 |
| Group money market fund plan | @ | @ |
| Group fixed interest fund plan | 2 | 2 |
| Group secure fund plan | 2 | 1 |
| **(vii) Bajaj Alliance** | | |
| Secure gain fund | 5 | 5 |
| Stable gain fund | 2 | 2 |
| **Total** | **38** | **59** |

@ represents amounts below ₹ 0.5 crore

e) Principal actuarial assumptions :

| Particulars | Valuation as at 31 March 2025 | Valuation as at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| | **Funded** | **Funded** |
| Discount rate | 6.73% | 7.20% |
| Expected rate(s) of salary increase | 6.73% | 8.70% |
| Expected return on plan assets | 8.00% | 7.20% |
| Attrition rate | 6.90% | 8.00% |
| Mortality rate during employment | Indian assured lives mortality (2012-2014) | Indian assured lives mortality (2012-2014) |



NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

f) Experience adjustments:

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | 2024-25 | 2023-24 | 2022-23 | 2021-22 | 2020-21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Defined benefit obligation | 463 | 449 | 415 | 376 | 279 |
| Plan assets | 38 | 59 | 57 | 69 | 74 |
| Surplus / (deficit) | (425) | (390) | (358) | (307) | (205) |
| Experience adjustments on plan liabilities – Loss/(gain) | @ | (10) | 14 | 74 | (27) |
| Experience adjustments on plan assets – Gain/(loss) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | @ |

@ represents amounts below ₹ 0.50 crore

**g)** The Company expects to contribute ₹ 79 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 56 crores) to its gratuity plan for the next year.

**h)** The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 7 years (31 March 2024: 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.

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 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Defined benefit obligation | 463 | 449 |
| Plan assets | 38 | 59 |
| **Net liability/(asset) arising from defined benefit obligation** | **425** | **390** |

**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 2025 | | As at 31 March 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Increase | Decrease | Increase | Decrease |
| Discount rate (1% movement) | (26) | 29 | (23) | 26 |
| Future salary growth (1% movement) | 28 | (26) | 26 | (23) |
| Attrition rate (1% movement) | (2) | 3 | (2) | 3 |

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

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

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

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# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

### Fund Allocation

| Particulars | SBI | HDFC | ICICI | LIC | PNB | Aditya Birla | Bajaj Alliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| As on 31 March 2025 | 0.02% | 51.84% | 1.59% | 10.02% | 3.64% | 14.01% | 18.88% |
| As on 31 March 2024 | 18.64% | 30.51% | 8.47% | 20.34% | 1.69% | 8.47% | 11.86% |

### Category of assets average percentage allocation fund wise as on 31 March 2025

| Particulars | SBI | HDFC | ICICI | LIC | PNB | Aditya Birla | Bajaj Alliance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government securities | - | 60.17% | 41.18% | 20% | 28.20% | 39.69% | 37.70% |
| Debt | 87.70% | 25.78% | 40.53% | Balance Invested in approved investment as specified in schedule 1 of IRDA Guideline | 36.00% | 48.67% | 35.62% |
| Equity | 6.87% | 11.25% | 17.11% | | 29.90% | 4.47% | 21.42% |
| Others | 5.43% | 2.81% | 1.17% | | 5.90% | 7.17% | 5.26% |

### 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 2025** | | | | |
| Projected benefit payable | 73 | 180 | 507 | 760 |
| **As at 31 March 2024** | | | | |
| Projected benefit payable | 73 | 183 | 488 | 744 |

Each year an Asset-Liability-Matching study is performed in which the consequences of the strategic investment policies are analysed in terms of risk and return profiles.

ii) Other long term benefits:

a) Compensated Absences

Under the compensated absences plan, leave encashment is payable to 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.



NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

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 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Long term borrowings | 55,919 | 47,241 |
| Short term borrowings | 9,576 | 11,582 |
| Less: Cash and cash equivalent | (9,595) | (4,953) |
| Less: Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents | (666) | (3,176) |
| Less: Current Investments | (5,816) | @ |
| **Net debt** | **49,418** | **50,694** |
| **Total equity** | **79,839** | **75,283** |
| **Gearing ratio** | **0.62** | **0.67** |

i. Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Company that are managed as capital.

ii. Debt is defined as long and short term borrowings (excluding derivatives and financial guarantee contracts), as described in notes 20 and 25.

### 42.2 Categories of financial instruments

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

As at 31 March 2025

(₹ 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 | - | 4,606 | 6,250 | - | 10,856 | 10,856 |
| Trade receivables | 5,672 | - | - | - | 5,672 | 5,672 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 9,595 | - | - | - | 9,595 | 9,595 |
| Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents | 666 | - | - | - | 666 | 666 |
| Loans | 9,710 | - | - | - | 9,710 | 9,710 |
| Derivative Assets | - | - | 157 | 191 | 348 | 348 |
| Other financial assets | 7,645 | - | - | - | 7,645 | 7,645 |
| **Total** | **35,128** | **4,606** | **6,407** | **191** | **44,492** | **44,492** |
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | | | |
| Long term Borrowings # | 65,276 | - | - | - | 65,276 | 63,341 |
| Lease Liabilities | 2,875 | - | - | - | 2,875 | 2,991 |
| Short term borrowings | 219 | - | - | - | 219 | 219 |
| Trade payables | 8,913 | - | - | - | 8,913 | 8,913 |
| Acceptances | 14,575 | - | - | - | 14,575 | 14,575 |
| Derivative liabilities | - | - | 49 | 115 | 164 | 164 |
| Other financial liabilities | 6,148 | - | - | - | 6,148 | 6,148 |
| **Total** | **98,006** | **-** | **49** | **115** | **98,170** | **96,351** |

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

### 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** |

# including current maturities of long term debt

## 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 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 | Level | Valuation techniques and key inputs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quoted investments in equity shares measured at FVTOCI | 4,592 | 4,515 | 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 | - | - | 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 | 432 | 416 | 3 | Discounted cash flow - Future cash flows are based on terms of Preference Shares discounted at a rate that reflects market risks |
| Quoted investments in equity shares measured at FVTPL | @ | 1 | 1 | Quoted bid prices in an active market. |
| Quoted investments in mutual funds measured at FVTPL | @ | @ | 1 | Quoted bid prices in an active market. |
| Unquoted investments in mutual funds measured at FVTPL | 5,816 | @ | 3 | Cost is approximate estimate of fair value |
| Unquoted investments in equity shares measured at FVTPL | @ | @ | 3 | Cost is approximate estimate of fair value |
| Derivative Assets | 348 | 236 | 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 | 164 | 325 | | |

### Sensitivity Analysis of Level 3:

| Particulars | Valuation technique | Significant unobservable inputs | Change | Sensitivity of the input to fair value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Investments in unquoted Preference shares | DCF method | Discounting Rate of 8.85% | 0.50% | 0.50% Increase (decrease) in the discount would decrease (increase) the fair value by ₹ 5 crores (₹ 5 crores) |
| Investments in unquoted equity shares | 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 2023** | **1,178** |
| Additions made during the period | 100 |
| Transfer from FVTOCI to Investment in associates (refer note 49) | (844) |
| Allowance for loss | (4) |
| Gain recognised in the statement of profit and loss/ other comprehensive income | - |
| **Balance as at 31 March 2024** | **430** |
| Additions made during the period | 5,805 |
| Transfer from FVTOCI to Investment in associates | - |
| Allowance for loss | - |
| Gain recognised in the statement of profit and loss/ other comprehensive income | 27 |
| **Balance as at 31 March 2025** | **6,262** |

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

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 | 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 | 9,710 | 11,505 | | |
| Fair value | 9,710 | 11,505 | | |
| 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 | - | - | | |
| Fair value | - | - | | |
| 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 | 65,495 | 58,823 | | |
| Fair value | 63,560 | 58,764 | | |

# 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 March 2025 | | | 31 March 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 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 | 6 | - | 6 | 2 | (1) | 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 | 4 | - | 4 | 3 | (41) | (39) |
| Commodity Contract | Purchase of Coking coal | Price risk | 1 | (10) | (9) | - | - | - |
| Commodity Contract | Purchase of Iron ore | Price risk | 60 | (4) | 56 | - | (236) | (236) |

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | Underlying | Nature of Risk being Hedged | 31 March 2025 | | | 31 March 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Asset | Liability | Net Fair Value | Asset | Liability | Net Fair Value |
| Options contract | Long-term Foreign currency borrowings | Exchange rate movement risk | 39 | - | 39 | 32 | - | 32 |
| Principal only swap | Long-term Foreign currency borrowings | Exchange rate movement risk | 41 | - | 41 | - | - | - |
| **Fair Value Hedges** | | | | | | | | |
| Forwards Currency Contracts | Trade payables & Acceptance | Exchange rate movement risk | 41 | (101) | (61) | 13 | (19) | (7) |
| Forwards Currency Contracts | Long-term Foreign currency borrowings | Exchange rate movement risk | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Interest rate Swap | Long-term Foreign currency borrowings | Interest rate Risk | - | - | - | - | (10) | (10) |
| **Non-Designated Hedges** | | | | | | | | |
| Forwards Currency Contracts | Forecast sales | Exchange rate movement risk | 6 | (7) | (1) | @ | (3) | (3) |
| Forwards Currency Contracts | Trade payables & Acceptance | Exchange rate movement risk | - | (10) | (10) | 1 | (1) | 1 |
| Forwards Currency Contracts | Long-term Foreign currency borrowings | Exchange rate movement risk | - | (21) | (21) | - | - | - |
| Options Contract | Trade payables & Acceptance | Exchange rate movement risk | - | - | - | 16 | (1) | 16 |
| Options Contract | Long-term Foreign currency borrowings | Exchange rate movement risk | 132 | - | 132 | 163 | - | 163 |
| | | | **330** | **(154)** | **176** | **230** | **(315)** | **(84)** |
| **Receivable/ payable from cancelled/ settled derivative contracts** | | | 18 | (11) | 7 | 6 | (10) | (4) |
| **Total** | | | **348** | **(165)** | **183** | **236** | **(325)** | **(88)** |

@ represent value less than ₹ 0.50 crore

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

| Cash Flow hedges | 31 March 2025 | | 31 March 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | USD Mio | Fair Value ₹ in crores | USD Mio | Fair Value ₹ in crores |
| Long term borrowings | 972 | (762) | 2,173 | (1,020) |
| Acceptances | - | - | - | - |
| | **972** | **(762)** | **2,173** | **(1,020)** |

### Movement in cash flow hedge:

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Balance | 1,188 | 942 |
| FX recongnised in other comprehensive Income | (244) | 244 |
| Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in P&L | (132) | (62) |
| Amount Reclassified to P&L during the year | (181) | 64 |
| **Closing balance** | **631** | **1,188** |

### 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



# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

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.

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.

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

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 2025

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | USD | EURO | INR | JPY | Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial assets** | | | | | | |
| Non-current investments | - | 217 | 4,823 | - | - | **5,040** |
| Current Investements | - | - | 5,816 | - | - | **5,816** |
| Loans | 4,563 | 92 | 5,022 | - | 33 | **9,710** |
| Trade receivables | 315 | 199 | 5,158 | - | - | **5,672** |
| Cash and cash equivalents | - | - | 9,595 | - | - | **9,595** |
| Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents | - | - | 666 | - | - | **666** |
| Derivative assets | 225 | 9 | - | 114 | - | **348** |
| Other financial assets | 926 | 23 | 6,693 | - | 3 | **7,645** |
| **Total financial assets** | **6,029** | **540** | **37,773** | **114** | **36** | **44,492** |
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | | | |
| Long term borrowings | 23,170 | 444 | 29,508 | 2,797 | - | **55,919** |
| Lease liabilities | - | - | 2,875 | - | - | **2,875** |
| Short term borrowings | 5,078 | 197 | 4,239 | 62 | - | **9,576** |
| Trade Payables | 2,052 | 56 | 6,750 | 55 | - | **8,913** |
| Acceptances | 12,811 | - | 1,500 | - | 264 | **14,575** |
| Derivative liabilities | 157 | 7 | - | - | - | **164** |
| Other financial liabilities | 659 | 113 | 5,343 | 28 | 5 | **6,148** |
| **Total financial liabilities** | **43,927** | **817** | **50,214** | **2,942** | **269** | **98,169** |

### 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** |

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.



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# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | Increase (strengthening of INR) | | Decrease (weakening of INR) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 31 March 2025 | 31 March 2024 | 31 March 2025 | 31 March 2024 |
| **Receivable** | | | | |
| USD/INR | (52) | (80) | 52 | 80 |
| **Payable** | | | | |
| USD/INR | 125 | 244 | (125) | (244) |

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 2025 | Assets | 87 | Buy | 679 | 5,815 | 41 |
| | | 21 | Sell | 137 | 1,176 | 12 |
| | Liabilities | 167 | Buy | 1,237 | 10,590 | (132) |
| | | 10 | Sell | 48 | 411 | (7) |
| 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) |

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

| As at | Nature | No. of Contracts | US$ equivalent (Million) | INR equivalent (Crores) | MTM of Option (₹ in crores) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 March 2025 | Assets | 29 | 699 | 5,983 | 171 |
| | Liabilities | - | - | - | - |
| 31 March 2024 | Assets | 73 | 1,800 | 15,005 | 212 |
| | Liabilities | 1 | 8 | 66 | @ |

@ represents value less than ₹ 0.50 crore

Principal only swap to hedge against fluctuations in changes in exchange rate:

| As at | Nature | No. of Contracts | US$ equivalent (Million) | INR equivalent (Crores) | MTM of Option (₹ in crores) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 March 2025 | Assets | 3 | 174 | 1,485 | 41 |
| | Liabilities | - | - | - | - |
| 31 March 2024 | Assets | - | - | - | - |
| | Liabilities | - | - | - | - |

### Unhedged currency risk position:

I) Amounts receivable in foreign currency

| | As at 31 March 2025 | | As at 31 March 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | US$ equivalent (Millions) | INR Equivalent (crores) | US$ equivalent (Millions) | INR Equivalent (crores) |
| Trade receivables | 60 | 514 | 87 | 724 |
| Balances with banks | | | | |
| - in Fixed deposit account | - | - | - | - |
| - in Current account | - | - | - | - |
| Advances/Loans to subsidiaries | 659 | 5,640 | 868 | 7,234 |

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

II) **Amounts payable in foreign currency**

| | As at 31 March 2025 | | As at 31 March 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | US$ equivalent | INR Equivalent | US$ equivalent | INR Equivalent |
| | (Millions) | (crores) | (Millions) | (crores) |
| Borrowings | 2,699 | 23,095 | 2,603 | 21,704 |
| Trade payables | 31 | 262 | 192 | 1,601 |
| Payable for capital projects | 36 | 306 | 53 | 445 |
| Interest accrued but not due on borrowings | 58 | 499 | 72 | 604 |

### 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 2025.

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.

(₹ in crores)

| Commodity | Increase for the year ended | | Decrease for the year ended | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 31 March 2025 | 31 March 2024 | 31 March 2025 | 31 March 2024 |
| Iron ore lumps/fines | 1,442 | 1,404 | (1,142) | (1,404) |
| Coal/Coke | 1,917 | 1,862 | (1,917) | (1,862) |

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

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 March 2025 | Assets | 8 | Natural Gas | 3,78,734 | 1 | 9 | 4 |
| | | 15 | Coking Coal | 45,000 | 8 | 69 | 1 |
| | | 34 | Iron Ore | 14,23,332 | 129 | 1,101 | 60 |
| | Liabilities | 2 | Natural Gas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 15 | Coking Coal | 66,000 | 13 | 110 | (10) |
| | | 9 | Iron Ore | 2,58,667 | 27 | 230 | (4) |
| 31 March 2024 | 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 | - | - | - | - |
| | | 11 | Iron Ore | 16,97,625 | 196 | 1,636 | (236) |

@ represents value less than ₹ 0.50 crore

### 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 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Fixed rate borrowings | 27,504 | 29,305 |
| Floating rate borrowings | 38,075 | 29,792 |
| **Total gross borrowings** | **65,579** | **59,097** |
| Less: Upfront fees | (303) | (274) |
| **Total borrowings (refer note 20 & 25)** | **65,276** | **58,823** |

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 2025 would decrease / increase by ₹ 381 crores (31 March 2024: decrease / increase by ₹ 298 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 | No. of Contracts | Notional value (₹ in crores) | MTM of IRS (₹ in crores) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 March 2025 | Assets | - | - | - |
| | Liabilities | 1 | 50 | @ |
| 31 March 2024 | Assets | - | - | - |
| | Liabilities | 8 | 650 | (10) |

@ represent value less than ₹ 0.50 crore

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

**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 31 March 2025.

### 43.6 Equity Price risk:

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

Equity price sensitivity analysis:

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

If equity prices of the investments increase/ decrease by 5%, other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2025 would increase/ decrease by ₹ 230 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 277 crores).

### 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 2023** | **218** |
| Addition pursuant to business combination | 2 |
| **As at 31 March 2024** | **220** |
| Reversal during the year | (149) |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | **71** |

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 ₹ 44,492 crores as at 31 March 2025 and ₹ 38,433 crores as at 31 March 2024, being the total carrying value of trade receivables, balances with bank, bank deposits, current investments, loans, derivative assets 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 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 2025

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | < 1 year | 1-5 years | > 5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial assets** | | | | |
| Non-current investments | - | 161 | 4,879 | 5,040 |
| Current Investment | 5,816 | - | - | 5,816 |
| Loans | - | 9,609 | 101 | 9,710 |
| Trade receivables | 5,672 | - | - | 5,672 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 9,595 | - | - | 9,595 |
| Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents | 666 | - | - | 666 |
| Derivative assets | 232 | 116 | - | 348 |
| Other financial assets | 818 | 5,504 | 1,323 | 7,645 |
| **Total financial assets** | **22,799** | **15,390** | **6,303** | **44,492** |
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | |
| Long term borrowings | - | 48,028 | 7,891 | 55,919 |
| Lease liabilities | 447 | 1,456 | 972 | 2,875 |
| Short term borrowings | 9,576 | - | - | 9,576 |
| Acceptances | 14,575 | - | - | 14,575 |
| Trade payables | 8,913 | - | - | 8,913 |
| Derivative liabilities | 164 | - | - | 164 |
| Other financial liabilities | 5,493 | 632 | 23 | 6,148 |
| **Total financial liabilities** | **39,168** | **50,116** | **8,886** | **98,170** |
| Interest payout liability | 2,992 | 9,246 | 209 | 12,447 |

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

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 |

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 (upto 18 December,2024) |
| | Meadow Creek Minerals, LLC |
| | Hutchinson Minerals, LLC |
| | Planck Holdings, LLC |
| | Lower Hutchinson Minerals, LLC |
| | Caretta Minerals, LLC (upto 18 December,2024) |
| | JSW Panama Holdings Corporation |
| | Inversiones Eurosh Limitada |
| | JSW Natural Resources Limited |
| | JSW Natural Resources Mozambique Limitada |
| | JSW Mineral Resources Mozambique Limitada (with effect from 15 July, 2024) |
| | JSW ADMS Carvao Limitada |
| | Nippon Ispat Singapore Pte. Limited (upto 23 January, 2025) |
| | JSW Bengal Steel Limited |
| | JSW Natural Resources India Limited |
| | JSW Energy (Bengal) Limited |
| | JSW Natural Resources Bengal Limited |





# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

| A | Name of related parties |
|---|---|
| | 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 |
| | 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 Metallics Limited |
| | 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 (merged with JSW Steel Coated Products Limited with effect from 24 February 2023) |
| | JSW Retail and Distribution Limited |
| | Bhushan Power & Steel Limited |
| | Neotrex Steel Limited (formerly known as Neotrex Steel Private Limited) |
| | JSW Steel Global Trade Pte. Limited |
| | Chandranitya Developers Limited (formerly known as Chandranitya Developers Private Limited) |
| | NSL Green Steel Recycling Limited (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) (merged with JSW Steel Coated Products Limited with effect from 3 October 2025) |
| | 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 |
| | 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 One Finance Limited (with effect from 13 April 2023) |
| | 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) |
| | Jsquare Electrical Steel Nashik Private Limited (with effect from 27 September 2024) |
| | JSW JFE Electrical Steel Nashik Private Limited (with effect from 24 January, 2025) (formerly known as thyssenkrupp Electrical Steel India Private Limited) |
| | Urtan North Mining Company Limited (with effect from 31 July 2023) |
| | M Res NSW HCC Pty. Ltd. (with effect from 16 August, 2024) |
| | Golden M NSW Pty Ltd. (with effect from 16 August, 2024) |

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

| A | Name of related parties |
|---|---|
| | Gear M NSW HCC Pty. Ltd. (with effect from 16 August, 2024) |
| | Gear M illawara Met Coal Pty. Ltd. (with effect from 16 August, 2024) |
| | Illwarra Coal Holdings Pty. Ltd. (with effect from 16 August, 2024) |
| | Endeavour Coal Pty. Ltd. (with effect from 16 August, 2024) |
| | Dendrobium Coal Pty. Ltd. (with effect from 16 August, 2024) |
| | Illawarra Coal community Partnership Program Pty. Ltd. (with effect from 16 August, 2024) |
| | Dendrobium Community Enhancement Program Pty. Ltd. (with effect from 16 August, 2024) |
| | Illawarra Services Proprietary Limited (with effect from 16 August, 2024) |
| | Port Kembla Coal Terminal Limited (with effect from 16 August, 2024) |
| | MP Monnet Mining Company Limited (with effect from 31 July 2023) |
| **3** | **Associates** |
| | JSW Renewable Energy (Vijayanagar) Limited |
| | JSW Renewable Energy (Dolvi) Limited (with effect from 30 September 2024) |
| | JSW Paints Limited (with effect from 22 August 2023) (formerly known as JSW Paints Private Limited) |
| **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) |
| | Mr. Swayam Saurabh (Chief Financial Officer) (with effect from 21 July 2024) |
| | Mr. Rajeev Pai (Chief Financial Officer) (upto 21 July 2024) |
| | Mr. Manoj Prasad Singh (with effect from 24 January 2025) |
| | Mr. Lancy Varghese (Company Secretary) (upto 23 December 2024) |
| | Mr. Arun Maheshwari (with effect from 25 October, 2024) |
| **5** | **Independent non-executive directors / Nominee directors** |
| | Mr. Haigreve Khaitan |
| | Mr. Mahalingam Seturaman |
| | Mrs. Nirupama Rao |
| | Mr. Hiroyuki Ogawa - Nominee Director, JFE Steel Corporation |
| | Ms. Fiona Jane Mary Paulus |
| | Mr. Marcel Fasswald |
| | Ms. Khushboo Goel Chowdhary Nominee Director, KSIIDC (with effect from 11 October, 2024) |
| | Mr. Satheesha Besavanakote Chandrappa Nominee Director, KSIIDC (from 8 January 2024 till 10 October 2024) |
| | Dr. M.R.Ravi, IAS – Nominee Director, KSIIDC (with effect from 21 January 2022) (upto 7 January 2024) |
| | Mr. Sushil Kumar Roongta (with effect from 25 October, 2024) |
| | Mr. Harsh Charandas Mariwala (upto 24 July 2023) |
| | Dr. (Mrs.) Punita Kumar Sinha (upto 23 July 2023) |
| **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 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 |

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

| A | Name of related parties |
|---|---|
| | Jindal Rail Infrastructure Limited (upto 25 July 2024) |
| | 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 Limited (with effect from 21 August 2023) (formerly known as JSW Paints Private Limited) |
| | Toshiba JSW Power System Private Limited |
| | MJSJ Coal Limited |
| | JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited |
| | JSW Minerals Trading Private Limited |
| | Khaitan & Company |
| | J Sagar Associates |
| | Shiva Cement Limited |
| | Tehkhand Waste to Electricity Projects Limited |
| | 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 |

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

| A | Name of related parties |
|---|---|
| | Jindal Tubular (India) Limited |
| | JSW Shakti Foundation |
| | JTPM Metal Traders Private Limited |
| | JFE Steel Corporation |
| | Heal Foundation |
| | PNP Maritime Services Private Limited (with effect from 26 December 2024) |
| | Navkar Corporation Limited (with effect from 11 October 2024) |
| | 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 |
| | JSW MG Motor India Private Limited (with effect from 28 March 2024) |
| | JSW Renewable Energy (Anjar) 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 2025

## B. Transactions with related parties for the year ended (₹ in crores)

| Particulars | Subsidiaries | | Associates | | Joint Ventures | | Other Related Parties^ | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY25 | FY24 | FY25 | FY24 | FY25 | FY24 | FY25 | FY24 | FY25 | FY24 |
| **Purchase of goods/power & fuel/services/branding expenses/ demurrage** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amba River Coke Limited | 4,132 | 6,646 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,132 | 6,646 |
| JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited | 4,757 | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,757 | 16 |
| JSW Steel Global Trade Pte. Limited | 14,176 | 22,400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14,176 | 22,400 |
| Others | 1,463 | 1,688 | 408 | 330 | 342 | 528 | 6,353# | 6,519# | 8,566 | 9,065 |
| **Total** | **24,528** | **30,750** | **408** | **330** | **342** | **528** | **6,353** | **6,519** | **31,631** | **38,127** |
| **Reimbursement of expenses incurred on our behalf by** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bhushan Power & Steel Limited | 119 | 74 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 119 | 74 |
| India Flysafe Aviation Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| Others | @ | - | - | - | 8 | - | 27 | 10 | 35 | 10 |
| **Total** | **119** | **74** | **-** | **-** | **8** | **-** | **27** | **20** | **154** | **94** |
| **Sales of goods/power & fuel/services/assets** | | | | | | | | | | |
| JSW Steel Coated Products Limited | 22,856# | 23,531 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22,856 | 23,531 |
| Others | 11,359 | 8,272 | 7 | 1 | 3,471 | 2,482 | 5,994 | 6,738 | 20,831 | 17,493 |
| **Total** | **34,215** | **31,803** | **7** | **1** | **3,471** | **2,482** | **5,994** | **6,738** | **43,687** | **41,024** |
| **Other income/ interest income/ dividend income** | | | | | | | | | | |
| JSW Steel Coated Products Limited | 112 | 173 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 112 | 173 |
| Acero Junction Holdings, Inc. | 190 | 197 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 190 | 197 |
| Piombino Steel Limited | 359 | 53 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 359 | 53 |
| Periama Holdings, LLC | 186 | 154 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 186 | 154 |
| JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited | 215 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 215 | 7 |
| Others | 196 | 61 | - | - | 7 | 12 | 158 | 137 | 361 | 210 |
| **Total** | **1,258** | **645** | **-** | **-** | **7** | **12** | **158** | **137** | **1,423** | **794** |
| **Purchase of assets** | | | | | | | | | | |
| JSW Severfield Structures Limited | - | - | - | - | 28 | - | - | - | 28 | - |
| JSW Projects Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 858 | - | 858 |
| Jindal Steel & Power Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | 63 | 72 | 63 | 72 |
| Jindal Saw Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | 43 | 71 | 43 | 71 |
| JSW MG Motors India Private Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | 29# | - | 29 | - |
| JSW Cement Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 | 37 | 25 | 37 |
| Others | 2 | 2 | 5 | 18 | 2 | - | 1 | 7 | 10 | 27 |
| **Total** | **2** | **2** | **5** | **18** | **30** | **-** | **161** | **1,045** | **198** | **1,065** |

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

| Particulars | Subsidiaries | | Associates | | Joint Ventures | | Other Related Parties^ | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY25 | FY24 | FY25 | FY24 | FY25 | FY24 | FY25 | FY24 | FY25 | FY24 |
| **Security deposit given/(received back)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| India Flysafe Aviation Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | (158) | (6) | (158) | (6) |
| Sapphire Airlines Private Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | 181 | 193 | 181 | 193 |
| Sapphire Airlines Private Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | (448) | - | (448) | - |
| JSW Cement Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| **Total** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **(425)** | **188** | **(425)** | **188** |
| **Security deposit taken** | | | | | | | | | | |
| JSW Cement Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 8 | 2 | 8 |
| **Total** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **2** | **8** | **2** | **8** |
| **Provision for loans & advances/interest receivable** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Periama Holdings, LLC | 1,284 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,284 | - |
| Acero Junctions Holdings Inc | 2,396 | 743 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,396 | 743 |
| JSW Natural Resources Limited | 78 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 78 | - |
| Others | - | @ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | @ |
| **Total** | **3,758** | **743** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **3,758** | **743** |
| **Provision for Investment** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acero Junctions Holding Inc. | - | 536 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 536 |
| JSW Natural Resources Limited | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - |
| **Total** | **4** | **536** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **4** | **536** |
| **Donation/ CSR expenses** | | | | | | | | | | |
| JSW Foundation | - | - | - | - | - | - | 189 | 224 | 189 | 224 |
| Inspire Institute of Sports | - | - | - | - | - | - | @ | @ | @ | @ |
| **Total** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **189** | **224** | **189** | **224** |
| **Recovery of expenses incurred by us on their behalf** | | | | | | | | | | |
| JSW Steel Coated Products Limited | 88 | 133 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 88 | 133 |
| JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited | 84 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 84 | 13 |
| Bhushan Power & Steel Limited | 45 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 45 | - |
| JSW Cement Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | 104 | 121 | 104 | 121 |
| Others | 21 | 14 | 7 | 3 | @ | 9 | 55 | 53 | 83 | 79 |
| **Total** | **238** | **160** | **7** | **3** | **@** | **9** | **159** | **174** | **404** | **346** |
| **Investments / share application money given** | | | | | | | | | | |
| JSW Utkal Steel Limited | 400 | 707 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 400 | 707 |
| JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited | - | 5,735 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,735 |
| Mivaan Steel Limited | - | 954 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 954 |
| JSW JFE Electrical Steel Private Limited | 750 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 750 | 5 |
| JSW Green Steel Limited | 2,233 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,233 | - |
| Others | 31 | 215 | 117 | 326 | @ | 67 | 85 | - | 233 | 608 |
| **Total** | **3,414** | **7,616** | **117** | **326** | **@** | **67** | **85** | **-** | **3,616** | **8,009** |



# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

| Particulars | Subsidiaries | | Associates | | Joint Ventures | | Other Related Parties^ | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY25 | FY24 | FY25 | FY24 | FY25 | FY24 | FY25 | FY24 | FY25 | FY24 |
| **Share application money given refunded back** | | | | | | | | | | |
| JSW Renewable Energy (Anjar) Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 | - |
| **Total** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **4** | **-** | **4** | **-** |
| **Buyback by investee of investment in** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Piombino Steel Limited* | 1,677 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,677 | - |
| **Total** | **1,677** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **1,677** | **-** |
| **Guarantees and collaterals provided by the Company on behalf** | | | | | | | | | | |
| JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V. | 972 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 972 | - |
| JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A. | 862 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 862 | - |
| JSW Steel USA Ohio, Inc. | - | 1,507 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,507 |
| **Total** | **1,834** | **1,507** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **1,834** | **1,507** |
| **Provision for loans & advances/interest/guarantee 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 Techno Projects Management Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | 164 | 119 | 164 | 119 |
| JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18 | 20 | 18 | 20 |
| JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 | 24 | 21 | 24 |
| Others | 3 | 6 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 8 | 10 | 14 |
| **Total** | **3** | **6** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **210** | **171** | **213** | **177** |
| **Lease liabilities repayment** | | | | | | | | | | |
| JSW Industrial Gases Private Limited | 42 | 38 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 42 | 38 |
| JSW Techno Projects Management Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | 126 | 78 | 126 | 78 |
| JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22 | 20 | 22 | 20 |
| JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | 41 | 35 | 41 | 35 |
| Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| **Total** | **42** | **38** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **194** | **138** | **236** | **176** |

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

| Particulars | Subsidiaries | | Associates | | Joint Ventures | | Other Related Parties^ | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FY25 | FY24 | FY25 | FY24 | FY25 | FY24 | FY25 | FY24 | FY25 | FY24 |
| **Loan given** | | | | | | | | | | |
| JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V. | 1,400 | 666 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,400 | 666 |
| Periama Holdings, LLC | 426 | 861 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 426 | 861 |
| Piombino Steel Limited | 97 | 3,144 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 97 | 3,144 |
| JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited | 2,929 | 1,276 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,929 | 1,276 |
| Others | 639 | 1,184 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 639 | 1,184 |
| **Total** | **5,491** | **7,131** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **5,491** | **7,131** |
| **Loans given received back** | | | | | | | | | | |
| JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V. | 844 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 844 | - |
| Periama Holdings, LLC | - | 98 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 98 |
| JSW Steel Coated Products Limited | - | 612 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 612 |
| JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited | 2,517 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,517 | - |
| Others | 377 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 377 | - |
| **Total** | **3,738** | **710** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **3,738** | **710** |
| **Guarantees and collaterals released** | | | | | | | | | | |
| JSW Steel (USA) Inc. | - | 2,115 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,115 |
| JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A. | 722 | 90 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 722 | 90 |
| JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V. | 438 | 815 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 438 | 815 |
| Acero Junction Holdings, Inc. | 454 | 1,485 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 454 | 1,485 |
| **Total** | **1,614** | **4,505** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **1,614** | **4,505** |
| **Slump sale of business undertaking** | | | | | | | | | | |
| JSW Green Steel Limited (refer note 52(iii)) | 2,241 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,241 | - |
| **Total** | **2,241** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **2,241** | **-** |

@ Less than ₹ 0.50 crores; ^ Includes relatives of key management personnel and post-employment benefit entities

# Includes transactions amounting to ₹ 848 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 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.

* includes gain on buyback amounting to ₹ 1,454 crores.

**Notes:**

a. The transactions are inclusive of taxes wherever applicable.

b. 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.

c. 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.





# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

d. In view of the uncertainty involved in collectability, revenue as interest income of ₹ 134 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 110 crores) have not been recognized on loan provided to certain overseas subsidiaries.

e. During the previous year, the Company has transferred land to JSW Foundation by way of a gift amounting to ₹ 0.82 crores for no consideration.

f. The Company has during the year, extended the date of Memorandum of Understanding entered into in previous year with JSW Jaigarh Port Limited for execution of land lease (refer note 4(g)).

g. During the previous year, the Company has extended the redemption dates of investment in preference shares of a subsidiary amounting to ₹ 188 crores.

h. During the previous 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 ("JISPL") with the Company became effective. (refer note 49)

i. Pursuant to amendment in related party transaction definition as per SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirement) Regulation, 2015, as amended, payment of dividend is not shown as related party transaction with effect from 1 April 2022.

**Compensation to key management personnel:**

| Nature of Transaction | FY25 | FY24 |
|---|---|---|
| Short-term employee benefits | 68 | 86 |
| Post-employment benefits | 1 | 2 |
| Other long-term benefits | - | - |
| Termination benefits | - | - |
| Share-based payment | 11 | 40 |
| **Total compensation to key management personnel** | **80** | **128** |

**Notes**:

a. 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.

b. The Company has recognised an expenses of ₹ 4 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 4 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.

c. 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 ₹ 6 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 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 2025, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties.

**Purchases:**

The purchases from related parties (including services) 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.

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

**Payment of brand fees**

The Company makes branding fees payment to a related party for use of its brand @ 0.25% of annual turnover subject to actual expenditure incurred by the related party towards brand development, promotion and other related cost. The terms of the arrangement are those that prevail in arm's length transactions and in ordinary course of business. The royalty agreement requires the Group to make payment in 10 days from receipt of the invoice.

**Loans to overseas subsidiaries:**

The Company had given loans to subsidiaries for general corporate purposes. The loan balance as on 31 March 2025 was ₹ 11,201 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 9,485 crores). These loans are unsecured and carry an interest rate ranging from LIBOR + 500-565 basis points (in case of floating interest rate) and 6.3% to 7.5% (in case of fixed interest rate) and repayable within a period of one to five years. The loan has been utilized by the subsidiary for the purpose it was obtained. For the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has recorded impairment on loans due from the overseas subsidiaries amounting to ₹ 3,758 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 743 crores).

**Loans to domestic subsidiaries:**

The Company had given loans to subsidiaries for general corporate purposes. The loan balance as on 31 March 2025 was ₹ 5,021 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 4,773 crores). These loans are unsecured and carry an interest rate ranging from 9.15% to 11.14% and repayable within a period of one to ten years. The loan has been utilized by the subsidiary for the purpose it was obtained. For the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has not recorded any impairment on loans due from the domestic subsidiaries.

**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 2025

**Amount due to/ from related parties**

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | Subsidiaries | | Associates | | Joint Ventures | | Other Related Parties^ | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 31 March 2025 | 31 March 2024 | 31 March 2025 | 31 March 2024 | 31 March 2025 | 31 March 2024 | 31 March 2025 | 31 March 2024 | 31 March 2025 | 31 March 2024 |
| **Party's Name** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Trade payables (including capex payables)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amba River Coke Limited | 1,195 | 971 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,195 | 971 |
| JSW Steel Global Trade Pte. Limited | 820 | 2,017 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 820 | 2,017 |
| Others | 29 | 33 | 90 | 102 | @ | 16 | 1,050 | 1,016 | 1,169 | 1,167 |
| **Total** | **2,044** | **3,021** | **90** | **102** | **@** | **16** | **1,050** | **1,016** | **3,184** | **4,155** |
| **Advance received from customers** | | | | | | | | | | |
| JSW Structural Metal Decking Limited | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |
| Nyri Coal Tar Pitch Private Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| Jindal Urban Waste Management- (Jaipur) Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | - | 12 | - |
| Jsw Steel USA Ohio Inc. | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| JSW Energy (Utkal) Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | @ | 3 | @ |
| Jindal Steel & Power Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 | - |
| Others | @ | 1 | @ | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| **Total** | **@** | **5** | **@** | **-** | **-** | **2** | **27** | **4** | **27** | **11** |
| **Lease & other deposit received** | | | | | | | | | | |
| JSW Severfield structures limited | - | - | - | - | 13 | 13 | - | - | 13 | 13 |
| JSW Energy Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| JSW Cement Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited | 104 | 38 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 104 | 38 |
| Others | 9 | 8 | 4 | 4 | - | - | 12 | 12 | 25 | 24 |
| **Total** | **113** | **46** | **4** | **4** | **13** | **13** | **35** | **35** | **165** | **98** |
| **Trade receivables** | | | | | | | | | | |
| JSW Steel Coated Products Limited | 349 | 1,622 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 349 | 1,622 |
| JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited | 347 | 169 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 347 | 169 |
| JSW Steel Italy Piombino S.p.A. | 113 | 416 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 113 | 416 |
| JSW One Distribution Limited | - | - | - | - | 228 | 72 | - | - | 228 | 72 |
| Others | 278 | 590 | - | - | 59 | 50 | 276 | 403 | 613 | 1,043 |
| **Total** | **1,087** | **2,797** | **-** | **-** | **287** | **122** | **276** | **403** | **1,650** | **3,322** |
| **Share application money given** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gourangdih Coal Limited | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| JSW Renewable Energy (Anjar) Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 | - |
| **Total** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **2** | **2** | **4** | **-** | **6** | **2** |

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | Subsidiaries | | Associates | | Joint Ventures | | Other Related Parties^ | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 31 March 2025 | 31 March 2024 | 31 March 2025 | 31 March 2024 | 31 March 2025 | 31 March 2024 | 31 March 2025 | 31 March 2024 | 31 March 2025 | 31 March 2024 |
| **Capital/revenue advances (including other receivables)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rohne Coal Company Private Limited | - | - | - | - | 20 | 19 | - | - | 20 | 19 |
| JSW Severfield structures Limited | - | - | - | - | 16 | 3 | - | - | 16 | 3 |
| Jindal Steel & Power Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| Mivaan Steels Limited | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | - |
| Others | 3 | 5 | * | - | * | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| **Total** | **19** | **5** | ***** | **-** | **36** | **23** | **3** | **13** | **58** | **41** |
| **Loan and advances given** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Periama Holdings, LLC | 3,395 | 2,911 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,395 | 2,911 |
| JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V. | 2,029 | 1,421 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,029 | 1,421 |
| Acero Junction Holdings, Inc. | 4,640 | 4,045 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,640 | 4,045 |
| Piombino Steel Limited | 3,223 | 3,256 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,223 | 3,256 |
| JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited | 1,689 | 1,276 | | | | | | | 1,689 | 1,276 |
| Others | 1,246 | 1,349 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,246 | 1,349 |
| **Total** | **16,222** | **14,258** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **16,222** | **14,258** |
| **Interest receivable** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inversiones Eurosh Limitada | 210 | 210 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 210 | 210 |
| Periama Holdings, LLC | 245 | 60 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 245 | 60 |
| Acero Junction Holdings, Inc. | 560 | 365 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 560 | 365 |
| Piombino Steel Limited | 289 | 170 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 289 | 170 |
| Others | 180 | 143 | - | - | - | - | 95 | 74 | 275 | 217 |
| **Total** | **1,484** | **948** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **95** | **74** | **1,579** | **1,022** |
| **Allowances for loans and advances given/ interest receivable** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Periama Holdings, LLC | 2,262 | 978 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,262 | 978 |
| Inversion Eurosh Limitada | 1,020 | 1,020 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,020 | 1,020 |
| Acero Junction Holdings, Inc. | 3,140 | 743 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,140 | 743 |
| Others | 303 | 225 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 303 | 225 |
| **Total** | **6,725** | **2,966** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **6,725** | **2,966** |
| **Security & other deposit given** | | | | | | | | | | |
| JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| India Flysafe Aviation Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 158 | - | 158 |
| Sapphire Airlines Private Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | 263 | 530 | 263 | 530 |
| Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | 45 | 1 | 45 | 1 |



# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | Subsidiaries | | Associates | | Joint Ventures | | Other Related Parties^ | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 31 March 2025 | 31 March 2024 | 31 March 2025 | 31 March 2024 | 31 March 2025 | 31 March 2024 | 31 March 2025 | 31 March 2024 | 31 March 2025 | 31 March 2024 |
| **Total** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **608** | **989** | **608** | **989** |
| **Security & other deposits taken** | | | | | | | | | | |
| JSW Cement Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | 135 | 133 | 135 | 133 |
| **Total** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **135** | **133** | **135** | **133** |
| **Lease liabilities** | | | | | | | | | | |
| JSW Techno Projects Management Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,550 | 979 | 1,550 | 979 |
| JSW Dharamtar Port Private Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | 182 | 198 | 182 | 198 |
| JSW Shipping & Logistics Private Limited | - | - | - | - | - | - | 202 | 231 | 202 | 231 |
| Others | 18 | 49 | - | - | - | - | 79 | 82 | 97 | 131 |
| **Total** | **18** | **49** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **2,013** | **1,490** | **2,031** | **1,539** |
| **Guarantees and collaterals provided by the Company on behalf** | | | | | | | | | | |
| JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V. | 2,890 | 2,296 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,890 | 2,296 |
| Periama Holdings, LLC | 8,023 | 7,816 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8,023 | 7,816 |
| Acero Junction Holdings, Inc. | 1,979 | 2,366 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,979 | 2,366 |
| Others | 2,337 | 2,175 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,337 | 2,175 |
| **Total** | **15,229** | **14,653** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **15,229** | **14,653** |

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

**Notes**:

a. 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.

b. 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 2025, the fair value of plan assets was as ₹ 38 crores. (As at 31 March 2024: ₹ 59 crores).

c. Trade receivables and trade payables outstanding balances are unsecured and require settlement in cash. No guarantee or other security has been received/given against these receivables/payables.

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

## 45. Contingent liabilities:

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

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Excise Duty | 335 | 315 |
| Custom Duty | 465 | 412 |
| Income Tax | 141 | 141 |
| Sales Tax / VAT / Special Entry tax/ Electricity duty/ Goa Rural cess | 1,658 | 1,550 |
| Service Tax/ Goods & Service tax | 148 | 341 |
| Levies by local authorities – Statutory | 75 | 75 |
| Levies relating to Energy / Power Obligations | 40 | 40 |
| Claims by suppliers, other parties and Government | 287 | 778 |
| **Total** | **3,149** | **3,652** |

**Notes:**

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 licenses 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.



# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

### (ii) Forest Development Tax/Fee:

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Claims related to Forest Development Tax/Fee | 5,333 | 4,689 |
| 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 ₹ 4,290 crores (including paid under protest - ₹ 255 crores) pertaining to the private lease operators & NMDC and treated it as contingent liability.

## 46a. 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:

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Guarantees** | 11,555 | 11,001 |
| Standby letter of credit facility | - | - |
| Less: Loss allowance against aforesaid | - | - |
| **Total** | **11,555** | **11,001** |

## 46b. Letter of Comfort (LOC)

The Company has issued Letter of Comforts (LOC) to various banks / financial institutions in relation to credit facilities availed by certain subsidiaries and joint venture aggregating to ₹ 21,556 crores as at 31 March 2025. The LOC does not contain any legal obligation on the Company to make any payments with respect to these credit facilities availed by the subsidiaries and joint venture.

## 47. Commitments

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances) | 14,372 | 9,627 |

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

**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 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Export promotion capital goods scheme | 3,742 | 3,903 |

(c) The Company has given guarantees aggregating ₹ 1,049 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 1,051 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/ utilities which are in the nature of minimum take or pay (MTOP). As per the terms and conditions of the contract provisions if any, are recognized in the financial statements in case the minimum guarantee of offtake are not fulfilled. However, in case of a supplier, the company has carried an assessment of these shortfall in offtake quantities during year and concluded that no provision is required to be recognised in the books of accounts based on precedence that the waiver has been received in the earlier years.

(f) On 29th March 2023, the Company had entered Coal Mine development Production Agreement (CMDPA) for Parbatpur Central Coal Mine, Sitanala Coal Mine in Jharkhand and Banai & Bhalamuda 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 | | Performance Security / Guarantee | Upfront Payment | Fixed Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parbatpur Central Coal Mine | CY | - | - | - |
| | PY | - | 222 | - |
| Sitanala Coal Mine | CY | - | 75 | - |
| | PY | - | 75 | - |
| Banai & Bhalumuda Coal Mine | CY | * | * | * |
| | PY | 1,061 | 500 | 176 |
| **Total** | CY | - | 75 | - |
| | PY | 1,061 | 797 | 176 |

* The Company pursuant to a detailed feasibility study concluded that the Banai and Bhalumuda Coal Block was not suitable from the techno-commercial perspective and decided not to go ahead with the investment to develop the Coal Block. The coal block was terminated by Ministry of Coal during the year.



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# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025


**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 2025 | 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) | 1,890 | 1,433 | 2,195 | 113 | - |
| Financial Guarantees | 2,695 | 6,592 | 1,608 | 633 | 27 |

(₹ 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 |

@ represents value less than ₹ 0.50 crore

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

| As at 31 March 2025 | JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V. ("NBV") | Periama Holdings, LLC ("PHL") | Acero Junction Holdings, Inc. ("Acero") | JSW Natural Resources Limited |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Impairment of Equity Investments | - | - | - | 4 |
| Impairment / (reversal of impairment) of Loans given | - | 1,284 | 2,396 | 78 |
| **Total** | **-** | **1,284** | **2,396** | **82** |

| As at 31 March 2024 | JSW Steel (Netherlands) B.V. ("NBV") | Periama Holdings, LLC ("PHL") | Acero Junction Holdings, Inc. ("Acero") | JSW Natural Resources Limited |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 utilization 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.

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

(b) Equity shares of JSW Bengal Steel Limited, a subsidiary (carrying amount of investments - 31 March 2025: ₹ 508 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 508 crores) - 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.

(c) Equity shares of JSW Jharkhand Steel Limited, a subsidiary (carrying amount - 31 March 2025: ₹ 103 crores; 31 March 2024: ₹ 102 crores) - 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.

(d) Investment (carrying amount - 31 March 2025: ₹ NIL; 31 March 2024: ₹ 4 crores) and loan (carrying amount - 31 March 2025: ₹ 177 crores; 31 March 2024: ₹ 221 crores) 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.

The Company has during the year recognised impairment provision of ₹ 82 crores (impairment provisioning on equity investment ₹ 4 crores (31 March 2024: NIL); and loans given ₹ 78 crores (31 March 2024: NIL)).

(e) Preference shares of JSW Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited, a subsidiary (carrying amount - 31 March 2025: ₹ 212 crores; 31 March 2024: ₹ 195 crores) and loans (Carrying amount - 31 March 2025: ₹ 138 crores; 31 March 2024: ₹ 130 crores) . Preference Shares are Fair Valued Through Profit and loss based on Valuation by independent expert.

**49.** In accordance with the Share Subscription agreement entered into with JSW Paints Limited (formerly known as JSW Paints Private Limited) on 23 July 2021, the Company had agreed to invest ₹ 750 crores in JSW Paints Limited . The Company has invested ₹ 750 crores and has been allotted 29,482,565 equity shares upto 31 March 2025. The total equity investment approximates to 12.85% (previous year 12.85%) of the issued and paid-up equity capital of JSW Paints Limited. Pursuant to the Company's shareholding exceeding 10% of the equity capital of JSW Paints Limited, it has become an associate of the entity w.e.f. 22 August 2023 and 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 investment appearing in the books of account 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 recognized through other comprehensive income are transferred to retained earnings. 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 which includes goodwill of ₹ 898 crores.

**50.** The Company does not have material transactions with the struck off companies during the current & previous year.

**51.** Previous year figures have been re-grouped /re-classified wherever necessary including those as required in keeping with revised Schedule III amendments.





# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

## 52. Exceptional Items:

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | Refer note | As at 31 March 2025 | As at 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Provision for Jajang mine surrender | (i) | 342 | - |
| Forfeiture of Banai and Bhalumuda Coal Block bid security | (ii) | 103 | - |
| Gain on sale of Salav unit | (iii) | (1,449) | - |
| Gain on buyback of shares | (iv) | (1,454) | - |
| Impairment provision of investments and Loans given to US and Mauritius subsidiaries | (v) | 3,762 | 1,279 |
| Reversal of impairment provision of loan and financial guarantee provided to a subsidiary in Netherlands | (vi) | - | (1,039) |
| Fair valuation of investments | (vii) | - | (590) |
| Green cess | (viii) | - | 389 |
| **Total** | | **1,304** | **39** |

**Exceptional items for the year ended 31 March 2025 includes –**

i. The Company had submitted a notice for surrender of Jajang iron ore mining lease located in the district of Keonjhar, Odisha due to un-economic operations. Pursuant to the approval of the Final Mine Closure Plan by Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), Ministry of Mines on 9 October 2024, the Company had submitted an application for surrender of Jajang Iron ore Block. Accordingly, the Company had recognised a net provision amounting to ₹ 342 crores, pertaining to the underlying carrying value of assets, inventory (excluding net impact of net realisable value provided for on planned dispatches) and site restoration liability. An implementation certificate of the Final Mine Closure Plan was issued by IBM on 7 April 2025, which, as a process of surrender, has been submitted to the Govt. of Odisha on 10 April 2025.

ii. The Company pursuant to a detailed feasibility study concluded that the Banai and Bhalumuda Coal Block was not suitable from the techno-commercial perspective and decided not to go ahead with the investment to develop the Coal Block. The coal block was terminated by Ministry of Coal. Accordingly, the bid security forfeiture and related expenditure amounting to ₹ 103 crores were charged off to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iii. During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company transferred its Salav unit having a Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) capacity of 0.9 MTPA to JSW Green Steel Limited (JSW Green), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, at a cash consideration of ₹ 2,233 crores determined by an independent expert resulting into a gain of ₹ 1,449 crores and has also entered into a job work arrangement with JSW Green for a period of one year for conversion of iron ore lumps/ pellets into DRI (transaction). This has resulted into the entire transaction being classified as a sale and leaseback. Considering the management plans to set up a green steel facility at JSW Green by expanding capacity from existing 0.9 MTPA to 4 MPTA in phases in line with Company's growth strategy, Company estimate that the job work arrangement may continue for a period of 3 years and has accordingly recognised right of use assets and lease liability of ₹ 55 crores and ₹ 184 crores, respectively.

iv. includes gain recorded of ₹ 1,454 crores pursuant to buyback of shares by Piombino Steel Limited, a subsidiary of the Company.

v. includes impairment provision of ₹ 3,762 crores (31 March 2024: ₹ 1,279 crores) towards loans given to subsidiaries in US and in Mauritius based on recoverability assessment carried out for respective underlying businesses.

vi. For the year ended 31 March 2024, includes 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.

vii. Pursuant to the merger of Creixent Special Steels Limited ('CSSL') and JSW Ispat Special Products Limited ('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.

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

viii. 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.

## 53. Ratios:

| Ratios | Numerator | Denominator | FY 24-25 | FY 23-24 | Variance | Reasons for Variance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Current Ratio** | Current Assets | Current Liabilities | 1.06 | 0.87 | 22.2% | |
| **Debt Equity Ratio** | Total Borrowings | Total Equity | 0.82 | 0.78 | 5.2% | |
| **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 | 2.42 | 3.05 | (20.7%) | |
| **Return on Equity** | Profit after tax | Average Shareholder's equity | 7.53% | 11.57% | (35.0%) | Return on equity has decreased mainly due to decrease 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 | 81 | 78 | 4.4% | |
| **Trade receivables turnover (no. of days)** | Average trade receivables | Sale of products | 18 | 17 | 4.0% | |
| **Trade payables turnover (no. of days)** | Average trade payables | Cost of materials consumed + Purchases of stock-in-trade + Changes in inventories | 137 | 149 | (8.1%) | |
| **Net capital turnover** | Net Sales | Current assets - Current liabilities | 45.93 | (21.01) | (318.7%) | Decrease is primarily on account of decrease in current assets |
| **Net Profit Margin (%)** | Profit after tax | Revenue from operations | 4.57% | 5.95% | (23.2%) | |
| **Return on capital employed** | Profit before Tax after Exceptional Items, Finance cost | Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability | 8.59% | 12.90% | (33.4%) | Decreased primarily due to decreased profit before tax |
| **Return on Investment** | Profit on sale of investments | Cost of Investments | 0.38% | 1.35% | (71.7%) | Decreased primarily due to decrease of profit on sale |

Borrowings excludes Lease liabilities





# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

**54.** 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':

| 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 | 12-Apr-24 | 139 | JSW Steel Ohio (USA) Inc | Subsidiary | 1500 Commercial Ave, Mingo Junction, OH 43938, United States | 12-Apr-24 | 139 |
| | | | 16-Oct-24 | 22 | | | | 16-Oct-24 | 22 |
| | | | 16-Oct-24 | 70 | | | | 16-Oct-24 | 62 |
| | | | 21-Oct-24 | 140 | | | | 21-Oct-24 | 140 |
| | | | 15-Jan-25 | 130 | | | | 15-Jan-25 | 130 |
| JSW Natural Resources Limited | Subsidiary | C/o, International Financial Limited, IFS Court, Twenty Eight Cybercity Ebene Mauritius | 28-Jun-24 | 1 | JSW Natural Resources Mozambique Limitada | Subsidiary | Av. Julius Nyerere, Building no. 931, Flat 21, Maputo | 8-Jul-24 | 1 |
| | | | 21-Aug-24 | 8 | | | | 29-Aug-24 | 8 |
| | | | 27-Jan-25 | 2 | | | | 4-Feb-25 | 2 |
| | | | 7-Mar-25 | 3 | | | | 12-Mar-25 | 3 |

Borrowed funds has been loaned/ invested in intermediaries (Acero Junction Holding Inc.) 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 utilized |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Foreign currency term loans | Foreign banks | 139 | Acero Junction Holdings Inc | To meet their respective obligation |

**55.** 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 (31 March 2024: ₹ 0.11 crore), is held in abeyance due to dispute/ pending legal cases.

## 56. Events occurring after balance sheet:

a) On 23 May 2025, the board of directors recommended a final dividend of ₹ 2.80 (Rupees Two and paise eighty only) per equity share of ₹ 1 each to be paid to the shareholders for the financial year 2024-25, which is subject to approval by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 25 July 2025. If approved, the dividend would result in cash outflow of ₹ 685 crores.

b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court pronounced the judgment dated 2 May 2025 rejecting Company's resolution plan for Bhushan Power & Steel Limited ("BPSL"), a subsidiary of the Company, and directing the refund to the Company of amounts, paid to financial creditors, operational creditors of BPSL and equity contribution made in BPSL, basis the Hon'ble Supreme Court Order dated 6 March 2020. The Hon'ble Supreme Court also directed that liquidation proceedings be initiated by National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") for BPSL under Section 33(1) of Insolvency Bankruptcy Code ("IBC").

The Company through its subsidiary Piombino Steel Limited ("PSL") had invested in BPSL and the carrying amount of its investments in and loans given to PSL aggregates to ₹ 9,215 crores as at 31 March 2025. Further, the Company has carried out a recoverability assessment, considering the Hon'ble Supreme Court Order dated 6 March 2020 and the judgement dated 2 May 2025, the ESCROW Agreement with erstwhile lenders of Committee of Creditors and legal opinion obtained by the Company, and concluded that the recoverable amount is sufficient enough to cover the carrying values in the books and hence no provision is required to be made for the investments in and loans given to PSL as on 31 March 2025. The Company, in consultation with its legal advisors, is in the process of evaluating all options to finalise the legal remedies including Review of judgement dated 2 May 2025 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Pending the outcome of such actions, no adjustments have been made since the Company believes that there is no adverse material impact on the Standalone Financial Statement as on and for the year ended 31 March 2025.

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

**57.** 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 in relation to certain users pertaining to SAP HR – Payroll application, which has been enabled subsequently post the year ended 31 March 2025.

Additionally, the audit trail of prior year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective year.

## 58. Standards issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company will adopt this new and amended standard, when it become effective.

### Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to Ind AS 21

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified amendments to Ind AS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

## 59. Application of new and amended standards

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended 31 March 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company w.e.f. 1 April 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any material impact in its financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 March 2025

## 60. Additional information

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

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2025 | For the year ended 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Capital goods | 816 | 1,156 |
| Raw materials (including power and fuel) | 33,445 | 42,589 |
| Stores & spare parts | 1,220 | 1,273 |

### B) Expenditure in foreign currency:

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2025 | For the year ended 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest and finance charges | 2,275 | 2,826 |
| Ocean freight | 778 | 999 |
| Technical know-how | 123 | 109 |
| Commission on sales | 30 | 33 |
| Legal & professional fees | 7 | 5 |
| Others | 107 | 67 |

### C) Earnings in foreign currency:

(₹ in crores)

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2025 | For the year ended 31 March 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| F.O.B. value of exports | 7,432 | 14,720 |
| Interest Income | 588 | 447 |
| Guarantee/Standby letter of credit commission | 9 | 17 |

**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

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

**per SURESH YADAV**
Partner
Membership No.: 119878
Place: Mumbai
Date : 23 May 2025

**SWAYAM SAURABH**
Chief Financial Officer

**SAJJAN JINDAL**
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN 00017762

**MANOJ PRASAD SINGH**
Company Secretary (in the Interim Capacity)
ICSI Membership No. FCS 4231
Place: Mumbai
Date : 23 May 2025

**JAYANT ACHARYA**
Jt.Managing Director & CEO
DIN 00106543