

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of JSW Vijayanagar Metalics Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of JSW Vijayanagar Metalics Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, 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 financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid 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, 2023, its loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the 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 Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the 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 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.

Responsibility of Management for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 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 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 ability of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.



2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

- a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
- e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
- g. In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2023 has been paid/provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;
- h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were 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, 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 person or entity, 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 person or entity, 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. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.
- vi. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the Company only w.e.f. April 1, 2023, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

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

Shyamsundar R Pachisia

per Shyamsundar R Pachisia
Partner
Membership Number: 049237
UDIN: 23049237BGXHNS1876



Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2023

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 Vijayanagar Metallics 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 not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.

- (c) The title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in note 8 to the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company except for the following:

Description of Property	Gross carrying value (Rs. In Lakhs)	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	3,499	Government of Karnataka	No	April, 2021	Lease deed between JSW Steel Limited (Lessor) & Government of Karnataka has expired. Approval for proposal of JSW Steel Limited for execution of absolute sale deed is pending with Cabinet (State Government)

- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) during the year ended March 31, 2023. The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company.

- (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 Company is in process of setting up manufacturing unit and does not have inventory as on date and accordingly, the requirement under paragraph 3(ii) of the order is not applicable to the Company at this stage.

- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (iii) (a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(c), (d), (e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to 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 Companies 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) Since the Company has not commenced commercial production of the product, the requirements relating to report on clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, customs duty, 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) There are no dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, customs duty, cess, and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (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 financial statements of the Company, the Company has used funds raised on short-term basis in the form of acceptances for capital projects aggregating to Rs. 164,971 lakhs for long-term purposes representing additions to Capital Work in Progress.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (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 fraud by the Company or no 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 Companies Act, 2013 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) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a nidhi company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. 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 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- (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 has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtained a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (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)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) We have been informed by the management that as per the definition of Group under Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions 2016, there is one Core Investment Company (CIC) which is registered and three CICs which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India, forming part of the promoter group.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses in the current year amounting to Rs. 4,939 lakhs. In the immediately preceding financial year, the Company had incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 57 lakhs.
- (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 31 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the 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) The provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xx)(a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

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



per Shyamsundar R Pachisia
Partner
Membership Number: 049237
UDIN: 23049237BGXHNS1876



Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2023

Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the financial statements of JSW Vijayanagar Metallics 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 financial statements of JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the 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 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 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 financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these 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 financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to these Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to 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 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 Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to 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 financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to 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 financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, 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 Shyamsundar R Pachisia
Partner
Membership Number: 049237
UDIN: 23049237BGXHNS1876



Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2023

	Notes	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
I. ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	6	1,295	605
(b) Capital Work in progress	7	800,581	111,078
(c) Right of use assets	8	3,266	3,374
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	9	340	-
(e) Other non-current assets	10	107,211	78,037
Total non-current assets		912,693	193,094
Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash & Cash equivalent	11	7,950	178
(b) Current tax assets		-	31
(c) Other current assets	12	1,361	144
Total current assets		9,311	353
TOTAL ASSETS		922,004	193,447
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	13	423,521	158,092
(b) Other equity	14	(5,456)	(417)
Total equity		418,065	157,675
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	164,010	213
(ii) Lease liabilities	8	60	61
(iii) Other Financial liabilities	17	30,818	2,827
(b) Provisions	16	563	571
Total non-current liabilities		195,451	3,672
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	188,465	4,912
(ii) Lease liabilities	8	1	3,429
(iii) Trade payables	18	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		212	59
(iv) Other Financial liabilities	19	102,146	22,951
(b) Provisions	16	120	155
(c) Other Current Liabilities	20	17,381	594
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)		163	-
Total current liabilities		308,488	32,100
Total liabilities		503,939	35,772
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		922,004	193,447

Summary of significant accounting policies

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The accompanying notes are integral part of the Ind AS financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. - 324932E/E300003

per Shyamsundar R Pachisia
Partner

Membership No. - 049237

Place: Mumbai

Date: 15 May, 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rajashekar Pattanasetty

Director & Chief Executive Officer

Din:- 09514548

Place: Toranagallu

Date: 15 May, 2023

Ruchika Shah

Company Secretary

ICSI Membership No:-F9114

Place: Mumbai

Date: 15 May, 2023

Amit Agarwal

Director & Chief Financial Officer

Din:- 09204911

Place: Toranagallu

Date: 15 May, 2023



JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March, 2023

CIN: U27300MH2019PLC334944

₹ in lakhs

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
I. Income			
(a) Revenue from contracts with customers		-	-
(b) Other income	21	1	62
Total Income		1	62
II. Expenses			
(a) Depreciation expense	22	87	16
(b) Other expenses	23	4,538	119
Total Expenses		4,625	135
III. Loss before tax (I-II)		(4,624)	(73)
IV. Tax expense			
Current tax	28	402	-
V. Loss for the year (III-IV)		(5,026)	(73)
VI. Other comprehensive Income		-	-
VII. Total comprehensive loss (V+VI)		(5,026)	(73)
VIII. Earnings per equity share (Rs. 10/- each)			
Basic and diluted (in Rs.)	24	(0.17)	(0.01)
Summary of significant accounting policies	4		

The accompanying notes are integral part of the Ind AS financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. - 324932E/E300003

Shyam Pachisia

per Shyamsundar R Pachisia
Partner

Membership No. - 049237

Place: Mumbai

Date: 15 May, 2023



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Rajashekar Pattanasetty
Rajashekar Pattanasetty
Director & Chief Executive Officer
Din:- 09514548
Place: Toranagallu
Date: 15 May, 2023

Ruchika Shah

Ruchika Shah
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No:-F9114
Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 May, 2023

Amit Agarwal

Amit Agarwal
Director & Chief Financial Officer
Din:- 09204911
Place: Toranagallu
Date: 15 May, 2023



	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(4,624)	(73)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	87	16
Operating loss before working capital changes	(4,537)	(57)
Changes in working capital		
Increase in other assets	(1,217)	(100)
Increase in trade payables	153	54
Increase/Decrease in provisions	(43)	726
Increase In other liability	495	529
Cash used in operations	(612)	1,209
Income tax Refund/(Paid)	(208)	30
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	(5,357)	1,182
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including Capital Work In Progress and capital advances)	(599,637)	(163,434)
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(599,637)	(163,434)
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from Issue of equity shares	265,429	157,595
Proceeds from borrowings	347,350	5,125
Share issue expense	(13)	(302)
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	612,766	162,418
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	7,772	166
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	178	12
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note 11)	7,950	178

The accompanying notes are integral part of the Ind AS financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. - 324932E/E300003

per Shyamsundar R Pachisia

Partner

Membership No. - 049237

Place: Mumbai

Date: 15 May, 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rajashekar Pattanasetty

Director & Chief Executive Officer

Din:- 09514548

Place: Toranagallu

Date: 15 May, 2023

Ruchika Shah

Company Secretary

ICSI Membership No:-F9114

Place: Mumbai

Date: 15 May, 2023

Amit Agarwal

Director & Chief Financial Officer

Din:- 09204911

Place: Toranagallu

Date: 15 May, 2023



JSW Vijayanagar Metalics Limited
Statement of Changes in equity for the year ended 31 March, 2023
CIN: U27300MH2019PLC334944

(A) Equity share capital

	₹ In lakhs
As at 31 March, 2021	497
Movement during the year	157,595
As at 31 March, 2022	158,092
Movement during the year	265,429
As at 31 March, 2023	423,521

(B) Other Equity

Reserves & surplus	₹ In lakhs
Retained earnings	
As at 31 March, 2021	(42)
Loss for the year	(73)
Share issue expense	(302)
As at 31 March, 2022	(417)
Loss for the year	(5,026)
Share issue expense	(13)
As at 31 March, 2023	(5,456)


The accompanying notes are Integral part of the Ind AS financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. - 324932E/E300003


per Shyamsundar R Pachisia
Partner
Membership No. - 049237
Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 May, 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Rajashekar Pattanasetty
Director & Chief Executive Officer
Din:- 09514548
Place: Toranagallu
Date: 15 May, 2023


Amit Agarwal
Director & Chief Financial Officer
Din:- 09204911
Place: Toranagallu
Date: 15 May, 2023


Ruchika Shah
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No:-F9114
Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 May, 2023



1. General information

JSW Vijayanagar Metalics Limited ("the Company") is incorporated in India on 24 December, 2019 under the Companies Act, 2013 with its registered office located at 5th Floor, JSW Centre Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) MUMBAI -400051.

The Company has been set up with an objective of manufacturing of steel including special steel products. As on 31 March, 2023, the Company is in progress of carrying project works and is yet to commence its operation.

2. Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable. The aforesaid financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors in the meeting held on 15 May, 2023.

3. Basis of preparation and presentation

The 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 period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR'), and all values are rounded to nearest lakhs except otherwise indicated.

Current and non-current classifications

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 realized 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 realized within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

- it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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



4. Significant accounting policies

I. Property Plant and Equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs for qualifying assets and any expected costs of decommissioning. Expenditure incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which the costs are incurred. Major shut-down and overhaul expenditure is capitalised as the activities undertaken improves the economic benefits expected to arise from the asset.

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

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

Property, plant and equipment except freehold land held for use in the erection of plant or administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation .

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of following categories of assets, 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, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.

Class of assets	Years
Plant and equipment	3 to 15 years

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

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.



II. Impairment of Non-Financial assets

At the end of each reporting year, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

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.

III. 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 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 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. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term and the lease term is as follows:

Class of assets	Years
Leasehold land	30 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.



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 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 Rs. 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.

IV. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised in 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.

V. 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. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset. When the Group receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments.



VI. 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 company'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.

VII. 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 recognizes corresponding restructuring cost whichever is earlier. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

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

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

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

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



Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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

VIII. Financial Instruments

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

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

A. Financial assets

a) Initial Recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

b) Classification of financial assets

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

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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



instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

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

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

c) Derecognition of financial assets

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

B. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

a) Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the 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.

a) Financial liabilities Initial recognition and measurement

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

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

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

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



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

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss. For Liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in OCI. The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Other financial liabilities

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities:

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

Fair value measurement:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.



A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

IX. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent it relates to items directly recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

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. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

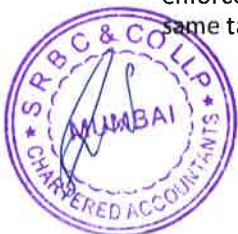
Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. 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.



X. Provisions and contingencies

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).

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities exist when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount cannot be reliably estimated. Contingent liabilities are appropriately disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

XI. 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.

XII. Cash and Cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

XIII. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holder of the company (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.



5. Key sources of estimation uncertainty and critical accounting judgements

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes under section 4 above, the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

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) Defined Benefits Plans:

The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. All assumptions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and disclosed in note no.29.



6. Property, plant and equipment

₹ In lakhs

	Buildings	Plant & Equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total
Cost						
As at 31 March, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	81	466	38	44	10	639
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March, 2022	81	466	38	44	10	639
Additions	168	24	487	133	-	812
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March, 2023	249	490	525	177	10	1,451
Accumulated depreciation						
As at 31 March, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	10	18	1	5	*	34
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March, 2022	10	18	1	5	-	34
Depreciation charge for the year	46	35	10	29	2	122
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March, 2023	56	53	11	34	2	156
Net book value as at 31 March, 2023	193	437	514	143	8	1,295
Net book value as at 31 March, 2022	71	448	37	39	10	605

* Amount below Rs. 50,000

7. Capital work in progress

₹ In lakhs

As at 31 March, 2021	1,680
Additions	110,037
Capitalized during the year	(639)
As at 31 March, 2022	111,078
Additions	690,315
Capitalized during the year	(812)
As at 31 March, 2023	800,581

Ageing schedule

As at 31 March, 2023

₹ In lakhs

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	689,503	110,034	1,026	18	800,581
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Ageing schedule

As at 31 March, 2022

₹ In lakhs

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	110,034	1,026	18	-	111,078
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

There are no projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as on March 31, 2022 & March 31, 2023

Capital work in progress includes exchange fluctuation (regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs) of Rs. 2,537 lakhs (31 March 2022: Rs. 57 lakhs) and borrowing cost (net of Interest income) of Rs. 3,905 lakhs (31 March 2022: Nil) capitalised during the year. Further it includes an expense of Rs. 255 lakhs (31 March 2021: Rs. 169 lakhs) towards share based payments charge received from the holding company during the year.

Capital work in progress activities related to projects are being carried out by the Company on land for which lease deed is yet to be executed with JSW Steel Limited (the "Holding Company"). The Company has entered into Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with the Holding Company for utilisation of the said land for the purpose of the Company's projects.

8. Right of Use Assets & Lease liability

₹ In lakhs

	Land
As at 31 March, 2021	-
Additions	3,490
Deductions	-
Depreciation expense	(116)
As at 31 March, 2022	3,374
Additions	9
Deductions	-
Depreciation expense	(117)
As at 31 March, 2023	3,266



JSW Vijayanagar Metals Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2023

Lease liabilities	₹ In lakhs
	Land
As at 31 March, 2021	-
Opening	3,490
Additions	-
Interest accrued	6
Payment of lease liabilities	(6)
As at 31 March, 2022	3,490
Additions	9
Interest accrued	6
Payment of lease liabilities	(3,443)
As at 31 March, 2023	61

Breakup of lease liabilities	₹ In lakhs			
	Non Current		Current	
	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Lease liabilities	60	61	1	3,429
	60	61	1	3,429

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at 31 March 2023 on an undiscounted basis:

	₹ In lakhs	
	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Less than 1 year	6	3,756
1-5 years	24	24
More than 5 years	139	144
	169	3,924

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 9% with maturity period of 2050-51

Title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of the Company

Relevant line item in the balance sheet	Description of the item	Gross carrying value	Title deeds in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter/holding Company	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Right of use assets	Leasehold land	3,499	Government of Karnataka	No	April 2021	Lease deed between JSW Steel Limited (Lessor) & Government of Karnataka has expired. Approval for proposal of JSW Steel Limited for execution of absolute sale deed is pending with Cabinet (State Government)



9. Other financial assets
(Unsecured, considered good)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Lease security deposit	338	-
Other deposit	2	-
	<u>340</u>	<u>-</u>

10. Other non-current assets
(Unsecured, considered good)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Capital advances	19,431	62,971
Indirect tax balances	87,227	15,066
Export benefits and entitlements	553	-
	<u>107,211</u>	<u>78,037</u>

11. Cash & Cash equivalents

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Balances with bank		
In current accounts	52	177
In deposits with original maturity less than 3 months	7,897	-
Cash on hand	1	1
	<u>7,950</u>	<u>178</u>

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	01 April, 2022	Cash flow (net)	Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	New leases	31 March, 2023
Borrowings - Non-current	213	164,319	(522)		164,010
Borrowings - Current	4,912	177,686	5,866		188,465
Lease liabilities	3,490	(3,429)			61

	01 April, 2021	Cash flow (net)	Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	New leases	31 March, 2022
Borrowings - Non-current	-	211	2	-	213
Borrowings - Current	-	4,971	(59)	-	4,912
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	3,490	3,490

The changes in liabilities arising from financing activities is on account of cash flow changes only, except for lease liabilities.

12. Other current assets
(Unsecured, considered good)

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Prepaid expense	442	144
Upfront fees	750	-
Other receivable	169	-
	<u>1,361</u>	<u>144</u>

13. Equity Share Capital

	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	No. of shares	₹ In lakhs	No. of shares	₹ In lakhs
I. Authorised:				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	7,500,000,000	750,000	7,500,000,000	750,000
II. Issued, Subscribed and fully paid				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	4,235,211,000	423,521	1,580,921,000	158,092
	4,235,211,000	423,521	1,580,921,000	158,092

(a) Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

At the beginning of the year	1,580,921,000	158,092	4,971,000	497
Add: Issued during the year	2,654,290,000	265,429	1,575,950,000	157,595
Outstanding at the end of the year	<u>4,235,211,000</u>	<u>423,521</u>	<u>1,580,921,000</u>	<u>158,092</u>

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

The Company has single class of equity shares. Each holder of equity shares is entitled for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amount, in proportion to their shareholding. The dividend proposed by the board of directors is subject to approval of share holders in the ensuing annual general meeting.

(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	No. of Shares	% of shares	No. of Shares	% of shares
JSW Steel Limited (including nominees)	4,235,211,000	100.00%	1,580,921,000	100.00%

(d) Details of shares held by the holding company:

(d) Details of shares held by the holding company:				
	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	No. of Shares	% of shares	No. of Shares	% of shares
JSW Steel Limited (including nominees)	4,235,211,000	100.00%	1,580,921,000	100.00%



(e) Details of of shares held by promoters:

Promoters Name	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022		% Change during the year
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
JSW Steel Limited	4,235,210,994	99.99%	1,580,920,994	99.99%	-
Azad Kumar Jain	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	-
Kaustubh Sudhakar Kulkarni	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	-
Vinoy Shroff	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	-
Chandrasekran Prabhakaran	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	-
Rajeev Jain	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	-
Sanjay Jayram	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	-
	4,235,211,000	100%	1,580,921,000	100%	-

14. Other equity

₹ In lakhs

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Deficit in Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(417)	(42)
Add: Loss for the period	(5,026)	(73)
Add: Share Issue expense	(13)	(302)
Closing balance	(5,456)	(417)

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings is a free reserve available to the Company.



15. Borrowings

₹ in lakhs

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	Terms of payments
Non Current (Unsecured)			
External Commercial Borrowings			
Non-Current	164,434	-	Single bullet repayable on completion of 5 years.
Acceptances for capital projects			
Non-Current	1,229	213	Repayment in F.Y 2024-25 due on various dates
Current	23,494	-	Repayment in F.Y 2023-24 due on various dates.
	<u>189,157</u>	<u>213</u>	
Less: Unamortised upfront fee on borrowing	(1,653)	-	
Less: Amount clubbed under current borrowings	<u>(23,494)</u>	<u>-</u>	
	<u>164,010</u>	<u>213</u>	
Current (Unsecured)			
Acceptances for capital projects	164,971	4,912	Repayment in F.Y 2023-24 due on various dates.
Current maturities of long term acceptances for capital projects	23,494	-	
	<u>188,465</u>	<u>4,912</u>	

16. Provisions

₹ in lakhs

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (Refer note 29)	496	408
Compensetaed absenses	67	163
	<u>563</u>	<u>571</u>
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (Refer note 29)	109	113
Compensetaed absenses	11	42
	<u>120</u>	<u>155</u>



17. Other financial liabilities (Non-current, At amortised cost)

₹ In lakhs

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Retention money - capital projects	30,818	2,827
	<u>30,818</u>	<u>2,827</u>

18. Trade payables

₹ In lakhs

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	212	59
	<u>212</u>	<u>59</u>

Payables are normally settled within 180 days

Disclosure pertaining to micro, small and medium enterprises

₹ In lakhs

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Principal amount outstanding as at end of the year (Refer note below)	6,331	1,103
Principal amount overdue more than 45 days	579	72
Interest due and unpaid as at end of year	4	*
Interest paid to the supplier	-	-
Payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	733	112
Interest due and payable for the period of delay	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at end of year	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding year	-	-

Note: Includes vendors classified as part of other financial liabilities in note no.17 relating to payable for capital creditors amounting to Rs. 97,209 as at March 31, 2023 (Rs. 22,951 as at March 31, 2022)

* Amount less than Rs. 50,000

Ageing schedule

As at 31 March, 2023

₹ In lakhs

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
a) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	160	52	-	-	-	-	212
c) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Disputed dues - others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ageing schedule

As at 31 March, 2022

₹ In lakhs

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
a) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	59	-	-	-	-	-	59
c) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Disputed dues - others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

19. Other financial liabilities (Current)

₹ In lakhs

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Payables for capital creditors	97,209	22,951
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	4,922	-
Payables to employees	15	-
	<u>102,146</u>	<u>22,951</u>



20. Other current liabilities	₹ In lakhs	
	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Statutory Liabilities	1,033	537
Export obligation deferred income	16,346	54
Other Liabilities	2	3
	<u>17,381</u>	<u>594</u>

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.

21. Other income	₹ In lakhs	
	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended March, 2022
Interest on income tax refund	1	-
Exchange differences (net)	-	62
	<u>1</u>	<u>62</u>

22. Depreciation and amortisation expenses	₹ In lakhs	
	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended March, 2022
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	122	34
Depreciation on Right to use assets	117	116
	<u>239</u>	<u>150</u>
Depreciation expense transferred to capital work in progress	(152)	(134)
	<u>87</u>	<u>16</u>

23. Other expenses	₹ In lakhs	
	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended March, 2022
Rates and Taxes	5	19
Audit fees (Refer note below)	58	20
Professional fees	390	76
Exchange differences (net)	4,081	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	4	4
	<u>4,538</u>	<u>119</u>

Note

Auditors remuneration (excluding tax)	₹ In lakhs	
	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended March, 2022
Statutory audit fees (including limited reviews)	57	20
Fees for other certifications	1	-
	<u>58</u>	<u>20</u>

24. Earnings per share	₹ In lakhs	
	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended March, 2022
Net loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders (A)	Rs. (5,026)	(73)
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of calculating basic and diluted earnings per share (B)	Nos. 2,990,124,342	776,871,548
Earnings per share - basic and diluted (face value of Rs. 10/- each) (A/B)	Rs. (0.17)	(0.01)

25. Commitments & contingencies	₹ In lakhs	
	As at 31 March, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Capital Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	541,692	762,979
	<u>541,692</u>	<u>762,979</u>

Other Commitments

The Group 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. Such export obligations at year end aggregate to

Export promotion capital goods scheme	₹ In lakhs	
	As at 31 March, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	325,959	1,096
	<u>325,959</u>	<u>1,096</u>

Contingencies	₹ In lakhs	
	As at 31 March, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Contingent liabilities	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

26. Segment Reporting

The Company is in the process of commissioning a steel plant in the state of Karnataka. This is single project and treated as one segment by management for performance evaluation/resource allocation. Since the Company is yet to commence operations no revenue has been earned at this stage. Hence other requirements of IND AS 108 are not applicable.



27. Related Party Disclosures

List of related parties

A. Related party where control exists

1. Holding Company

JSW Steel Limited

B. Other related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

1. Fellow Subsidiary

JSW Steel Coated Products Limited

2. Other related parties

JSW Cement Limited

Jindal Saw Limited

Jindal Steel & Power Limited

Jindal Industries Private Limited

Jindal Stainless Limited

JSW Global Business Solutions Limited

Khalitan & Company

JSW Severfield Structures Limited

3. Key Management Personnel

Chandrashekar Prabakaran - Director

Amit Agarwal - Director & CFO (w.e.f March 02, 2022)

Rajashankar Pattanasetty - Director & CEO (w.e.f March 02, 2022)

Anuradha Bajpai - Independent Non Executive Director (w.e.f March 31, 2022)

Sanjay Garodia - Company Secretary (w.e.f March 02, 2022)

B. Transactions with related parties

₹ In lakhs

	Holding Company		Nature of Relationship Fellow Subsidiary		Others	
	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Investments in Equity shares						
JSW Steel Limited	265,429	157,595	-	-	-	-
Purchase of material/services for capital projects						
JSW Steel Limited	63,864	33,799	-	-	-	-
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	15,879	5,620
Jindal Saw Limited	-	-	-	-	3,353	-
Jindal Steel & Power Limited	-	-	-	-	27,133	2,313
JSW Severfield Structures Limited	-	-	-	-	46,355	2,792
Jindal Industries Private Limited	-	-	-	-	50	-
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	-	-	-	-	185	23
Jindal Stainless Limited	-	-	-	-	142	-
Khalitan & Company	-	-	-	-	5	-
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	-	-	470	318	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses incurred on our behalf by						
JSW Steel Limited	219	296	-	-	-	-
Recovery of expenses incurred by us on their behalf						
JSW Steel Limited	201	657	-	-	-	-
ESOP						
JSW Steel Limited	255	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of goods						
JSW Steel Limited	795	-	-	-	-	-
Lease rent paid						
JSW Steel Limited	8	7	-	-	-	-
Corporate Guarantee Commission						
JSW Steel Limited	497	-	-	-	-	-
Land Deposit						
JSW Steel Limited	3,767	-	-	-	-	-

Compensation to key Management Personnel

₹ In lakhs

Nature of Transaction	2022-23	2021-22
Short term employee benefits	339	51
	339	51

Notes:

1) The Remuneration to the key managerial personnel does not include the provisions made for gratuity and leave benefits, as they are determined on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole.

2) The Remuneration to the key managerial personnel does not include share based payment charge received from the holding company towards ESOPs granted to KMPs.

C. Balances with related parties

₹ In lakhs

	Holding Company		Nature of Relationship Fellow Subsidiary		Others	
	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Payables for capital projects						
JSW Steel Limited	18,580	16,413	-	-	-	-
JSW Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	2,039	836
JSW Global Business Solutions Limited	-	-	-	-	47	23
Jindal Industries Private Limited	-	-	-	-	24	-
JSW Steel Coated Products Limited	-	-	159	-	-	-
Jindal Saw Limited	-	-	-	-	524	-
Jindal Steel & Power Limited	-	-	-	-	1,315	-
JSW Severfield Structures Limited	-	-	-	-	13,196	-
Capital Advance						
Jindal Steel & Power Limited	-	-	-	-	-	4
JSW Severfield Structures Limited	-	-	-	-	-	3,361
Jindal Stainless Limited	-	-	-	-	8	-



28. Income Tax

A. Income Tax Expense		₹ in lakhs	
Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	
Current tax:			
Current tax	402	-	
	402	-	
Deferred tax:			
Deferred tax	-	-	
Total tax expense	402	-	

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

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Profit before tax	(4,624)	(73)
Enacted tax rate in India	17.16%	17.16%
Expected income tax expense at statutory tax rate	(793)	(13)
Income taxable separately	402	-
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	793	13
Tax expense for the year	402	-
Effective income tax rate	(8.69%)	-

B. Deferred tax liabilities (net)

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

Deferred tax balance in relation to	As at 31 March, 2022	Recognised / reversed through profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income	As at 31 March, 2023
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Deferred tax balance in relation to	As at 31 March, 2021	Recognised / reversed through profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income	As at 31 March, 2022
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Since the company is in project stage, deferred tax assets are not recognised



29. Employee Benefits**a) Defined contribution plan**

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

Company's contribution to provident fund recognised as expenditure and charged to capital work in progress is of Rs. 97 lakhs (31 March, 2022: 39 lakhs).

b) Defined benefit plans

The Company has defined benefits gratuity plan. 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 and 60, without any payment ceiling. The vesting period for gratuity payable under The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is 5 years. The gratuity plan is unfunded.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss, other comprehensive income and amounts recognised in the balance sheet

(i) Gratuity	₹ in lakhs	
	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
(a) Liability recognised in the balance sheet		
i) Present value of obligation		
Opening balance	521	-
Current service cost	24	11
Interest cost	36	14
Actuarial loss on obligation	8	104
Benefits paid	(48)	(51)
Liability in	64	443
	605	521
ii) Fair value of plan assets	-	-
	605	521
Amount recognised in balance sheet	605	521
(b) Expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss		
Current service cost	24	11
Interest cost	36	14
	60	25
Less: Amount transferred to Capital work in progress	60	25
	-	-
(c) Expense recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial (gain)/loss on defined benefit obligation	8	104
Less: Amount transferred to Capital work in progress	8	104
	-	-

(d) Principal actuarial assumptions:

	₹ in lakhs	
	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
Discount rate	7.46%	6.96%
Expected rate of salary increase	8.80%	8.80%
Attrition rate	7.4%	7.0%
Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)



(e) Experience adjustments

₹ in lakhs

	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19
Defined benefit obligation	605	521	-	-	-
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities - Loss/(gain)	(8)	(104)	-	-	-

(f) The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 9 years (31 March, 2022: 9 years)

(g) In assessing the Company's post retirement liabilities, the Company monitors mortality assumptions and uses up-to-date mortality tables, the base being the Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)

(h) 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.

(i) 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.

Sensitivity Analysis:

	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(25)	28	(23)	25
Future salary growth (1% movement)	27	(25)	24	(23)
Attrition rate (1% movement)	(2)	2	(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.

ii) Other long term benefits:

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



30. Share based payments

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

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

Three grants would be made under ESOP Plan 2016 to eligible employees on the rolls of the company as at 01 April 2016, 01 April 2017, 01 April 2018. During the previous year the Company has made supplementary grants under the JSWSL Employee Stock Ownership Plan 2016 to its permanent employees who are on the rolls of the Company and its Indian subsidiaries as on 5 December 2019 and the same was approved by the ESOP committee in its meeting held on 5 December 2019.

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

The exercise price would be determined by the ESOP committee as a certain discount to the primary market price on the date of grant. These options are equity settled and are accounted for in accordance with requirement applying to equity settled share based transaction.

ESOP Plan 2021

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

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

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

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

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

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 Rs. 1 per share.

The details of the share based payment plan are as follows:

Option Series	Options granted	Options vested	Grant date	Vesting period from grant date	Exercise price	Fair value at grant date	Method of settlement
Samruddhi 2021- 7 August 2021	68,600	-	07-Aug-21	7th August 2021 till 6th August 2022 (25% of the grant), 7th August 2022 till 6th August 2023 (25% of the grant) and 7th August 2023 till 7th August 2024 (50% of the grant)	1.00	722.67	Equity
ESOP Grant I - 7 August 2021	27,452	-	07-Aug-21	7th August 2021 till 6th August 2023 (25% of the grant), 7th August 2023 till 6th August 2024 (25% of the grant) and 7th August 2024 till 7th August 2025 (50% of the grant)	1.00	716.46	Equity
ESOP Grant I - 7 August 2022	31,500	-	07-Aug-22	7th August 2022 till 6th August 2023 (25% of the grant), 7th August 2023 till 6th August 2024 (25% of the grant) and 7th August 2024 till 7th August 2025 (50% of the grant)	1.00	575.74	Equity

Expected lives of options

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

Risk-free Interest rates

Zero coupon sovereign bond yields were utilized with maturity equal to expected term of the option.

Summarized information about stock options outstanding as at 31 March, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	OPJ Samruddhi Plan 2021	OPJ ESOP Plan 2021
Opening balance	68600	58,952
Transfer from JSW Steel/Others	4700	9,834
Exercised during the year	0	9,302
Forfeited during the year	8300	-
Closing balance	65000	59,484

The weighted average share price at the date of exercise of options exercised during the year ended 31 March, 2023 was

Grant 1 - ₹ 722.67

Grant 2 - ₹ 716.46

Grant 3 - ₹ 575.74



31. Ratios

Sr	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	F.Y 2022-23	F.Y 2021-22	% Change	Reason for change
1	Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	0.03	0.01	174	Increase in liabilities towards capital creditors on account of project progress in current year
2	Debt-Equity ratio	Borrowings	Total equity	0.84	0.03	100	Increase in borrowings on account ECB availed during the year & increase acceptances against capex purchases on account of project progress in current year
3	Return on Equity ratio	Net profit after taxes	Average total equity	(0.02)	(0.00)	-1785.52	Increase in total equity on account of additional equity infusion during the current year
4	Trade payables turnover ratio	Other expenses excluding foreign exchange	Average trade payables	3.37	3.73	9.49	Decrease due to increase of expense
5	Return on capital employed		Capital Employed = Tangible Net worth + Total long term borrowings + Deferred Tax Liability	(0.01)	(0.00)	-1767.54	Increase in long term borrowings during the year on account of ECB loan & Increase in acceptances.

Debt service coverage ratio, Inventory Turnover ratio, Trade receivable turnover ratios, Net capital turnover ratio, Net profit ratio and Return on investment are not applicable.



32. Financial Instruments

A. Capital Risk Management

The Company's capital requirement is mainly towards its ongoing project and currently company's capital structure comprises of both equity and debt.

B. Categories of financial Instruments

The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments and their carrying amounts are presented below:

As at 31 March, 2023

₹ lakhs

Particulars	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit and loss	Total Carrying Value	Fair value
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	7,950	-	-	7,950	7,950
Other financial assets	340	-	-	340	340
Total financial assets	8,290	-	-	8,290	8,290
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	212	-	-	212	212
Borrowings	352,475	-	-	352,475	352,475
Lease liabilities	61	-	-	61	61
Other financial liabilities	132,964	-	-	132,964	132,964
Total financial liabilities	485,712	-	-	485,712	485,712

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit and loss	Total Carrying Value	Fair value
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	178	-	-	178	178
Total financial assets	178	-	-	178	178
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	59	-	-	59	59
Borrowings	5,125	-	-	5,125	5,125
Lease liabilities	3,490	-	-	3,490	3,490
Other financial liabilities	25,778	-	-	25,778	25,778
Total financial liabilities	34,452	-	-	34,452	34,452

Management has assessed that Cash and cash equivalents, Borrowings, Lease liabilities, Trade payables and Other financial liabilities carried at amortized cost approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these Instruments.

C. Fair value hierarchy

All financial assets and financial liabilities have been classified at amortised cost in the financial statements. Since no financial assets or liabilities are classified at fair value in the financial statements, the disclosure requirements of "Ind AS 113 - Fair Value Measurements" regarding reporting of the hierarchy of the inputs used for measurement of fair value are not applicable to the Company and accordingly not reported in the financial statements.

33. Financial risk management

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

The risk mitigation policies aims to mitigate the credit risk, market risk, and liquidity risk arising from the financial instruments

I. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks. 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 cash and cash equivalents. The Company attempts to limit the credit risk by dealing with reputed banks and financial institutions.

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was Rs. 8,290 lakhs as at 31 March 2023 and Rs. 178 lakhs as at 31 March 2022 being the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents.

II. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that the funds are available for use as per the requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Liquidity exposure as at 31 March, 2023

₹ lakhs

	< 1 year	1-5 year	>5 year	Total
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	212	-	-	212
Borrowings	188,465	164,010	-	352,475
Lease liabilities	6	24	139	169
Other financial liabilities	102,146	30,818	-	132,964
Total financial liabilities	290,829	194,852	139	485,820



Liquidity exposure as at 31 March, 2022

				₹ lakhs
	< 1 year	1-5 year	>5 year	Total
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	59	-	-	59
Borrowings	4,912	213	-	5,125
Lease liabilities	3,756	24	144	3,924
Other financial liabilities	22,951	2,827	-	25,778
Total financial liabilities	31,678	3,064	144	34,886

III. 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 and interest rates.

Foreign currency risk

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 costs of imports, primarily in relation to capital assets.

Considering the Company is in the initial stage of the project and limited foreign currency exposure, the Company has not taken any hedge instrument to mitigate the foreign currency risk.

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

As at 31 March, 2023	USD	EUR	JPY	INR	₹ lakhs
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	7,950	7,950
Other financial assets	-	-	-	340	340
Total financial assets	-	-	-	8,290	8,290
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	-	-	-	212	212
Borrowings	213,101	121,770	16,675	928	352,475
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	169	169
Other financial liabilities	6,106	8,935	459	117,464	132,964
Total financial liabilities	219,207	130,705	17,134	118,773	485,820

As at 31 March, 2022

	USD	EUR	JPY	INR	₹ lakhs
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	178	178
Total financial assets	-	-	-	178	178
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	-	-	-	59	59
Borrowings	213	4,453	44	415	5,125
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	3,924	3,924
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	25,778	25,778
Total financial liabilities	213	4,453	44	30,176	34,886

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the INR against the relevant foreign currencies. 1% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year-end for a 1% change in foreign currency rates, with all other variables held constant. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where INR strengthens 1% against the relevant currency. For a 1% weakening of INR against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on profit or equity, and the balances below would be negative.

Impact on Profit / (loss) for the year for a 1% change:

	Weakening of INR		Strengthening of INR		₹ lakhs
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	
EUR/INR	(1,307)	(45)	1,307	45	
USD/INR	(2,192)	(2)	2,192	2	
JPY/INR	(171)	*	171	*	

* Amount less than Rs. 50,000

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the 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 denominated in rupees, Euro, US dollars, and Yen with a mix of fixed and floating rates of interest. The Company has exposure to interest rate risk, arising principally on changes in LIBOR rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

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

	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022	₹ lakhs
Fixed rate borrowings	928	415	
Floating rate borrowings	351,546	4,710	
Total borrowings	352,475	5,125	

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

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were being constant, the Company's profit for the year ended 31 March 2023 would decrease/increase by Rs. 3515 lakhs (for the year ended 31 March 2021: decrease/increase by 47 lakhs). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.



34. Social security code

The President has given his assent to the Code on Social Security, 2020 ("Code") in September 2020. On 13 November 2020 the Ministry of Labour and Employment released draft rules for the Code. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact once the subject rules are notified and will give appropriate impact to its financial statements in the period in which the Code becomes effective.

35. Other Statutory Information

- (i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the entity for holding any Benami property.
- (ii) The company do not have any transactions with Struck off companies.
- (iii) The company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (iv) The company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual currency during the financial year
- (v) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) 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
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (vi) The Company have not received any fund from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) 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
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
- (vii) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961

36. Standards Issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

(i) Ind AS 1 – Disclosure of material accounting policies: The amendments related to shifting of disclosure of erstwhile "significant accounting policies" to "material accounting policies" in the notes to the financial statements requiring companies to reframe their accounting policies to make them more "entity specific. This amendment aligns with the "material" concept already required under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

(ii) Ind AS 8 – Definition of accounting estimates: The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a "change in accounting estimates" has been replaced with a definition of "accounting estimates." Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty." Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

(iii) Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12. At the date of transition to Ind ASs, a first-time adopter shall recognize a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. Similarly, a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:

a) right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

b) decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities and the corresponding amounts recognized as part of the cost of the related asset.

Therefore, if a company has not yet recognised deferred tax on right-of-use assets and lease liabilities or has recognised deferred tax on net basis, the same need to recognize on gross basis based on the carrying amount of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

(iv) Ind AS 103 – Common control Business Combination The amendments modify the disclosure requirement for business combination under common control in the first financial statement following the business combination. It requires to disclose the date on which the transferee obtains control of the transferor. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

37. Subsequent Events

There are no significant subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosures in the above financial statements.

The accompanying notes are integral part of the Ind AS financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. - 324932E/E300003

per Shyamsundar R Pachisia
Partner

Membership No. - 049237

Place: Mumbai

Date: 15 May, 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rajashakar Pattanasetty
Director & Chief Executive Officer
Din:- 09514548
Place: Toranagallu
Date: 15 May, 2023

Ruchika Shah
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No:-F9114
Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 May, 2023

Amit Agarwal
Director & Chief Financial Officer
Din:- 09204911
Place: Toranagallu
Date: 15 May, 2023

